

Dodge County Board of Supervisors



435 North Park, Fremont Nebraska 68025

June 9, 2015

The Nebraska Crime Commission
PO Box 94946
Lincoln NE 68509-4946

Good Day!

At today's meeting of the Dodge County Board of Supervisors, the Board unanimously passed a motion to approve the enclosed three-year Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan for Dodge County.

Sincerely,

Bob Missel
Chairman
Dodge County Board of Supervisors

encl:



Bob Missel, Chairman
Lon Strand, Vice-Chairman
Terry Synovec
Gary Osborn
Robert George
Dan M. Weddle
Greg Beam



Dodge County
Juvenile Services
Comprehensive Community Plan
July 1, 2015- June 30, 2018

Prepared By: Robert Denton
Chief, Probation District Six
State of Nebraska
320 North Main Street
Fremont, Ne 68025

Chair, Dodge Robert Denton
County Team: Chief, Probation District Six
State of Nebraska
320 North Main Street
Fremont, Ne 68025

Chair, Dodge Bob Missel
County Board of 435 North Park Ave
Supervisors: Fremont, Ne 68025

SECTION II

COMMUNITY TEAM

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015 – 2018**

The Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan Team originally developed in 2007 and consisted of representatives from various agencies in the county that worked directly with juveniles. The current members represent the county's School Districts, Law Enforcement, Mental Health Community, Crisis Center, County Attorney, Diversion, Probation, and community stakeholders. The Team Chair, Robert Denton, is responsible for organizing and facilitating the meetings. The Team meets quarterly and the chair schedules these meetings and emails a calendar invitation and reminder for each meeting. In addition, the chair emails the agenda, takes minutes at the meetings, and emails the minutes to all members after each meeting. Each agenda includes the priorities and strategies for the current community plan. At each meeting, the Team reviews their activities and how they correlate with achieving the identified priorities for the youth in Dodge County.

The Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan Team met during our quarterly meetings to develop and finalize the 2015-2018 Comprehensive Juvenile Services Plan. For the past year, the Team met on March 14th, June 20th, September 19th, and December 12th, 2014, and March 20th and 27th, 2015. Team members Robert Denton and Steve Ortmeier also participated in the required Juvenile Justice Community Planning Training in Beatrice on May 1st, 2015. The Crime Commission's community planning tool was used to help identify priorities within the community.

Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015 – 2018

Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan Team

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**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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Section III

Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool

- **See attached as Appendix A**

Section IV

Community Socio-Economics

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015 – 2018**

Demographics

Dodge County, located in the Northeastern portion of the state, has a combination of several small rural farm communities and the mid-size urban community of Fremont. The City of Fremont population is currently 26,340, and Fremont is the county seat. The Dodge County population is a total of 36,515, with 8,528 under the age of 17. The race data for youth in Dodge County indicates that 94.5% are Caucasian (not Hispanic or Latino) and 19.7% are Hispanic and the remainder from another minority group. According to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services “2013 Vital Statistics Report”, 19.7% of the births to residents in Dodge County are of Hispanic origin. In 2012, The Census Bureau poverty rate for children (ages 0-17) in Dodge County was 16.7%. The following data was obtained the US Census Bureau.

CY 2013: Dodge County Youth Population (Ages 10-17)

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	8,047	94.5%
Black	202	2.3%
American Indian	167	1.9%
Asian	112	1.3%
Hispanic*	1,683	19.7%
Total	8,528	100.0%

*May include another racial group

Dodge County Population Distribution (2010 Census)

City/Village	Total Population	Population Under Age 17
City of Fremont	26,340	5,888
City of North Bend	1,298	379
City of Scribner	1,021	263
Village of Dodge	633	126
City of Hooper	921	285
Village of Inglewood	473	142
Village of Nickerson	449	124
Village of Snyder	267	82
Village of Uehling	384	118
Winslow	37	2
Balance of Dodge County	4,692	1,119
Total	36,515	8,528

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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According to the US Census, from 2009 until 2013, the median yearly household income in Dodge County was \$48,626.00, compared to the state median household income of \$51,672.00. In 2012, 16.7% of children in Dodge County were in poverty, 0.73% of children in Dodge County experienced maltreatment, and 1.26% of children in Dodge County had been placed out of their home.

CY 2012: Child Welfare Indicators (Ages 0-17) in Dodge County

Child Welfare Indicators	Number	Percent
Percent of Children in Poverty (Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Averages Table B01001)	1,457	16.7%
Number of Children experienced Substantiated Maltreatment (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and human Services CY 2012)	64	0.73%
Number of Children in out of home care (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and human Services CY 2012)	110	1.26%

According to U.S. Census data, Dodge County ranks 7th in the state, based on population. The race diversity of the Dodge County population consists primarily of White, African American, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic. The Hispanic population has increased since the 2000 U.S Census.

Dodge County does not have any public transportation but has several cab companies. Recreational attractions in Dodge County include the Fremont State Lakes and several recreational areas, such as Dead Timber State Recreation, Hormel Park, Izaak Walton Park, and Powder Horn State Wildlife Management Area. Fremont also has Midland University, a private liberal arts college. Approximately 1,300 students are enrolled in Midland University, with around 60% of students residing on campus.

In 2013, the leading industries in Dodge County for the employed population of 16 years and older, were educational services and health care. Manufacturing was at 17 percent and social assistance was at 20 percent.

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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Education

The public schools within Dodge County include: Fremont Public Schools, Fremont; Scribner/Snyder Community Schools, Scribner; Logan View Public Schools, Hooper, Nickerson, and Uehling; and North Bend Public Schools, North Bend. The private schools include Archbishop Bergan Schools, Fremont; Trinity Lutheran Elementary Schools, Fremont; and St. Wenceslaus Elementary School, Dodge. From 2009 until 2013, 86% of all residents in Dodge County 25 years and older had graduated from high school, compared to 90.5% in the State of Nebraska. Additionally, 18.7% of persons 25 years and older had completed a bachelor's degree of higher, compared to 28.5% in Nebraska. The following data was obtained from the Nebraska Department of Education.

CY 2014-15: Dodge County School Population

School	Number	Percent
Fremont Public	4,754	70.5%
Scribner/Snyder Community	204	3%
Logan View Public	529	8%
North Bend Public	613	9%
Archbishop Bergan	170	2.5%
Archbishop Bergan Elementary	200	3%
Trinity Lutheran Elementary	215	3%
St. Wenceslaus	49	1%
Total	6,734	100.0%

CY 2014-15: Dodge County School Population – Race and Gender

Race	Number	Percent	Female	Male
White	5099	76.25%	2,485	2,614
Black	80	1%	35	45
American Indian	30	.5%	13	17
Asian	39	.5%	16	23
Hispanic	1,384	20.5%	682	702
Pacific Islander	11	.25%	3	8
Two or More Races	91	1%	56	35
Total	6734	100%	3,290	3,444

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According to the Nebraska Department of Education data base, Fremont Public Schools has the highest rate of students receiving free and reduced lunches within Dodge County. Please refer to the graph below for an overview of all the schools in Dodge County and percent of students whom receive free and reduced lunches.

