

**Washington County**  
**Juvenile Services**  
**Comprehensive Community Plan**  
**July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021**

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**SECTION II**

**COMMUNITY TEAM**

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**Washington County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan  
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**The Washington County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Plan Team** represents the county’s School Districts, Law Enforcement, Mental Health Community, County Attorney, Probation, and other community stakeholders. The Team Chair, Kipp McKenzie, is responsible for organizing and facilitating the meetings. The Team has met quarterly and the chair schedules these meetings and emails a calendar invitation and reminder for 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 relate to achieving the identified priorities for the youth in Washington County.

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## **Section III**

### **Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool**

**See Attached as Appendix**

## **Section IV**

### **Community Socio-Economics**

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**Demographics**

Washington County, located in eastern Nebraska and on the Missouri River, has a combination of several small rural farm communities and the mid-size urban community of Blair. The City of Blair population is currently 8,007 and Blair is the county seat. Approximately 20 miles south of Blair is the metropolitan Omaha area. The Washington County population is a total of 20,338 with 24.2% under the age of 17. According to the 2016-2017 Juvenile Justice Institute at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, the ethnicity data for youth in Washington County indicates that 93.2% are Caucasian (not Hispanic or Latino), 4.1% are Latino/Hispanic and the remainder represents other ethnic groups. According to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services “2015 Vital Statistics Report”, 7.1% of all births to residents in Washington County were to teen mothers in 2015. In addition, 4.0% of all births to residents in Washington County were to teen mothers. According to the 2016 US Census American Community Survey, the poverty rate for children (ages 0-17) in Washington County was 13.2%.

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County Youth Population (Ages 10-17)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	2,273	93.2%
Black	33	1.4%
Hispanic/Latino	102	4.1%
Native/Indigenous	10	0.4%
Asian	21	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Source: Juvenile Justice Institute at University of Nebraska at Omaha**



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**CY 2016: Washington County Population Distribution**

<b>City/Village</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Population Under Age 18</b>
Village of Arlington	1,322	441
City of Blair	8,007	2,134
Village of Fort Calhoun	815	204
Village of Herman	238	51
Village of Kennard	351	105
Village of Washington	114	33
Balance of Washington County	9,491	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,338</b>	<b>2,968</b>

**Source: 2016 US Census American Community Survey**

According to the 2016 US Census American Community Survey, from 2012 until 2016, the median yearly household income in Washington County was \$65,565, compared to the state median household income of \$56,927. There were 5,827 households and 2,615 had children under the age of 18 residing with them, 4,878 were married couples living together, and 656 had a female household with no husband present.

According to the 2016 Washington County Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey, which is administered by the Bureau of Sociological Research for the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, the following table reflects the percentages of the type of households 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in Washington County reside in:

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**CY 2016: Percentage of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders Reporting Living with the  
Following People in Washington County**

<b>Living Status</b>	<b>8th</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>12th</b>
Both Parents	72.1%	68.0%	67.8
One Parent	10.6%	14.1%	16.1%
One Parent and Step-Parent	12.4%	13.7%	12.7%
Other Relatives	0.9%	1.2%	2.5%
Group Home	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Foster Family	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Friends	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Other	2.2%	2.5%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to the 2016 US Census American Community Survey, 9.2 % of Washington County residents were below the national poverty level. According to the 2016-2017 Washington County Juvenile Justice Data collected by the Juvenile Justice Institute at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, 13.9% (682) of children 17 years of age and under were below the poverty level, 0.5% (26) of children experienced maltreatment, and 0.3% (15) of children had been placed out of their home.

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**CY 2016-2017: Child Welfare Indicators (Ages 0-17) in Washington County**

<b>Child Welfare Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Percent of Children in Poverty (Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Averages Table B01001)	682	13.9%
Number of Children experienced Substantiated Maltreatment (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services CY 2015)	26	0.5%
Number of Children in out of home care (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services CY 2015)	15	0.3%
Number of High School Graduates	Data no longer exist	Data no longer exists

According to the 2018 World Population Review, Washington County ranks 16<sup>th</sup> in the state of Nebraska based on population density. The ethnic diversity of Washington County consists primarily of Caucasian, Latino/Hispanic, African-American, Native/Indigenous Peoples, and Asian.

Washington County does not have any public transportation. Recreational attractions include two national protected areas, Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge, and DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge. Washington County has one State Historical Park, Fort Atkinson. A medical facility, Blair-based Memorial Community Hospital, is located in Washington County.

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According to the 2016 US Census American Community Survey, the leading industries in Washington County for the employed population of 16 years of age and older consists of the following: educational services, healthcare, and social assistance. In addition, construction and manufacturing industries are instrumental in the employment of Washington County residents. The leading occupations continue to be management, business, science, and arts.

**Education**

The public schools within Washington County consist of the following: Arlington Public Schools, Blair Community Schools, and Fort Calhoun Community Schools. Tekamah-Herman Community Schools is a combination of Burt County and Washington County and it should be noted that data pertaining to Tekamah-Herman Schools are categorized under Burt County. The private school within Washington County consists of St. Paul’s Lutheran Elementary (Arlington). According to the 2016 US Census, 95.7 % of all residents in Washington County 25 years of age and older had graduated high school, compared to 90.7 % of all residents 25 years of age and older graduated from high school in the State of Nebraska. Additionally, 30.6% of persons 25 years of age and older in Washington County completed a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 30.0% of all residents 25 years of age and older completed a bachelor’s degree or higher in the State of Nebraska. The following data is collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County School Population**

<b>School</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Arlington Public	651	17.0%
Blair Public	2,326	62.0%
Fort Calhoun Community	706	19.0%
St. Paul’s Lutheran Elementary	81	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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**CY 2016-2017: Washington County School Population – Race and Gender**

<b>Race</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
White	3,459	90.0%	1,677	1,782
Black	41	1.0%	21	20
Native/Indigenous	17	0.4%	9	8
Asian	20	0.5%	10	10
Hispanic/Latino	194	5.0%	100	94
Pacific Islander	5	0.1%	4	1
Two or More Ethnicities	91	2.0%	43	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,963</b>

According to the Nebraska Department of Education Database, Blair North Elementary School has the highest rate of students receiving free and reduced lunches within Washington County. The table below offers an overview of the schools in Washington County and the percentage of students who receive free and reduced lunches.

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County School Free and Reduced Lunch Count**

<b>School</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Blair Community	580	24.94
Fort Calhoun Community	142	20.11
Arlington Public Schools	142	21.81
St. Paul's Lutheran Elementary	Masked	Masked

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According to Nebraska Department of Education Database, the following tables are an overview of high school graduates from each school district in Washington County. In addition, an overview of high school graduation rates in each school district in Washington County from 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, compared to the State of Nebraska rates are provided:

**CY 2015-2016: Washington County High School Graduation Rates**

School	Percent	State of Nebraska
Blair Community Schools	94.41%	89.27%
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	98.0%	89.27%
Arlington Public Schools	97.44%	89.27%

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County High School Graduation Rates**

School	Percent	State of Nebraska
Blair Community Schools	94.15%	89.11%
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	100%	89.11%
Arlington Public Schools	100.0%	89.11%

**CY 2016-2017: Cumulative High School Graduation Percentages – Washington  
County**

School	Number	Percent
Blair Community Schools	177	63%
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	61	21%
Arlington Public Schools	45	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Truancy Diversion**

Washington County has a Truancy Diversion Program which was created by the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator in January 2016. The Washington County Truancy Diversion Program is a free and voluntary program designed to address absenteeism and at-risk behavior of students through encouragement of coordinated efforts to improve student attendance and learning, promote awareness of school attendance policies, recognize barriers to school attendance, and coordinate services with students and parents to ensure school attendance. The Truancy Diversion Program lasts an average of 2 – 4 months and youth who were eligible could be first time offenders or those who have been involved in a Truancy Diversion Program in the past. After Washington County elected a new County Attorney on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015, the Washington County Attorney’s Office began keeping track of referrals and handling truancy issues. Once a referral is made to the Washington County Attorney’s Office from a school, the Washington County Attorney decides if the case is eligible for the Truancy Diversion Program or if a Juvenile Petition will be filed.

Once the Washington County Attorney decides a youth is eligible, a referral is made to the Washington County Juvenile Diversion Coordinator for review. The Juvenile Diversion Coordinator mails a referral letter, an application for the Truancy Juvenile Diversion Program, and a brochure about the Washington County Truancy Juvenile Diversion Program to the youth and parents. If interested, the youth or family member(s) calls the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator to schedule an initial meeting where an intake interview with the youth and family member(s) will commence.

During the intake interview process, a Juvenile Truancy Diversion Participant Rights Form, Release of Information Form, and School Refusal Form or School Truancy Screening assessment is completed. Once a youth is accepted into the program, a Juvenile Truancy Diversion Agreement is developed and signed by the youth, parent(s) and Juvenile Diversion Coordinator. In addition, the Washington County Attorney’s Office receives a letter from the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator stating the youth is

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participating in the Washington County Juvenile Truancy Diversion Program. A typical Juvenile Truancy Diversion Agreement consists of requirements that include but not limited to a curfew, passing grades/school attendance, and attending school on a regular basis. The youth is monitored by the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator through weekly office meetings, accompanied by their parent(s), during the first four to six weeks.

If positive progress is achieved during that time period, the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator will meet bi-weekly with the youth and their parent(s) until the conclusion of the youth's Truancy Diversion Agreement. The Juvenile Diversion Coordinator will contact the parent(s) of the youth on the week where no in office meeting is scheduled to check on the progress of the youth. Once a youth has successfully completed all requirements of the Juvenile Truancy Diversion Agreement, the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator will give the youth a certificate of completion and letter of completion stating the Juvenile Truancy Diversion Program is completed. The Juvenile Diversion Coordinator notifies the Washington County Attorney's Office by letter and the original charge is dismissed.

**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 Washington 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



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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 following data was collected and provided by the Washington County Attorney’s Office:

**Truancy Referrals to Washington County Attorney**

2014	2015	2016	2017
47	35	77	70

The following truancy data was collected and provided by Washington County Schools (Blair Community School, Fort Calhoun Community Schools, and Arlington Community Schools):

**CY 2015-2016: Washington County Truancy Referrals**

<b>Arlington Public Schools</b>	
School Name	Number of Truancy Referrals
Arlington High School	1
Arlington Elementary School	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Blair Community Schools</b>	
Blair High School	40
Blair North Elementary School	2
Blair South Elementary School	2
Blair Arbor Park Intermediate School	1
Otte Blair Middle School	17
Deerfield Elementary	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Fort Calhoun Community Schools</b>	
Fort Calhoun High School	5
Fort Calhoun Elementary	5

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<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
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The table below shows the 2015-2016 cumulative totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days in the Washington County Schools. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2015-2016:

**CY 2015-2016: Washington County Schools Cumulative Truancy Record**

<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
3,499	631	235	100	2.86%

The table below shows the 2015-2016 totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days categorized by Washington County School District. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2015-2016:

**CY 2015-2016: Washington County Schools Truancy Record by District**

<b>District</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
Blair Community Schools	2,268	424	164	66	2.91%
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	622	86	26	13	2.09%
Arlington	609	121	45	21	3.45%

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Public Schools					
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The table below shows the 2015-2016 totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days categorized by Washington County Schools. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2015-2016:

**CY 2015-2016: Washington County Schools Truancy Record By School**

<b>School Name</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
Blair High School	741	171	73	39	5.26%
Blair North Elementary School	149	18	0	0	0%
Blair South Elementary School	132	22	0	0	0%
Blair Arbor Park Intermediate School	489	64	23	0	0%
Otte Blair Middle School	555	128	53	17	3.06%
Deerfield Elementary School	202	21	0	0	0%
Fort Calhoun High School	315	42	11	0	0%

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Fort Calhoun Elementary	307	44	15	0	0%
Arlington High School	290	81	30	13	4.48%
Arlington Elementary School	319	40	15	0	0%

