

**Lake County Juvenile Justice Council
Racial & Ethnic Disparities Subcommittee
Racial & Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Report
January 1, 2026 – June 30, 2026**

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**Report Completed By:
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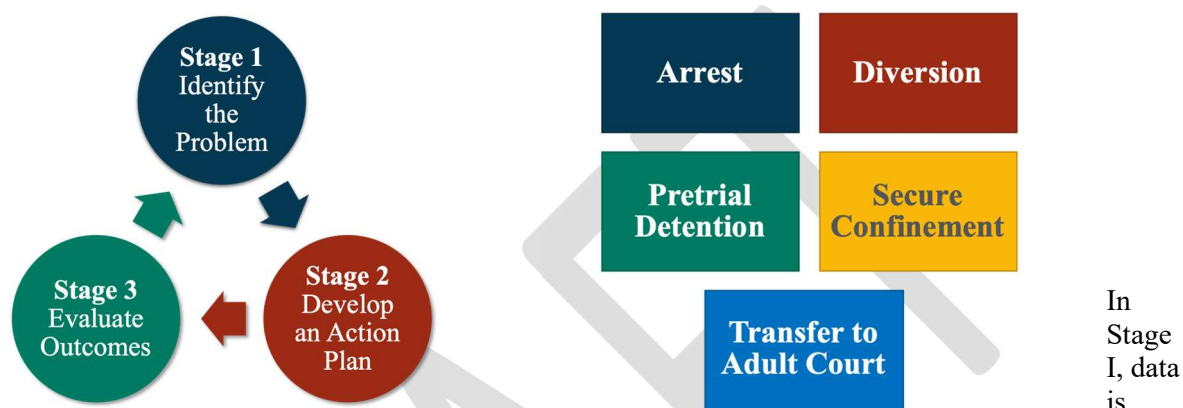
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Description of Process

On December 18, 2025, Karen Levi from the Lake County State's Attorney and member of the Lake County Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) committee virtually met with Dr. Próspero to discuss R/ED planning for Lake County. Ms. Levi described the current R/ED situation in Lake County. Ms. Levi and Dr. Próspero agreed that he would contract with Lake County as the R/ED Coordinator. As the R/ED Coordinator, Dr. Próspero would implement the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) R/ED Reduction Model, which is the federal model that is used in all States and Territories in the United States. The OJJDP Model has three stages:



collected and analyzed on the amount of youth in contact with the Juvenile Justice System (JJS). The data on youth are broken up into racial/ethnic categories: White, African American, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. There are five decision points for JJS required by OJJDP: Arrest, Diversion, Pretrial Detention, Secure Confinement, and Transfer to Adult Court. The purpose of Stage I is to identify disparities of racial and ethnic minority youth in any of the five decision points.

In Stage II, causes for the disparities are examined. Solutions for each cause are then developed and prioritized in order of difficulty and importance. Some solutions may be easily implemented while other solutions may be extremely challenging and require resources that are beyond the capacity of the R/ED committee. Solutions should be based on best policies and practices to reduce R/ED. Although there are several delinquency prevention and intervention programs that have been found to be effective, R/ED is an especially challenging issue that has not had the large-scale rigorous evaluations that identify what policies and programs work best. Therefore, best practices that have worked in addressing correlates of R/ED efforts, such as diversion efforts, violence prevention programs, and School-Justice Partnerships, should be implemented focused on the identified disparities.

Stage III is the development of the evaluation infrastructure that is meant to assess the effectiveness of the solutions on reducing the disparities. In Stage III, data should be collected throughout the intervention, including before and after the completion of a program (if applicable). Mixed-methods evaluation design is the best method to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. That is, quantitative (i.e., surveys, crime data) and qualitative (i.e., interviews, observations) data should be collected and analyzed. Additionally, both outcomes (effectiveness of intervention) and process (implementation of intervention) should be included in the overall evaluation of the R/ED intervention. Often times, poor program outcomes are associated with poor implementation of the program.