CY 2014-15: Dodge County School Free and Reduced Lunch Count

School	Number	Percent
Fremont Public	2,874	56.60%
Scribner Public	105	51.47%
Logan View Public	204	38.76%
North Bend Public	211	35.17%
Archbishop Bergan	Masked	Masked
Archbishop Bergan Elementary	38	10.67%
Trinity Lutheran Elementary	19	3%
St. Wenceslaus	Masked	Masked

CY 2011-12: Number of High School Graduates – Dodge County

Source: Nebraska Department of Education SY 2011-2012	453	5.19%
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Truancy Data

A Habitually Truant student in Nebraska is defined as having been absent more than 20 days per year or the hourly equivalent. Truancy is often a symptom of more serious problems. Research indicates children may be dealing with peer pressure, separation or divorce within the family, abuse or neglect, mental & physical health issues, drug and alcohol abuse by a parent and/or the student, etc. The effects of truancy for children could include decreased earning ability, involvement in delinquent behavior, increased risk of dropping out of school, potential involvement in gangs, and are two and a half more times likely to require social assistance in their adulthood.

According to the Dodge County Attorney's office, truancy referrals were submitted by the schools when a student exceeded 20 absences within a quarter. However, in the Fall of 2014 the law changed. Under the new law, the school is never required to notify the county attorney of a student exhibiting truancy, unless the school is requesting court intervention. Further, if the school wants intervention, they must first document that they have taken a number of steps in order to ensure the student's attendance prior to court involvement. Failure to do so prevents a court filing. The below data was collected and provided by the Dodge County Attorney's office.

Truancy Referrals to Dodge County Attorney

2011	2012	2013	2014
25	38	58	83

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The following truancy data was collected and provided by the Fremont Public Schools from August 2011 until May 2012:

Fremont Public Schools Truancy Referrals

2011-2012	Aug/Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
<u># absent more than 2 days</u>	659	459	685	387	568	559	411	409	196
Long Term Susp	1	4	6	7	6	6	10	12	15
<u>Expulsion</u>	2	7	8	9	7	3	4	2	5
<u>Medical</u>	493	352	520	254	452	458	249	262	88
<u>Other</u>	30	226	332	173	234	271	244	215	112
<u>Cumulative</u>		567	548	455	454	379	365	325	296
Co. Atty Referral (more than 20 abs)	1	2	4	52	12	16	87	27	29

Fremont Public Schools Absenteeism Record by School (2011-2012)

Building	Enrollment	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Bell Field	366	23	22	24	25	27	15	12	7
Clarmar	240	11	9	4	5	5	4	3	1
Grant	225	30	25	14	17	12	6	7	6
Howard	281	13	14	16	17	11	12	11	9
Linden	374	22	27	25	27	28	20	20	16
Mill Pk	293	18	13	11	15	11	5	6	5
PTVL	47	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Wash	264	41	32	22	21	15	13	11	7
MS	900	105	107	97	62	51	66	59	59
HS	1258	265	263	204	226	190	184	169	155
<u>PF/LC</u>	115	36	35	36	37	28	39	25	30
Total:	4363	567	548	454	454	379	365	325	296

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The following attendance data was collected and provided by the Fremont Public Schools from August 2012 until May 2013:

Fremont Public Schools Truancy Referrals

2012-2013	Aug/Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
<u># absent more than 2 days</u>	792	540	632	323	680	537	502	626	295
Long Term Susp	0	8	5	7	1	5	8	14	20
<u>Expulsion</u>	3	5	1	2	3	3	4	2	4
<u>Medical</u>	612	405	499	237	567	445	341	486	160
<u>Other</u>	416	301	336	132	262	255	252	330	189
<u>Cumulative</u>		656	567	457	463	437	352	320	270
Co. Atty Referral (more than 20 abs)	1	2	5	50	26	32	30	25	20

Fremont Public Schools Absenteeism Record by School (2012-2013)

Building	Enrollment	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Bell Field	315	32	21	18	21	17	14	15	11
Clarmar	186	8	4	5	4	2	2	0	0
Grant	173	19	13	13	15	9	9	5	3
Howard	251	16	17	11	17	13	11	9	10
Linden	313	30	25	18	24	15	12	7	10
Mill Pk	252	21	25	16	25	20	14	9	11
Wash	194	38	27	30	27	21	21	8	10
John. Crss.	670	87	59	52	58	76	44	39	26
MS	588	70	71	58	60	55	55	44	35
HS	1281	274	258	189	163	161	134	147	118
<u>PF/LC</u>	110	61	47	47	49	48	36	37	36
Total:	4333	656	567	457	463	437	352	320	270

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The following attendance data was collected and provided by the Fremont Public Schools from August 2013 until May 2014:

Fremont Public Schools Truancy Referrals

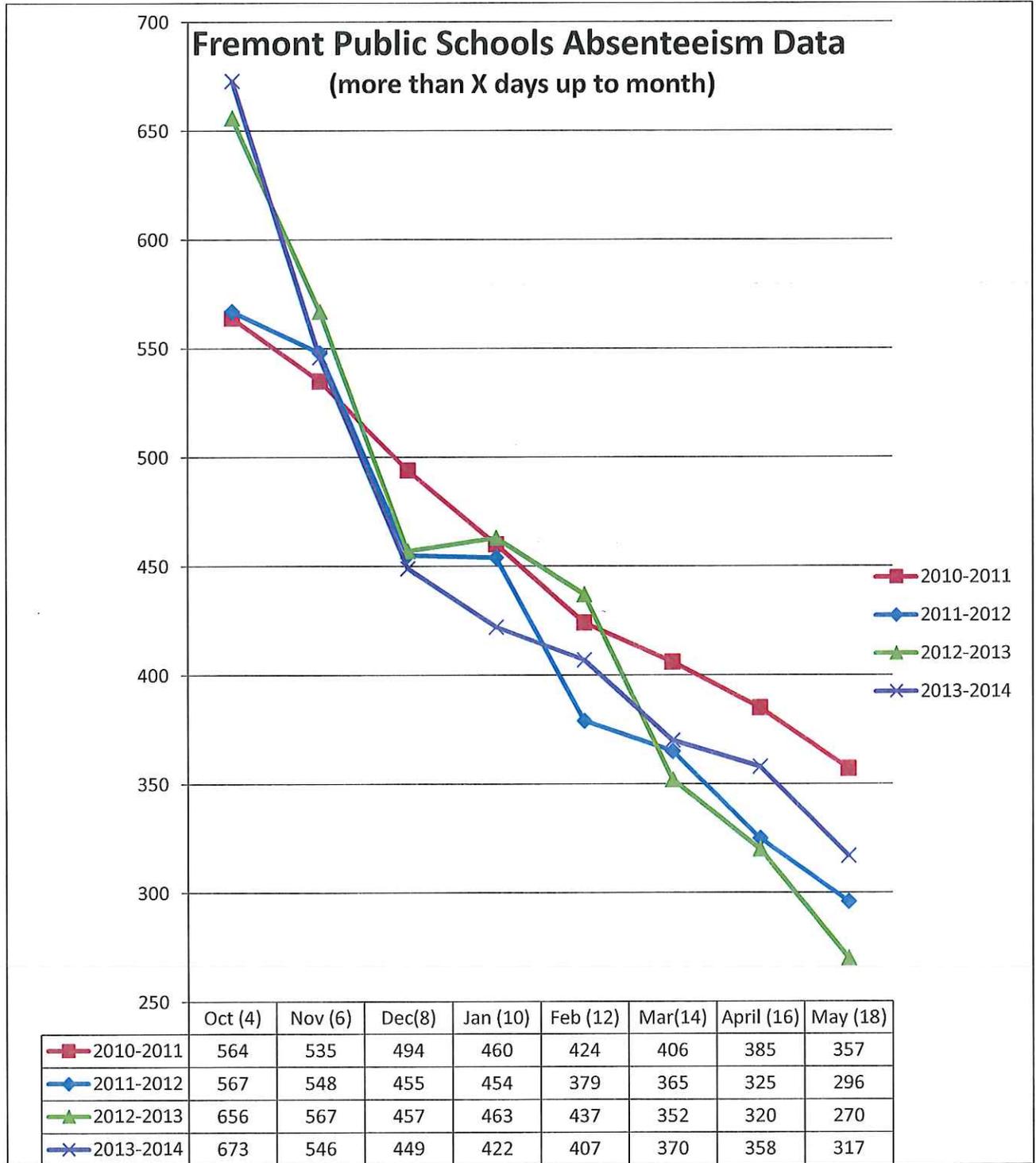
2013-2014	Aug/Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Long Term Susp	9	6	3	8	2	2	3	5	7
<u>Expulsion</u>	3	5	6	7	0	1	2	2	3
<u>Cumulative</u>									264
Co. Atty Referral (more than 20 abs)									