The following truancy data was collected and provided by Washington County Schools (Blair Community School, Fort Calhoun Community Schools, and Arlington Community Schools):

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County Truancy Referrals**

<b>Arlington Public Schools</b>	
<b>School Name</b>	<b>Number of Truancy Referrals</b>
Arlington High School	2
Arlington Elementary School	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Blair Community Schools</b>	
Blair High School	68
Blair North Elementary	2
Blair South Elementary	2
Blair Arbor Park Intermediate School	2
Otte Blair Middle School	26
Deerfield Elementary	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Fort Calhoun Community Schools</b>	
Fort Calhoun High School	5
Fort Calhoun Elementary	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

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The table below shows the 2016-2017 cumulative totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days in the Washington County Schools. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2016-2017:

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County Schools Truancy Record**

<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
3,543	713	300	145	4.09%

The table below shows the 2016-2017 totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days categorized by Washington County School District. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2016-2017:

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County Schools Truancy Record By District**

<b>District</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
Blair Community Schools	2,244	439	202	104	4.63%
Fort Calhoun Community Schools	675	137	53	24	3.56%
Arlington Public	624	137	45	17	2.72%

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Schools					
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The table below shows the 2016-2017 totals for enrollment, number of students by designated days that have been truant, and the percentage of students truant with more than 20 days categorized by Washington County Schools. The following data was collected and provided by the Nebraska Department of Education for 2016-2017:

**CY 2016-2017: Washington County Schools Truancy Record by School**

<b>School Name</b>	<b>Membership</b>	<b>Students With More Than 10 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 15 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>	<b>% Students With More Than 20 Days Total Absences</b>
Blair High School	764	221	118	68	8.90%
Blair North Elementary School	156	16	0	0	0%
Blair South Elementary School	130	22	0	0	0%
Blair Arbor Park Intermediate School	481	52	19	0	0%
Gerald Otte Blair Middle School	507	1210	50	25	4.93%
Deerfield Elementary School	206	18	0	0	0%
Fort Calhoun High School	339	74	37	15	4.42%
Fort Calhoun	336	63	16	0	0%

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Elementary					
Arlington High School	314	82	29	12	3.82%
Arlington Elementary School	310	55	16	0	0%

**Contact with Law Enforcement**

According to the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice 2012 and 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, there were 34 juvenile arrests (under 17) in Washington County in 2012 and 49 juvenile arrests (under 17) in Washington County in 2016. The following 2014-2017 data is provided by the Blair Police Department and Washington County Sheriff’s Department.

**2014-2017 Arrests for Juveniles Ages 0 - 17 in Washington County**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Runaway (Juvenile Only)	1	4	1	6	3%
Liquor Laws	44	43	41	49	38%
Simple Assault	2	11	9	2	5%
Larceny	4	9	7	1	5%
Vandalism	6	11	5	9	7%
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	16	17	8	9	11%
Drug Abuse Violations	29	19	27	33	23%
Disorderly Conduct	1	8	7	0	3%
Curfew (Juvenile Only)	0	0	0	0	0%
Driving Under the Influence	1	2	4	1	2%
Burglary	2	0	1	7	2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0%

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Weapons	1	0	1	0	0.4%
Sex Offense (including forcible rape)	0	3	0	2	1%
Arson	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority population of Washington County is located in Blair. The following is breakdown of juvenile arrests in Washington County (aged 0-17) by law enforcement departments from 2014 to 2016, and a breakdown of arrests in Washington County by ethnicity. The following information was obtained from Nebraska Crime Commission Database.

**CY 2014: Juvenile Arrests in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Department Name</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Washington County Sheriff	9	19%
Blair Police Department	38	79%
Nebraska State Patrol	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2014: Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	46	98%
Black	0	0%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
Other	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>



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**CY 2015: Juvenile Arrests in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Department Name</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Washington County Sheriff	7	11%
Blair Police Department	53	86%
Nebraska State Patrol	2	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2015: Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	53	88%
Black	6	10%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
Other	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2016: Juvenile Arrests in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Department Name</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Washington County Sheriff	11	22%
Blair Police Department	38	78%
Nebraska State Patrol	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**CY 2016: Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity in Washington County (Under 17)**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	47	96%
Black	1	2%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	1	2%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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.

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According to the Nebraska Probation Database, the following data details detention decisions of youth referred by law enforcement for juvenile intakes in Washington County representing the years 2015-2017. There was an increase in total number of detention decisions from 2015 to 2016, but a decrease in total number of detention decisions from 2016 to 2017. The following data details Washington County juvenile intakes categorized by gender and ethnicity presenting the years 2015-2017:

**CY 2015: Detention Decisions of Washington County Youth Referred by Law  
Enforcement for Juvenile Intakes**

<b>Detention Decision</b>	<b>Number per Detention Decision</b>
Detain (Secure)	2
Detain (Staff Secure)	1
Release Without Restriction	1
Return To Parent	0
Shelter Care	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**CY 2015: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	2	67%
Female	1	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**CY 2015: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	1	33%
Black	1	33%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	1	33%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2016: Detention Decisions of Washington County Youth Referred by Law  
Enforcement for Juvenile Intakes**

<b>Detention Decision</b>	<b>Number per Detention Decision</b>
Detain (Secure)	3
Detain (Staff Secure)	5
Release Without Restriction	5
Return To Parent	6
Shelter Care	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

**CY 2016: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	13	72%
Female	5	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**CY 2016: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	17	94%
Black	0	0%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	1	6%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2017: Detention Decisions of Washington County Youth Referred by Law  
Enforcement for Juvenile Intakes**

<b>Detention Decision</b>	<b>Number per Detention Decision</b>
Detain (Secure)	1
Detain (Staff Secure)	2
Release Without Restriction	4
Return To Parent	2
Shelter Care	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**CY 2017: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	8	89%
Female	1	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**CY 2017: Washington County Juvenile Intakes by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	8	89%
Black	1	11%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Juvenile Diversion**

The Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program is a voluntary program designed to divert juveniles, who have committed a non-violent offense, away from the Juvenile Justice System and afford them an opportunity to develop personal awareness and accountability, and increase problem resolution and decision making skills. In addition, the Washington County Diversion Program encourages the participation of the youth's parent(s) and/or relatives for support and provides appropriate resources, which include but not limited to, substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, and chemical evaluations. The Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program engages with various stakeholders in the community to help youth become more involved in the community which develops a sense of citizenship within the youth. Eligibility for the Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program consists of the following:

- Juveniles under the age of nineteen
- Must accept responsibility for the offense and acknowledge the extent of their involvement
- Committed a non-violent offense
- Must be willing to comply with all of the requirements of the diversion program
- May not have a previous conviction or admission of guilt for the same offense category

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- May not have participated in the Juvenile Diversion program for an offense in the same offense category

On August 2015, Washington County hired a full-time Juvenile Diversion Coordinator to create the diversion program funded by the Nebraska Crime Commission. When a juvenile is arrested or cited and released, the Washington 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 Juvenile Diversion Program include but not limited to criminal mischief, trespassing, assault, minor in possession, and shoplifting. Once the Washington County Attorney decides a youth is eligible, a referral is made to the Washington County Juvenile Diversion Coordinator for review. The Juvenile Diversion Coordinator mails a referral letter, an application for the Juvenile Diversion Program, and a brochure about the Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program to the youth and parents. If interested, the youth or family member(s) calls the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator to schedule an initial meeting where an intake interview with the youth and family member(s) will commence.

During the intake interview process, a Juvenile Diversion Participant Rights Form, Release of Information Form, and Nebraska Youth Screening (NYS) assessment is completed. Once a youth is accepted into the program, a Juvenile Diversion Agreement is developed and signed by the youth, parent(s) and Juvenile Diversion Coordinator. In addition, the Washington County Attorney's Office receives a letter from the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator stating the youth is participating in the Washington Juvenile Diversion Program. A typical Juvenile Diversion Agreement consists of requirements that include but not limited to a curfew, community service, passing grades/school attendance, completing a drug/alcohol evaluation, and reporting any new law violations. The youth is monitored by the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator through in office bi-weekly meetings, accompanied by their parent(s). In addition, the youth calls the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator during the weeks when there is no office meeting, and the

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Juvenile Diversion Coordinator will contact the youth’s parent(s) regarding the progress of the youth. The Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program lasts approximately three to six months and once a youth has successfully completed all requirements of the Juvenile Diversion Agreement, the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator will give the youth a certificate of completion and letter of completion stating the Juvenile Diversion Program is completed. The Juvenile Diversion Coordinator notifies the Washington County Attorney’s Office by letter and the original charge is dismissed. The following data was obtained from the Nebraska Criminal Justice Information System from 2015 to 2017:

**CY September 2015 - June 2016: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion**

<b>Juvenile Diversion</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Referrals	58	N/A
Intakes	39	67%
Enrollments	34	87%
Total Discharges	30	88%
Successful Completions	23	77%
Failed to Comply	1	3%
New Law Violations	5	15%
Other (Relocation, Death, etc.)	1	3%
Referred But Did Not Enroll	15	26%
Refused Diversion	12	21%
Diversion Program Declined Admission	0	0%
Referral Withdrawn	3	5%

**CY September 2015 - June 2016: Most Common Charges Referred To Washington County Juvenile Diversion**

<b>Most Common Charges</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
Minor in Possession (Alcohol)	<b>10</b>
Shoplifting	<b>8</b>
Assault – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree	<b>5</b>
Marijuana Possession – Less Than 1 oz.	<b>5</b>
Narcotic Equipment-Possession-Paraphernalia	<b>5</b>



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**CY September 2015 - June 2016: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile  
Diversion by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	50	86%
Black	7	12%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	1	2%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY September 2015 – June 2016: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile  
Diversion by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	34	59%
Female	24	41%
Transgender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY July 2016 - June 2017: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion**

<b>Juvenile Diversion</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Referrals	33	N/A
Intakes	31	94%
Enrollments	29	94%
Total Discharges	32	N/A
Successful Completions	25	78%
Failed to Comply	0	0%
New Law Violations	6	21%
Other (Relocation, Death, etc.)	1	3%
Referred But Did Not Enroll	5	15%
Refused Diversion	4	12%
Diversion Program Declined Admission	0	0%
Referral Withdrawn	1	3%

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**CY July 2016 - June 2017: Most Common Charges Referred to Washington County  
Juvenile Diversion**

Most Common Charges	Numbers
Criminal Mischief	<b>8</b>
Trespassing	<b>8</b>
Narcotic Equipment-Possession- Paraphernalia	<b>7</b>
Marijuana Possession – Less Than 1 oz.	<b>6</b>
Minor in Possession (Alcohol)	<b>6</b>

**CY July 2016 - June 2017: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion by  
Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Numbers	Percent
White	23	70%
Black	4	12%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	1	3%
Hispanic/Latino	5	15%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY July 2016 – June 2017: Washington County Referrals to Juvenile Diversion by  
Gender**

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	24	73%
Female	9	27%
Transgender	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Juvenile Court**

The following data was obtained from the Nebraska Supreme Court’s County Court Annual Caseload Reports:

**FY 2017 Juvenile Court Filings in Washington County**

Year	2015*	2016**	2017****
<b>Juvenile Court Number</b>	68	70	55

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\*In 2015, Washington County had 9 Juvenile 3A cases filed which involved 15 children.

\*\*In 2016, Washington County had 6 Juvenile 3A cases opened which involved 12 children.

\*\*\*In 2017, Washington County had 2 Juvenile 3A cases opened which involved 4 children.

**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 Washington 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.

