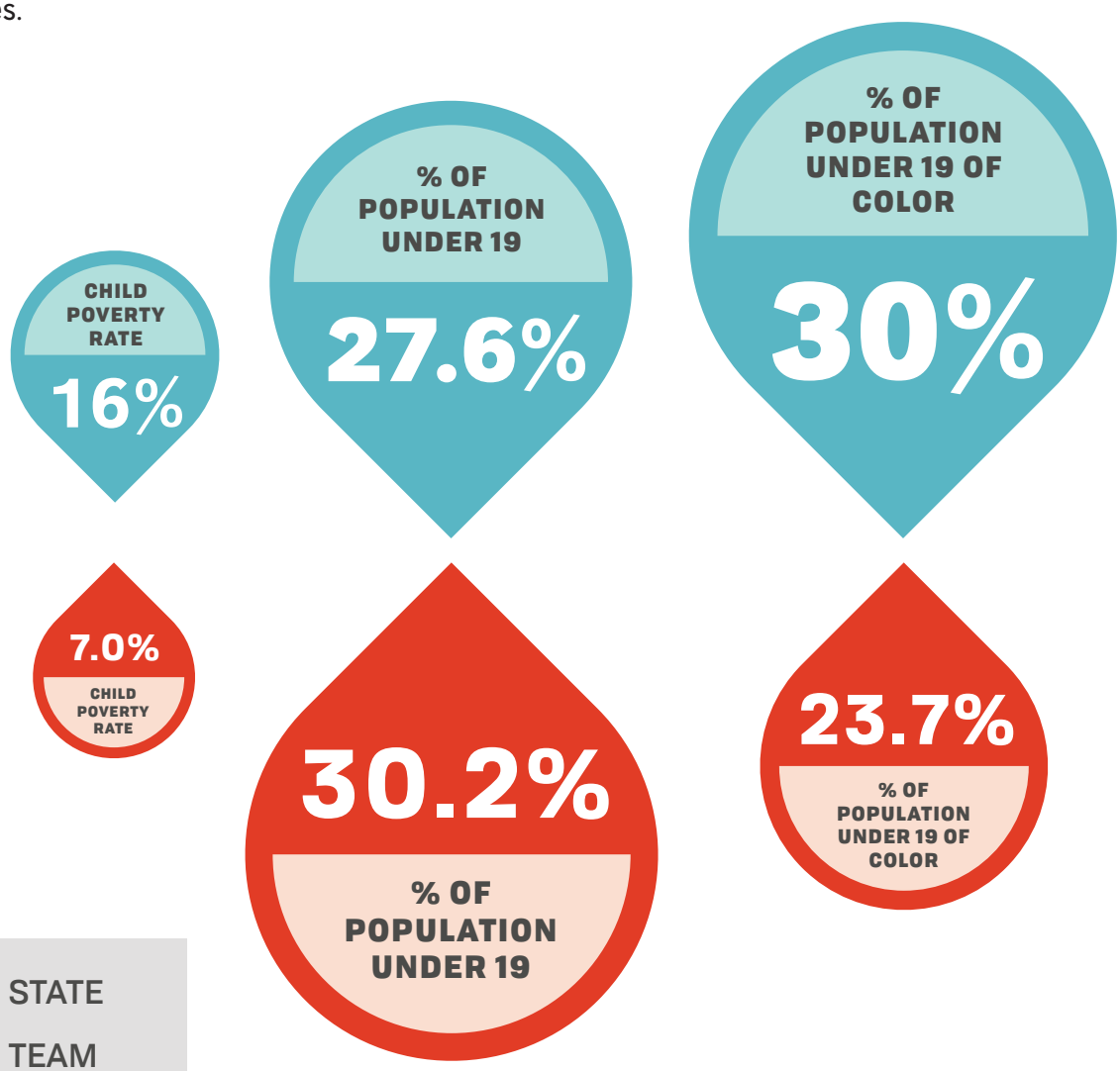
DEMOGRAPHICS

The most recent available data from the U.S. Census Bureau was used to estimate the percent of children under 17 living in poverty[1,2] the youth population[3] and the youth population of color for your team and the state. Information regarding the youth population in your area can be helpful to determine what resources may be needed. Children living in poverty are at a higher risk of maltreatment and offending, and may need access to increased resources.

	STATE	TEAM
Child Poverty Rate	16%	7.0%
% of Population Under 19	27.6%	30.2%
% of Population Under 19 of Color	30%	23.7%



STATE

TEAM

ENTRY INTO CHILD WELFARE

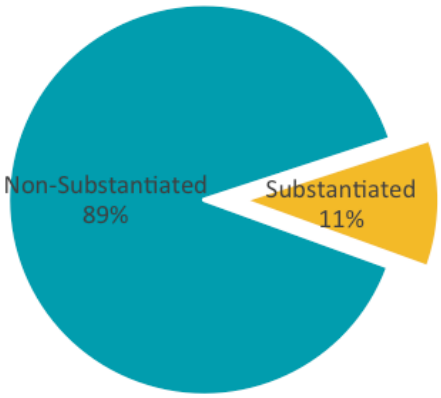
This section presents data on youth in the Nebraska Child Welfare System looking at three key populations of youth: annually reported and substantiated maltreatment, youth who entered foster care on an annual basis, and point-in-time data for all youth in foster care.

REPORTED AND SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT[4]

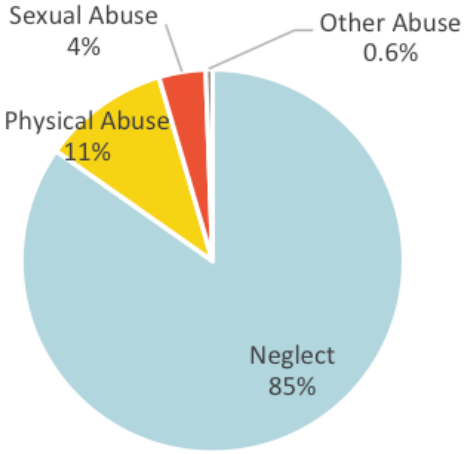
When child maltreatment is reported to the Department of Health and Human Services, those reports must be substantiated (find evidence of maltreatment). The graphs represent the proportion of maltreatment reports that are substantiated and the types of maltreatment substantiated for the state and your team.

STATE

Maltreatment Reports
n=23111

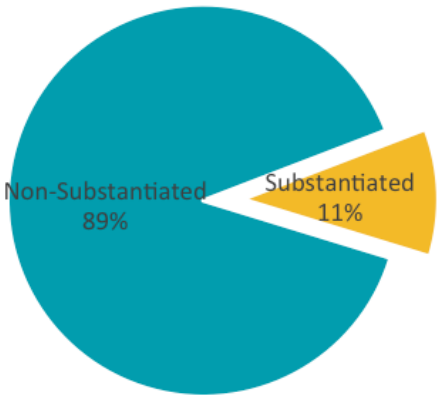


Substantiated Abuse
n=2450

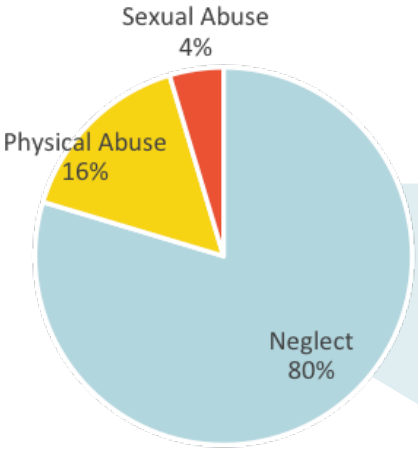


TEAM

Maltreatment Reports
n=1024

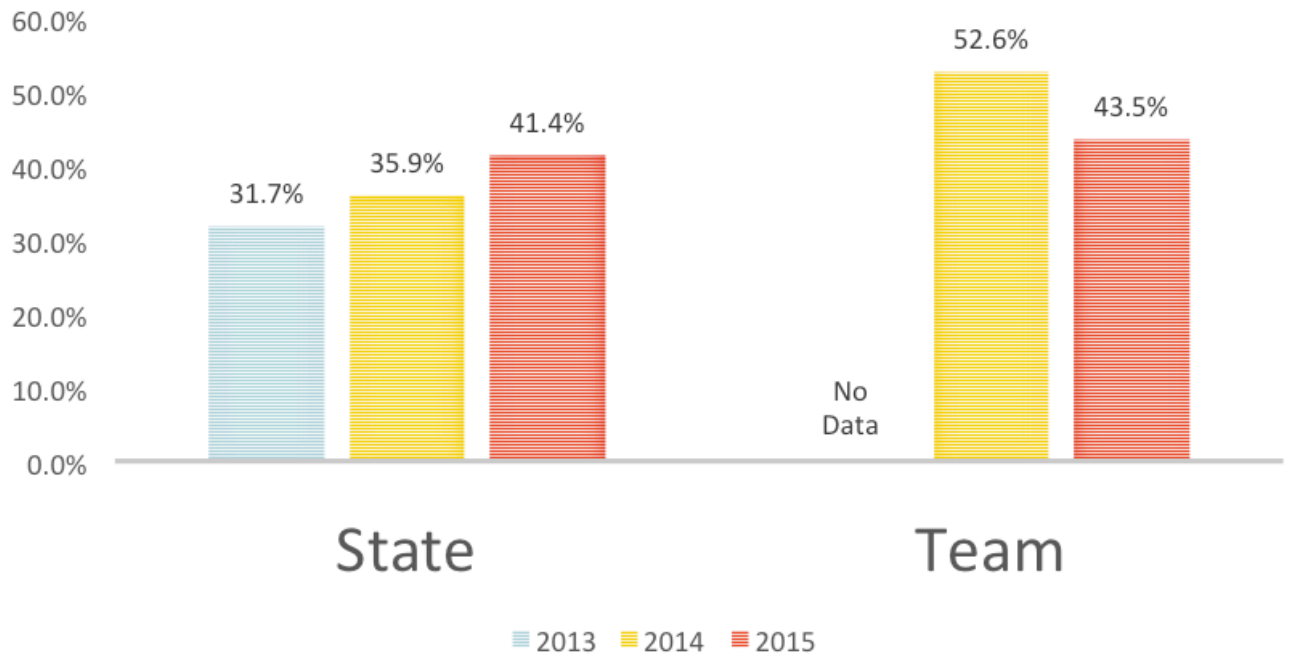


Substantiated Abuse
n=108



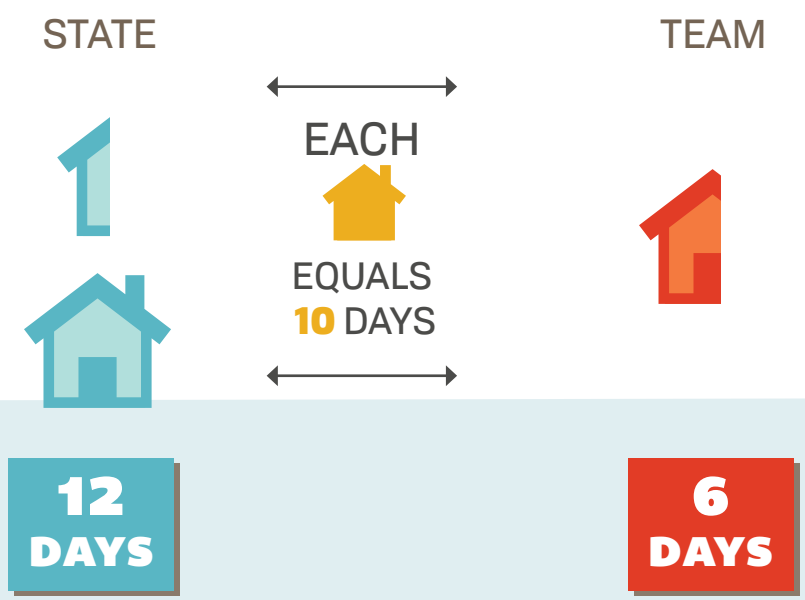
VICTIMS REMOVED TO FOSTER CARE[4]

This graph charts the percent of children removed from the home after a substantiated report of maltreatment for the last three federal fiscal years.



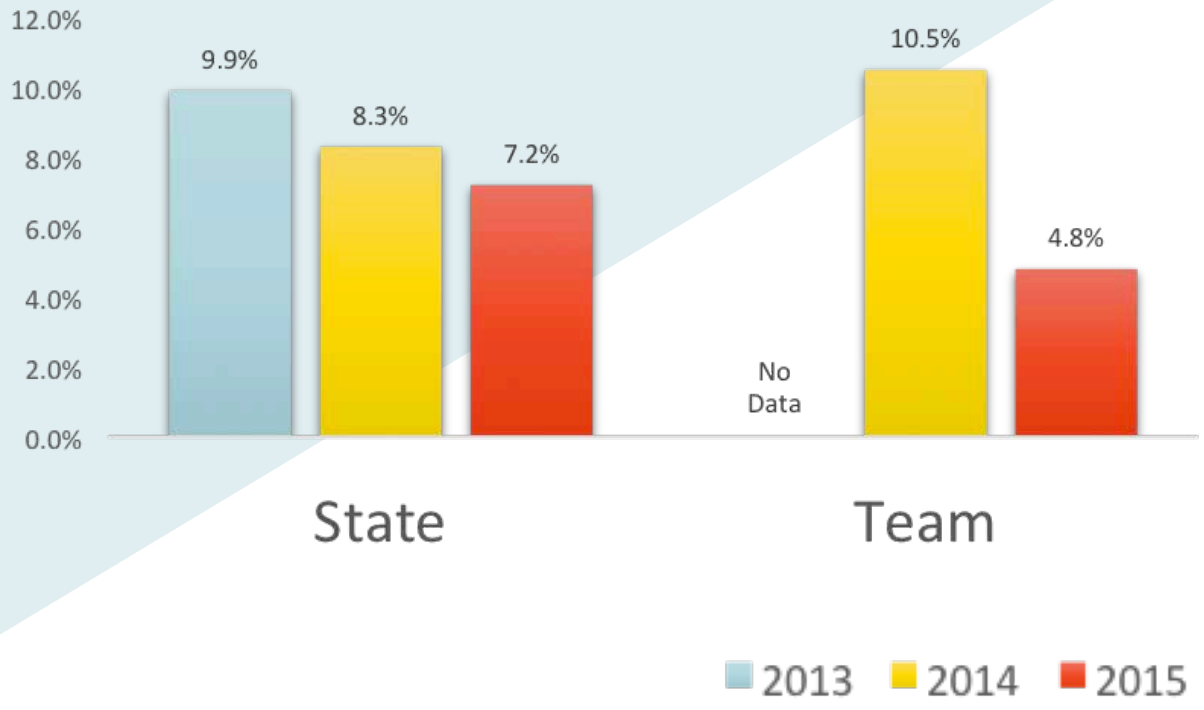
MEDIAN DAYS FROM REPORT TO REMOVAL[4]

The median days from report to removal is the number of days between DHHS receiving a report of child maltreatment and the day the child was removed from the home for cases in which a removal occurred during the most recent federal fiscal year.