Fremont Public Schools Absenteeism Record by School (2013-2014)

Building	Enrollment	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Bell Field	325	27	15	15	14	11	8	5	4
Clarmar	193	15	7	6	5	7	5	6	6
Grant	181	24	16	10	10	10	6	6	6
Howard	273	23	14	12	13	11	10	12	9
Linden	315	24	18	18	15	15	12	11	10
Mill Pk	263	22	21	12	15	20	13	11	10
Wash	206	15	8	7	7	3	4	3	3
John. Crss.	679	95	80	58	53	46	44	48	37
MS	625	101	66	52	48	43	40	36	31
HS	1300	281	253	199	193	189	177	168	149
<u>PF/LC</u>	110	46	48	60	49	52	51	52	52
Total:	4470	673	546	449	422	407	370	358	317

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The following graph was provided by Fremont Public Schools and illustrates absenteeism data for Fremont Public Schools for the past four school years.



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Contact with Law Enforcement

The Dodge County arrest rate for youth under the age of 17 in 2013 was 17.6% in comparison to the arrest rate of 17.3% for the State of Nebraska. According to the arrest data below, total juvenile arrests per year in Dodge County are on the decline.

2009-2013 Arrests for Juveniles Aged 0 - 17 in Dodge County

Offense	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent of Total
Totals	280	273	256	231	220	100%
Runaway (Juvenile Only)	34	17	14	13	24	8%
Liquor Laws	57	58	63	52	41	22%
Simple Assault	26	36	18	16	24	10%
Larceny	58	36	38	36	19	15%
Vandalism	13	24	27	21	20	8%
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	38	46	37	43	39	16%
Drug Abuse Violations	29	31	24	25	26	11%
Disorderly Conduct	10	9	26	10	12	5%
Curfew (Juvenile Only)	0	2	2	0	4	0.6%
Driving Under the Influence	6	3	1	1	0	0.8%
Burglary	2	1	2	3	0	0.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	4	1	2	0	0.7%
Stolen Property	0	2	1	0	1	0.3%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	0	2	1	0.3%
Weapons	2	2	1	5	2	0.9%
Sex Offense (including forcible rape)	1	0	1	1	3	0.4%
Offense Against Family and Children	1	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Arson	0	0	0	1	1	0.1%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	2	0.1%

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission Database

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The majority population of Dodge County is in Fremont. The following is breakdown of juvenile arrests in Dodge County (aged 0-17) by law enforcement department for the past three years. The following information was obtained from Nebraska Crime Commission database.

CY 2011: Juvenile Arrests in Dodge County (Under 17)

Department Name	Number	Percent
Dodge County Sheriff	21	8.2%
Fremont Police Department	228	89%
Nebraska State Patrol	7	2.8%
Total	256	100.0%

CY 2012: Juvenile Arrests in Dodge County (Under 17)

Department Name	Number	Percent
Dodge County Sheriff	39	16.8%
Fremont Police Department	188	81.5%
Nebraska State Patrol	4	1.7%
Total	231	100.0%

CY 2013: Juvenile Arrests in Dodge County (Under 17)

Department Name	Number	Percent
Dodge County Sheriff	38	17.3%
Fremont Police Department	175	79.5%
Nebraska State Patrol	3	1.4%
Scribner Police Department	4	1.8%
Total	220	100.0%

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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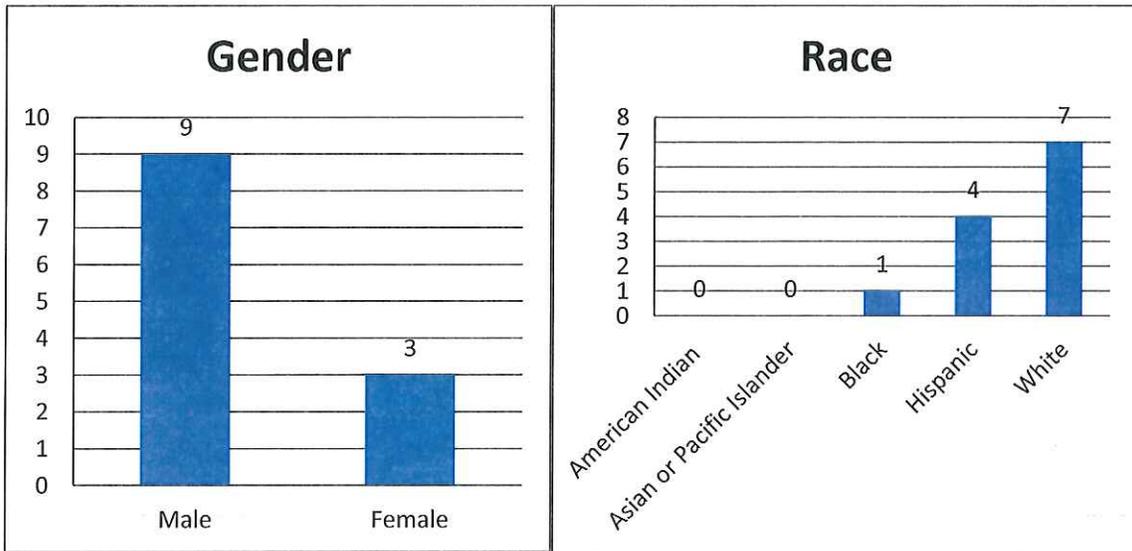
Juvenile Intake and Detention

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, “juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated and committed to an institution. Detention disrupts already tenuous connections in school, services and families. Over the long-haul, the detention experience negatively impacts educational and employment levels.”

Under Nebraska State Law, sections 43-248 and 43-250, law enforcement is to deliver the custody of a juvenile to a probation officer for intake. The probation officer’s decision to detain or release the juvenile from custody is based on the results of the juvenile detention screening instrument described in state law under Section 43-260.01. If detained, according to state law, youth may only be held for forty-eight hours before receiving a hearing from the court. In Nebraska, it is the probation officer’s responsibility to conduct a formalized intake assessment and determine appropriate placement. The probation officer is also responsible for attending a detention hearing if the youth is detained and present the reasons for detention. The court then determines whether the youth shall be released or continue in the detention placement.