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According to the Nebraska Probation Database, the following data details detention decisions of youth referred by law enforcement for juvenile intakes in Washington County representing the years 2015-2017. There was an 83% increase in total number of detention decisions from 2015 to 2016, but a 33% decrease in total number of detention decisions from 2016 to 2017. In addition, the following data details Washington County juvenile intakes categorized by gender and ethnicity presenting the years 2015-2017:

**CY 2015: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	12	67%
Female	6	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2015: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	16	89%
Black	1	6%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	1	6%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2016: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	25	78%
Female	7	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**CY 2016: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	28	88%
Black	3	9%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	1	3%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2017: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	23	68%
Female	11	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2017: Youth on Probation in Washington County by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
White	31	91%
Black	3	9%
Native/Indigenous	0	0%
Asian	0	0%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0%
Other	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Substance Use by Youth**

In 2016, the Washington County School District participated in the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS). This survey targeted students in grades 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 a grant under the Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success Grant for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Division of Behavioral Health.

The NRPFSS is 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 NRPFSS targets Nebraska students in grades 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> with a goal of providing schools and communities with local level data. The survey is designed to assess adolescent substance use, alcohol 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.

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The following table below documents the participation rates provided by the NRPFS for the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades in Washington County compared to the rates for the State of Nebraska. The participation rate presents the percentage of all eligible students who took the survey. If 60 percent or more of the students participated, the report is generally a good indicator of the levels of substance abuse, risk, protection, and delinquent behavior in Washington County. There is a significantly higher percentage of Washington County participation in relation to the participation in the state of Nebraska:

**CY 2016: Washington County Survey Participation Rates Compared to State Rates**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Washington County Number Participated</b>	<b>Washington County Number Enrolled</b>	<b>Washington County Percent Participated</b>	<b>State Number Participated</b>	<b>State Number Enrolled</b>	<b>State Percent Participated</b>
8th	230	269	<b>85.5%</b>	10,803	25,792	<b>41.9%</b>
10th	242	277	<b>87.4%</b>	9,580	25,029	<b>38.3%</b>
12th	238	303	<b>78.5%</b>	8,327	25,541	<b>32.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	710	849	<b>83.6%</b>	28,710	76,362	<b>37.6%</b>

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The following tables below documents the characteristics of the students categorized by grade, attendance, ethnicity, and gender, who completed the 2016 survey within Washington County compared to the state overall. The data is provided by the NRPFS:

**CY 2016: Washington County Characteristics by Grade**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Washington County</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>State of Nebraska</b>	<b>Percent</b>
8 <sup>th</sup>	230	<b>32.2%</b>	10,803	37.3%
10 <sup>th</sup>	242	<b>34.0%</b>	9,580	33.1%
12 <sup>th</sup>	238	<b>33.4%</b>	8,327	28.8%
Unknown	2	<b>0.3%</b>	230	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,940</b>	<b>100%</b>

**CY 2016: Washington County Cumulative Characteristics by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Washington County</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>State of Nebraska</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	369	<b>51.8%</b>	14,737	50.9%
Female	339	<b>47.6%</b>	14,129	48.8%
Unknown	4	<b>0.6%</b>	74	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,940</b>	<b>100%</b>



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**CY 2016: Washington County Cumulative Characteristics by Ethnicity**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Washington County</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>State of Nebraska</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hispanic/Latino	26	<b>3.7%</b>	4,702	<b>16.2%</b>
Black	15	<b>2.1%</b>	953	<b>3.3%</b>
Asian	5	<b>0.7%</b>	587	<b>2.0%</b>
Native/Indigenous	10	<b>1.4%</b>	783	<b>2.7%</b>
Pacific Islander	2	<b>0.3%</b>	88	<b>0.3%</b>
Alaska Native	0	<b>0.0%</b>	35	<b>0.1%</b>
White	647	<b>90.0%</b>	21,376	<b>73.9%</b>
Other	6	<b>0.8%</b>	341	<b>1.2%</b>
Unknown	1	<b>0.1%</b>	75	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28,940</b>	<b>100%</b>

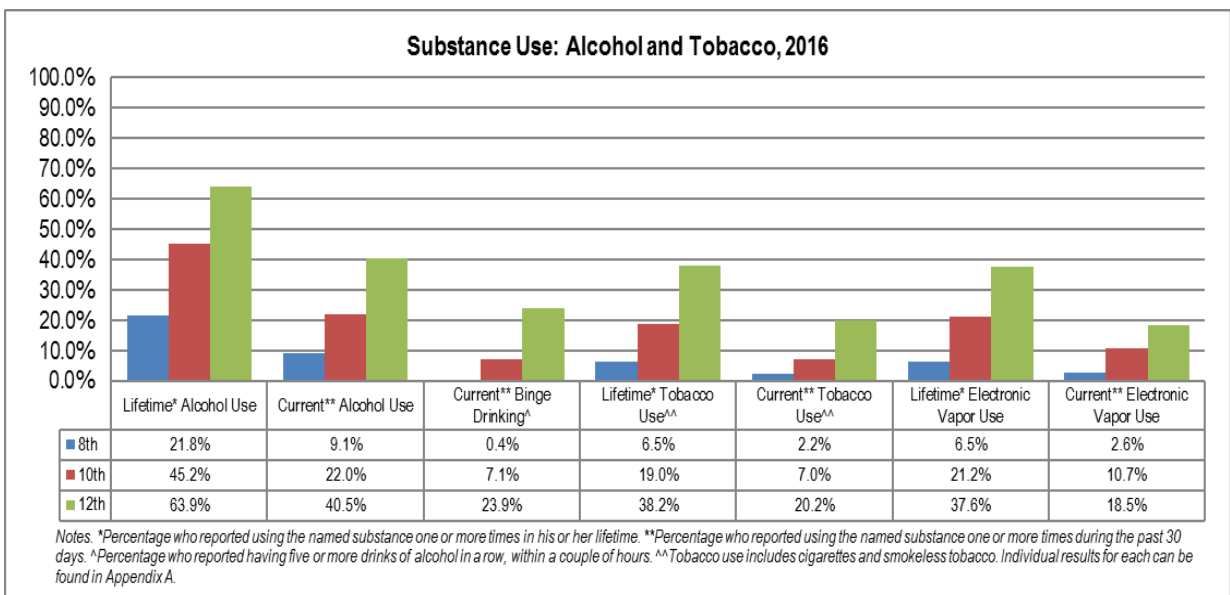
**Substance Use**

**Substance Use**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported substance use of alcohol and tobacco. The 1<sup>st</sup> category shows the percentages using alcohol one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. The third category shows the percentages who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours during the past 30 days. The fourth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times during the past 30 days. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported electronic vapor use one or more times in his or her lifetime. The final category shows the percentages who reported using electronic vapor use one or more times during the past 30 days.

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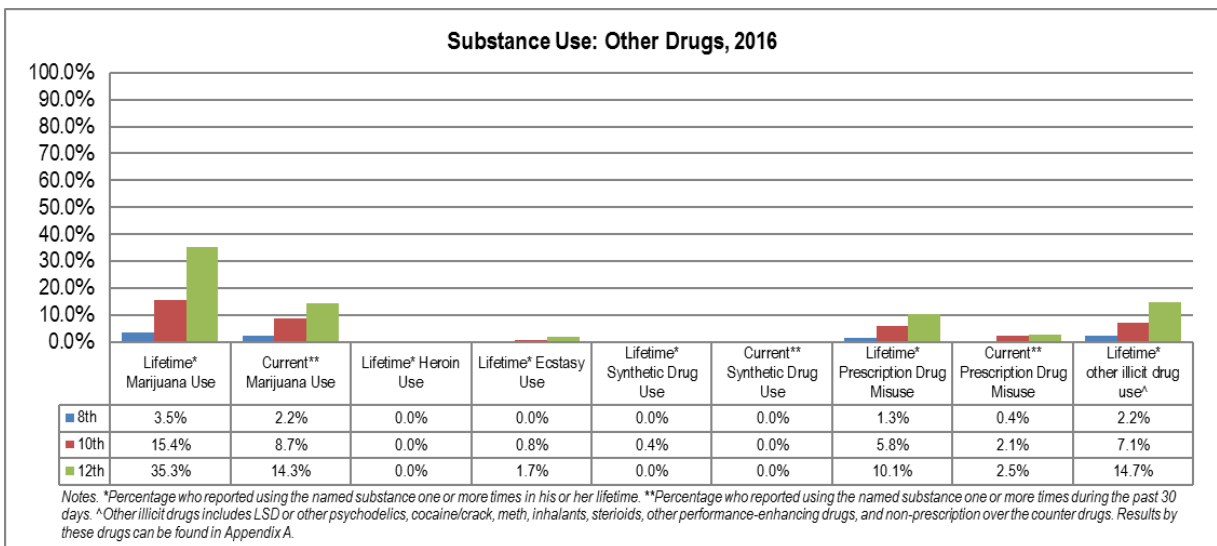
According to some of the findings, almost 19% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 42% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol one or more times in his or her lifetime. Most notably, 18% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 31% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. In addition, 19% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 32% more of 12 graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported using tobacco one or more times in his or her lifetime. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported substance use with other drugs. The first category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. The third and fourth categories show the percentages who reported using heroin or ecstasy one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during his or her lifetime. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during the past 30 days. The seventh category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse one or more times in his or her lifetime. The eighth category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days. The final category shows the percentages who reported using illicit drugs one or more times during his or her lifetime.

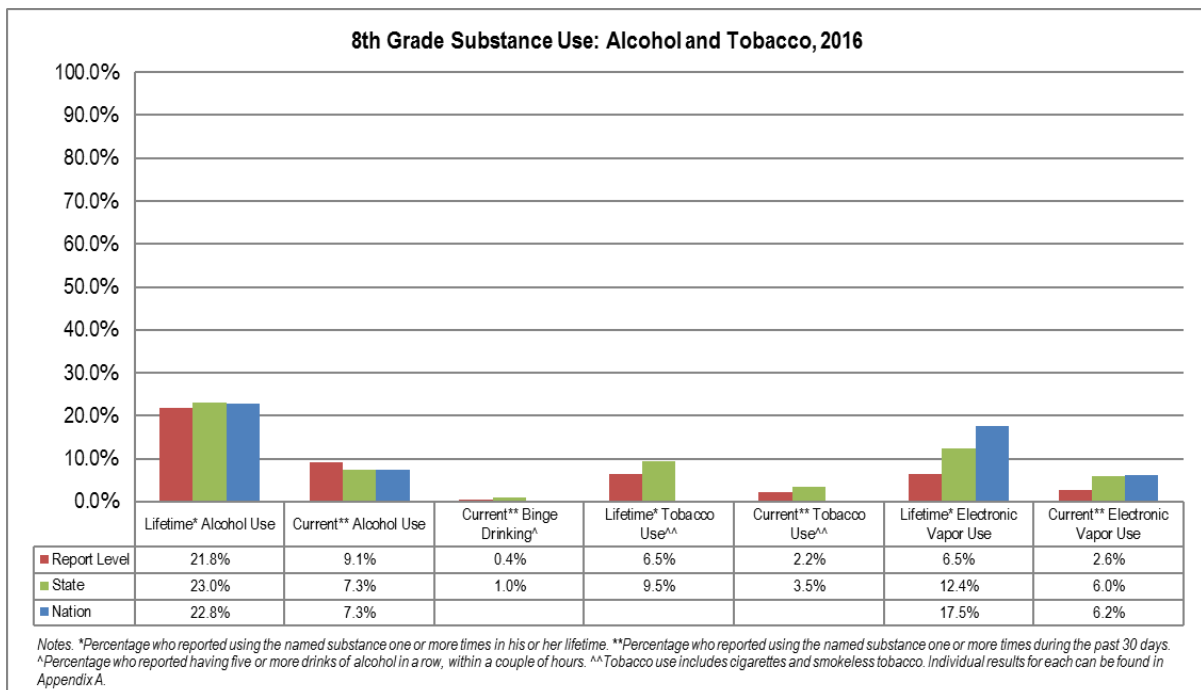
According to some of the findings, 20% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 30% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported using marijuana one or more times during his or her lifetime. There is 0.0% of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported no lifetime heroin use and no current synthetic drug use. Conversely, almost 5% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 9% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported prescription drug misuse one or more times during his or her lifetime. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFFS:



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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using alcohol and tobacco. The first category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. The third category shows the percentages who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours during the past 30 days. The fourth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times during the past 30 days. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported electronic vapor use one or more times in his or her lifetime. The final category shows the percentages who reported using electronic vapor use one or more times during the past 30 days.