NON-REMOVED VICTIMS REVICTIMIZED WITHIN 6 MONTHS[4]

The data depicted here represent the percent of children with substantiated maltreatment reports who initially remained at home, but were re-victimized within six months of the previous report. This data may represent children who should have been removed from the home following the first substantiated report or who should have received more intensive support or intervention.

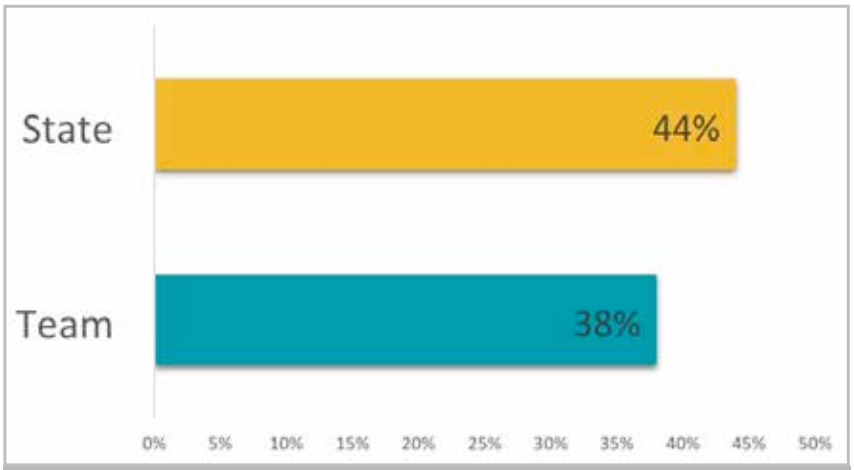


REPORTS TO DHHS AND FOSTER CARE POPULATION

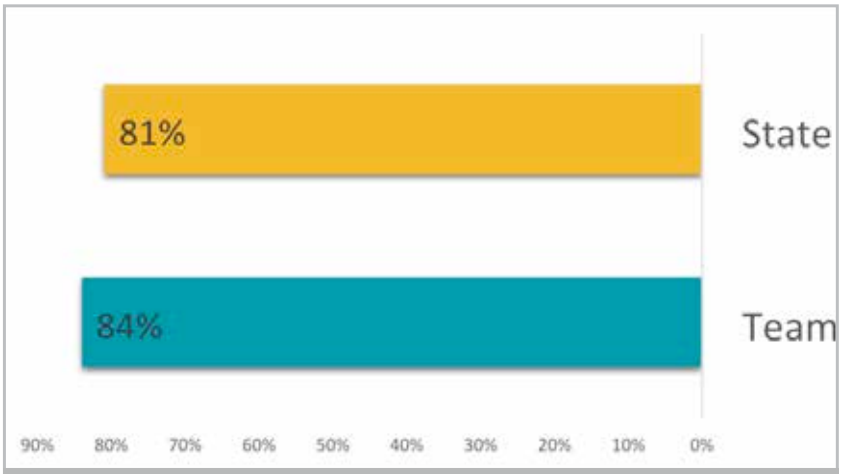
Child maltreatment is the most common way children enter the child welfare system, however children can enter into the system for several other reasons, including a caretaker's drug or alcohol use, a caretaker's inability to cope, inadequate housing, caretaker incarceration, or a child's behavior problems. See Neb. Rev. Stat. § 247(3)(a). The data in this section examine all children entering the child welfare system through DHHS and those who were removed from the and home and placed in foster care.

COURT INVOLVED CASES AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE[5]

Not every child that enters the child welfare system is court involved. The charts reflect the percent of child welfare cases that were court involved, as well as the percent of those court involved cases that placed children in out-of-home care. Non-court involved cases are managed by DHHS in a voluntary capacity.



PERCENT OF COURT INVOLVED CASES

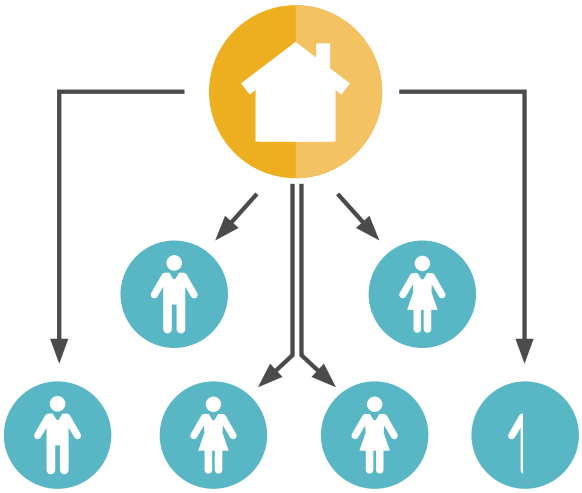


PERCENT OF COURT INVOLVED CASES INITIALLY PLACED IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE

RATE OF REMOVALS[6]

Each figure in the infographic represents one child removed per 1,000 youth in the area.

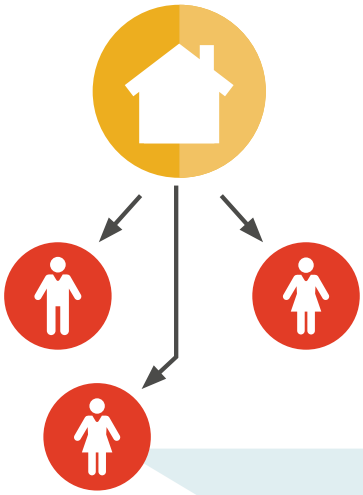
STATE



5.3
REMOVALS
PER 1,000

EACH
-OR-
EQUALS
1 youth
per
1,000
youth in
the area

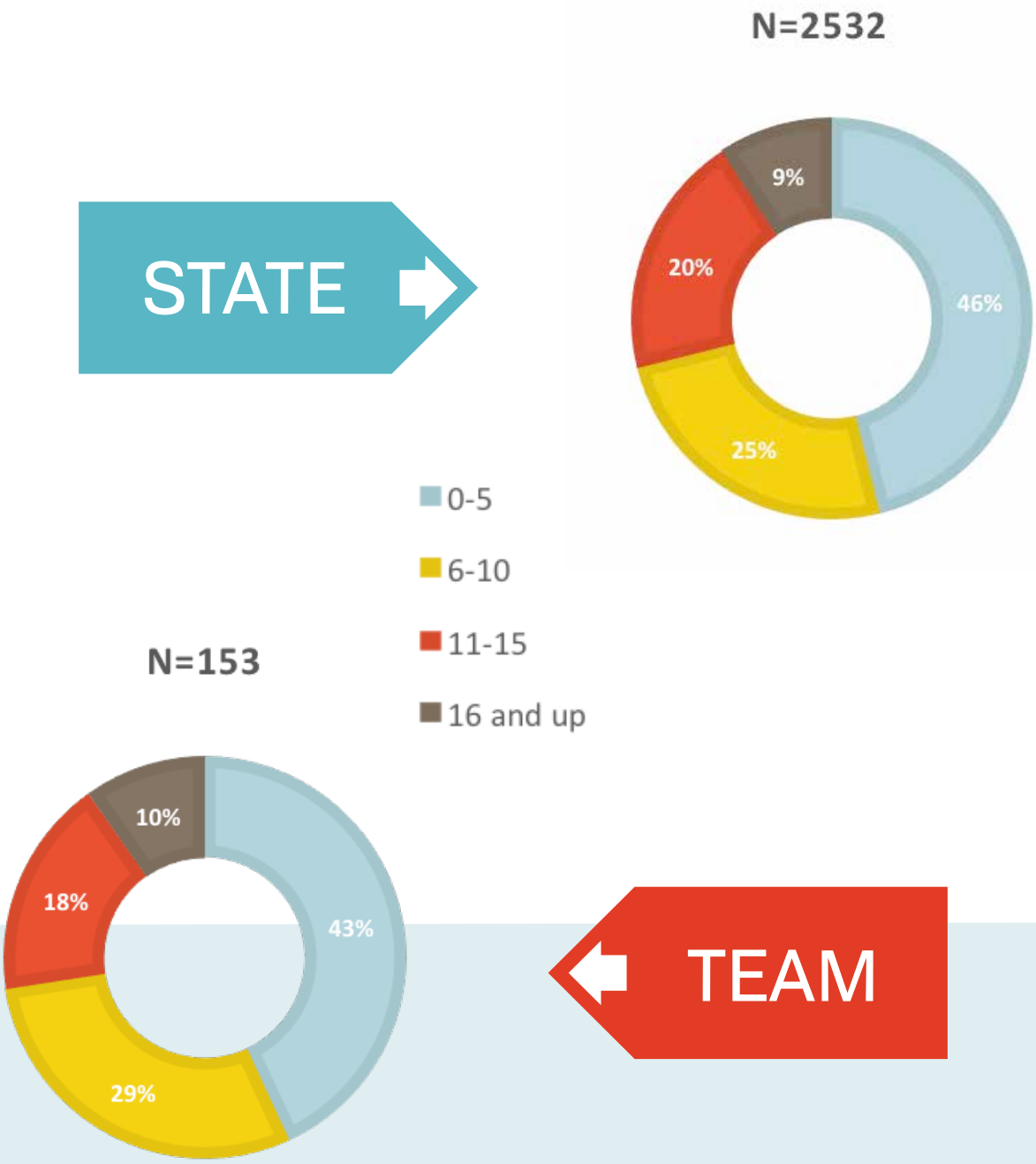
TEAM



3.0
REMOVALS
PER 1,000

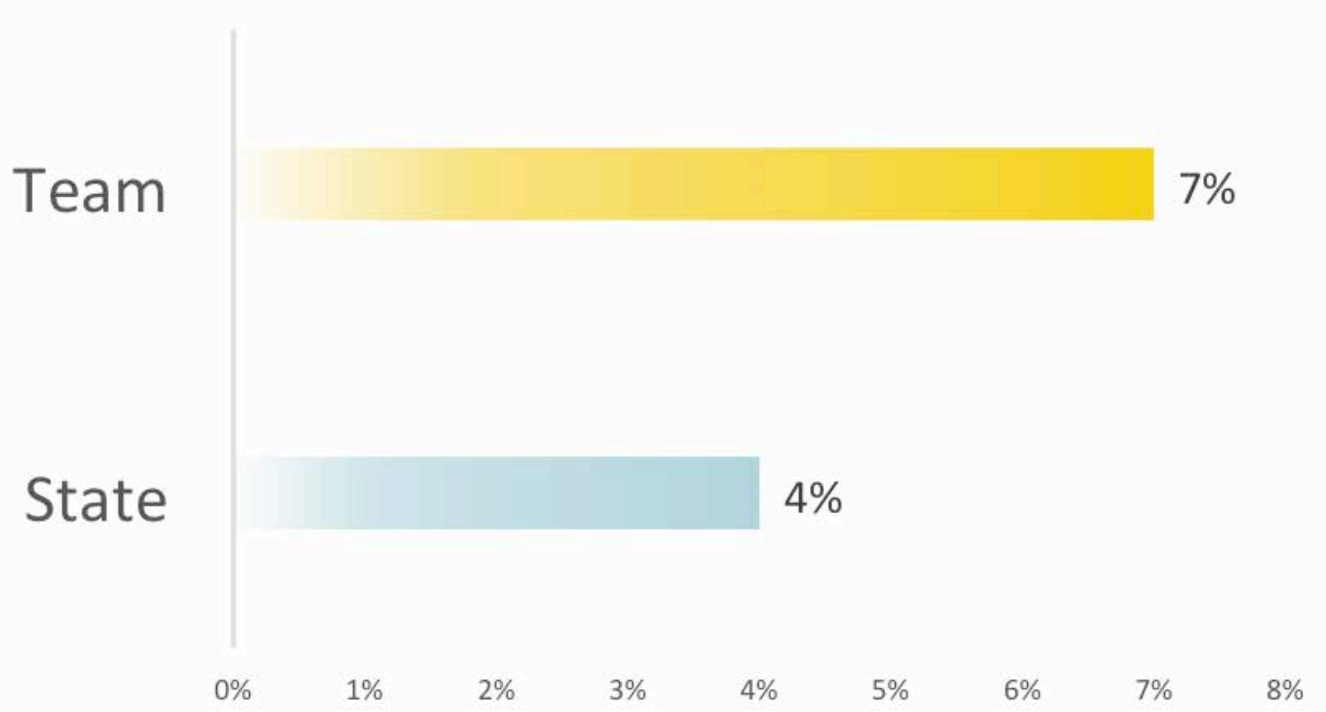
CHILD'S AGE AT TIME OF REMOVAL[7]

The data represent the age of children removed from the home and placed in foster care.