From July 1st, 2013 until June 30th, 2013, Dodge County received 12 referrals for juvenile intakes from area law enforcement.

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Juvenile Diversion

Dodge County has an active diversion program and fulltime diversion director funded by the County. When a juvenile is arrested or cited and released, the Dodge County Attorney reviews the case and determines if the youth is eligible for diversion services. To be eligible a youth must be a first time offender with no prior diversion or probation record. Crimes committed by youth which are eligible for the Diversion Program are Criminal Mischief, Trespassing, Assault, MIP (Minor in Possession), Possession of Marijuana less than an ounce, Paraphernalia, Uncontrollable/Child in Need of Supervision, Leaving the Scene and Shoplifting. Once the Dodge County Attorney decides a youth is eligible, a referral is made to the Dodge County Diversion Director for review. The diversion director mails a letter inviting the youth and parents to apply for diversion. If interested, a meeting is scheduled and the Dodge County Diversion Director conducts an intake interview with the youth. During the intake interview, a Youth Level of Service (YLS) assessment is completed. If the youth scores in the low to medium risk range on the YLS, they are considered suitable for the program. Youth who score in the high to very high risk level are further reviewed by the diversion director and county attorney to determine if diversion is still appropriate. Once a youth is accepted into the program, a contract is developed and signed by the youth, parent(s) and Director. A typical contract consists of terms such as a

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curfew, community service, subject to random drug tests, subject to search, required passing grades/school attendance, and to report any new law violations. The youth are monitored by the Dodge County Diversion Director, whom conducts home visits (with law enforcement) and phone calls for curfew checks. The program lasts approximately three months and once a youth has successfully completed all conditions of the contract, the Dodge County Attorney's Office is notified and the original charge is dismissed.

Dodge County also had an active truancy diversion program and a ¾ time truancy diversion officer funded by County Aid through the Crime Commission. Once a referral was made to the County Attorney's Office from a school, the County Attorney decided if the case was eligible for the Truancy Diversion Program or if a Juvenile Petition would be filed. If a youth was referred for the Truancy Diversion Program, a meeting was set up by the Truancy Officer with the parents and youth in the home. The Youth Level of Service (YLS) assessment was completed and if the youth was suitable, a meeting was scheduled with the assistance of the Nebraska Mediation Center. The meeting included the parents, youth, truancy diversion officer, county attorney, school official and was facilitated by a Nebraska Certified Mediator. The focus of the meeting was to help determine what issues were contributing to the youth's truancy and how the diversion program could effectively address the issues. If the youth and family agreed to participate in the truancy diversion program, a contract was developed with conditions such as a curfew, subject to random drug testing, attend school (only allowed to miss 4 total days of school), and work with any community agencies as determined to be necessary for the youth's success. The Truancy Diversion Officer checked daily on the youth's school attendance and if a youth was not in school the Truancy Diversion Officer attempted to locate the youth/parents to find out why the youth was not in school. The Truancy Diversion program lasted an average of 18 weeks and youth who were eligible could be first time offenders or those who had been on formal probation for truancy in the past. Once a youth successfully completed all conditions of the diversion contract, the County Attorney's Office was notified and the case was dismissed. Please refer to the Community Youth Coordinator section for more information. The following data was obtained from the Dodge County Attorney's Office.

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CY 2011: Dodge County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion

Juvenile Diversion	Number
Referrals	72
Successful Completions	45
Redirected to Court	25
Carried over to 2012	2

CY 2012: Dodge County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion

Juvenile Diversion	Number
Referrals	65
Successful Completions	32
Redirected to Court	16
Carried over to 2013	17

CY 2013: Dodge County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion

Juvenile Diversion	Number
Referrals	71
Successful Completions	45
Redirected to Court	21
Carried over to 2014	5

CY 2014: Dodge County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion

Juvenile Diversion	Number
Referrals	58
Successful Completions	54
Redirected to Court	4
Carried over to 2012	0

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Community Youth Coordinator

The Dodge County Juvenile Services Team decided to create a Community Youth Coordinator position and move the Truancy Diversion Officer position into this new position. The Community Youth Coordinator will continue to work at diverting truant youth from the court system, but will also work with crossover youth and at-risk youth identified within the community. The Community Youth Coordinator is responsible for providing case management services, as an alternative to court involvement, to youth identified with at-risk behavior, truancy issues and to youth with a prior abuse/neglect history who commit a delinquent offense (crossover youth). To provide case management services to youth and their families through prevention and aftercare services to prevent a higher system of care. This position is a community effort to connect families to resources and services in partnership with Dodge County, Nebraska Probation, Dodge County Attorney's Office, Fremont Family Coalition, and the Fremont United Way.

The Community Youth Coordinator is responsible for scheduling a family focused meeting immediately upon receiving a referral. The Coordinator will complete an intake and assessments, and based on the findings from the assessment will connect the youth and their family to local services and resources to address and support case success. If a youth is referred from the county attorney for truancy or is identified as a crossover youth, an additional meeting is scheduled with the youth and family to discuss contributing issues and develop a diversion plan of services and contract. The diversion contract may include but is not limited to educational services, substance use evaluation and/or treatment, mental health evaluation and/or treatment, community service, mentoring, etc. The youth and family are required to participate in the youth's diversion plan and contract until all conditions are successfully completed. The Coordinator will also assist the youth and family in developing an aftercare plan.

The Community Youth Coordinator will be responsible for providing case management services for all youth in diversion and this includes but is not limited to weekly home visits, tracking daily school attendance, phone contact with both family, school officials and

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service providers, and school visits. The amount of contact and visits is determined by the youth and family needs. If a youth and/or family do not agree to the diversion plan and contract, the County Attorney will file a Juvenile Petition.

The Community Youth Coordinator will be responsible to build and maintain existing partnerships and knowledge of available preventative community resources, and regularly attend Fremont Family Coalition meetings/trainings, facilitate the Dodge County Truancy Task Force, and serve as the chair for the Youth Transitioning to Adults subcommittee of the Fremont Family Coalition.

Utilizing the above processes, the Community Youth Coordinator will be promoting positive youth development by increasing the awareness of prevention, intervention, and educational services to youth and their families within the community.

The development of the Community Youth Coordinator position evolved from Dodge County's participation in Georgetown's Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) pilot program. In August, 2013, Dodge County agreed to become a CYPM site through a partnership with the Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform. The CYPM initiative seeks to effectively address the unique issues presented by children and youth who are known to both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These young people, often referred to as 'crossover youth,' move between the child welfare and juvenile justice system, or are known to both concurrently. This population as a whole generally requires a more intense array of services and supports than other youth known to each system individually. Sites implementing the CYPM have shown a decrease in recidivism within the juvenile justice system. With the implementation of the CYPM in Dodge County, any youth who comes to the attention of the Dodge County Attorney's office for delinquency, truancy, or another law violation will be cross-checked to determine if that youth has an open child welfare case, or otherwise meets the identified target population. For qualifying youth and families, coordination of services specific to the youth's priority needs, including proper case service management through a collaborative effort, will be

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provided. As a result of the CYPM effort and resulting collaboration, Dodge County has partnered with the Fremont Area United Way in partnership with the Fremont Family Coalition. The Fremont Family Coalition (FFC) is a group comprised of local agencies and individuals who have a common agenda: To ensure that all children in the community are safe, healthy and ready to learn. The FFC started as the Early Childhood Coalition utilizing a few key stakeholders to address the concern of children in the community not being ready for Kindergarten. As partnerships broadened and relationships strengthened, naturally so did the FFC. The mission and vision of the FFC has expanded to create community partnerships that empower individuals and families to improve their quality of life.