According to some of the findings, almost 2% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the report level than the state and national levels reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. In addition, 5% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level and 11% more of the 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than report level reported electronic vapor use one or more times during his or her lifetime. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



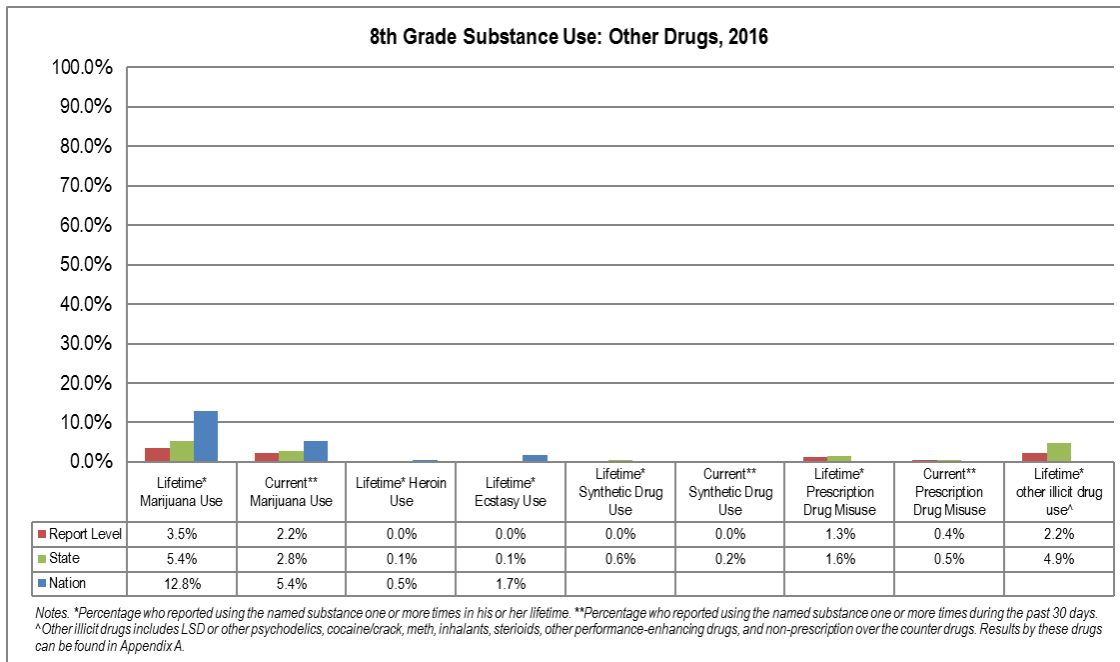
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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using other drugs. The first category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. The third and fourth categories show the percentages who reported using heroin or ecstasy one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during his or her lifetime. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during the past 30 days. The seventh category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse one or more times in his or her lifetime. The eighth category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days. The final category shows the percentages who reported using illicit drugs one or more times in his or her lifetime.

According to some of the findings, slightly over 7% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the state level and slightly over 9% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the report level reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. In addition, almost 2% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level and report levels reported using ecstasy one or more times during his or her lifetime. Another statistic shows that almost 3% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders on the state level than report level reported using other illicit drugs one or more times during his or her lifetime. It should be noted that there is no national statistical data for the following categories: lifetime synthetic drug use, current synthetic drug use, lifetime prescription drug misuse, current prescription drug misuse, and lifetime illicit drug use. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

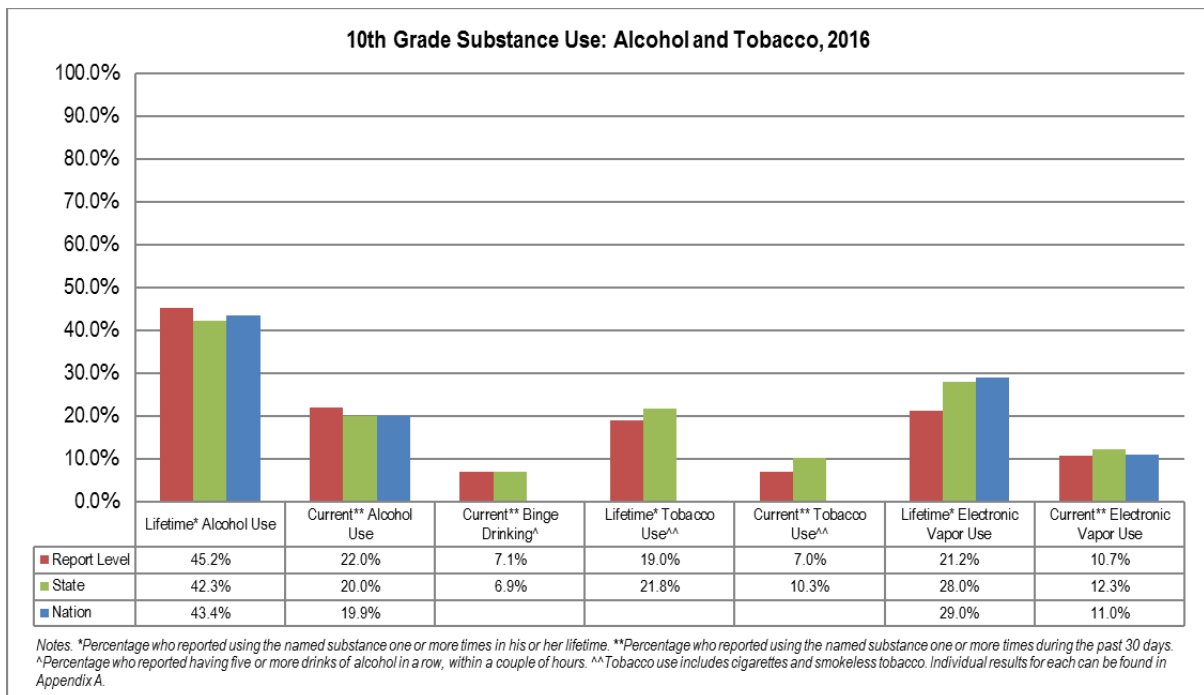
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The data below shows the percentages of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using alcohol and tobacco. The first category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. The third category shows the percentages who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours during the past 30 days. The fourth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times during the past 30 days. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported electronic vapor use one or more times in his or her lifetime. The final category shows the percentages who reported using electronic vapor use one or more times during the past 30 days.

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According to some of the findings, almost 3% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the report level than the state level and almost 2% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the report level than national level reported using alcohol one or more times during his or her lifetime. In addition, almost 2% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the state level than report level reported using tobacco one or more times during his or her lifetime. Furthermore, almost 8% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than report level and 1% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level reported using electronic vapor one or more times during his or her lifetime. It should be noted that there is no national statistical data for the following categories: current binge drinking, lifetime and current tobacco use. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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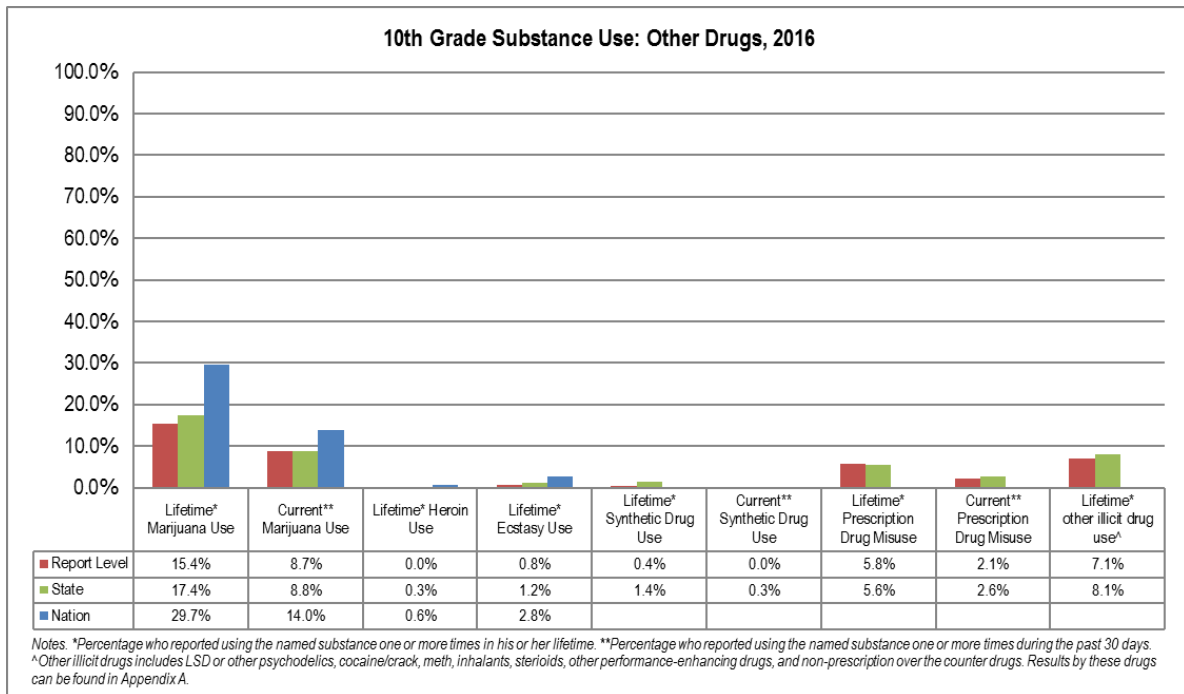
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The data below shows the percentages of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using other drugs. The first category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. The third and fourth categories show the percentages who reported using heroin or ecstasy one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during his or her lifetime. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during the past 30 days. The seventh category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse one or more times in his or her lifetime. The eighth category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days. The final category shows the percentages who reported using illicit drugs one or more times in his or her lifetime.

According to some of the findings, slightly over 12% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the state level and slightly over 14% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the report level reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. In addition, almost 6% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level and report levels reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. There are almost 4% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level and 2% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level and report level reported using ecstasy one or more times during his or her lifetime. It should be noted that there is no national statistical data for the following categories: lifetime synthetic drug use, current synthetic drug use, lifetime prescription drug misuse, current prescription drug misuse, and lifetime illicit drug use. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



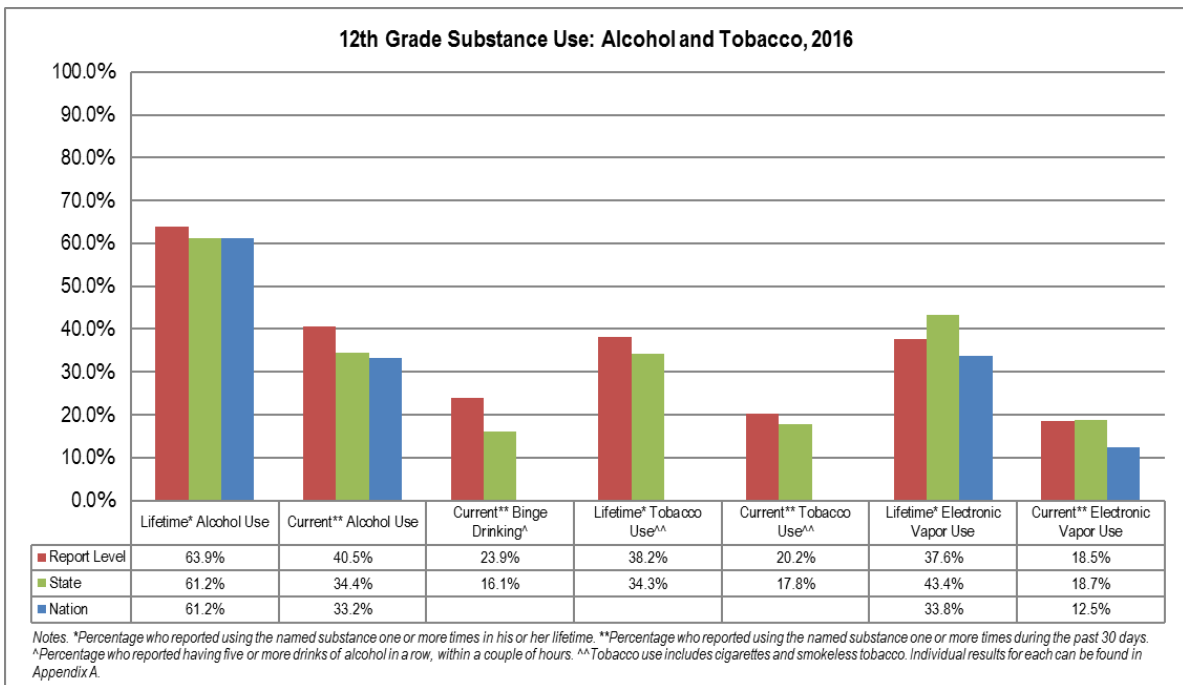
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The data below shows the percentages of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using alcohol and tobacco. The first category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. The third category shows the percentages who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours during the past 30 days. The fourth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported using tobacco one or more times during the past 30 days. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported electronic vapor use one or more times in his or her lifetime. The final category shows the percentages who reported using electronic vapor use one or more times during the past 30 days.