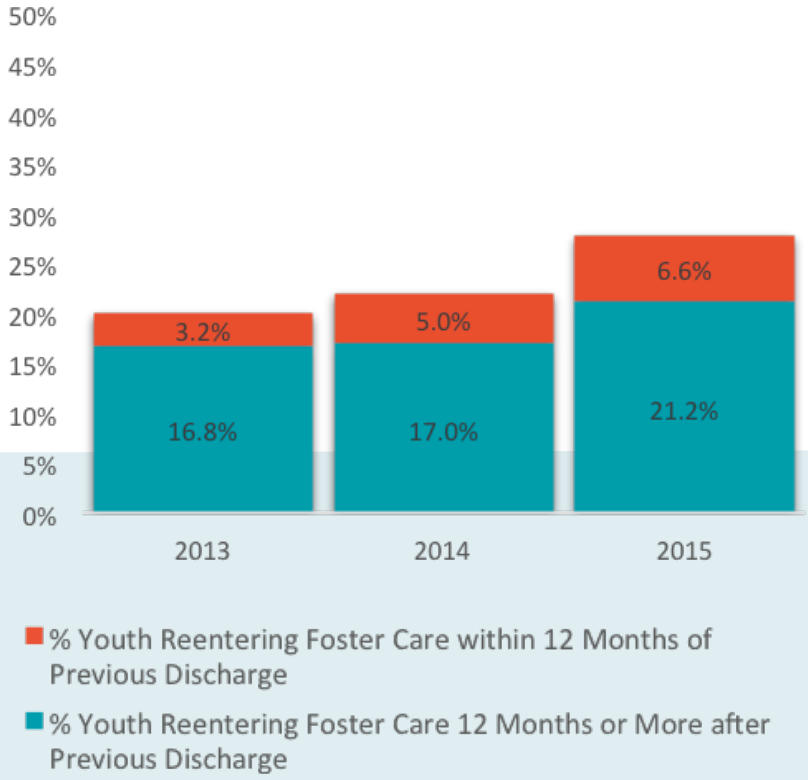
DISCHARGES WITHIN 1 MONTH OF REMOVAL[6]

This chart reflects the percent of children who were discharged within one month of removal. Teams can use this data to investigate why some cases are discharged quickly and assess if removal is necessary for these children.



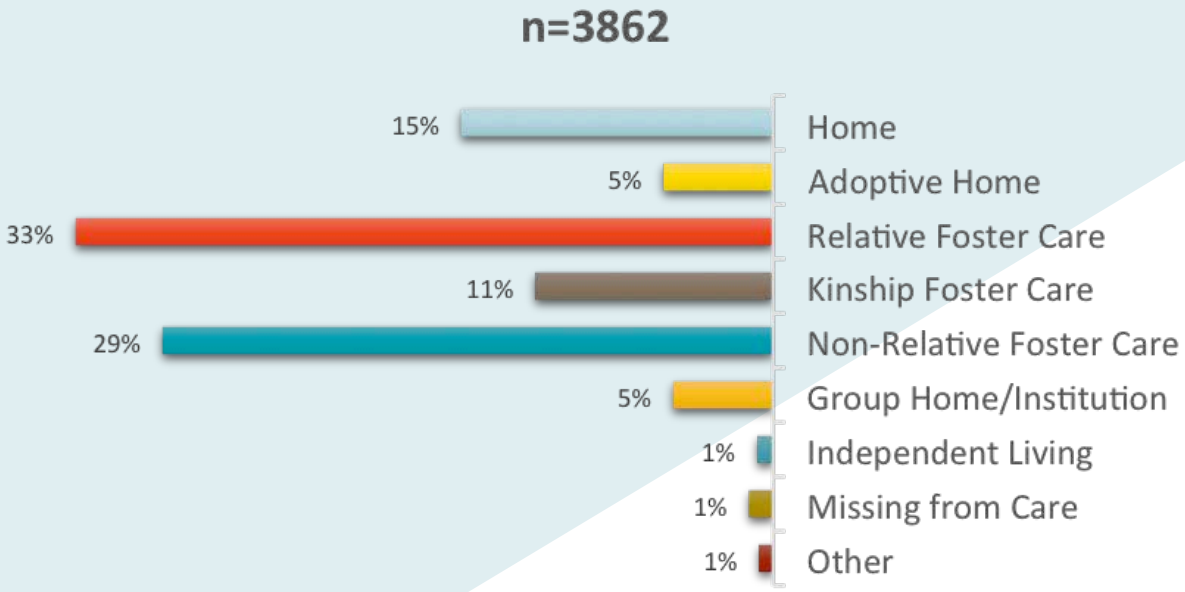
RATE OF RE-ENTRY TO FOSTER CARE[6]

Re-entry to foster care is when a child who was previously removed and placed in foster care later returns home then is again removed from the home. This does not include cases where a family with a prior removal later becomes involved in a voluntary case.



TYPE OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE[8]

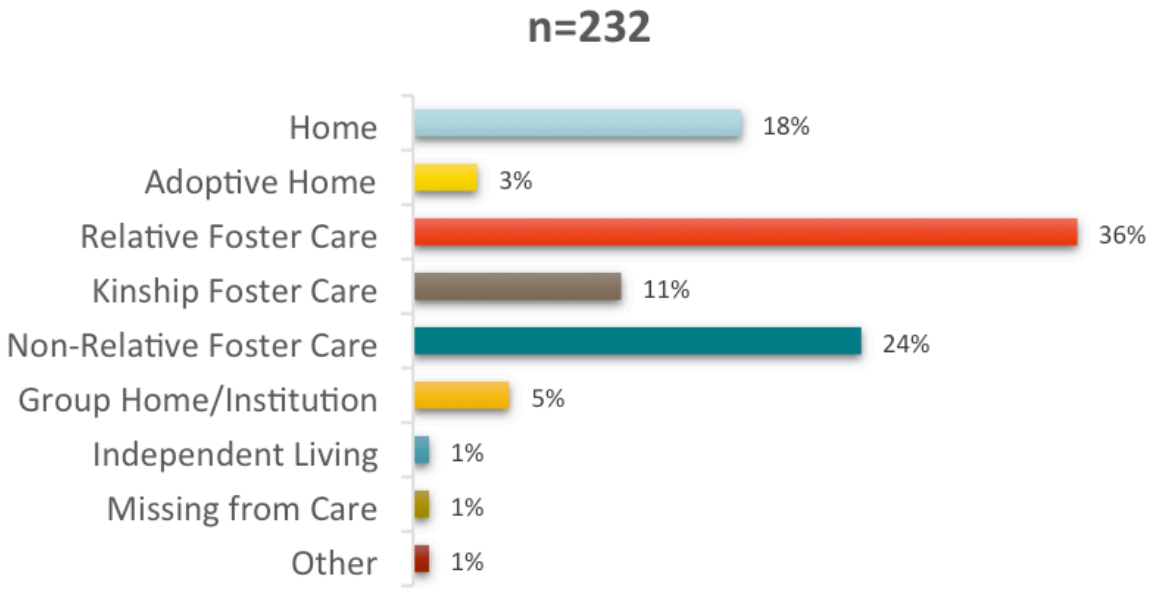
Because of the rapid changes in the foster care population the data on Type of Out-of-Home Care are a breakdown of the placement of all children in foster care on a single day – March 31, 2016.



- STATE -

For Team data, refer to page 15 →

TYPE OF OUT-OF-HOME CARE[8] *(CONTINUED)*



- TEAM -

CHILD WELFARE

JUSTICE DATA

The Child Welfare Case data is obtained from **JUSTICE**, the court's data management system. Courts enter information on hearings and orders in **JUSTICE** as they occur in a case. The Court Improvement Project receives data directly from **JUSTICE**; this report presents analysis of data entered into **JUSTICE** as of July 1, 2016. For this analysis, hearing date and order date are combined into a single field, with preference given to the date the hearing is held.

JUSTICE staff and the Court Improvement Project are working closely to improve and standardize data entry into **JUSTICE**. As the data entry process continually improves, so can the methodology for analyzing the information. Previous annual team data reports used a "look-back" approach, drawing samples based on when a petition was filed. This analysis utilizes an event based sample, by focusing on the following hearings and events that occurred in State Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016:

- Protective Custody Hearing
- First Appearance Hearing
- Adjudication Hearing
- Disposition Hearing
- Review Hearing
- Permanency Hearing
- Case Termination

By focusing on when the hearing is held instead of when we expect it to happen based on the date the petition is filed, we are able to create a more robust sample and more detailed information to assist Teams and the Judiciary in identifying strengths, assessing court and system practices, and pin-pointing areas for improvement. In addition to the timeliness analysis, this report includes:

- The median number of days/months between court events for the team and the state.
- The number of cases with suspected data entry errors due to a "negative number of days" between events. These cases are excluded from the timeliness analysis and the computation of median days.
- The number of outlier cases. These cases could be either data entry errors or cases with circumstances that cause significant delays. These cases are excluded from the timeliness analysis and computation of median days.

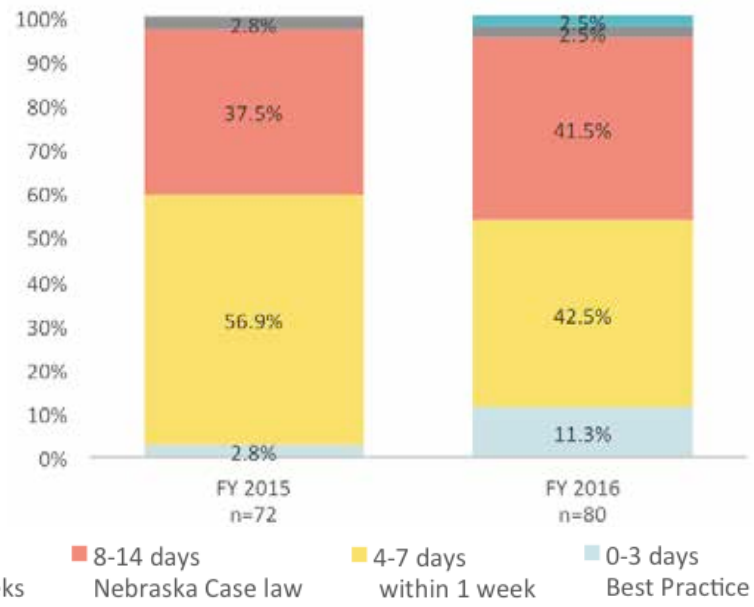
Child Welfare | **JUSTICE** Data
continued on page 17

Judges can contact the Court Improvement Project to receive a list of case numbers that fall into any of the categories provided in the report in order to get a deeper look into identified patterns. As with previous analysis, cases that have transferred in or out of a jurisdiction and cases that are dismissed within 30 days of the petition are excluded. The Court Improvement Project is exploring how to properly include these cases in the future, but the current analysis cannot properly reflect the complexity of transferred cases.

REMOVAL TO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY HEARING[9]

This analysis examines only cases where a child or children were removed from the home. The data represent the amount of time between the removal and the protective custody hearing for all protective custody hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	7	7
Median Days - State	8	8
Data Errors (Negative Days)	1 1.4%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 30 Days)	1 1.4%	2 2.4%

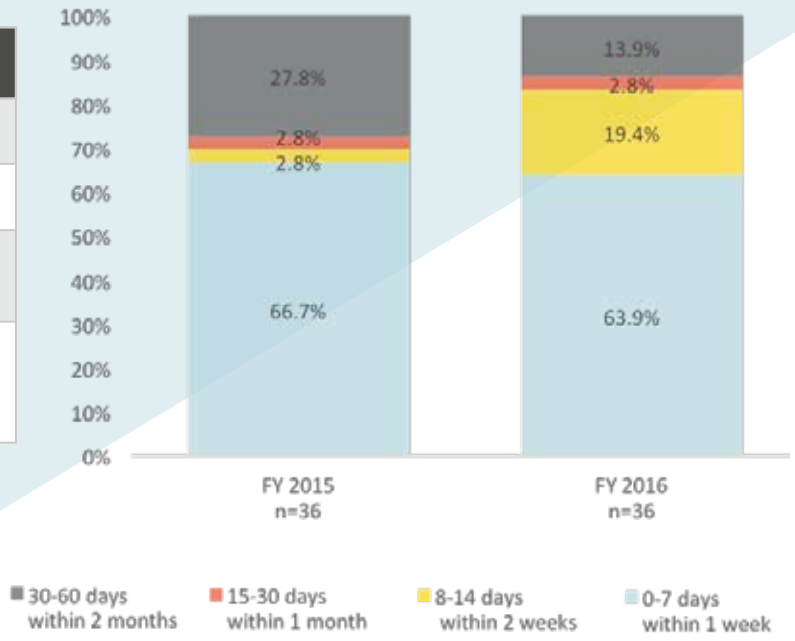


The purpose of a protective custody hearing is to determine if probable cause exists to remove a child pending further investigation of the case and whether removal can be avoided through reasonable efforts by the child welfare agency. See Enhanced Resource Guidelines, NCJFCJ. Best practice is for this hearing to occur a short time after the removal; within 1-3 working days. Id. Nebraska case law requires that this hearing is held within 14 days of removal. In re Interest of R.G. 238 Neb. 405 (1991). If a protective custody hearing is not held within 2 working days after the removal, the Court must issue an ex parte order for the removal to continue. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-250(2).