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Juvenile Probation

Nebraska Probation uses a specific supervision approach for juveniles whose level of risk indicates a need for higher intervention and incorporates intensely structured supervision case management and services. Core to this approach is cognitive behavioral restructuring, targeted treatment interventions, family focused case planning and community team approach as a method to reduce the juveniles risk of further delinquent behavior. The probation officer's supervision upholds the Juvenile Court standards of balancing the juvenile's best interest while maintaining public safety and strives to keep juveniles in the least restrictive environment whenever possible. Nebraska Probation is committed to providing Evidence-Based, family inclusive services designed to change behavior and strengthen the competency of our youth, which will enhance community safety.

Youth on probation in Dodge County are assigned to a juvenile specific probation officer. The juvenile probation officer is responsible for assessing the youth's risks and needs as well as the youth's strengths. The juvenile probation officer targets interventions based on the juvenile's risks and needs and builds upon the juvenile's strengths and identified support systems. The juvenile probation officer also works closely with the juvenile's family and school officials to monitor their progress, reinforce their positive behavior, or sanction any violations. When a youth satisfactorily completes all required conditions of their probation order, they are referred for a release from probation. The following are statistics provided by Nebraska Probation.

CY 2011: Youth on Probation in Dodge County

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	84	72.4%
Black	1	0.9%
American Indian	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Hispanic*	31	26.7%
Total Youth on Probation	116	100.0%

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CY 2012: Youth on Probation in Dodge County

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	78	77.2%
Black	4	4.0%
American Indian	1	1.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Hispanic*	18	17.8%
Total Youth on Probation	101	100.0%

CY 2013: Youth on Probation in Dodge County

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	63	80.8%
Black	1	1.3%
American Indian	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Hispanic*	16	19.9%
Total Youth on Probation	80	100.0%

CY 2014: Youth on Probation in Dodge County

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White	80	76.9%
Black	2	1.9%
American Indian	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Hispanic*	22	21.2%
Total Youth on Probation	104	100.0%

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Substance Use by Youth

In 2012, the Fremont Public Schools in Dodge County participated in a *Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey* (NRPFSS). This survey targeted students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. The NRPFSS implementation was under the Nebraska Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP) Surveillance System. SHARP consists of the coordinated administration of three school-based student health surveys in Nebraska, including the NRPFSS, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), and the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS). The Nebraska SHARP Surveillance System is sponsored by the Nebraska Partners in Prevention (NePiP) and administered by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services and the Nebraska Department of Education through a contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The survey is designed to assess adolescent substance use, delinquent and bullying behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors and is adapted from a national, scientifically-validated survey and contains information on risk and protective factors that are locally actionable.

The NRPFSS participation results for 6th graders in Dodge County was 85.9% and 61.8% for 8th graders. Participation results for 10th graders in Dodge County was 78.9% and 73.9% for 12th graders. The 2012 participation rate for the state is lower than 60%.

According to the results of the survey, Lifetime Substance Use among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders indicated a higher rate for marijuana use than state average, but lower than national average. Past 30 Day Substance Use among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders was higher than the state average for cigarettes and marijuana, but lower than the national average. Past 30 Day Substance Use among 10th Graders was higher than the state average for alcohol and inhalants.

Results of the combined total of participating schools in Dodge County show that overall substance abuse among youth during their lifetime is somewhat higher than the state average but lower than the national average. The use of inhalants within the Past 30 Days among local 8th and 10th graders was higher than the state and national averages. Marijuana

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use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Dodge County was higher than the state average, yet lower than national average. The percentages of students who stated that they used a named substance at least one time in his or her lifetime are displayed in the next table.

Lifetime Substance Use Among 6th & 8th Grade Respondents, 2012

Report Area	Alcohol		Marijuana		Inhalants		Prescription Drugs**		Non-Prescription Drugs***		Other Illegal Drugs	
	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade						
Dodge County	10.1%	28.2%	0.7%	8.8%	4.2%	7.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	2.7%
State	10.0%	23.5%	0.9%	5.9%	4.5%	5.0%	1.5%	1.7%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	2.1%
Nation	na*	29.5%	na*	15.2%	na *	11.8%	na*	na	na*	na	na*	na*

*National Data for 6th graders is not available. ** Refers to the use of prescription drugs without doctor's prescription.

***Refers to cough or cold medicine taken to get high and not for medical reasons.

Lifetime Substance Use Among 10th & 12th Grade Respondents, 2012

Report Area	Alcohol		Marijuana		Inhalants		Prescription Drugs**		Non-Prescription Drugs***		Other Illegal Drugs	
	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade						
Dodge County	44.4%	53.0%	25.3%	32.8%	4.7%	5.6%	4.7%	11.2%	4.7%	7.9%	5.6%	7.2%
State	45.3%	62.6%	18.6%	28.9%	4.2%	3.7%	5.5%	9.5%	3.8%	5.4%	4.4%	5.6%
Nation	54.0%	69.4%	33.8%	45.2%	9.9%	7.9%	na*	21.2%	na*	na*	na*	na*

*National Data for 10th and 12th graders is not available. ** Refers to the use of prescription drugs without doctor's prescription. ***Refers to cough or cold medicine taken to get high and not for medical reasons.

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Past 30 Day Substance Use Among 6th & 8th Grade Respondents, 2012

Report Area	Alcohol		Marijuana		Inhalants		Prescription Drugs**		Non-Prescription Drugs***		Other Illegal Drugs	
	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade						
Dodge County	2.4%	4.4%	0.7%	3.3%	2.1%	3.3%	0.7%	0.5%	na*	0.0%	na*	1.1%
State	1.9%	6.3%	0.4%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.4%	0.7%	na*	0.6%	na*	0.8%
Nation	na*	11.0%	na*	na*	na*	na*						

*Data for 6th and 8th graders is not available. ** Refers to the use of prescription drugs without doctor's prescription.

***Refers to cough or cold medicine taken to get high and not for medical reasons.

Past 30 Day Substance Use Among 10th & 12th Grade Respondents, 2012

Report Area	Alcohol		Marijuana		Inhalants		Prescription Drugs**		Non-Prescription Drugs***		Other Illegal Drugs	
	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade						
Dodge County	20.6%	24.3%	11.5%	17.1%	21.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.1%	3.6%
State	18.4%	31.4%	8.6%	11.7%	1.1%	0.6%	2.4%	3.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%
Nation	27.6%	41.5%	17.0%	22.9%	1.4%	0.9%	na*	7.0%	na*	na*	na*	na*

*National Data for 10th and 12th graders is not available ** Refers to the use of prescription drugs without doctor's prescription. ***Refers to cough or cold medicine taken to get high and not for medical reasons.