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According to some of the findings, slightly 7% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the report level than the national level and 6% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the report level than state level reported using alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. In addition, almost 10% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the state level than national level and almost 6% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders on the state level than report level reported using electronic vapor one or more times during his or her lifetime. It should be noted that there is no national statistical data for the following categories: current binge drinking, lifetime and current tobacco use. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



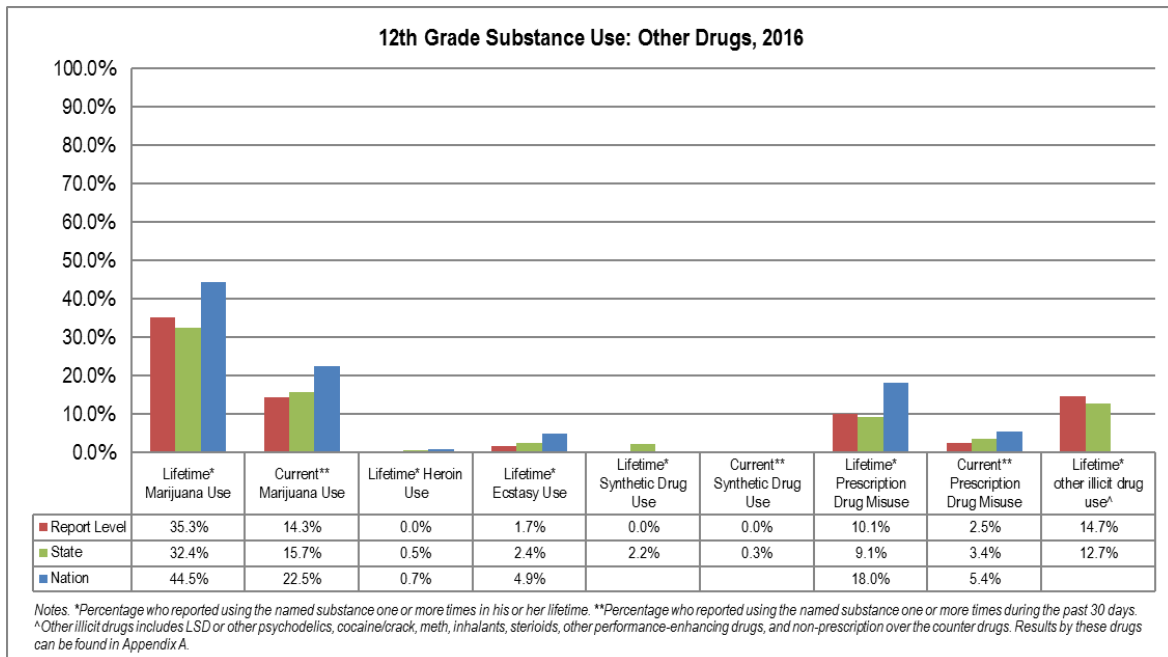
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The data below shows the percentages of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the report, state, and national levels who reported using other drugs. The first category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. The second category shows the percentages who reported using marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days. The third and fourth categories show the percentages who reported using heroin or ecstasy one or more times in his or her lifetime. The fifth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during his or her lifetime. The sixth category shows the percentages who reported synthetic drug use one or more times during the past 30 days. The seventh category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse one or more times in his or her lifetime. The eighth category shows the percentages who reported prescription drug misuse during the past 30 days. The final category shows the percentages who reported using illicit drugs one or more times in his or her lifetime.

According to some of the findings, 12% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the state level and almost 10% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than the report level reported using marijuana one or more times in his or her lifetime. In addition, almost 9% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than state level and almost 8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders on the national level than report level reported prescription drug misuse one or more times during his or her lifetime. It should be noted that there is no national statistical data for the following categories: lifetime and current synthetic drug use, and lifetime illicit drug use. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

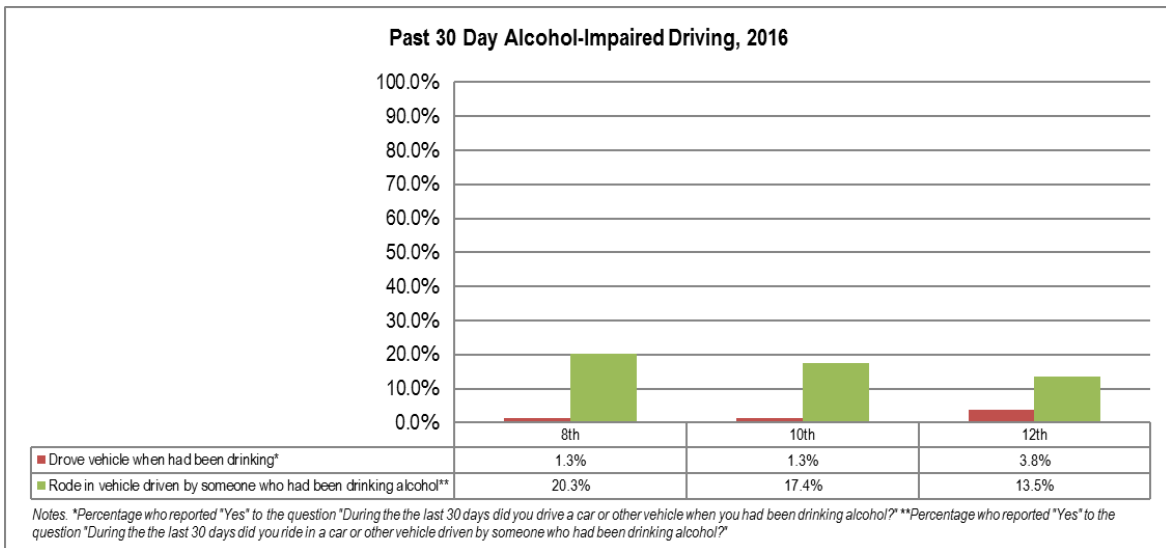
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**Past 30 Day Alcohol-Impaired Driving**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported driving a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol or they rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days. According to the findings, when asked the question “During the last 30 days did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking?” slightly over 1% of 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 4% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders answered “Yes”. Conversely, when asked the second question “During the last 30 days did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?” slightly over 20% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 17% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 14% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders answered “Yes”. The data shows that there is a significantly higher percentage of youth that ride in a vehicle with someone who has been drinking than if they drove a vehicle when they had been drinking. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

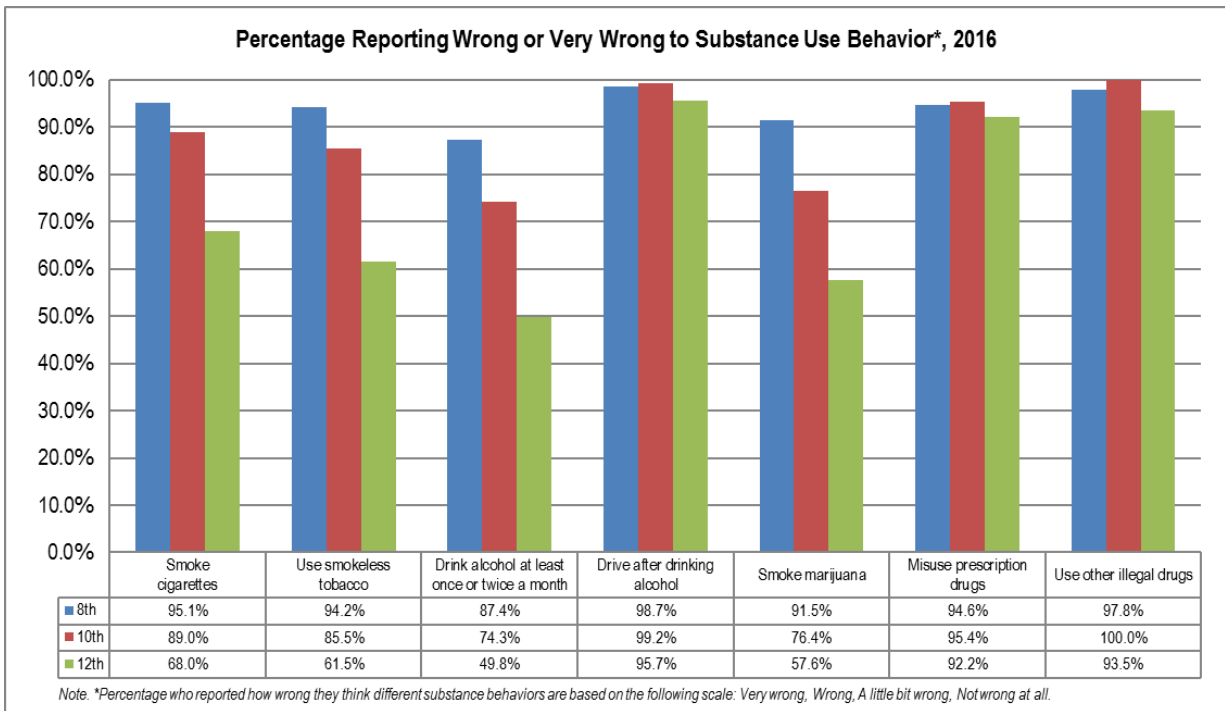
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**Attitudes Toward Substance Use**