PETITION TO FIRST APPEARANCE HEARING[9]

The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition is filed and the date first appearance hearing occurs for all First Appearance Hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	7	7
Median Days - State	9	11
Data Errors (Negative Days)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 60 Days)	38 51.4%	35 49.3%

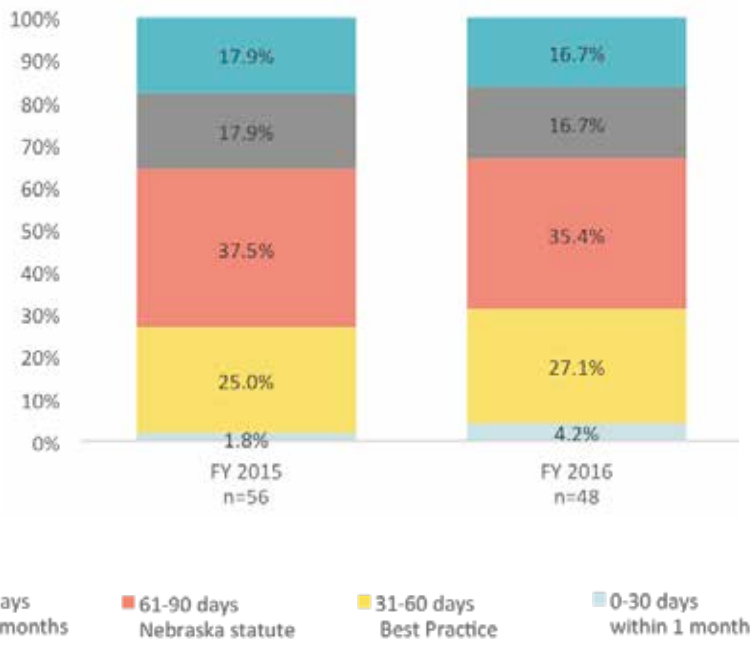


The First Appearance Hearing is the first hearing at which one or both parents make a formal appearance in the case. The Judge informs the parents of their rights and possible dispositions of the case. This hearing may happen at the same time as the Protective Custody Hearing if the children were removed, or may happen at a later date if the parents did not appear or were not served with a petition.

PETITION TO ADJUDICATION HEARING[9]

The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition is filed and the date the adjudication hearing is held for all adjudication hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	76.5	74
Median Days - State	53	62
Data Errors (Negative Days)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 150 Days)	20 26.3%	22 31.4%

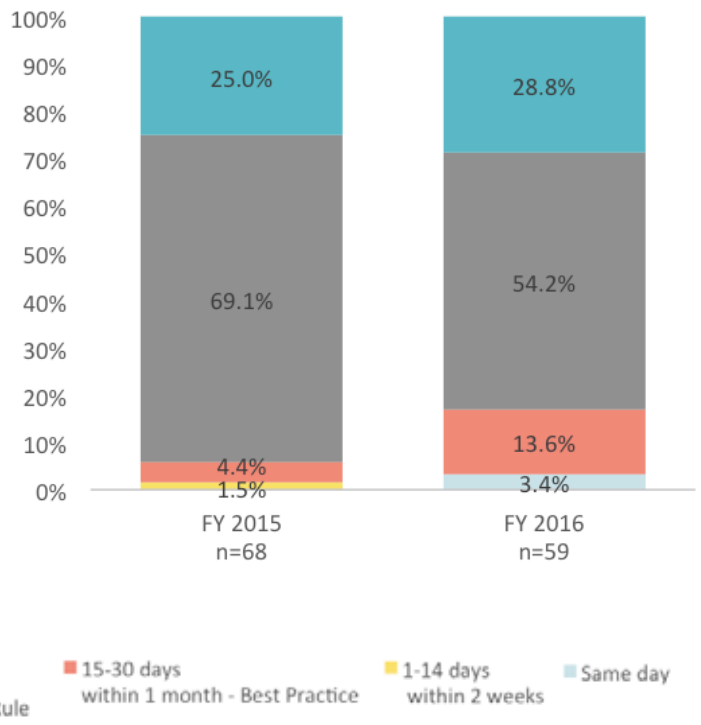


The adjudication hearing is the hearing at which the Judge determines whether the allegations in the petition are true, and if true supports state intervention on behalf of the children. At adjudication, parents may admit to the allegations in the petition or the Court must hold a fact finding hearing to determine whether the allegations are true. Nebraska Revised Statue § 43-278 requires that the adjudication hearing be held within 90 days of the filing of the petition. However, best practice requires that the adjudication hearing be held within 60 days in order to effectuate the goals of ASFA. See Enhanced Resource Guidelines. Continuances should only be granted in the most extraordinary circumstances. Id.

ADJUDICATION HEARING TO DISPOSITION HEARING[9]

The data represent the amount of time between the adjudication hearing and the disposition hearing for all disposition hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	45.5	44
Median Days - State	42	42
No Adjudiciation Date Entered	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Data Errors (Negative Days)	1 1.3%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 120 Days)	9 11.5%	6 9.2%

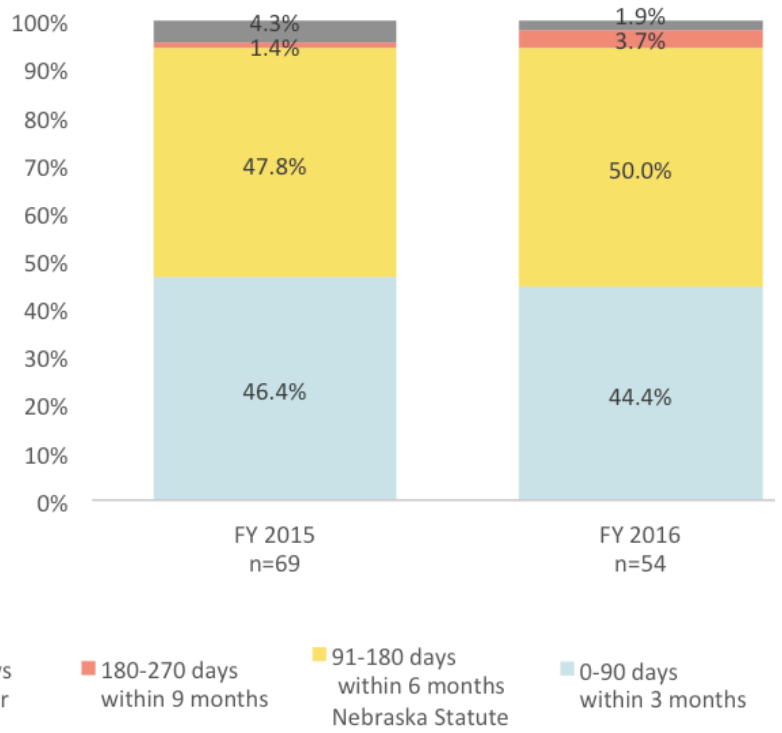


The disposition hearing is the hearing at which the court formally determines who should have custody and control of the child and how the case will proceed to achieve reunification or some other permanency plan for the child. The Court may set additional conditions concerning the child's placement and may issue specific directions to the parties to ensure the safety and well-being of the child. The disposition hearing should occur immediately after adjudication to ensure ASFA timeframes are met, however it must occur within at least 30 days of the adjudication. See Enhanced Resource Guidelines. Supreme Court Rule §6-104 requires the disposition hearing to be held within 60 days of the adjudication hearing unless there is good cause to extend beyond 60 days.

DISPOSITION HEARING TO FIRST REVIEW HEARING[9]

The data represent the amount of time between the disposition hearing and the review hearing for all review hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	91	92.5
Median Days - State	110	112
No Disposition Date Entered	3 3.9%	4 6.7%
Data Errors (Negative Days)	2 2.6%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 1 year)	3 3.9%	2 3.3%

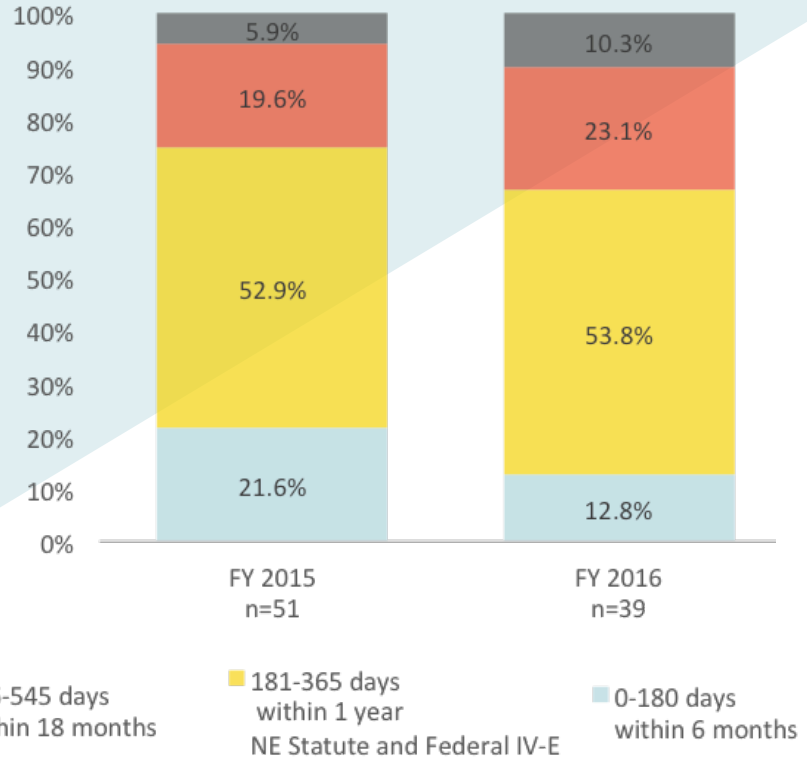


A review hearing is when the court reviews the status of the case, the parties' progress, and the adequacy of the offered services. In Nebraska, review hearings must be held not less than once every 6 months after a case has been adjudicated. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-278. Best practice recommends the first review hearing be held within 3-6 months after disposition and that the case must be reviewed no less frequently than once every 6 months. See Enhanced Resource Guidelines.

FIRST REMOVAL TO FIRST PERMANENCY HEARING ORDER[9]

This analysis includes only cases where a child or children are removed from the home. The data represent the amount of time between the removal and the permanency hearing for all permanency hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Months - Team	9.8	11.5
Median Months - State	0.0	10.0
Data Errors (Negative Days)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 2 years)	0 0.0%	1 2.5%

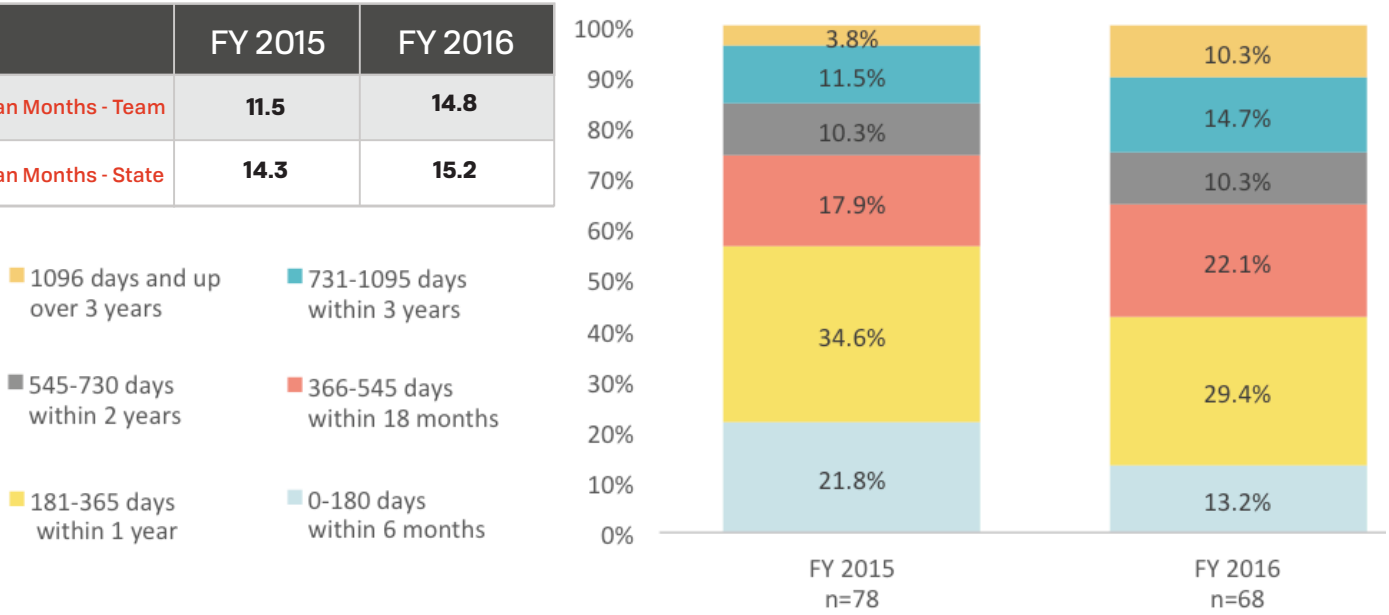


A permanency hearing is where the Judge reviews the permanency plan for each child and determines the permanency goal. Nebraska Statute and Federal IV-E law requires a permanency hearing no later than 12 months after the child enters foster care and annually thereafter. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-1312.

TIME TO CASE TERMINATION[9]

The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition is filed to the date the case is terminated in **JUSTICE** for all cases terminated in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Months - Team	**11.5**	**14.8**
Median Months - State	**14.3**	**15.2**



Coming Soon! Removal to Exception Hearing

ASFA states that when a child has been in foster care for 15 of the last 22 months, the Agency shall file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parents absent compelling reasons not to do so, the child is being cared for by a relative or the state has not made reasonable efforts to reunify. Nebraska Statute requires that a hearing be held to determine if one of these exceptions exists or if DHHS has documented a compelling reason that termination would not be in the best interest of the child. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-292.02. ASFA does not preclude for termination sooner if circumstances and the best interests of the child necessitate doing so.

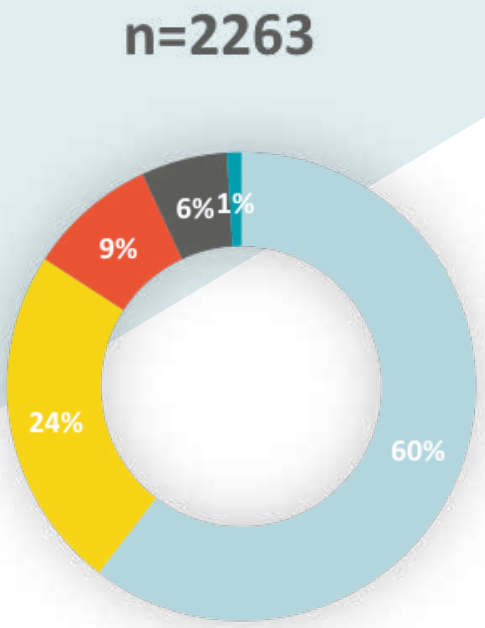
PEMANENCY OF CHILD WELFARE CASES

Permanency data examine the population of youth who were discharged from the child welfare system.