Finally, an R/ED Plan should be created that includes all three Stages of the OJJDP Model. The data from the different racial and ethnic youth groups in the five decision-points identifies the disparities. Solutions to address the causes of disparities are prioritized and an evaluation is included, either what the evaluation set up (for the initial years of intervention) or what the evaluation has found (for multi-year interventions).

The first task for Dr. Próspero is to expand Lake County's R/ED Committee. Although Ms. Levi did inform Dr. Próspero that there is an active R/ED for Lake County, it only had two active members.

Lake County has a Juvenile Justice Council (LCJJC), which is "an independent organization that provides a forum for various agencies to collaborate and combine their efforts to address the ongoing needs of at-risk youth. The Board of Directors of the JJC is comprised of representatives of the Sheriff, the State's Attorney, the Chief Probation Officer, the Public Defender, and the County Board, as well as several judges and the Regional Superintendent of schools. The Council is composed of diverse members of the community working together to support the cooperation of these agencies in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and address the issues facing young people in our community." The LCJJS is a huge resource to support the R/ED Committee in addressing JJS disparities in Lake County.

Lake County R/ED Committee

The initial R/ED Committee meeting was held on January 15, 2026. Dr. Próspero met with the two R/ED Committee members, Ms. Levi and Mr. John Bailey, who is a defense attorney for Lake County. Dr. Próspero discussed with the members about what other persons can be invited to join the R/ED Committee. Mr. Dave Asma, an investigator from Lake County's Office of the Public Defender, and Alex Seidman, the Deflection Coordinator for LCSAO, were to be asked to join the R/ED Committee.

Additionally, Dr. Próspero reviewed with the members the process to be followed the next six months, which was to follow the OJJDP R/ED Reduction Model. The members agreed that they would reach out to Mr. Asma and Ms. Seidman and that Dr. Próspero would send out to all four members a powerpoint presentation that is an overview of the OJJDP Model and a document on Lake County's R/ED data.

The R/ED Committee met on February 25, 2026. Dr. Próspero, Ms. Levi, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Asma, and Ms. Seidman attended the meeting. Dr. Próspero presented an overview of the OJJDP R/ED Model and the next steps to begin implementing in the Model. The group discussed the possibilities of gathering R/ED for Lake County, which is the requirement of Phase I. Ms. Levi would connect Dr. Próspero with Mr. Rick Velasquez to ask for R/ED data for the state of Illinois and Lake County. Mr. Velasquez is the Chair of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC), which is "advisory group responsible for administering federal juvenile justice grants, ensuring compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and advising the Governor and General Assembly on matters of juvenile justice." The IJJC is responsible to address R/ED for the state of Illinois and has an R/ED subcommittee named the Illinois Racial Justice and Equity Committee (IRJEC). Dr. Próspero has consulted with IRJEC in 2021-2023 and was involved in analyzing state and county R/ED data.

Ms. Seidman presented on the Root Cause Response Program (RCR), which is a deflection strategy that was recently developed and in the process of being piloted with Vernon Hills Police Department in March or April 2026s. Deflection is meant to keep low-level offenders from entering the justice system. Ms. Seidman is raising the awareness of law enforcement to the use of RCR to appropriately deflect adult low-level offenders from arrest and into services that address the causes of criminal behavior. RCR has a system to track deflections (i.e., completed, outcomes). Members discussed the possibility of using RCR to deflect youth (ages 10-17 years) from the Juvenile Justice System.

On February 27, 2026, Dr. Próspero emailed Mr. Velasquez to request state and county R/ED data for as many years as possible to assess trends. On March 11, 2026, Mr. Velasquez emailed Dr. Próspero R/ED data for State of Illinois and Lake County for the year 2022 and stated that he will try to send more data, especially more recent data (2023 and 2024).

Dr. Próspero also gained access to 2020 Statewide R/ED data and 2019 Lake County R/ED data from his prior work with IRJC. Therefore, Dr. Próspero had two years of Statewide R/ED data (2020 and 2022) and two years of Lake County R/ED data (2019 and 2020).