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According to the results of the survey, Delinquent Behaviors among 6th, 8th, and 10th Graders indicated a higher than state average for Suspended for Substance Use/Possession, Suspended for Other Reasons, Attacked Someone with Idea of Seriously Hurting Them, and Stolen Something Worth more than \$5. Delinquent Behaviors among 12th Graders indicated a higher than state average for Sold Illegal Drugs, Arrested, and Drunk/High at School, and Took a Handgun to School.

Results indicated the Percentage that were Bullied during the Past 12 Months was 48.8% for 6th graders, 44.3% for 8th Graders, 32.6% for 10th Graders, and 27.5% for 12th Graders. Gambling behaviors among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders indicated an overall higher average compared to the state. 10th and 12th Graders both indicated a higher than state average rate for Internet Gambling and Betting at School.

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) also identifies risk and protective factors within the community. By measuring risk and protective factors, prevention programs can be developed and implemented to reduce elevated risk factors and to increase protective factors. The following Table illustrates associations found between 19 selected risk factors and 5 problem behaviors. Check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

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Table: Youth at Risk

Risk Indicators	<u>Problem Behaviors</u>				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
Availability of drugs and firearms	✓	✓			✓
Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime	✓	✓			✓
Media portrayals of violence					✓
Transitions and mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme economic and social deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family					
Family history of the problem behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family management problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior	✓	✓			✓
School					
Academic failure in elementary school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of commitment to school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer / Individual					
Early and persistent antisocial behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alienation and rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends who use drugs and engage in a problem behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang involvement	✓	✓			✓
Favorable attitudes toward drug use and other problem behaviors	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early initiation of the problem behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constitutional factors	✓	✓			✓

Section V

Identified Priority Areas & Corresponding Strategies

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Priority 1.

Reduce truancy through prevention and community collaborative efforts.

General Description

Truancy is a major problem that negatively influences the future of our youth. Truancy may be the beginning of a lifetime of problems for students who are habitually truant from school. Because these students fall behind in their school work, many become frustrated and drop out of school. Youth often view dropping out as an easier resolution than trying to catch up on their school work. Truancy is often a precursor to delinquent and criminal activity. Truant students are at higher risk of becoming involved with drugs, alcohol, or violence.

Relevant Data

- The Dodge County Attorney’s office indicates the following rate of truancy in Dodge County.

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dodge County Truancy	25	38	58	83

- The Nebraska Crime Commission’s Database indicates the following rate of delinquent and criminal behavior in Dodge County.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Juvenile Criminal Arrests	268	280	273	256	231	220

- The Nebraska Crime Commission’s Database indicates the following rate of drug and alcohol offenses and assaultive offenses in Dodge County.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Juvenile Drug/Alcohol Offenses	96	92	92	88	78	67
Juvenile Assaultive Offenses	15	27	37	19	19	28

Contributing Factors

- Youth who are socially isolated, have poor inter-personal skills, and lack positive peer relationships at school
- Parents who lack an appreciation for education and are ineffective in their parenting and/or lack parental control and supervision
- Family instability such as single parent households, parental discord and poor parent-child relationships
- Lack of community support or collaborative efforts from the community

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<p>Strategy 1 <u>Community Youth Coordinator</u> The Dodge County Juvenile Services Team created a Community Youth Coordinator position and moved the Truancy Diversion Officer position into this new position. The Community Youth Coordinator will continue to work at diverting truant youth from the court system, but will also work with crossover youth and at-risk youth identified within the community.</p> <p>The Community Youth Coordinator will provide case management services, as an alternative to court involvement, to youth with truancy issues, to youth with a prior abuse/neglect history who commit a delinquent offense, and at-risk youth. The Community Youth Coordinator will also provide case management services to youth and their families through prevention and aftercare services to prevent a higher system of care. This position is a community effort to connect families to resources and services in partnership with Dodge County, the Dodge County Attorney’s office, the Fremont Family Coalition, the Fremont Area United Way, and the District Six Probation Office.</p>	<p>Parties involved Dodge County Attorney, Fremont Family Coalition, Fremont Area United Way, and District Six Probation Office.</p>	
	<p>Timeline <u>Years 1 & 2</u> - Continue providing services to at-risk youth and their families, truant youth, and crossover youth; monitor <u>Year 3</u> - Continue providing services to at-risk youth and their families, truant youth, and crossover youth; evaluate effectiveness</p>	
	<p>Resources Required Funding from Crime Commission; Dodge County as housing agency and financial contributor; cooperation of school, law enforcement, others involved with the program, cooperative inter-local agreements among participating agencies</p>	
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and families who receive services from the Community Youth Coordinator are expected to improve their behaviors at home, school, and in the community. • Youth who participate in the diversion program are expected to demonstrate consistent attendance in school and satisfactorily complete all conditions of diversion. • Parent Involvement in Schooling – Parent(s) are actively involved in helping youth succeed in school • Caring School Environment – school provides a caring, encouraging environment • Community Values Youth – Youth perceive that adults in community value them 	

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Priority 2.

Reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system.

General Description

Although youth crime is on the decline in Dodge County, youth continue to exhibit criminal and delinquent behavior. Problem behaviors consist of drug and alcohol offenses, property crimes, delinquency, and related high-risk behaviors. Research strongly indicates that keeping youth out of the juvenile justice system has numerous benefits to the youth and the community. Diversion is effective at holding youth accountable for first time offenses without the expense of entering the court system. Diversion programs can assist in decreasing the recidivism rate, promote prevention strategies for youth, and costs associated with the juvenile justice system.

Relevant Data

- The Nebraska Crime Commission’s Database indicates the following rate of offenses in Dodge County.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	104	101	102	99	80	80
Property Crimes	75	73	61	67	60	39
Uncontrollable Behavior	36	34	28	42	23	40
Total Offenses	215	208	191	208	163	159

- The Nebraska Supreme Court Annual Caseload Report indicates the following rate of juvenile cases adjudicated through the Dodge County Juvenile Court.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dodge County Cases	269	269	305	238	258	250

- The Dodge County Clerk database indicates the following rate of costs for legal defense for Dodge County juveniles.

Dodge County Juvenile Legal Defense Costs	
Year	Amount
FY 2009	174,368.75
FY 2010	191,109.30
FY 2011	204,565.21
FY 2012	241,046.94
FY 2013	344,616.88
FY 2014	260,485.87*

*Spending to date, FY till June 30th, 2015

Contributing Factors

- Tolerant attitudes toward the use of alcohol and other substances by youth among some segments of the population
- Abdication of parental responsibility in the failure to adequately supervise and monitor the behavior of their children, actually enabling behavior in some cases
- Youth disregard for the law, authority, and community standards

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<p>Strategy 2-A Continue the Dodge County Juvenile Diversion program.</p> <p>*The Dodge County Juvenile Diversion program is administered through the Dodge County Attorney’s office. The director and all services are funded through Dodge County. The Dodge County Juvenile Diversion Program is designed for first time offenders to avoid going through the juvenile court system. All candidates are screened through an interview process to determine suitability. The program is a minimum of three months, with the first six weeks consisting of a classroom setting. Each session has a speaker that targets appropriate decision making and how choices can affect their future. Participants are required to complete community service hours, are subject to random home visits and searches, random curfew checks, random urinalysis, and are required to routinely meet with the Director. If a youth successfully completes their Diversion Program, the County Attorney’s Office is notified and their charge(s) are dismissed.</p>	<p>Parties involved Dodge County, Dodge County Attorney, Dodge County Diversion Services, Dodge County Sheriff, and Probation</p>
	<p>Timeline <u>Years 1 & 2</u> - Continue providing services to preadjudicated youth; monitor</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> - Continue providing services to preadjudicated youth; evaluate effectiveness</p>
	<p>Resources Required Funding from Dodge County; Dodge County Attorney as administrating agency; Dodge County Sheriff as participating agency; cooperation of school, law enforcement, probation, and others involved with the program</p>
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced the number of youth being referred to the Dodge County Juvenile Court for possible adjudication. • Measure recidivism • Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior • Decrease the recidivism rate and promote prevention strategies for youth • Other Adult Relationships – Youth receive support from nonparent adults • Adult Role Models – Adults model positive, responsible behavior • High Expectations – Parents and adults encourage youth to do well

