



Annual Report 2016

Division of Youth Services, LFUCG

This report includes Day Treatment program, Juvenile Probation, Youth Development Program, Gainesway Community Center program and CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates).

Stephanie Hong
9/15/2016

From the director.....



In July of this year, we internally conducted two S.W.O.T. (Strength; Weakness; Opportunity and Threat) analyses to reflect on what we have done well for the past year and what areas we have for improvement or innovation. In addition, I met with community leaders to receive feedback about our services and discussed gaps in services. Through this process, we decided to focus on strengthening family and empowering family and youth to prevent family crisis or breakdown. Hence, we have three staff, at the **Youth Development Center**, who are trained in facilitating “Nurturing Parenting” classes - an evidence-based program that help families learn new attitudes and skills in dealing with their teens. Last year, we had 78 parents who participated. This year, we expect to have more parents and youth benefit from the program.

At the **Day Treatment Center (DTC)**, we have started implementing Project Based Learning (PBL). The best definition of PBL is by William Bender “PBL ...is defined as using authentic, real-world projects, based on a highly motivating and engaging question, task, or problem, to teach students academic content in the context of working corporately to solve the problem”. Many of our DTC students enjoy more hands-on, creative ways of learning. At the end of last school year, students published three children’s books for their English class and designed a disk golf course by applying the knowledge and skills they learned from their science and math classes.

Since the implementation of Senate Bill 200 in July 2015, the **Juvenile Probation** program has created and implemented more graduated sanctions in dealing with court involved youth. Juvenile Probation makes every effort to use graduated sanctions in collaboration with the families and youth, to avoid formal court action, if all possible. The graduated sanctions includes verbal warning, face to face meeting with youth and/or parents, meeting with educational personnel and youth/family, curfew reduction, attending workshops, research on topics related to behavior(s), writing apology letters, home detention, GPS ankle monitor, increased drug testing, referral to outside agencies for drug/alcohol assessments, mental health assessment, treatment programs and/or counseling. We also utilize positive reinforcements with youth such as verbal praises, curfew extension, allowing parent to set curfew, shorter time on probation, less contact with probation officer, and gift certificates. Juvenile Probation officers are always looking for new and innovative approaches in helping court involved youth.

CASA of Lexington continues to grow. In the Spring of this year, new legislation was passed, for the first time in Kentucky history, to support CASA programs through state funding allocation. Hence CASA Lexington has been allocated \$86,000; which will enable them to hire additional staff to advocate for more abused/neglected children.

As you read through this report, you will be amazed by how much our division has contributed to the betterment of our community. The work we do daily enhances quality of lives of our youth and their families. Our work is not done, but we are more optimistic than ever that we are making our community a better and safer place for youth and their families.

Thank you!

Stephanie Hong

Lexington Fayette Urban County Government

Division of Youth Services Brief History

- 1833 Lexington Orphans Society was established.
- 1928 State Law passed (KRS 200.140) authorized counties to establish Children's Bureau; two were established: Jefferson County and Fayette County.
- 1929 Borst-Saunders Survey conducted, among the recommendations were for Fayette Co. Children's Bureau to administer all services to children in city and county, including assistance of social investigation to the Juvenile Courts and the schools. Budget recommendation was for \$15,000 for a full beginning program.
- March to December 1931, 225 children were accepted for services.
- Through 1930s, Junior League established a baby home at Duncan Park; later the home was turned over to the city.
- 1948 Fayette County Fiscal Court bought 12 acres of land on Cisco Road, cottages to house babies and children were built in 1950s.
- January of 1960, the first African American Social Worker hired was Grace Coleman.
- 1961 Kincaid Home (donated by Garvice D. Kincaid), a juvenile detention facility opened on Cisco Road.
- Agency began to expand services to children living at home (protective services).
- 1966 Administrative of Juvenile Court Services was delegated to Children's Bureau. Child Welfare of America recommended two divisions-Child Welfare & Juvenile Court.
- 1971 **Juvenile Court** and Children's Bureau services separated.
- 1971 Aug. Children's Bureau was awarded a federal grant (\$30,000) to operate a **Day Treatment Center** and Drug Rehabilitation Center for Juveniles in trouble. The City Government appropriated \$4,000 as local match for the federal grant.
- 1974 The Charter of the newly formed merged government created a Department of Social Services, charged with administrating and coordinating broad social service programming for the entire merged community.
- 1978 Council on Accreditation (COA) of services for children and families Inc. established. Division of Children's Services receives full accreditation.