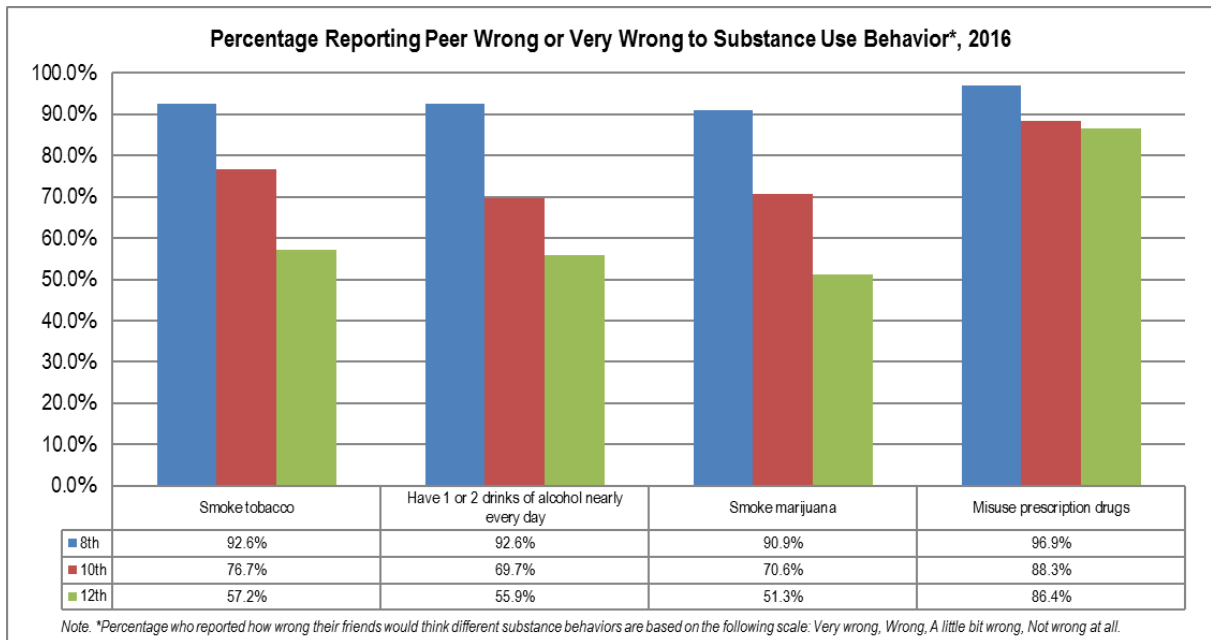
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade who reported how they would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. The 12<sup>th</sup> graders percentage is lower across all categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders when it comes to reporting how they would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. According to some of the findings, 27% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 6% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported how they think smoking cigarettes is wrong. Another example shows that 13% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 37% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how they think drinking alcohol at least once or twice a month is wrong. It should be noted that 100% of the 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported how they think using other illicit drugs is wrong as opposed to about 98% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 94% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

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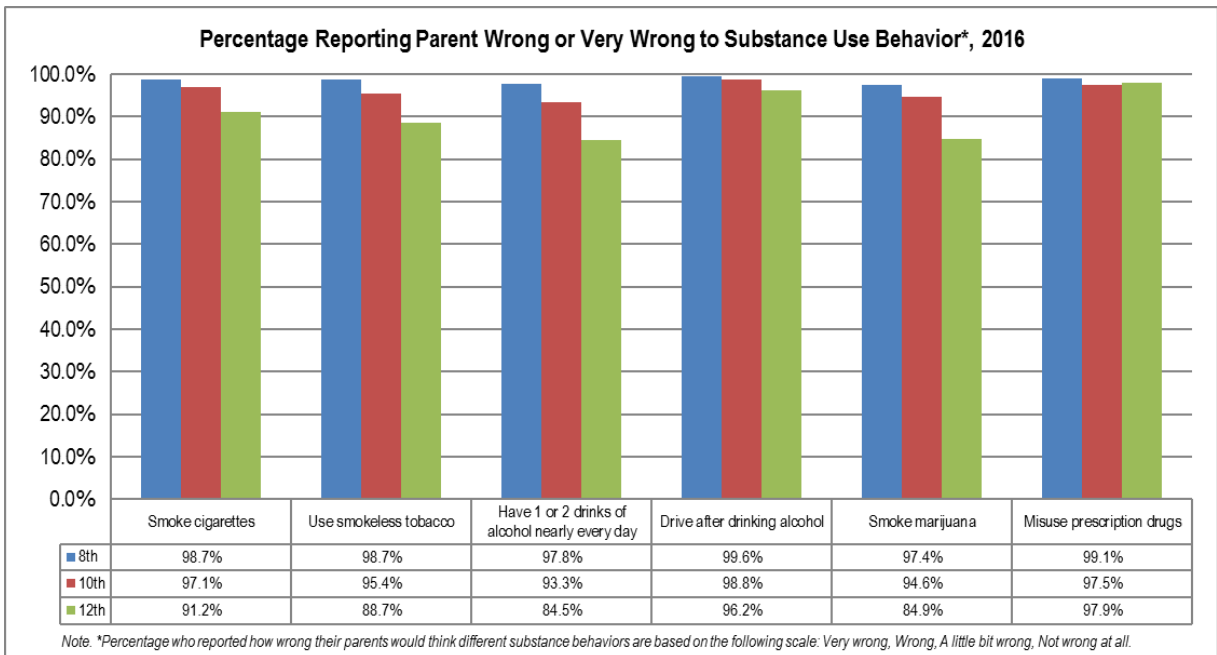
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported how their friends would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. The 12<sup>th</sup> graders percentage is lower across all categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders when it comes to reporting how their friends would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. According to some of the findings, almost 16% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 35% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their friends think smoking tobacco is wrong. Another example shows that 20% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 39% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their friends think smoking marijuana is wrong. Another statistic states that almost 23% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 37% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their friends think having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day is wrong. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported how their parents would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. It should be noted that all of the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders across all categories are extremely close when it comes to reporting how their parents would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. According to some of the findings, almost 2% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly 7% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their parents think smoking tobacco is wrong. Another example shows almost 3% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 13% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their parents think smoking marijuana is wrong. Another statistic states that slightly over 5% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 13% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how their parents think having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day is wrong. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

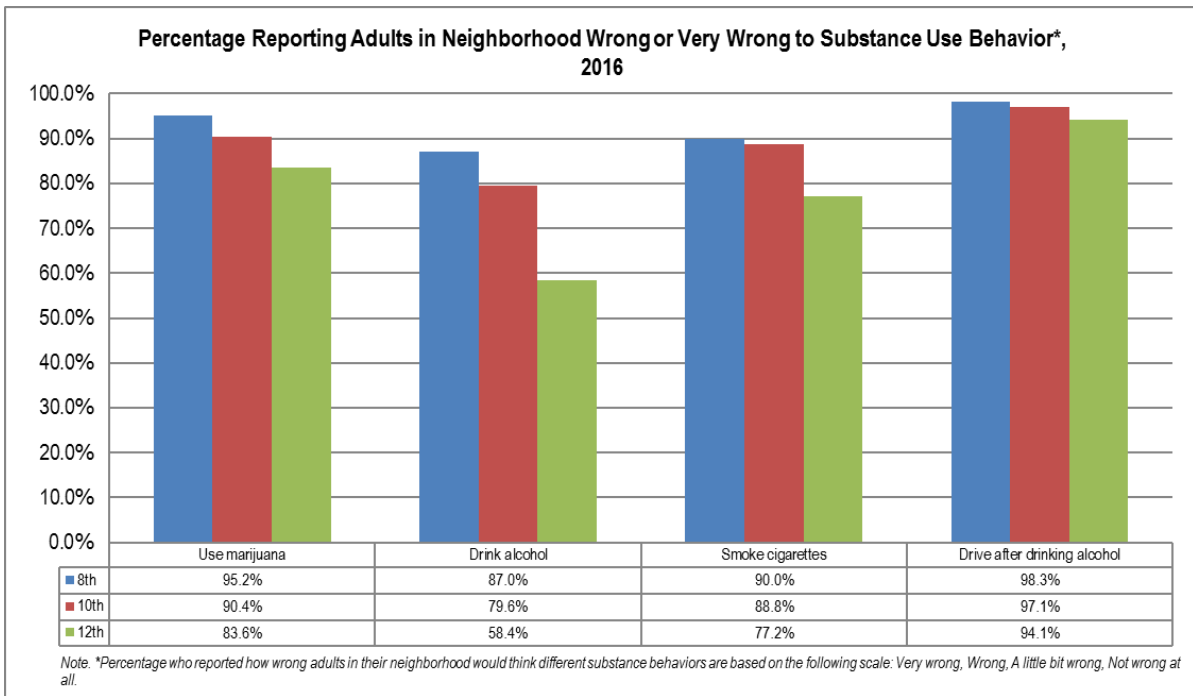
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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported how adults in their neighborhood would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. The 12<sup>th</sup> graders percentage is lower across all categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders when it comes to reporting how adults in their neighborhood would think different substance use behaviors are wrong. According to some of the findings, slightly over 7% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 29% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how adults in their neighborhood would think drinking alcohol is wrong. Another example shows that slightly over 4% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 12% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported how adults in their neighborhood think smoking marijuana is wrong. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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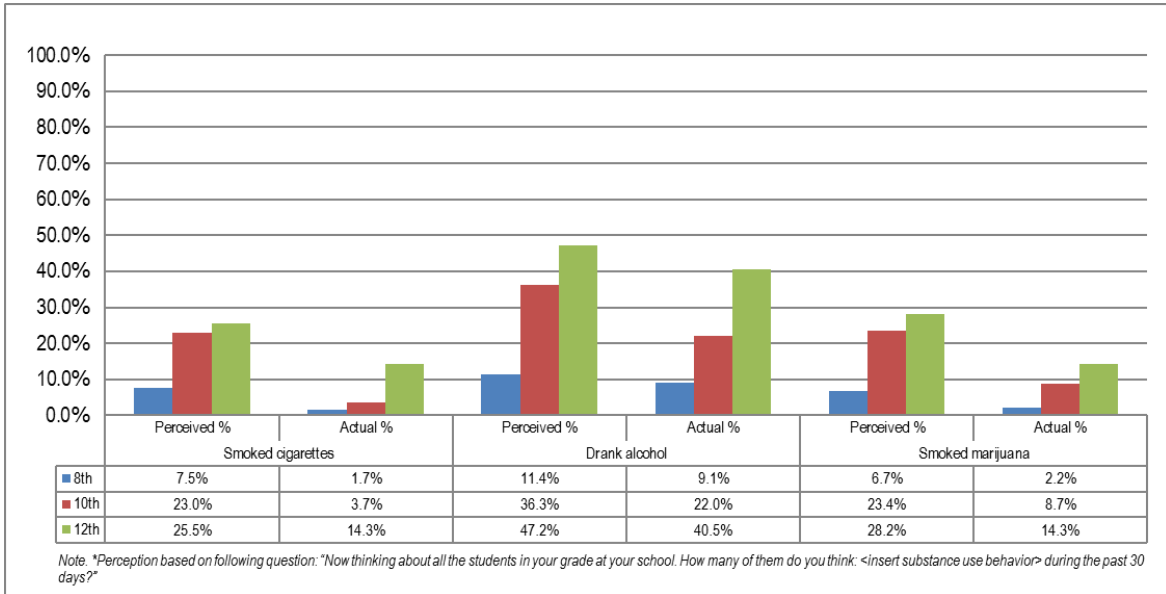


**Perceived and Actual Substance Use During the Past 30 Days**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported how many of their fellow students in the same grade at their school do they think engaged in substance use behaviors such as smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, or smoking marijuana during the past 30 days. The percentages are categorized by how the students “Perceived” these substance use behaviors among their classmates as opposed to the “Actual” percentage of the substance use behaviors that are happening among their classmates during the past 30 days. The “Perceived” and “Actual” percentages of 12<sup>th</sup> graders are higher across all categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in this reporting. In addition, the “Perceived” percentage category for the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades are higher than the “Actual” percentage category in those grades. Most notably, 14% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders “Perceived” that, during the past 30 days, their other 12<sup>th</sup> grade classmates smoked marijuana than what the “Actual” percentage displays.