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<p>Strategy 2-B <u>Community Youth Coordinator</u> The Dodge County Juvenile Services Team created a Community Youth Coordinator position and moved the Truancy Diversion Officer position into this new position. The Community Youth Coordinator will continue to work at diverting truant youth from the court system, but will also work with crossover youth and at-risk youth identified within the community.</p> <p>The Community Youth Coordinator will provide case management services, as an alternative to court involvement, to youth with truancy issues, to youth with a prior abuse/neglect history who commit a delinquent offense, and at-risk youth. The Community Youth Coordinator will also provide case management services to youth and their families through prevention and aftercare services to prevent a higher system of care. This position is a community effort to connect families to resources and services in partnership with Dodge County, the Dodge County Attorney’s office, the Fremont Family Coalition, the Fremont Area United Way, and the District Six Probation Office.</p>	<p>Parties involved Dodge County Attorney, Fremont Family Coalition, Fremont Area United Way, and District Six Probation Office.</p>	
	<p>Timeline <u>Years 1 & 2</u> - Continue providing services to at-risk youth and their families, truant youth, and crossover youth; monitor <u>Year 3</u> - Continue providing services to at-risk youth and their families, truant youth, and crossover youth; evaluate effectiveness</p>	
	<p>Resources Required Funding from Crime Commission; Dodge County as housing agency and financial contributor; cooperation of school, law enforcement, others involved with the program, cooperative inter-local agreements among participating agencies</p>	
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth and families who receive services from the Community Youth Coordinator are expected to improve their behaviors at home, school, and in the community. • Youth who participate in the diversion program are expected to demonstrate consistent attendance in school and satisfactorily complete all conditions of diversion. • Parent Involvement in Schooling – Parent(s) are actively involved in helping youth succeed in school • Caring School Environment – school provides a caring, encouraging environment • Community Values Youth – Youth perceive that adults in community value them 	

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Priority 3.

Promote positive youth development by increasing prevention and education services to youth and parents.

General Description

Problem behaviors include ineffective parenting, inadequate supervision of youth, difficulty controlling youth behaviors, teen dating violence, and bullying. Parents and youth lack the community resources needed to support them through difficult crisis situations. The community currently has prevention services for youth targeting these problems, but lacks in any resources for parents. By increasing the resources for youth and parents, youth development will improve as will family support, positive family communication, and family boundaries.

Relevant Data

CY 2012: Child Welfare Indicators (Ages 0-17) in Dodge County

Child Welfare Indicators	Number	Percent
Percent of Children in Poverty (Source: US Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Averages Table B01001)	1,457	16.7%
Number of Children experienced Substantiated Maltreatment (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and human Services CY 2012)	64	0.73%
Number of Children in out of home care (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and human Services CY 2012)	110	1.26%

Contributing Factors

- Children of single parent families and families where both parents work are often left unsupervised after school and during the evenings. Children of parents working evening and nights shifts are particularly at-risk.
- Economic deprivation affects the ability to afford adequate child care and meet other basic family needs.
- Family conflict (Child Abuse/Neglect; Domestic Violence; Family member substance abuse/criminal behavior)
- Language/cultural barrier – Parents of many youth of diverse backgrounds do not speak English well nor do they understand community standards and norms. Their children are integrating with the community much more quickly but are being influence negatively by others involved in the delinquent culture.

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<p>Strategy 3-A</p> <p>Continue to provide prevention and educational services for Dodge County youth.</p> <p>*The Bridge (Dodge County’s Crisis Center) currently provides prevention programs to the schools within Dodge County addressing teen violence and bullying. The Crisis Center also administers the Do It Right program for youth on probation within Dodge County, which targets youth with potential violence issues. The Bridge frequently collaborates with the schools and the probation office. The Bridge has implemented the framework of the 40 Developmental Assets into these programs.</p>	<p>Parties Involved The Bridge, Schools, Law Enforcement, Probation</p>
	<p>Timeline <u>Years 1 & 2</u> - Continue providing services to pre and post adjudicated youth; monitor</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> - Continue providing services to pre and post adjudicated youth; evaluate effectiveness</p>
	<p>Resources Required Facilities, staffing, training, operational funding</p>
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of more appropriate means to resolve conflict among youth • Improved decision-making skills • Reduced recidivism • Increase social resistance skills of youth • Safety – Youth feels safe at home, school, and neighborhood.

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<p>Strategy 3-B Develop a community coalition to coordinate services for parenting education.</p> <p>*There are currently several community organizations such as Care Corps (Homeless Shelter) and The Bridge whom provide parenting services and education. The education classes are comprised of the Love and Logic Parenting Curriculum.</p>	<p>Parties Involved Care Corps, Mental Health Agencies, Schools</p>
	<p>Timeline <u>Year 1 & 2</u> - Enhance and expand parenting educational services to the community</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> - Continue providing services to community; evaluate effectiveness</p>
	<p>Resources Required Community coalition; facilities; coordination of services</p>
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater coordination of services • Family Support – Family life provides high levels of love and support • Positive Family Communication – Youth and their parents communicate positively, and youth is willing to seek advice and counsel from parents • Family Boundaries – Family has clear rules and consequences and monitors the youth’s whereabouts

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Priority 4.

Reduce the detention of juveniles within Dodge County and explore other possible detention alternatives.

General Description

Research strongly suggests that detention of youth has a profoundly negative impact on their mental and physical well-being, their education, and their employment. Other studies from around the country show that incarcerated youth have higher recidivism rates than youth supervised in other kinds of settings. The community believes the costs associated with detention could be better spent to help youth be more successful within the community.

Relevant Data

- The Dodge County Court database indicates the following rate of juvenile detentions within Dodge County.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Juvenile Detentions	114	51	42	32	34	25

- The Dodge County Clerk database indicates the following rate of costs for the detention of Dodge County juveniles.

Dodge County Juvenile Detention Costs	
Year	Amount
FY 2007	\$142,672.85
FY 2008	\$80,717.51
FY 2009	\$106,250.75
FY 2010	\$68,067.98
FY 2011	\$71,145.27
FY 2012	\$59,494.28
FY 2013	\$122,560.25
FY 2014	\$53,494.66*

*Spending to date, FY till June 30th, 2015

Contributing Factors

- Abdication of parental responsibility in the failure to adequately supervise and monitor the behavior of their children appropriately and effectively.
- Youth disregard for the law, authority, and community standards.
- Negative peer interactions and delinquent friends and acquaintances.