- 1986 **CASA** (Court Appointed Special Advocates) program was implemented.
- 1991 Intensive **Juvenile Probation** project was implemented with \$70,000 from Cabinet for Children Resources (CHR).
- 1991 Departmental re-organization, Division of Children's Services and Juvenile Court Services merged to form the Division of Youth Services. The Division of Family Services is created as a division of the Department, the Office of Development and Support Services is placed within the Social Services Commissioner's Office and the Division of Adult Services is re-organized.
- June 2005, Coleman House closed as an emergency shelter for abused and neglected kids.
- October 2005 Dedication of the new **Lexington Day Treatment Center** building located on 1177 Red Mile Place.
- 2006 The Coleman House Project was created as a community partnership for substance abuse treatment and mental health services for adolescents and their families.
- 2009 The Coleman House Project staff was trained to do GAIN (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs) substance abuse assessment.
- 2012-2016 Received the Federal Workforce Investment Grant to operate the "Path to Success" program which is to assist youth, who have dropped out of school, to obtain G.E.D. and gain job skills training.
- July 2015 Senate Bill 200 changed the way juvenile cases are handled, especially status offense cases.
- 2015 The Coleman House Project changed the name to "360 Change", an input from youth who had benefited from the program and did a 360 degree changes.

Currently, **Division of Youth Services** operates Day Treatment Center; Juvenile Probation & Court Services; Youth Development Program (includes Gainesway Afterschool program) and CASA of Lexington.

LFUCG Division of Youth Services
Annual Report: July 2015 - June 2016

Total number of clients received intensive Services: **1209**

Gender:

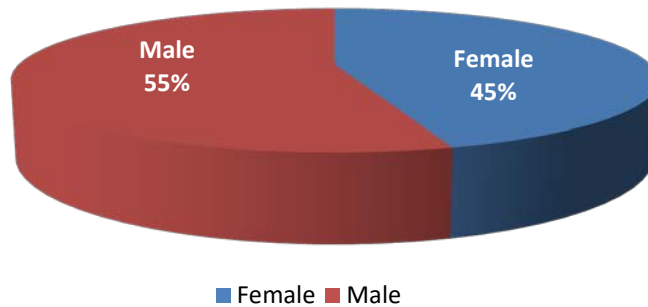
Female: 547 (45%)
 Male: 662 (55%)

Race:

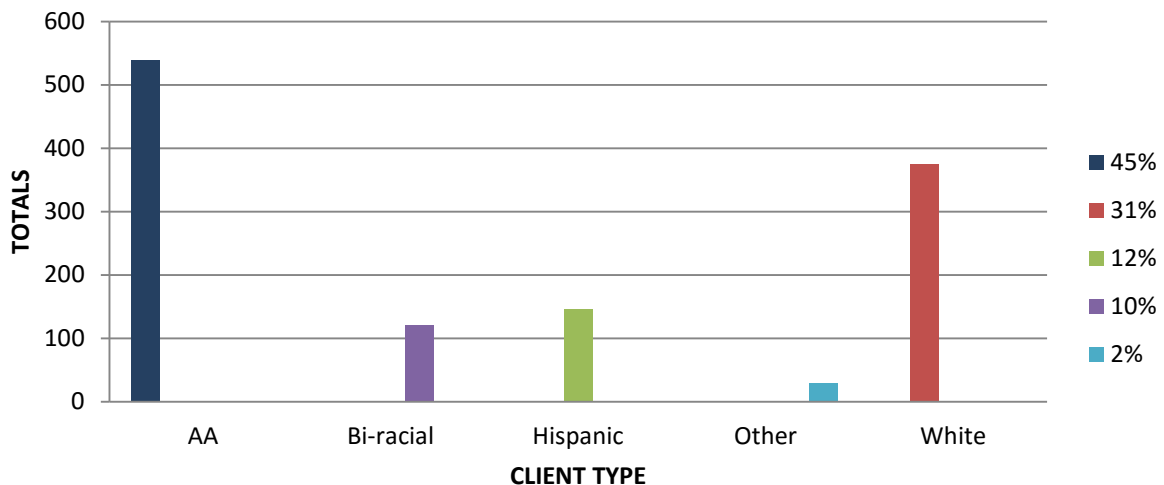
AA: 538 (45%)
 White: 375 (31%)
 Hispanic: 146 (12%)
 Bi-racial: 121 (10%)
 Other: 29 (2%)

There are additional **917** youth not included in the above total. Among them, **256** youth on Home Detention; **175** pre-adjudicated youth on curfew check and **504** (Suspension Alternative Program (S.A.P) youth were monitored/supervised through Juvenile Probation & Court Services.