TYPE OF DISCHARGE [10]

The data show the types of discharges from the Nebraska Child Welfare System for the state and your team.

STATE



Reunification

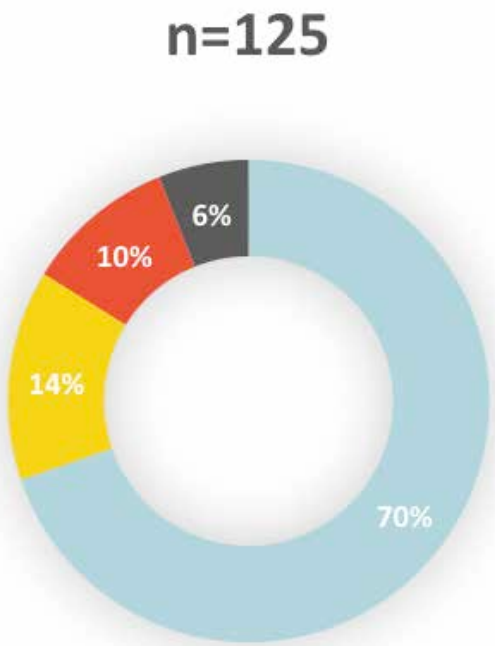
Adoption

Guardianship

Aging Out

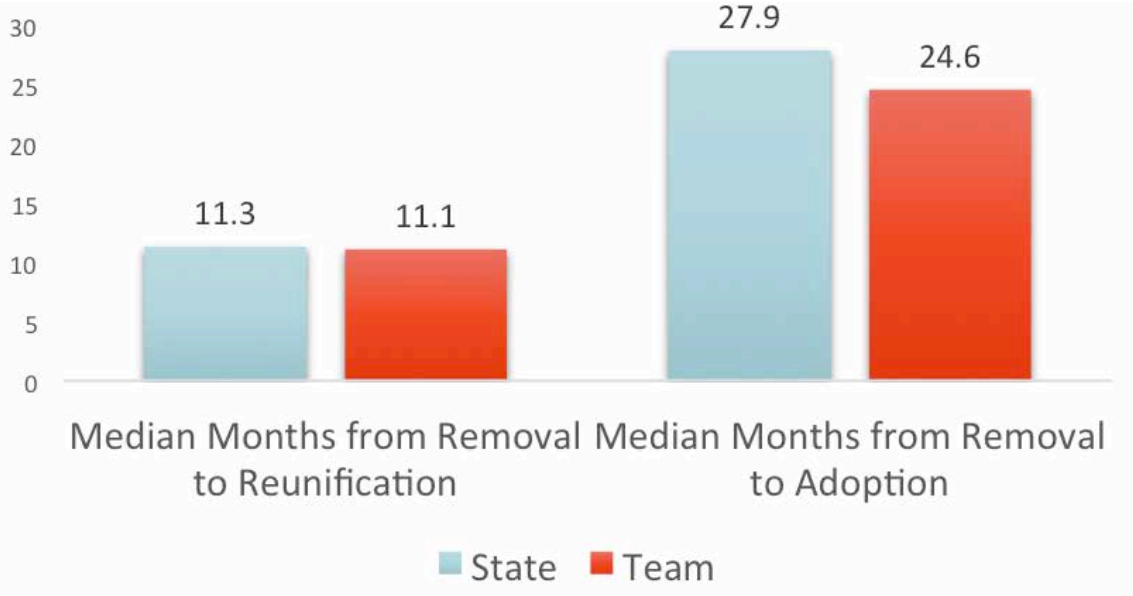
Other

TEAM



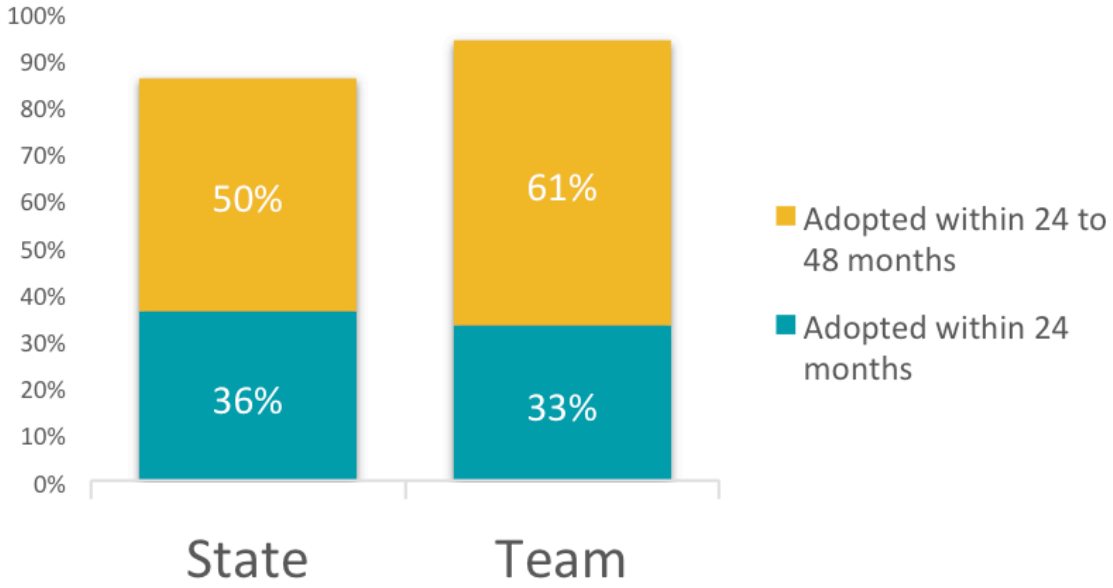
MEDIAN MONTHS FROM REMOVAL TO REUNIFICATION AND REMOVAL TO ADOPTION[10]

This chart compares state and team data on the median months from removal to reunification to the median months from removal to adoption for children who were reunified and adopted, respectively, during the last year.



ADOPTED WITHIN 24 AND 48 MONTHS[10]

This graph depicts the number of children adopted within 24 and 48 months of removal for all children adopted during the last year.

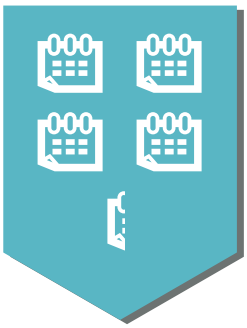


MEDIAN MONTHS FROM REMOVAL TO TPR AND MEDIAN MONTHS FROM TPR TO ADOPTION[10]

Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) is an important step in a child welfare case with a permanency goal of adoption. The adoption cannot be completed until TPR is complete. This data, looking at children who were adopted in the last year, breaks down time from removal to TPR and from TPR to adoption.

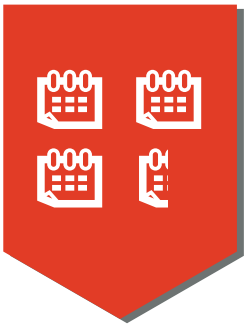
MEDIAN MONTHS FROM REMOVAL TO TPR

STATE



21.8
MONTHS

TEAM



18.3
MONTHS

MEDIAN MONTHS FROM TPR TO ADOPTION

STATE

5.5
MONTHS

TEAM

3.4
MONTHS

EACH EQUALS **5** MONTHS

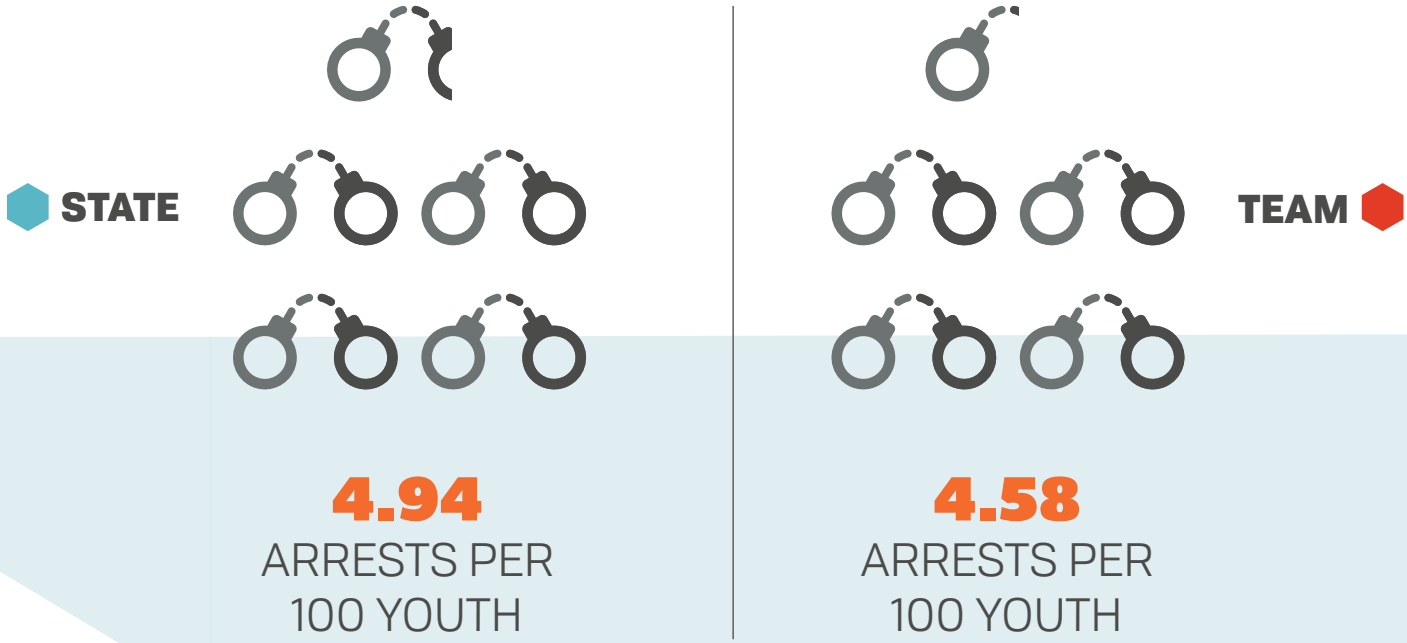
JUVENILE JUSTICE

Although the two primary child serving entities perform different functions, they have the same objective: improving the lives of youth. The child welfare system responds to well-being, abuse, neglect, and permanency concerns while juvenile justice focuses on youth accountability and community safety by utilizing targeted case management and services that result in sustained behavior change. In Nebraska the juvenile justice system supervises not only those youth who were found responsible for a delinquent act, but also status youth or those who have participated in behaviors that are prohibited by law due to their status as a juvenile. The ultimate goal for juvenile justice is to prevent youth from returning to the system or becoming involved in the adult criminal justice system (recidivism) while also ensuring the juvenile does not pose a threat to the community.

ENTRY INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

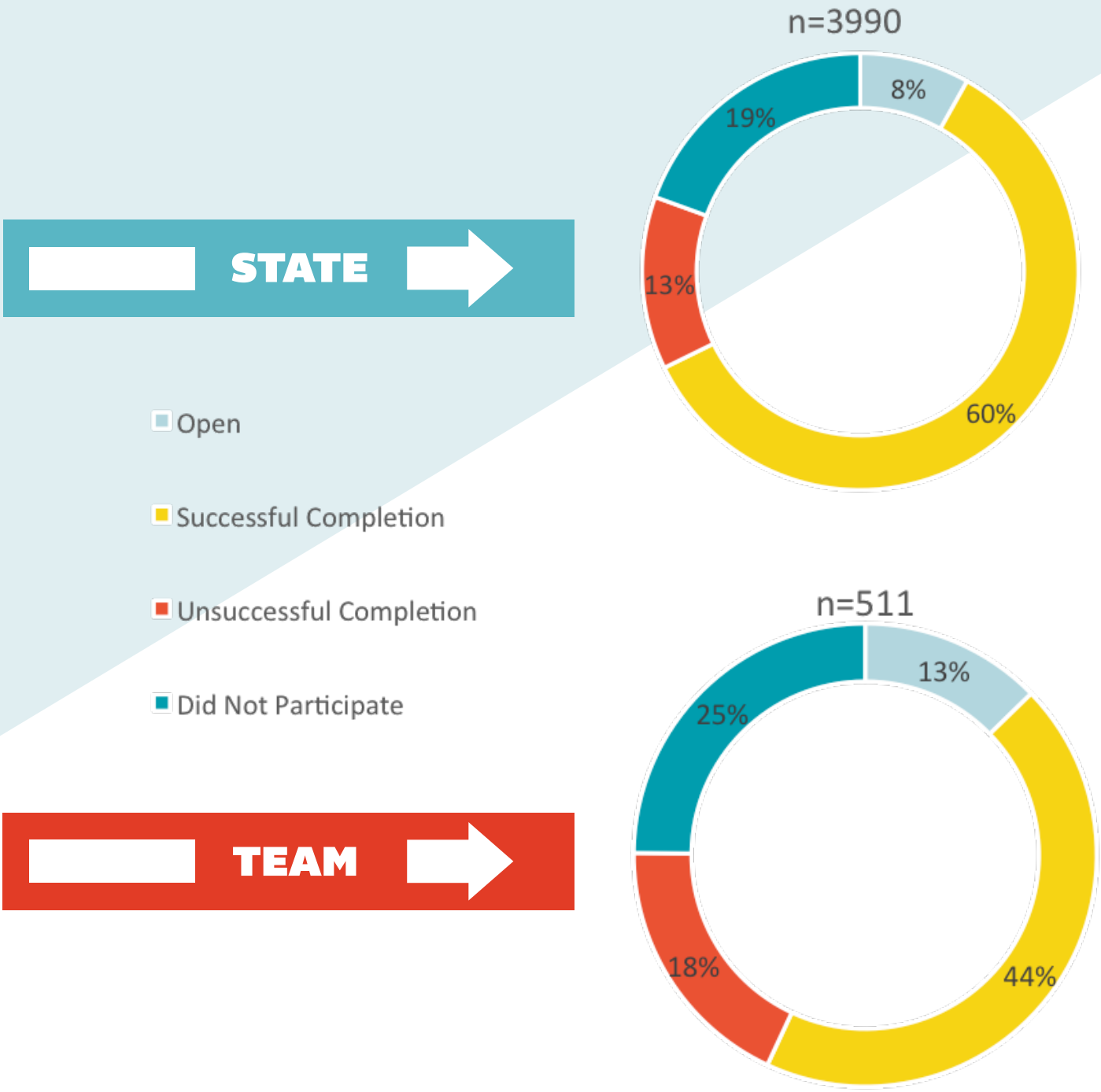
NUMBER OF ARRESTS[11,12]

The infographic represents the number of arrests of youth 17 and under per 100 10-17 year olds in 2015.