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In addition, almost 15% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders “Perceived” that, during the past 30 days, their other 10<sup>th</sup> grade classmates smoked marijuana than what the “Actual” percentage displays. Furthermore, slightly over 4% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders “Perceived” that, during the past 30 days, their other 8<sup>th</sup> grade classmates smoked marijuana than what the “Actual” percentage displays. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

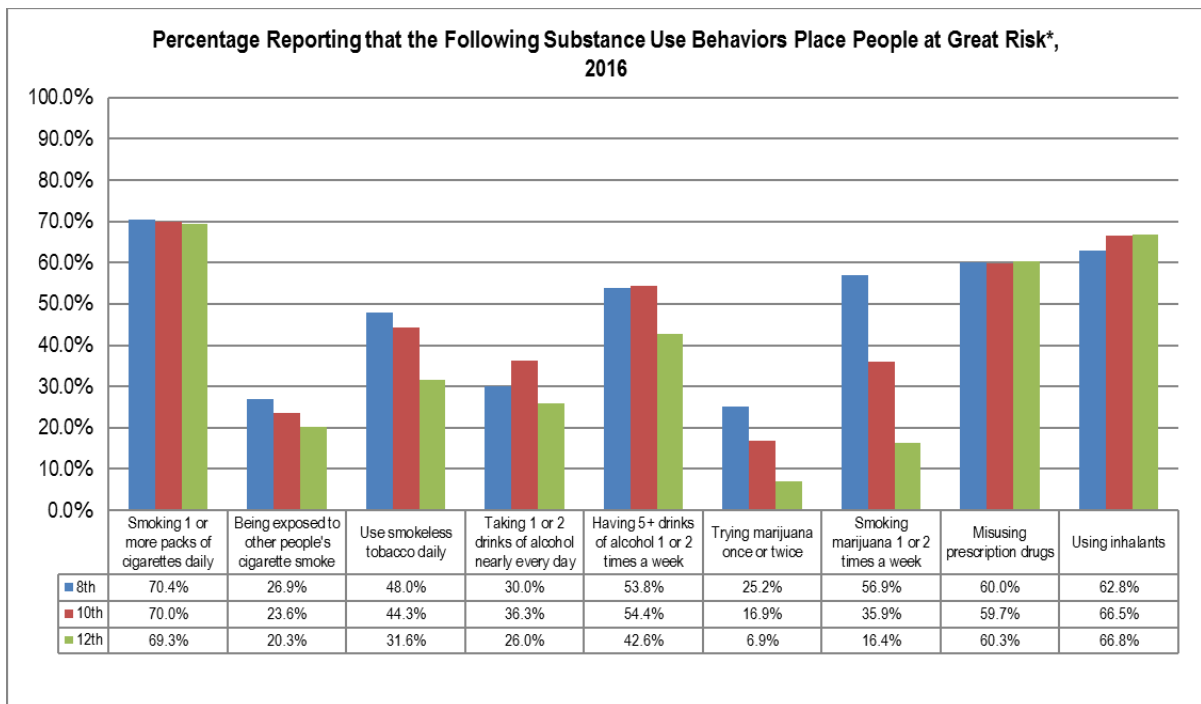


**Perceived Risk From Substance Use**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported how much do they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways if they engage in substance use behaviors such as the following: “Smoking one of more packs of cigarettes daily”, “Being exposed to other people’s cigarette smoke”, “Use smokeless tobacco daily”, “Taking one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day”, “Having five or more drinks of alcohol one or two times a week”, “Trying marijuana once or twice”, “Smoking marijuana one or two times a week”, “Misusing prescription drugs”, and “Using inhalants”. The 12<sup>th</sup> graders percentage is lower across most of the categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders. Most notably, 19% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 40% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders think people risk harming themselves if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week.

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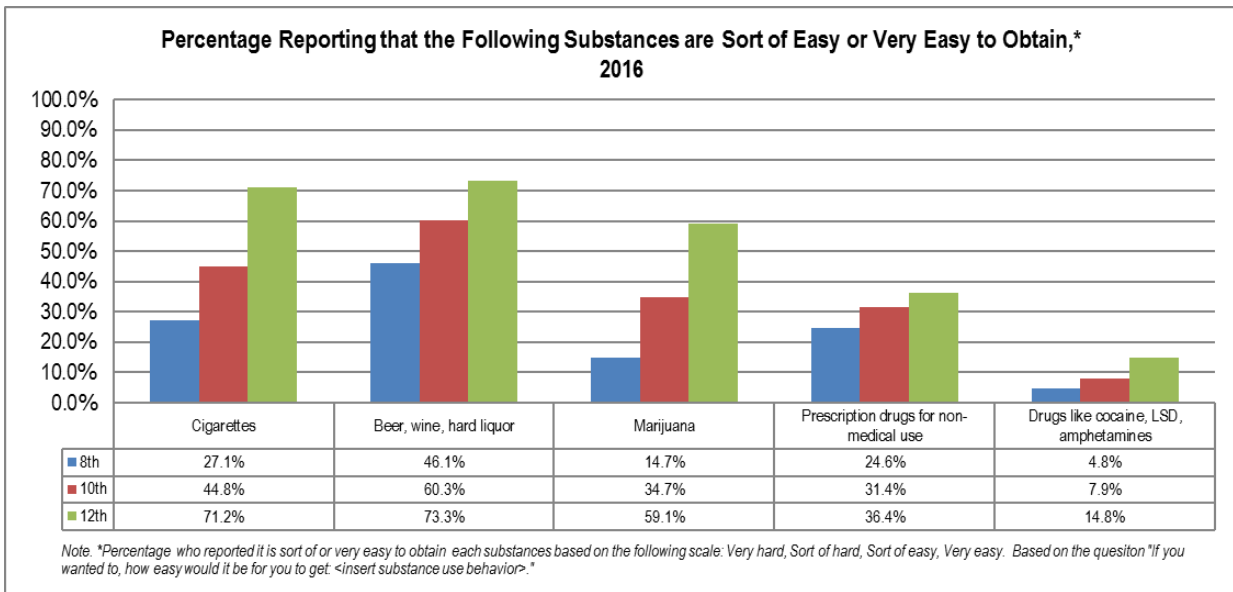
Also, almost 13% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 17% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders think people risk harming themselves if they use smokeless tobacco daily. Conversely, the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade percentages are much closer in three categories. Almost 1% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 1% more 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders think people risk harming themselves if they are smoking one or more packs of cigarettes daily. In addition, less than 1% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 0.3% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders think people risk harming themselves if they are misusing prescription drugs. Furthermore, less than 1% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and less than 4% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders think people risk harming themselves if they are using inhalants. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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**Perceived Availability of Substances**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported that if they wanted to, how easy it would be for them to get cigarettes, beer, wine, hard liquor, marijuana, prescription drugs for non-medical use, and drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines. The 12<sup>th</sup> graders percentage is higher across all of the categories than the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders. Most notably, almost 27% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 44% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they want to it would be easy for them to get cigarettes. Also, almost 25% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 45% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they want to it would be easy for them to get marijuana. Furthermore, 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 27% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they want to it would be easy for them to get beer, wine, or hard liquor. The following data is provided by 2016 NRPFS:

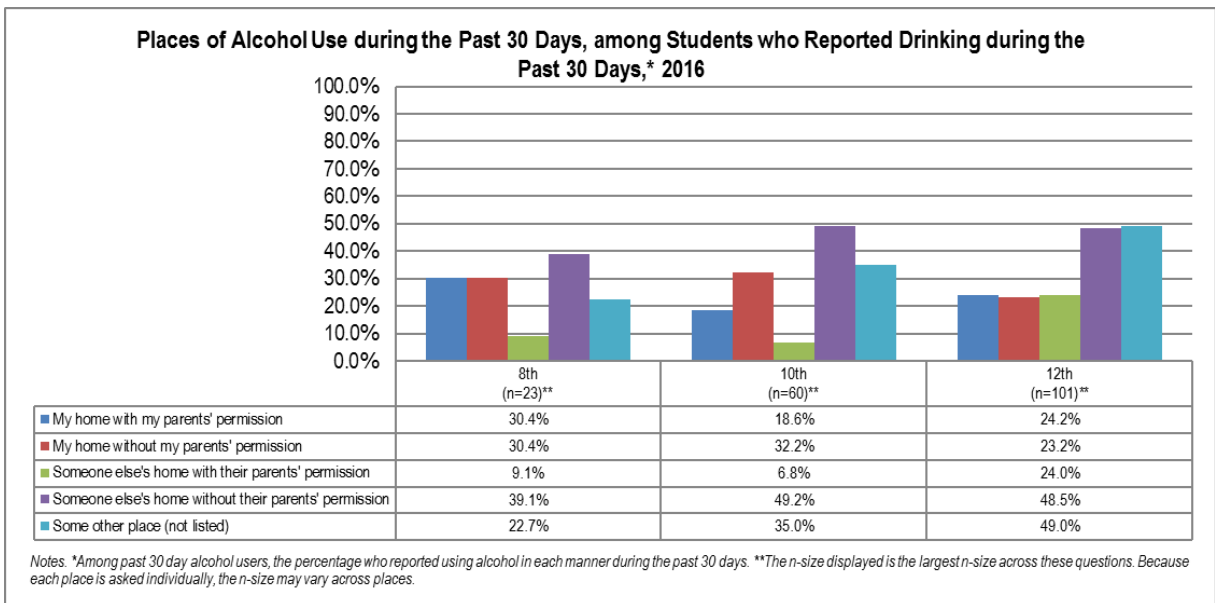


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**Places and Sources of Substance Use During the Past 30 Days**

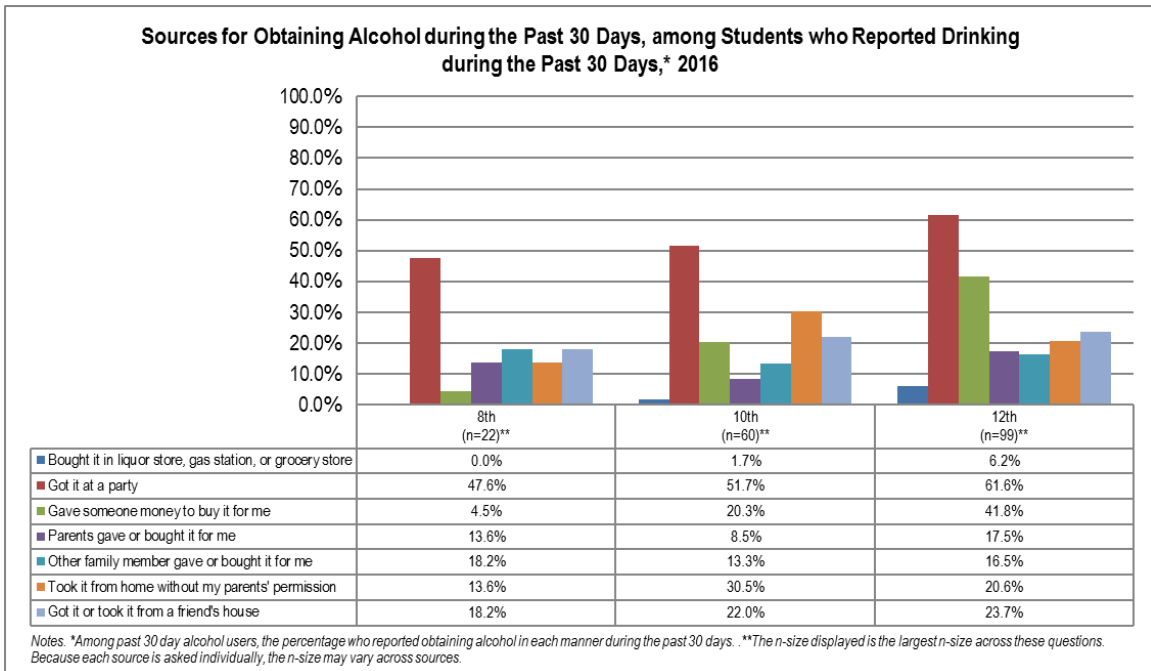
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the places they engaged in alcohol use during past 30 days. According to some of the findings, almost 12% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 6% more 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol at their home with their parent’s permission during the past 30 days. Second, nearly 2% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 9% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol at their home without their parent’s permission during the past 30 days. Third, almost 15% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 18% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol at someone else’s house with their parent’s permission during the past 30 days.