R/ED Data - State of Illinois

Dr. Próspero reviewed the State of Illinois R/ED data for years 2020 and 2022. In order to compare between the number of racial/ethnic groups in each decision point in Illinois, Dr. Próspero calculated Disparity Ratios (DR). First, the Disproportionality Index was calculated.

Disproportionality Index =

$$\frac{\% \text{ of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in State}}{\% \text{ same race group in the State population}}$$

Using the Disproportionality Indexes for each race/ethnicity were used to calculate the Disparity Ratio.

Disparity Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Disproportionality Index of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in State (Minority)}}{\text{Disproportionality Index of comparison race group at juvenile justice decision point in State (White)}}$$

All minority race/ethnic groups will be compared to the White group, therefore, racial/ethnic minority youth are divided by the White group.

To interpret the Disparity Ratio, a number above 1.0 means a disparity is present (except for Diversion). For example if Black youth are found to have a Disparity Ratio (DR) of 1.50 in Arrests, it would mean that Black youth are 50% more likely to be Arrested as compared to White youth. If Hispanic youth were found to have a DR of 2.0 in Detention, it would mean that Hispanic youth were two times as likely to be placed in Detention as compared to White youth.

For Diversion, the calculations are done in reverse so that the White youth are divided by the racial/ethnic Minority group.

Disparity Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Disproportionality Index of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in State (White)}}{\text{Disproportionality Index of comparison race group at juvenile justice decision point in State (Minority)}}$$

Below are the State of Illinois' R/ED data and Disparity Ratios (Table 1-4).

Table 1: State of Illinois R/ED Data (2020)

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Population	673,965	207,305	331,082	72,983
Arrest	1362	4465	783	0
Diversion	504	627	197	14
Detention	1013	3025	647	7
Secure Confinement	32	106	6	0
Adult Transfer	7	39	5	0

Table 2: State of Illinois R/ED Disparity Ratios (2020)

Race/Ethnicity	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Arrest	10.66	1.17	0
Diversion	0.35	0.63	??
Detention	0.91	1.11	??
Secure Confinement	1.01	0.33	**
Adult Transfer	1.70	1.24	**

Table 3: State of Illinois R/ED Data (2022)

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Population	673,965	207,305	331,082	72,983
Arrest	1432	3854	850	0
Diversion	0	0	0	0
Detention	1041	2627	609	6

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Secure Confinement	52	174	19	1
Adult Transfer	5	50	2	0

Table 4: State of Illinois R/ED Disparity Ratios (2022)

Race/Ethnicity	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Arrest	8.75	1.21	0
Diversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
Detention	0.94	0.99	??
Secure Confinement	1.24	0.62	??
Adult Transfer	3.72	0.67	**

Dr. Próspero analyzed the Statewide R/ED data for 2020 and 2022 and the calculated Disparity Ratios for each racial/ethnic group and in the 5 decision points. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) calculated the Disproportionality Indexes and the Disparity Ratios for the State. On Tables 2 and 4, the cells bolded in red reveal the highest levels of disparity. Results for the state-level R/ED data were:

- As compared to White youth, Black youth were:
 - 9 to 10 time more likely to get Arrested
 - Less likely to get Diversion (Note: White youth were nearly 3 times more likely to receive Diversion as compared to Black youth)
 - There was no Diversion data for 2022
 - 2 to 4 times more likely to be Transferred to Adult Court
- Slight increase in number of Secure Confinements among White, Black, and Hispanic youth from 2020 to 2022

R/ED Data - Lake County

Dr. Próspero reviewed the Lake County R/ED data for years 2019 and 2022. In order to compare between the number of racial/ethnic groups in each decision point, in Lake County Dr. Próspero calculated Disparity Ratios (DR). First, the Disproportionality Index was calculated.

Disproportionality Index =

% of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in the County

% same race group in the County population

Using the Disproportionality Indexes for each race/ethnicity were used to calculate the Disparity Ratio.