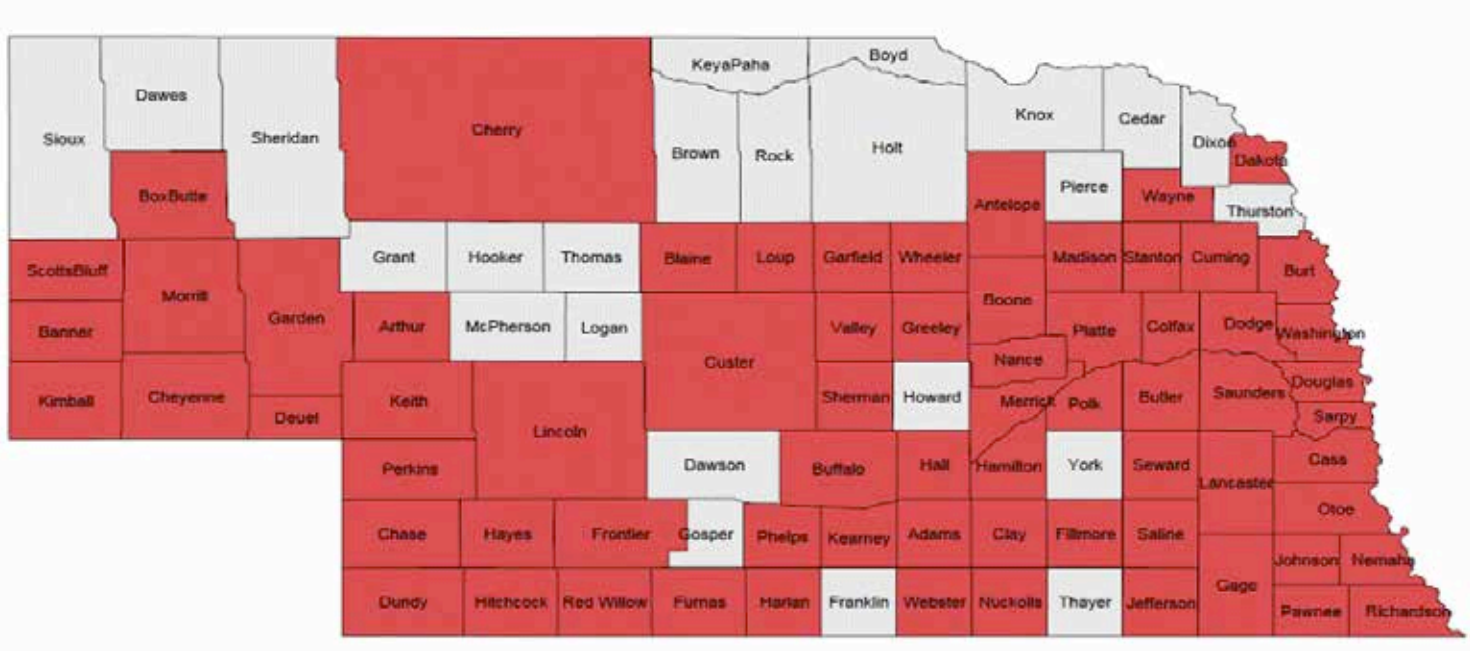
YOUTH REFERRED TO DIVERSION PROGRAMS[13]

Youth charged with minor offenses may have the chance to participate in voluntary diversion programs. The goal of diversion is to divert the youth from involvement in the juvenile justice system. The chart examines the diversion program status of all Nebraska youth referred in 2015.



MAP OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS IN NEBRASKA[14]

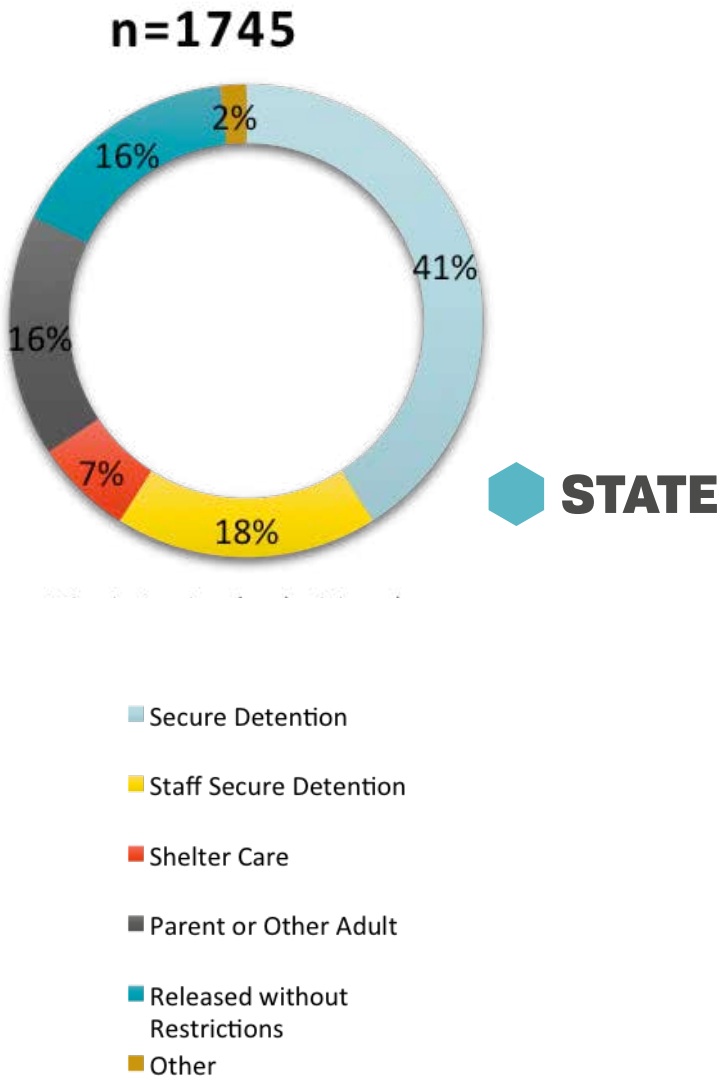
JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS IN NEBRASKA | **2015**



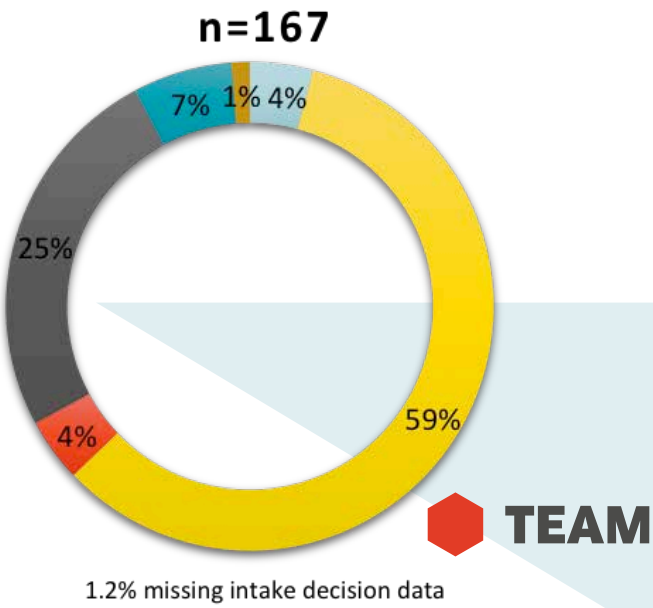
JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM REPORTED

RISK ASSESSMENT AND DETENTION[15]

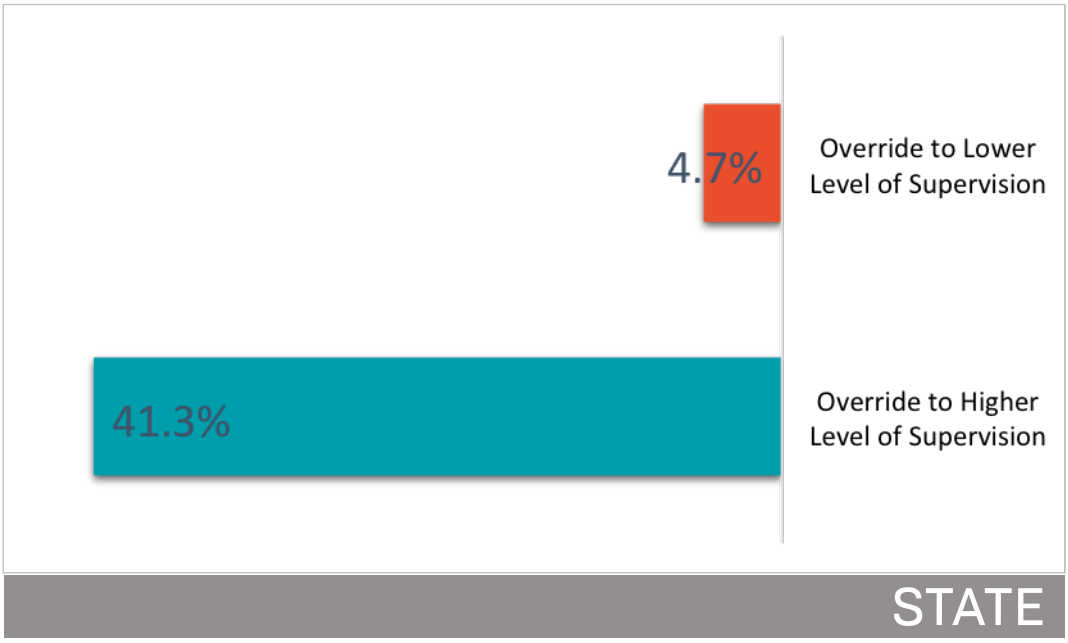
A young person is screened with the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) if he or she comes into contact with law enforcement and the officer believes the youth may need to be detained. The RAI tool is designed to screen the risk to reoffend/community safety and the risk to flee the court's jurisdiction. The tool is designed to aid probation intake officers in the decision to detain youth. The RAI will provide the officer with an intake decision, and the officer may use discretion to determine if the intake decision will be utilized, or should be overridden to a higher or lower level of supervision. The graphs show the final intake decision made by officers during the 2015-16 fiscal year, and the percent of overrides to lower and higher levels of supervision.