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<p>Strategy 4 Explore and develop new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention in order to increase options available for arrested youth. These programs will only target youth who would otherwise be locked up.</p> <p>Since the passage of LB561, Dodge County has included detention alternatives in the County Aid Application. Dodge County’s current detention alternatives are Juvenile Tracker, Electronic Monitoring, and shelter care. Dodge County continues to explore other strategies to divert youth from detention.</p>	<p>Parties Involved Law Enforcement, Probation, Courts, Dodge County</p>
	<p>Timeline <u>Year 1 & 2</u> - Continue functional programs; develop cooperative agreements among participating agencies; develop program policies and procedures; secure staffing; train</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> - Develop protocol and proceed with implementation; monitor results; conduct interim evaluation</p>
	<p>Resources Required Collaboration with community agencies; cooperative agreements among participating agencies</p>
	<p>Expected Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce detention of youth and avoid harmful consequences • Reduce the costs of detention within the County • Reduced downtime by law enforcement • Fewer out-of-county transports to detention • Reduction in the use of pre-adjudication detention • Enhanced delivery of community services

Appendix

- A. Juvenile Systems Analysis Tool
- B. Approval Letter/minutes from County Board
- C. Other Appendix as identified by the community team

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Appendix A

Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool

Data Points	Total Population (*2010)	Juvenile Population (**2013)
Total Population	36,515	8,528
White	33,337	8,047
Black/African American	205	202
Asian	191	112
American Indian	180	167
Hispanic	3,689	1,683
Juveniles Arrested		220
Juveniles Detained		12
Juveniles Prosecuted		0
Juveniles Placed in Diversion		71
Number of Juveniles Adjudicated		85
Number of Juveniles placed on Probation		80
YRTC-Kearney commitments		4
YRTC-Geneva commitments		0

Sources:

*2010 U.S. Census Data

**OJJDP website 2013 state reports (Ages 10-17)

System Decision Point: Arrest/Citation: Police/Law Enforcement

Decision: *Whether an information report should be filed, or what offense, if any, with which juvenile should be cited or arrested*

Formal Determining Factors

- Sufficient factual basis to believe offense committed
- Underlying support for a particular offense

Informal Determining Factors

- Degree to which a parent may push the issue
- Fremont High School has a strict policy regarding law offenses and those involved in school activities

Decision: *Whether to cite or arrest juvenile for juvenile or adult offense*

Formal Determining Factors

- Seriousness of offense
- Age

Informal Determining Factors

- Victim's desire-most victims don't want a juvenile cited just to know that what they did was wrong
- If the case is a probation case, law enforcement has a list of active probation cases to can properly address

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015 – 2018**

Decision: *Whether to take juvenile into custody or to cite and release*
(NRS § 43-248(1), (2); § 43-250(1), (2), (3))

Formal Determining Factors

- As stated in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Immediate risk to juvenile
- Immediate/short term risk to public
- Seriousness of perceived offense
- Extent to which parent or other responsible adult available to take responsibility for juvenile
- Will release juvenile to responsible parent/family member

System Decision Point: Initial Detention: State of Nebraska Probation

Decision: *Whether juvenile should be detained or released*

Formal Determining Factors

- Risk assessment outcome completed by probation
- Accessibility of placement options: parent's/guardians, detention alternatives, shelter, staff secure facility, secure detention facility

Informal Determining Factors

- Has no formal contract with any detention center for placement so uses Madison, Lancaster, or Douglas counties for secure facilities and Sarpy for staff secure
- Detention Screening instrument requires approval for override by supervisor

System Decision Point: Charge Juvenile: County Attorney

Decision: *Whether to prosecute juvenile*

Formal Determining Factors

- Likelihood of successful prosecution

Informal Determining Factors

- Has formal six month curriculum-based diversion program that is supervised by the Dodge County Attorney
- Diversion is used for first time offenders only
- Diversion programming is facilitated by a Diversion Coordinator under the supervision of the Dodge County Attorney
- Has formal Diversion program for truancy and crossover youth that is supervised by the Dodge County Attorney
- A coordinated response for prevention

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
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of at-risk youth through a collaborative effort of County Attorney, Probation, United Way, and schools. Used to divert potential at-risk youth from the juvenile justice system.

Decision: *Whether youth should be prosecuted as juvenile or adult*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute
- Seriousness of offense

Informal Determining Factors

- Case by case basis, including the history of the juvenile's prior criminal record

Decision: *Offense for which juvenile should be charged*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Determined by police reports

System Decision Point: Pre-adjudication detention: Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether juvenile detained at the time of citation/arrest should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication*

Formal Determining Factors

- Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of such juvenile"
- Whether there is an "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the person or property of another"
- Whether the juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court

Informal Determining Factors

- No pre-adjudication options except to remain in detention

System Decision Point: Probable Cause Hearing: Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether State can show that probable cause exists that juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court*

Formal Determining Factors

- As stated in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- No factors reported

System Decision Point: Competency Evaluation: Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether juvenile is competent to participate in the proceedings*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Requests are not made for competency evaluations

**Dodge County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan
2015 – 2018**

Decision: *Whether juvenile is "responsible" for his/her acts*

Formal Determining Factors

- "Complete evaluation of the juvenile including any authorized area of inquiry requested by the court."
- Opinion of physician, psychiatrist, community mental health program, psychologist

Informal Determining Factors

- No factors reported

System Decision Point: Adjudication: Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether the juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, "a person described by § 43-247"*

Formal Determining Factors

- Legal sufficiency of evidence presented during adjudication hearing
- Whether juvenile admits the allegations of the petition (or, "pleads to the charges")
- Residency
- Age

Informal Determining Factors

- No factors reported

Decision: *Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (statutory authority unclear--see also: § 29-2261 (2))*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Judge will order on most cases

Decision: *Whether to order single focus evaluation*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Will order a PDI and evaluation for components provided by each assessment
- Probation will recommend an evaluation in their respective reports

Decision: *Whether to order a PDI and a single focus Evaluation*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Will usually order a PDI first with a subsequent evaluation as needed

System Decision Point: Disposition: Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether to place juvenile on probation*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- All cases will be disposed of to probation

Decision: *Whether to commit juvenile to a YRTC*

Formal Determining Factors

- Whether juvenile is at least twelve years of age

Informal Determining Factors

- Judge will use if all other interventions have not been effective

System Decision Point: Administrative Sanctions: Probation

Decision: *Whether to impose administrative sanctions on a probationer*

Formal Determining Factors

- Probation officers has reasonable cause to believe that probationer has committed a technical violation
- Examples of technical violations are positive test for drug or alcohol use, failure to report for such a test or failure to comply with substance abuse evaluations or treatment, failure to attend school, etc.

Informal Determining Factors

- Probation is using for juvenile cases as outlined by statute

System Decision Point: Motion To Revoke Probation: County Attorney

Decision: *Whether to file a motion to revoke probation*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- If a motion is requested by probation a new court filing will be completed for a new case which invokes the revocation request

Decision Point: Modification/Revocation of Probation:
Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether to modify or revoke probation*

Formal Determining Factors

- As outlined in statute

Informal Determining Factors

- Judge will use a continuum of care approach as a result of a revocation

System Decision Point: Terminating Adjudication:
Juvenile Court Judge

Decision: *Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed their probation conditions or the treatment program of their out of home placement*

Formal Determining Factors

- Juvenile's post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and interventions

Informal Determining Factors

- Judge sets a determinate set of time for probation cases