Disparity Ratio =

Disproportionality Index of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in the County (Minority)

Disproportionality Index of comparison race group at juvenile justice decision point in County (White)

All minority race/ethnic groups will be compared to the White group, therefore, racial/ethnic minority youth are divided by the White group.

To interpret the Disparity Ratio, a number above 1.0 means a disparity is present (except for Diversion). For example if Black youth are found to have a Disparity Ratio (DR) of 1.50 in Arrests, it would mean that Black youth are 50% more likely to be Arrested as compared to White youth. If Hispanic youth were found to have a DR of 2.0 in Detention, it would mean that Hispanic youth were two times as likely to be placed in Detention as compared to White youth.

For Diversion, the calculations are done in reverse so that the White youth are divided by the racial/ethnic Minority group.

Disparity Ratio =

Disproportionality Index of one race group at juvenile justice decision point in the County (White)

Disproportionality Index of comparison race group at juvenile justice decision point in County (Minority)

Below are Lake County's R/ED data and Disparity Ratios (Table 5-8).

Table 5: Lake County R/ED Data (2019)

Race/Ethnicity	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Population	42,179	6,431	25,589	7,651
Arrest	208	425	205	21
Diversion	93	139	93	9
Detention	61	202	61	9
Secure Confinement	1	14	1	3
Adult Transfer	0	4	0	0

Table 6: Lake County R/ED Disparity Ratios (2019)

Race/Ethnicity	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Arrest	13.32	1.62	**
Diversion	0.69	0.94	0.90
Detention	21.59	1.94	**
Secure Confinement	91.27	0	**
Adult Transfer	**	0	**

Table 7: Lake County R/ED Data (2022)

Race/Ethnicity	White (2020)	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Population	40,963	6,406	25,628	7,870
Arrest	56	123	68	<10
Diversion	19	16	14	0
Detention	34	109	62	8

Race/Ethnicity	White (2020)	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Secure Confinement	0	4	0	0
Adult Transfer	0	3	0	0

Table 8: Lake County R/ED Disparity Ratios (2022)

Race/Ethnicity	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Other
Arrest	14.05	1.94	**
Diversion	0.38	0.62	**
Detention	20.50	2.91	**
Secure Confinement	**	0	**
Adult Transfer	**	0	**

Dr. Próspero analyzed the Lake County R/ED data for 2019 and 2022 and the calculated Disparity Ratios for each racial/ethnic group and in the 5 decision points. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) calculated the Disproportionality Indexes and the Disparity Ratios for the Lake County. On Tables 6 and 8, the cells bolded in red reveal the highest levels of disparity. Results for the county-level R/ED data were:

- As compared to White youth, Black youth were:
 - 13 to 14 time more likely to get Arrested
 - Less likely to get Diversion (Note: White youth were over 2 times more likely to receive Diversion as compared to Black youth)
 - 20 to 21 times more likely to be placed in Detention
 - 91 times more likely to be placed in Secure Confinement (there were 14 Black youth as compared to 1 White youth)
 - More likely to be Transferred to Adult Court (there were 3 to 4 Black youth as compared to 0 White youth)
- As compared to White youth, Hispanic youth were:
 - Almost twice as likely to get Arrested
 - Twice as likely to be placed in Detention
- Number of youth in all racial and ethnic groups were reduced in all decision points from 2019 to 2022
- However, even though there were less Arrests from 2022 as compared to 2019, disparity increased among Black youth in 2022 (& in Diversion, too)

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Identifying Disparities & Solutions in Lake County

On March 25, 2026, the R/ED Committee met and Dr. Próspero presented the initial R/ED data analysis and interpreted the findings to the members. Dr. Próspero and the members discussed prioritizing the identified disparities based on the findings and available resources. Mr. Bailey had questions on how Diversion was calculated in the Lake County R/ED data. Dr. Próspero analyzed the Diversion Disparity Ratios and discovered that calculations were not done correctly for Lake County. The Disparity Ratios were calculated using Diversion numbers compared to the population as opposed to the Arrests, which is not the correct method.