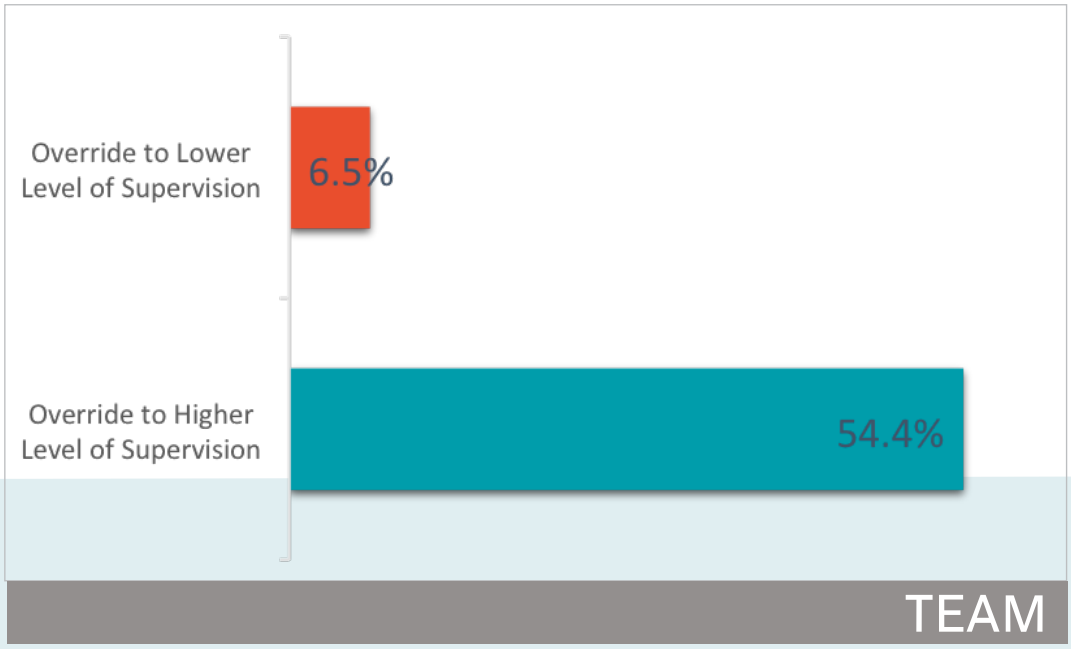


Risk Assessment and Detention continued on page 31



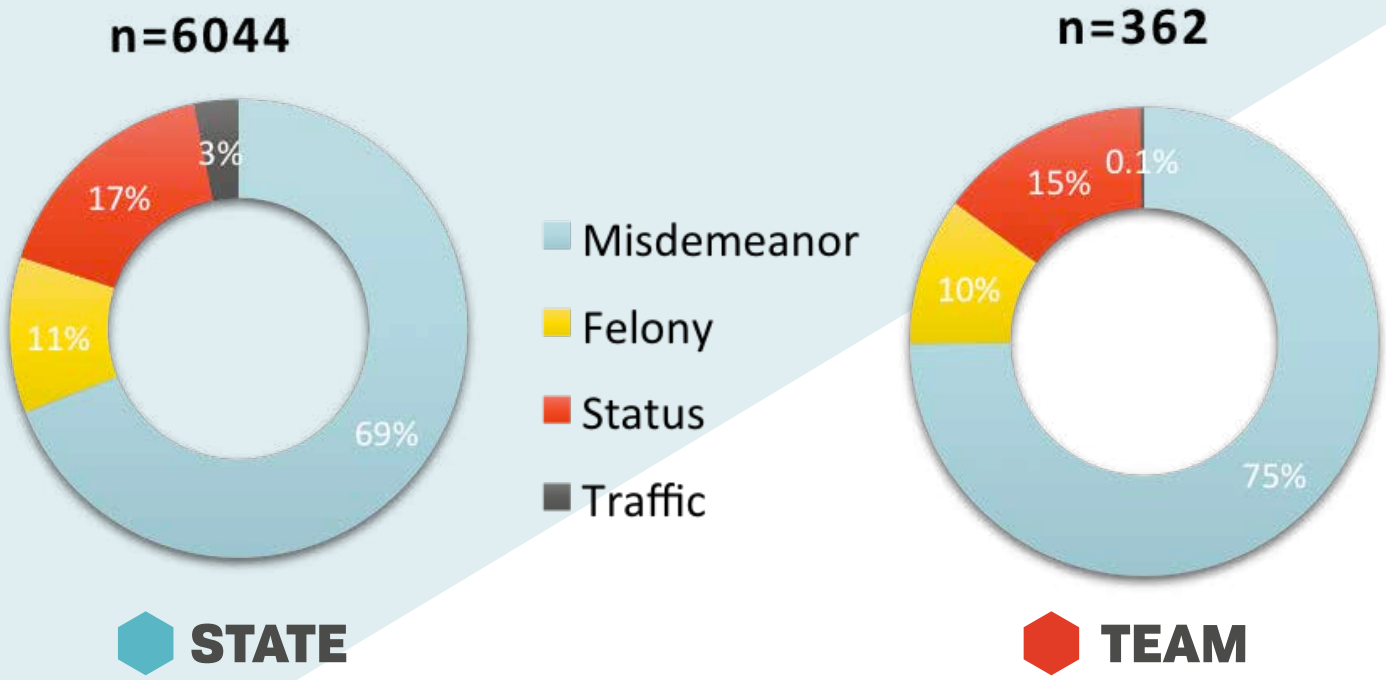
RISK ASSESSMENT AND DETENTION[15]





JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS FILED[16]

These charts show the subtypes of juvenile justice petitions filed and entered into **JUSTICE** during state fiscal year 2015-16. The data represent the most serious charge from original filings only and do not include any charges filed as supplemental petitions. Cases that transferred between courts or to adult criminal court are excluded from the analysis.



MOTIONS TO TRANSFER TO CRIMINAL COURT[16]

JUSTICE data indicates that during the 2015-16 fiscal year, there were 47 motions to transfer juvenile cases from juvenile court to adult criminal court in Nebraska. There were 19 transfers of juvenile cases to adult criminal court; no team had more than 4 cases transfer to adult criminal court.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

JUSTICE DATA

The Juvenile Justice Case data is obtained from **JUSTICE**, the court's data management system. Courts enter information on hearings and orders in **JUSTICE** as they occur in a case. The Court Improvement Project receives data directly from **JUSTICE**; this report presents analysis of data entered into **JUSTICE** as of July 1, 2016. For this analysis, hearing date and order date are combined into a single field, with preference given to the date the hearing is held.

JUSTICE staff and the Court Improvement Project are working closely to improve and standardize data entry into **JUSTICE**. As the data entry process continually improves, so can the methodology for analyzing the information. Previous annual team data reports used a "look-back" approach, drawing samples based on when a petition was filed. This analysis utilizes an event based sample, by focusing on the following hearings and events that occurred in State Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016:

- First Appearance/Arraignment Hearing
- Adjudication Hearing
- Disposition Hearing
- Jurisdiction Termination

By focusing on when the hearing is held instead of when we expect it to happen based on the date the petition is filed, we are able to create a more robust sample and more detailed information to assist Teams and the Judiciary in identifying strengths, assessing court and system practices, and pin-pointing areas for improvement. In addition to the timeliness analysis, this report includes:

- The median number of days/months between court events for the team and the state.
- The number of cases with suspected data entry errors due to a "negative number of days" between events. These cases are excluded from the timeliness analysis and the computation of median days.
- The number of outlier cases. These cases could be either data entry errors or cases with circumstances that cause significant delays. These cases are excluded from the timeliness analysis and computation of median days.

Juvenile Justice | **JUSTICE** Data
continued on page 34

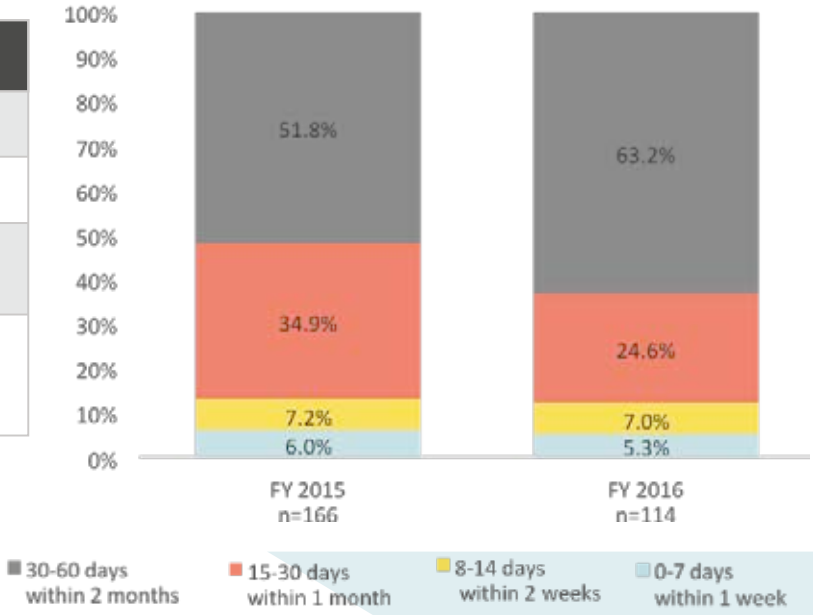
Coming Soon! Detention Hearing

The Detention Hearing/Order was identified as a "critical code' starting on January 1, 2015. Recently, a discrepancy in the data entry process for Detention Hearings was identified by **JUSTICE** staff and Court Improvement. CIP and **JUSTICE** staff will work to standardize data entry in order to create a useful analysis of Detention Hearings for teams. According to Nebraska Revised Statute §43-253(3), a juvenile shall not be detained or subject to an alternative detention for longer than 24 hours, unless the juvenile has appeared personally before a court with legal representation. According to Supreme Court Rule §6-104, juveniles should not be detained for more than 48 hours without a probable cause finding from the appropriate judicial authority.

PETITION TO FIRST APPEARANCE/ARRAIGNMENT HEARING[16]

The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition was filed and the date the first appearance/arraignment hearing was held for all first appearance/arraignment hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	31	34
Median Days - State	21	23
Data Errors (Negative Days)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 60 Days)	86 34.1%	60 34.5%

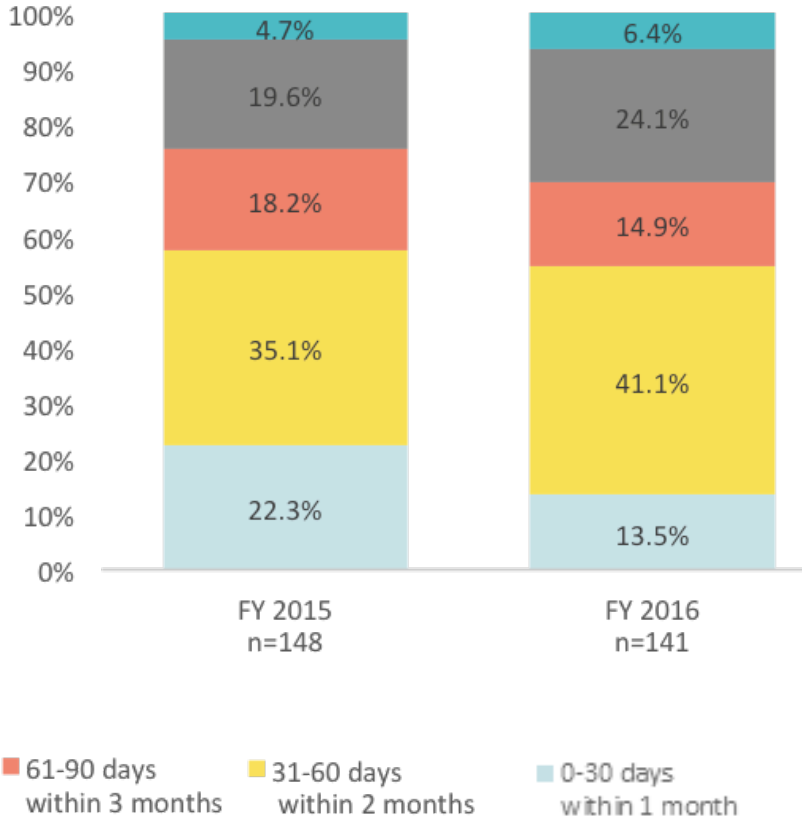


The First Appearance/Arraignment Hearing is the hearing in which the juvenile is advised of the allegations contained within the petition and his/her due process rights. This may happen at the same time as the detention hearing for juveniles who are detained, or may happen at a later date.

PETITION TO ADJUDICATION HEARING[16]

The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition is filed and the date the adjudication hearing is held for all adjudication hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

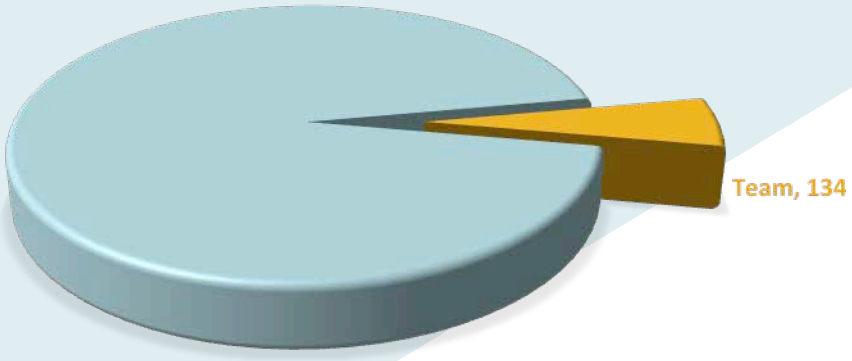
	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	47.5	49
Median Days - State	36	38
Data Errors (Negative Days)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Outliers (Over 270 Days)	6 3.9%	8 5.4%



The Adjudication Hearing is the hearing at which the Court determines whether the juvenile comes within the meaning of Nebraska Revised Statute §43-247. This may be a formal trial, or the juvenile may admit or plead to part or all of the allegations. Nebraska Revised Statute §271 states that adjudication hearings for juveniles in custody should happen as soon as possible, and for those juveniles not in custody, that it happen as soon as practicable. The Statute and Supreme Court Rule §6-104 require the adjudication hearing to be held within at least 180 days of the filing of the petition.

PREDISPOSITION INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED BY PROBATION[17]

After a youth is adjudicated, the court may order a Predisposition Investigation (PDI). This investigation, completed by a probation officer, includes information related to the risks and needs contributing to the juvenile's appearance in court. The investigation recommends targeted interventions to address the juvenile's behavior and is designed to assist judges in making disposition decisions.

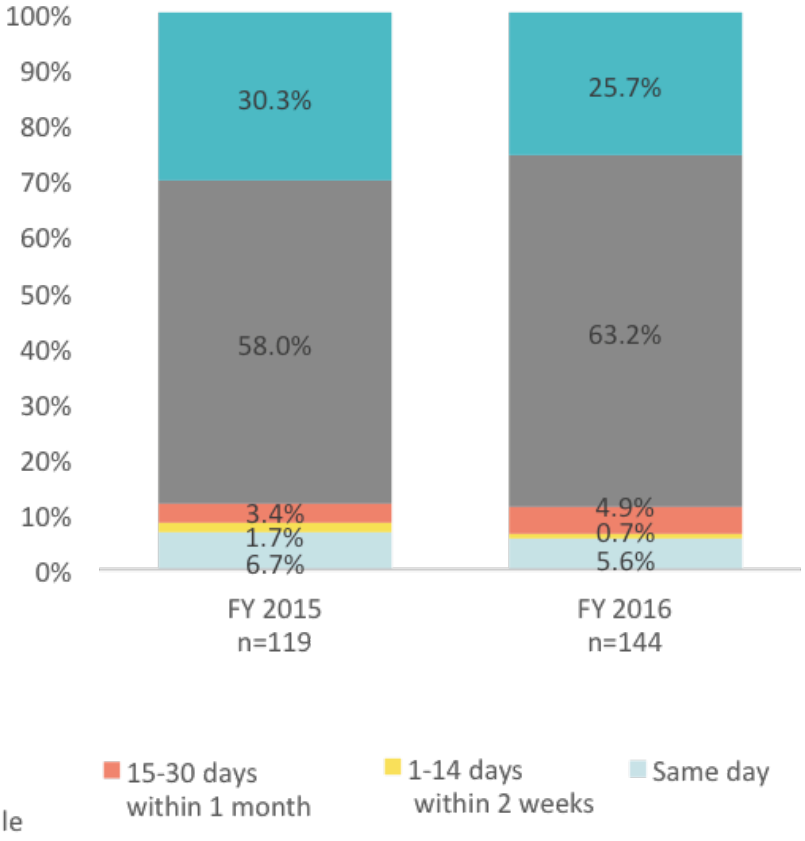


THERE WERE **2,373** PREDISPOSITION INVESTIGATIONS IN NEBRASKA DURING THE 2015-16 FISCAL YEAR. THE GRAPH INDICATES HOW MANY OF THOSE INVESTIGATIONS OCCURRED FOR YOUR TEAM.