GENDER



RACE



Lexington Day Treatment Center
Annual Report: July 2015-May 2016

Total Number of Clients Served: 99

Gender:

Female: 29 (29%)
Male: 70 (71%)

Race:

AA - 46 (46.5%)
White - 36 (36.5%)
Hispanic - 9 (9%)
Bi-Racial - 8 (8%)



Referral Sources:

DYS Probation court-ordered - 24 (24.5%)
DJJ Probation court-ordered - 9 (9%)
DJJ Committed - 15 (15%)
DCBS court-ordered - 11 (11%)
DCBS committed - 6 (6%)
DYS social work court-order (status offenses) - 17 (17.5%)
Family Court (status) - court-order, no other agency involved - 7 (7%)
Voluntary - 10 (10%)

Outcomes:

High School Graduates - 17 (17%)
Successful Completion and return to home school - 16 (16%)
Still Enrolled - 18 (18.5%)
Moved out of Fayette County - 2 (2%)
Placement in Mental Health or residential facility - 8 (8%)
Placement at Juvenile Detention Center - 6 (6%)
Unsuccessful completion, return to home school - 18 (18.5%)
Unsuccessful completion, placed at Alternative School (MLK) - 3 (3%)
Voluntary withdrawal to return to previous school - 4 (4%)
Enrolled in Job Corp. - 1 (1%)
High school Drop Out - 1 (1%)
Runaway - 5 (5%)

Behavior progress - 52 (53%) of students successfully make it to PROGRESS Phase
Academic progress - 90 % of students either graduated from high school or progressed to the next grade level
Overall attendance for the school year 79%

Juvenile Probation & Court Services

1.) Probation Monitoring

In 2015 – 2016, **78** youth were terminated from probation. 64 (82%) of these youth were released successfully from probation. The population consisted monthly of approximately 76 cases.

- 8 (10%) Male/White,
- 44 (57%) Male/African Americans,
- 3 (4%) Male/Hispanics,
- 8 (10%) Male/Other,
- 4 (5%) Female/White,
- 9 (12%) Female/ African American,
- 1 (1%) Female/Hispanic,
- 1 (1%) Female/Other



2.) Drug Screening

A total of **779** drug screenings were conducted during this period, 711 (91%) of the drug screens were negative. 68 (9%) were positive for illegal substances, among them 59 (7.5%) were positive for marijuana, two (2) were positive for cocaine, three (3) were positive for amphetamines and four (4) were positive for Benzodiazepine.

3.) Home Visit / Curfew Check

A total of **343 hours** of home visits / curfew calls were conducted through this time frame, this includes Juvenile Surveillance Program (JSP) 20 visits to 300 youth at home during evening hours. This JSP program is conducted by the Juvenile Surveillance Probation Officer and a police officer, thereby, discouraging probated youth from curfew violations as well as committing further criminal offenses.

4.) Dispositional Report

Probation officers completed **59 new** Dispositional Reports and **32** Dispositional Reports on probated youth, a total of **91** dispositional reports.

5.) Home Detention and GPS Ankle Monitor

A total of **256** youth were on **Home Detention** during this time period. Of these 175 (68%) were terminated successfully.

A total of **69** youth were placed on *the GPS ankle monitor* in addition to being on Home Detention, 53 (77%) of them were successful. Among the 69 youth, 48 were black male; 12 were white male; 5 were black female; one white female and 3 were male with race being marked as others. These two projects kept 325 youth out of the detention center which reduces financial cost.

6.) Suspension Alternative Program (SAP) and Community Services

A total of **504** youth (167 more youth from last year) were referred to the Suspension Alternative Program, these totaled for 1387 school days. This program provides probation youth and high risk youth an opportunity to continue their school work (while being suspended), and gives probated youth an alternative to avoid probation violation and possible time in detention.

Probated youth along with other youth referred to the Suspension Alternative Program, completed **139 community service hours** during this time frame at various locations around Fayette County.

8.) Recidivism

There were 14 (18%) probated youth that had 24 new adjudicated offenses for this fiscal year.

9.) Referral agencies

Fayette County Juvenile Probation has partnered with and/or made referrals to various programs throughout Fayette County and KY. Some of these are Bluegrass.org; The Ridge, The Methodist Home, Lexington Day Treatment, Appalachian Academy, Bluegrass Challenge Academy, The Lighthouse, Hillcrest Hall, Rivendell, Community Alternative Program (CAP), Our Lady of Peace, and Stoner Creek for specialized services.