NOTE: After the meeting, Dr. Próspero re-calculated the Diversion Disparity Ratios and the Tables on this Report have the corrected calculations.

The members agreed to initially focus on the Arrest disparity of Black youth, based on the initial R/ED analysis. This initial focus may change after a deeper analysis of the R/ED data and an assessment of community assets are conducted. Members also suggested asking the LCSAO Diversion Coordinator, Camryn Arroyo, to join the R/ED Committee.

On April 6, 2026, Dr. Próspero met with Ms. Seidman to further discuss the Root Cause Response Program (RCR) and how it may be adjusted for youth to address the identified disparity in Arrests among Black youth. Ms. Seidman showed to Dr. Próspero the RCR form that law enforcement officers will use to refer offender to RCR. Possible changes were discussed to make it useable with youth. Discussion also revolved around possibly using RCR not only for Arrest but also for Diversion. Ms. Seidman agreed to reach out to the LCSAO Diversion Coordinator, Camryn Arroyo, and connect her to Dr. Próspero for possibly use to address disparities in Diversion and Detention. Lastly, Dr. Próspero and Ms. Seidman discussed about possibly reaching out to the North Chicago and Waukegan Police Departments, in addition to working with Vernon Hills Police Department.

On April 13, 2026, Dr. Próspero met with the LCSAO Diversion Coordinator Ms. Arroyo to discuss the possibility using Diversion to address disparities in Diversion and Detention. Dr. Próspero first described the OJJDP Model, followed by the R/ED data findings. Ms. Arroyo then described the LCSAO Diversion Program: Process, eligibility, diversion paths, case management, etc. Like the RCR, the LCSAO Diversion program is also for adults and therefore also discussed adjusting it for youth offenders.

On April 22, 2026, the R/ED Committee met. The Juvenile Justice Council Coordinator for Lake County, Linsey Hale, joined the meeting and became another member of the R/ED Committee. Dr. Próspero presented the most updated R/ED data and analysis, to include the corrected Disparity Ratios for Diversion. Although the R/ED Committee would have liked to have had more recent data, especially from 2023 and 2024, Mr. Velasquez, Chair of the Illinois Criminal Justice Commission, informed Dr. Próspero that the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, who provides the data, will not have updated data until the beginning of the next fiscal year. Therefore, the R/ED Committee will move on with the OJJDP Model using the 2019 and 2022 Lake County R/ED data. The decision points of contact that had the highest and most consistent disparities were among Black youth in Arrest, Diversion and Detention. Dr. Próspero explained to the R/ED Committee how deflection and diversion efforts can help address the identified disparities. The R/ED Committee discuss how the LCSAO programs, RCR and Diversion, can be modified from serving only adult offenders to include youth offenders.

On May 7, 2026, Dr. Próspero and his business associate, Chief Anjewierden, visited Lake County to meet with potential partners that could support the R/ED's efforts in reducing disparities in Arrest, Diversion and Detention. Since the deflection approach of the RCR requires law enforcement buy-in, Dr.

Próspero believed bringing in Chief Anjewierden to speak directly to Lake County's law enforcement community would be extremely helpful. Additionally Dr. Próspero and Chief Anjewierden presented at Lake County's Juvenile Justice Council Seminar on May 8, 2026. Below is an outline on what was presented:

Title: The Role of Law Enforcement in Preventing Juvenile Delinquency through Restorative Justice

Topics;

- Racial & Ethnic Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System
- Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Model to Reduce Disparities
- R/ED Data for State of Illinois & Lake County
- Pillars of Restorative Justice: Accountability, Skills Development, Community Connection
- Defining Deflection & Diversion: Pre-Arrest & Post-Arrest Services
- Root Cause Response Program & Juveniles
- The Role Law Enforcement Agencies in Root Cause Response