ADJUDICATION HEARING TO DISPOSITION HEARING[16]

The data represent the amount of time between the adjudication hearing and the disposition hearing for all disposition hearings entered into **JUSTICE** occurring in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Days - Team	51	51
Median Days - State	36	35
No Disposition Date Entered	51 28.7%	5 3.2%
Data Errors (Negative Days)	8 4.5%	1 0.6%
Outliers (Over 120 days)	0 0.0%	4 2.6%



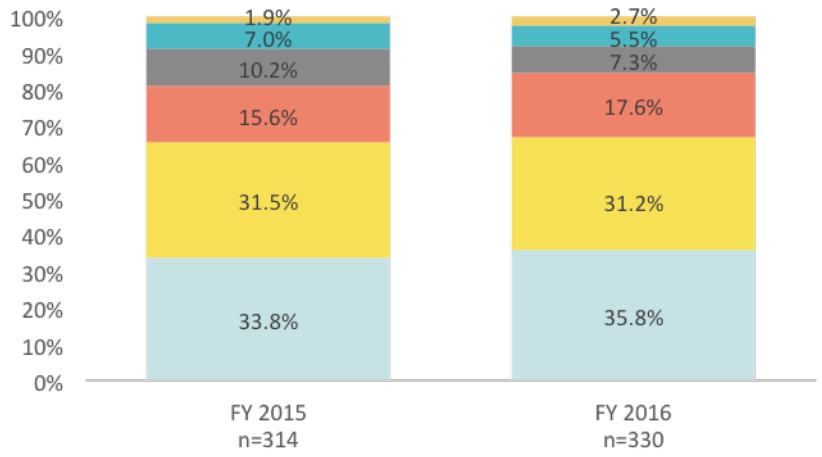
The Disposition Hearing is the hearing at which the court determines what services or rehabilitation efforts the juvenile will receive if the adjudication hearing determined the juvenile meets the criteria of Nebraska Revised Statute §43-247. Supreme Court Rule §6-104 requires the disposition hearing to be held within 60 days of the adjudication hearing unless there is good cause to extend beyond 60 days.

TIME TO JURISDICTION TERMINATION[16]

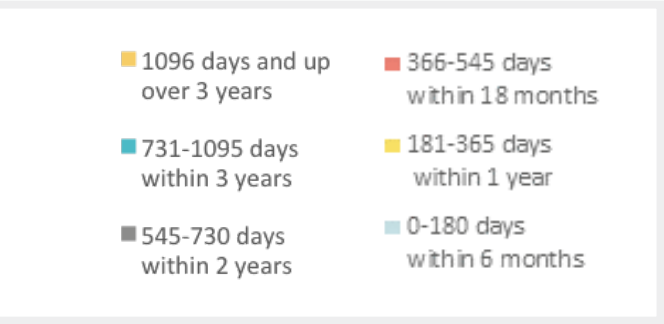
The data represent the amount of time between the date the petition is filed to the date the case is terminated in **JUSTICE** for all cases terminated in state fiscal years 2014-15 and 2015-16. The analysis separates youth adjudicated for delinquent behaviors and youth adjudicated for status offenses.

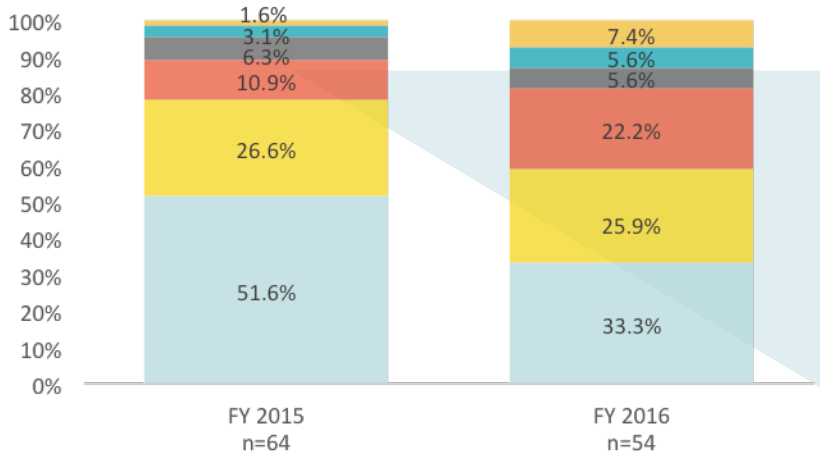
	FY 2015	FY 2016
Median Months - Deliquency - Team	8.8	8.4
Median Months - Deliquency - State	10.3	8.9
Median Months - Status - Team	5.8	10.1
Median Months - Status - State	12.0	13.8

DELINQUENCY



STATUS

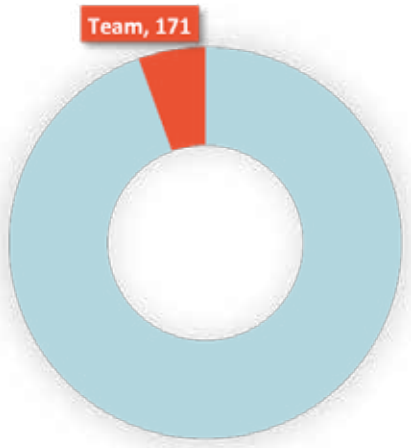




PROBATION SUPERVISION

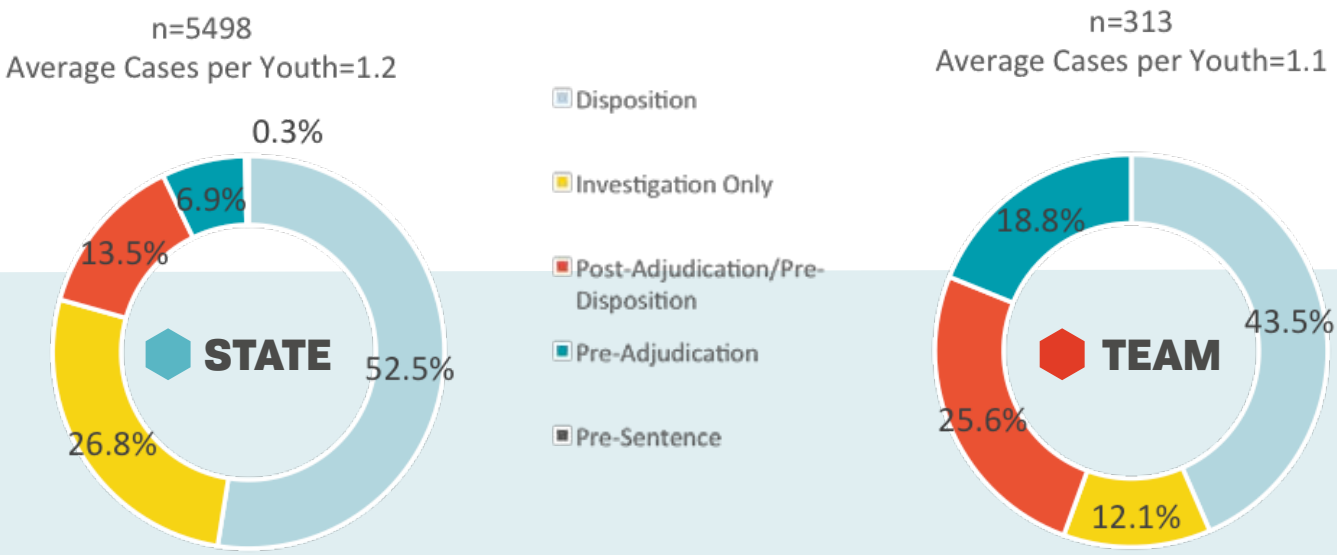
YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION[18]

A youth may receive a disposition of probation during the disposition hearing of a juvenile justice case. During the 2015-16 fiscal year, there were 3098 youth on probation. The graphic demonstrates how many youth received a disposition of probation and were served by Nebraska Juvenile Probation for your team.



CASE STATUS OF YOUTH SERVED BY PROBATION[19]

Juvenile Probation in Nebraska may work with youth at many stages of their court case or cases, not just youth who receive a disposition of probation. Because case status and the population of youth served by Juvenile Probation changes rapidly, the chart shows the breakdown of case status of youth by court case on a single day, August 1, 2016. Youth may be counted more than once if they have more than one court case. The average number of court cases per youth for the state and team is also included.

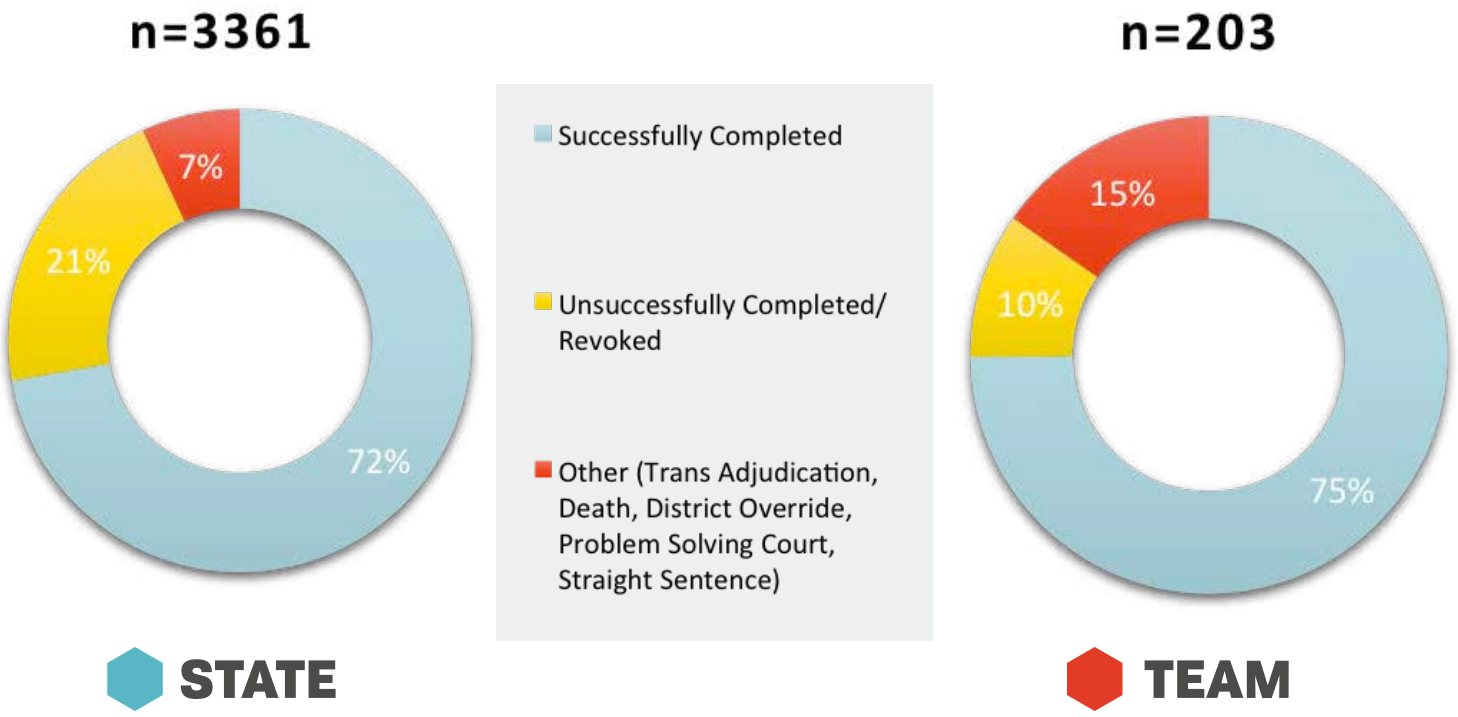


OUT OF HOME PLACEMENTS[20]

Youth served by Juvenile Probation may be placed out of home for several reasons, including but not limited to a court-ordered placement to receive services, a placement arranged by parents for treatment or care, or a placement related to a Department of Health and Human Services case. Juvenile Probation tracks all placements of youth who are under their supervision and out of home. The data presented here are the number of placements by placement type for all youth out of home for the 2015-16 fiscal year. Placements were categorized as either short term (acute inpatient hospitalization, crisis stabilization, enhanced shelter care, shelter care, short-term residential and respite care), long term (group home A and B, psychiatric residential treatment, and therapeutic group home), detention (secure and staff secure), foster care (foster care and relative/kinship care), missing from care (runaway from home or placement), or other (jail and independent living). The table also includes the percent of each placement type that ended during the fiscal year and the median days youth spent in those ended placements. Median days is not provided for "other" because the sample size is significantly smaller and the placements in this category are not conceptually connected.

YRTC placements are not included in this analysis due to an oversight by Court Improvement Project. YRTC placement data was not requested by CIP, and by the time the error was realized, it was too late to include information in this year's data reports. DHHS releases annual reports for YRTC-Kearney and YRTC-Geneva, which includes the number of admissions by county. CIP will follow up with teams after the report is released.

	State			Team		
	Total Placements	% Ended	Median Days	Total Placements	% Ended	Median Days
Short Term (Treatment and Non-Treatment)	822	97.9%	23	49	100.0%	11
Long Term (Treatment and Non-Treatment)	990	70.1%	92.5	33	87.9%	88
Detention	1688	98.0%	18	99	99.0%	6
Foster Care	357	78.7%	57	32	90.6%	54
Missing from Care	489	87.9%	13	29	93.1%	4
Other	117	83.8%		8	100.0%	

YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION[21]

The charts show the breakdown of youth discharged from probation by court case discharge for the 2015-16 fiscal year by state and by team. Court cases that were dismissed are not included in the analysis.