Youth Development Center

1). 2016 Summer Youth Job Training Program

600 youth applied for 300 available job opportunities

- Number of youth hired - 300 youth
- Number of worksites - 115 sites
- Number of weeks worked - 6 weeks
- Schools represented - 20 middle/high

Females - 162 (54%)

Males - 138 (46%)

Black - 147 (49%)

White - 70 (24%)

Bi-Racial - 10 (3%)

Hispanic - 59 (20%)

Asian - 10(3%)

Native American - 4 (1%)



94% of youth indicated they gained knowledge that will help them with career goals

99% youth indicated they learned what is expected of an employee

94% of youth reported that they enjoyed their work experience

90% of youth indicated they learned to save and budget their money

2). 360 Change (formerly Coleman House Project)

Total Number Clients served: 59

Gender: Males: 43 (73%) Females: 16 (27%)

<u>Race</u>	African	1(1%)
African American/Black:	Hispanic:	20 (34%)
Caucasian/White:	Bi-Racial	4 (7%)
		18 (31%)

Outcomes

Referred to Treatment: 8 (14%)

3). Path to Success Project

Total number of clients: 28

Gender: Males: 10 (36%)

Females: 18 (64%)

Race

Outcomes

African American/Black: 16 (51%)

Increased scores: 12 (43%)

Caucasian/White: 6 (39%)

Obtained GED: 10 (36%)

Native American: 1 (2%)

Employment experience 7 (25%)

Bi-Racial: 5 (7%)

Success rate at follow up 25 (89%)

4). Case Management Services:

Total number of Clients: 92, Case closed: 80; On-going Services: 12

Gender: Males: 60 (65%)

Females: 32 (35%)

Race

Outcomes

African American/Black: 35 (38%)

Successful closures: 53 (66%)

Caucasian/White: 26 (28%)

Terms expired: 19 (24%)

Hispanic: 23 (25%)

Transfer to CHFS, court ...etc. 7 (9%)

Bi-Racial: 7 (8%)

Youth turned 18 1 (1%)

5). Gainesway Community Center Program

Homework Huddle - 73,

Teen Express Camp - 90

Spring Break camp - 25;

Spring break College Tour - 45

6) Family Nurturing groups

A total of 123 parents participated in this program, they learned new skills in understanding and communicating with their teens at home.

CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates)

- 116 volunteers provided advocacy to 362 children for a total of 5,217 hours.
- 69 new cases with 157 children were accepted from the court.
- 157 children (65% increases) achieved permanency goal and cases were closed.

Child Demographics; total of 362

<u>Age:</u>	0-5:	145 (40%)
	6-11:	115 (32%)
	12-17:	91 (25%)
	18+:	11 (3%)

<u>Gender:</u>	Male:	180 (50%)
	Female:	182 (50%)

Ethnicity:

African American:	79 (22%)
Caucasian:	189 (52%)
Hispanic/Latino:	20 (6%)
Bi-Racial:	71 (20%)
African:	2 (under 1%)
Asian:	1 (under 1%)



CASA is a non-profit organization that is supported administratively by LFUCG Division of Youth Services. Last year CASA raised \$105,315, received \$92,075 grant funds and \$98,596 contributions. Personnel expenditure is 79% of total revenue.

DYS Staff Profile

Gender

- Females - 29 (76%)
- Males - 9 (24%)

Race

- Black - 20 (53%)
- Hispanic - 2 (5%)
- White - 15 (29%)
- Asian - 1 (3%)

Employment Status

- Full-time: 33 (87%)
- Part-time: 5 (13%)

DYS Budget

Total city operating budget was **\$2,700,530**
Additional grants from state and federal was \$370,641



*In Dedication to
Our
Commissioner Chris Ford
and 38 DYS Staff*

Mary Alcius

Angela Atchison

Richard Bello

Lisa Berman

Paula Campbell

Paul Canter

Clarice Combs

Sonya Combs

Matthew Crutcher

Peggy Floyd

Earlanna Goldsmith

Ed Hale

Barbara Hausley

Katie Hemlock

Theo Hersey

Stephanie Hong

Melynda Jamison

Robert Stefan Lewis

Stephanie Love

Tara Mills

Mattie Morton

Renaye Motts

Yolanda Pinilla

Kim Read

Brenda Ramsey

Glenda Rhodes

LaYvonne Sensabaugh

Leigh Shotton

Pat Sidney

Kristi Strothers

Tera Sullivan

Tony Talbott

Linda Taylor

Robin Taylor

India Thomason

Jack Walker

Angela Williams

Gary Young



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