The latter topic was crucial for law enforcement to fully understand that deflection and diversion is not "soft" on crime but rather a preventative approach to reducing crime by providing low-level offenders opportunities to be accountable for the anti-social behavior while receive services that build skills that address the causes of criminal and delinquent behavior. At the Seminar, Dr. Próspero and Chief Anjewierden spoke with the Chief of Police for Vernon Hills Police Department, Chief Kreis and with the Associate Chief of Police of North Chicago Police Department, Chief Lunn. Both Chiefs of Police express support for efforts to address R/ED in their respective communities. Chief Kreis provided both Dr. Próspero and Chief Anjewierden documents (SAFE Principles and Engagement Strategies) that align with officer discretion when engaging community members and low-level offenders with deflection approaches. Additionally on May 4, 2026 and May 19, 2026, Deputy Chief Neal Craig of Waukegan Police Department emailed Dr. Próspero expressing his willingness to work with him in reducing R/ED in the City of Waukegan. Lastly, Dr. Próspero and Chief Anjewierden met with several stakeholders that could potentially support the reduction of R/ED efforts in Lake County.

During the month of May 2026, Dr. Próspero reviewed in detail both the LCSAO RCR and Diversion programs to assess the potential to use with youth and to address disparities in Arrest, Diversion, and Detention points of contact. Although the RCR deflection approach appears that it can be more easily modified to also include young persons (as opposed to only adults), the LCSAO Diversion adult program is more complicated to understand and requires more in-depth assessment to see what would be required to include young persons in the program. Dr. Próspero also reviewed the Juvenile Justice Council to assess its capacity to support R/ED reduction efforts. Dr. Próspero also followed up on the JJC Seminar conversations with all three Chiefs of Police for Vernon Hills, North Chicago, and Waukegan.

On June 4, 2026, Dr. Próspero met with Ms. Seidman and Ms. Arroyo to discuss more in detail how RCR and Diversion can be modified to include youth in the programs. Ms. Seidman reported RCR receiving the first deflection client from Vernon Hills Police Department. Additionally, it was reported that the Regional Officer of Education spoke with Ms. Seidman and Ms. Arroyo to inquire on how the specialists can collaborate with RCR and Diversion. There are four specialists for Lake County that work with truancy issues and often lead to charging the student's parents. After hearing about RCR and Diversion at the JJC Seminar presentation, there was a thought the perhaps there is a possibility for collaboration to assist these families. Additionally, North Chicago informed Ms. Seidman that the Police Department is on board with implementing RCR. Discussed was how Dr. Próspero (and possibly Chief Anjewierden) can support the implementation of RCR in Lake County, such as doing virtual meetings and trainings with the law enforcement agencies while Ms. Seidman does in-person meetings and training. The more challenging task is using the LCSAO Diversion for youth due to our lack of fully understanding how

youth are primarily processed through the juvenile justice system and what options are available for youth. Ms. Arroyo can see on the system that there are youth in the system that may be in probation or inn diversion but it is not clear. Therefore, it was decided that it would be good to meet with the LCSAO Chief of the Juvenile Division to get a better understanding of the process.

On June 24, 2026, the R/ED Committee met. Dr. Próspero provided an overview of the information discussed during the June 4, 2026 meeting between Dr. Próspero, Ms. Seidman, and Ms. Arroyo. Ms. Levi stated that there should be data following the youth going through the process. It was determined that Dr. Próspero meet with SAO data analyst. Additionally it was agreed to invite the LCSAO Chief of the Juvenile Division to an R/ED meeting to either present the process or to actually join the R/ED Committee. Ms. Seidman presented the RCR referral form and some recommendations for minor edits were provided by the members (Please see Appendix A to see the most updated version of the RCR Referral Form).

Ms. Levi asked how reductions in Arrests can address disparities among Black youth in that decision point. Dr. Próspero explained that simply deflecting persons from arrest will not in itself reduce the Arrest disparity as it is common to reduce arrest in a locality across all racial and ethnic groups but still disparity exist as White youth are still arrested at a lower rate as compared to the minority groups. An example of this phenomenon is seen in Lake County's R/ED data. From 2019 to 2022, there is a reduction of arrests among White youth (208 to 56, respectively) and Black youth (425 to 123, respectively). However the Disparity Ratio actually increased during those same years, from 13.32 in 2019 to 14.05 in 2022. Although it is great to have a reduction of arrests in a locality, the presence of disparities should still be the focus of the interventions because the actual cause may still exist and will continue to adversely affect the minority group(s). Dr. Próspero described the process that the R/ED Committee should take to focus on the disparity while still reducing arrests using the RCR.

R/ED Process for 2026-2027:

- Implementation of R/ED Plan (RCR & Diversion Programs for youth)
- Law enforcement training, organizational policy change, screening and assessment tools, increased services, etc.
- Collect data on use of RCR, the fidelity of implementation of RCR, outcomes, and client demographic data (race/ethnicity, sex, age).
- Evaluated data to assess existence of disparities
- If disparities exist, "dig deeper" to identify the cause of the disparities (e.g., lack of proper implementation of RCR because law enforcement officers in the field do not support intervention, location of arrests are focused on geographic areas populated by low income African American families with few prosocial opportunities for employment and recreation, implicit bias by professionals working with youth, disparities in services provided to Black youth, etc.
- R/ED Committee re-assesses R/ED Plan and makes changes to address identified causes of disparities

Mr. Asma stated that he can makes video productions for the law enforcement trainings that can display different situations on how to carry out the actual RCR referral. Ms. Seidman and Ms. Arroyo stated that they are planning to attend the roll-call with North Chicago Police Department on July 14 and 15, 2026. Ms. Seidman informed the R/ED Committee that she will be on maternity leave for 10 weeks starting in August 2026. Dr. Próspero will contact Chief Anjewierden to begin developing law enforcement training for Lake County to support the LCSAO RCR and Diversion Programs. Trainings would include information on the LCSAO Programs but also include topics related to deflection and diversion that can build the philosophy and culture of law enforcement agencies that are more likely to support these alternatives to incarceration, such as Procedural Justice, Legitimacy of Police, adolescent development, crisis prevention, de-escalation skills, and restorative practices. This may include local community-based

service providers explaining their services and how these provide skills that are related to crime prevention.

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Appendix A: Root Cause Response - Deflection Referral Form

Agency/Department: _____

Referral Officer Name: _____

Badge Number: _____

Officer Email: _____

Date of Referral: _____

Time of Referral: _____

Location of Contact/ Deflection: _____

Case/ Incident Number: _____

Charges Person is Being Deflected From:

CLIENT INFORMATION

Client Name: _____

Client Date of Birth: _____

Client Race:

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Multicultural
- ☐ Other:

Client Gender:

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Non-Binary
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Gender Non-Conforming
- ☐ Prefer Not to Answer

Veteran Status:

- ☐ Yes - Veteran

- ☐ No- Not a Veteran
- ☐ Family Member in Service
- ☐ Unknown

Client/ Family Contact Phone: _____

Client/ Family Contact Email: _____

Immediate Concern/ Needs (Select All That Apply):

- ☐ Suicidal Ideation or Self-Harm Risk
- ☐ Overdoes Risk or Recent Overdose
- ☐ Withdrawal Symptoms
- ☐ Severe Mental Health Symptoms (Psychosis, Mania, etc)
- ☐ Acute Medical Emergency
- ☐ Housing Insecurity/ Homelessness
- ☐ Food Insecurity
- ☐ Need for Substance use Treatment
- ☐ Need for Medication Assistance
- ☐ Safety Concerns for Self or Others
- ☐ Other:

On-Scene Actions Taken/ Referrals Made:

- ☐ Transported to Emergency Department
- ☐ Mobile Response Team Was Called Out
- ☐ Dropped Off at the Livingroom Wellness Center
- ☐ Referred to A Way Out Program
- ☐ Provided On-Scene De-Escalation
- ☐ Deflection Card Given
- ☐ Crisis Care program Called and/or Taken to CCP
- ☐ Taken to PADS
- ☐ Other:

Additional Notes

Submit Referral

Add internal Note