In addition, 10% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 1% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol at someone else’s house without their parent’s permission during the past 30 days. Finally, almost 27% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 14% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported using alcohol at some other location. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



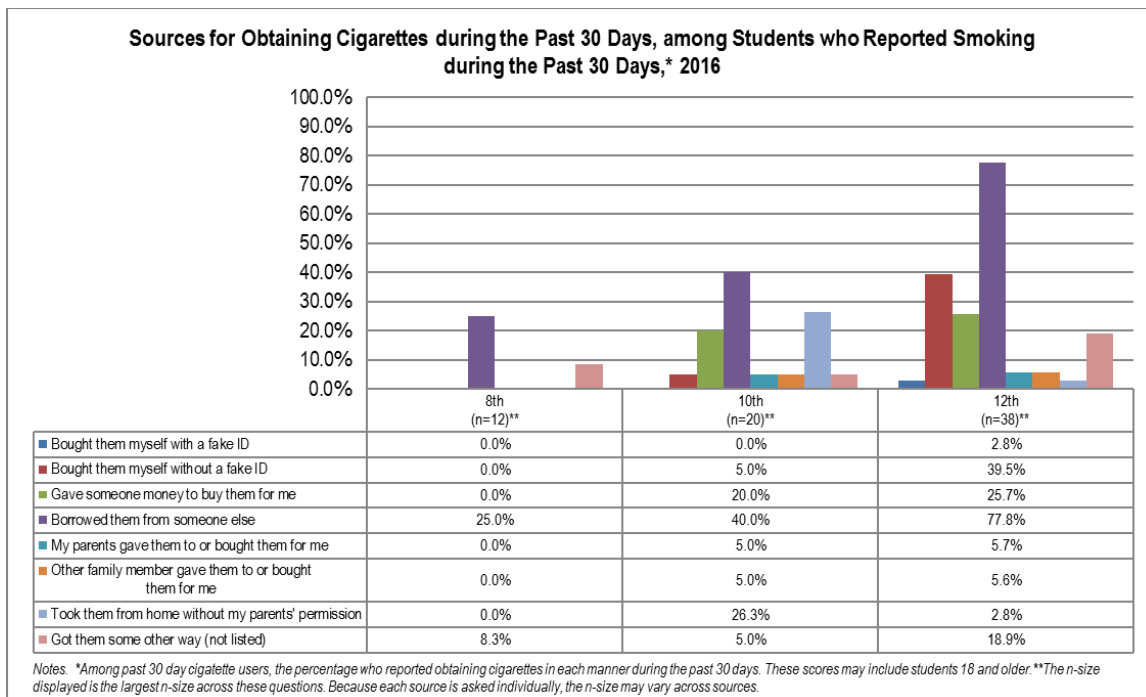
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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the sources where they obtained alcohol and engaged in alcohol use during past 30 days. According to some of the findings, 6% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 5% more 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported engaging in alcohol use and obtaining alcohol at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store during the past 30 days. Second, 14% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 10% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported engaging in alcohol use and obtaining alcohol at a party during the past 30 days. Most notably, 37% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 21% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported engaging in alcohol use and obtaining alcohol by giving someone money to buy it for them during the past 30 days. In addition, 10% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 17% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported engaging in alcohol use and obtaining alcohol by taking it from home without their parent’s permission during the past 30 days. Almost 4% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 9% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported engaging in alcohol use and obtaining alcohol their parents who gave it to them or bought it for them during the past 30 days. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



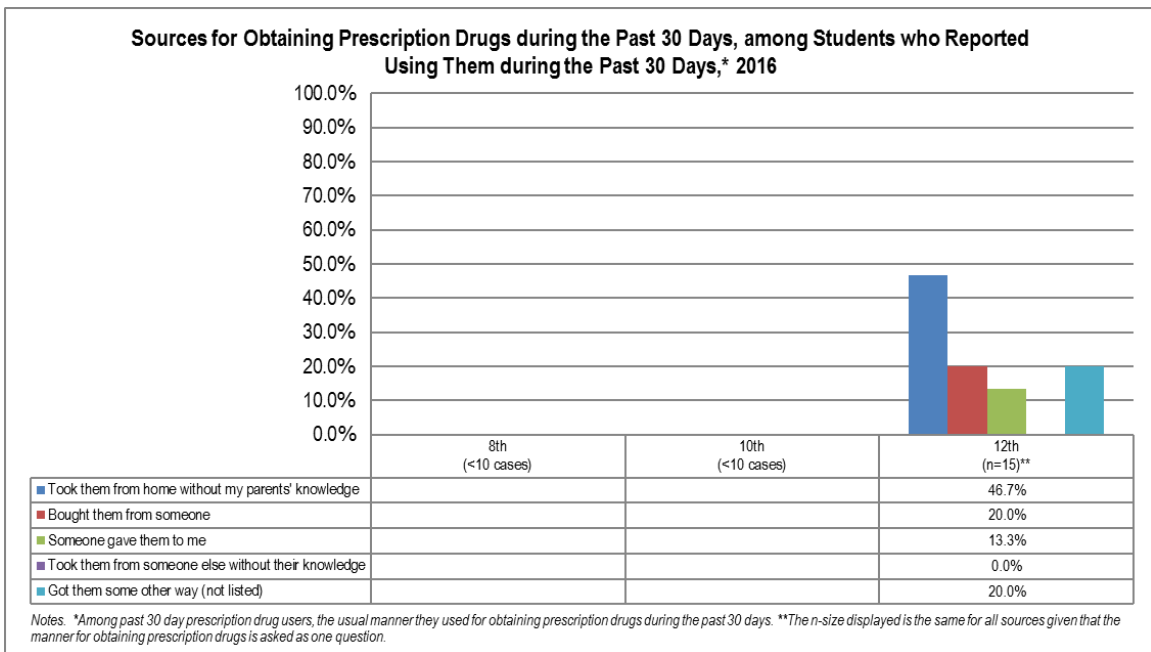
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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the sources where they obtained cigarettes and engaged in smoking during past 30 days. According to some of the findings, 39% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 34% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported obtaining cigarettes without a fake I.D. and engaging in smoking during the past 30 days. Also, 52% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 37% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported obtaining cigarettes by borrowing them from someone else and engaging in smoking during the past 30 days. Another statistic shows that nearly 24% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 26% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported obtaining cigarettes by taking them from home without their parent’s permission and engaging in smoking during the past 30 days. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the sources where they obtained prescription drugs and engaged in prescription drug use during past 30 days. The 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 10<sup>th</sup> grade percentages are not listed due to less than ten cases being investigated per those grades. According to some of the findings for 12<sup>th</sup> graders, almost 47% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported obtaining prescription drugs by taking them from home without their parent’s knowledge and engaging in prescription drug use during the past 30 days. Also, 20% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported obtaining prescription drugs by buying them from someone else and engaging in prescription drug use during the past 30 days. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

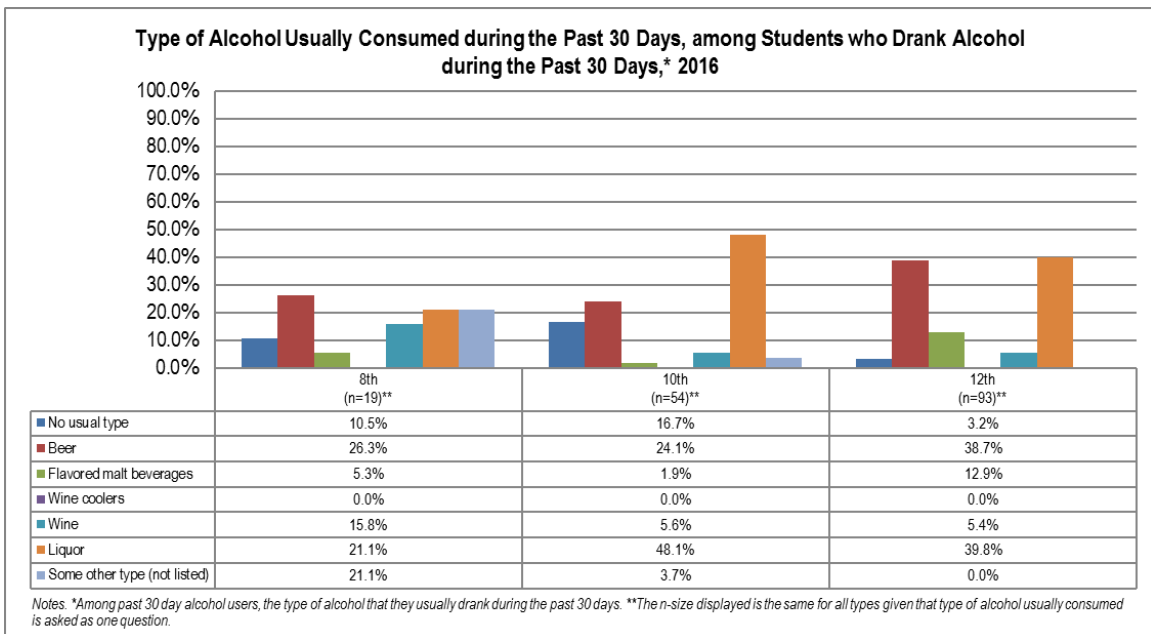




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**Types of Alcohol Used Among Those Who Used Alcohol During the Past 30 Days**

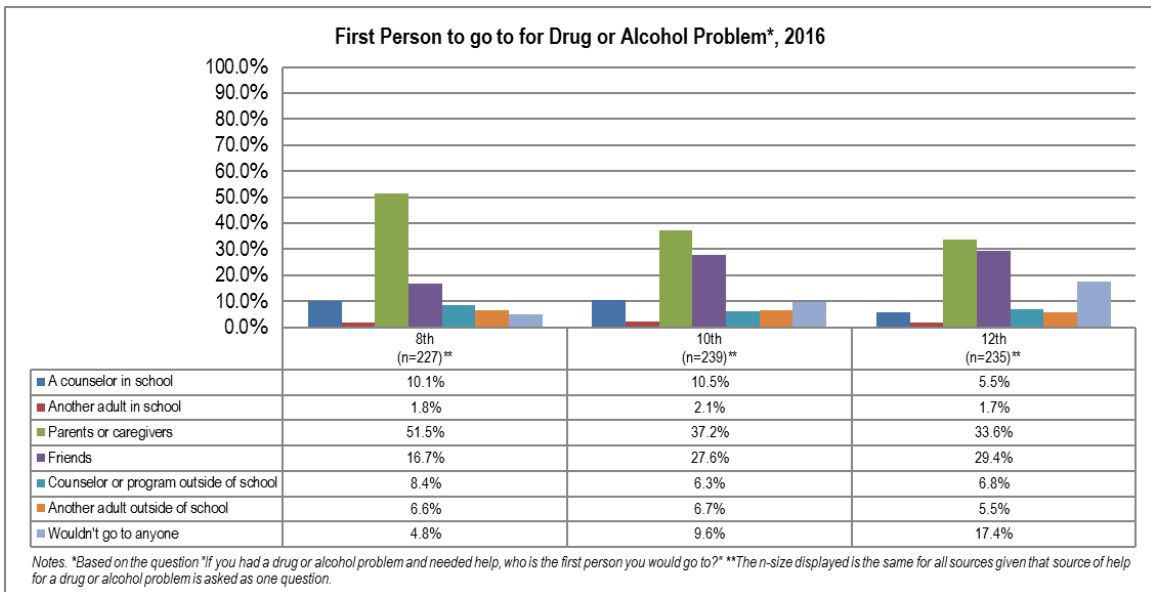
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the type of alcohol they usually consumed during the past 30 days. According to some of the findings, 12% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 14% more 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported consuming beer during the past 30 days. In addition, 37% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 9% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported consuming liquor during the past 30 days. Also, 6% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 13% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported consuming a usual type of alcohol during the past 30 days. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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**Sources For Help With Drug or Alcohol Problem**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who is the first person they would go to. According to some of the findings, 18% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 14% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, the first person they would go to is their parents or caregivers. Another example shows that almost 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 2% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, the first person they would go to are friends. Conversely, almost 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, they would not go to anyone for help. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

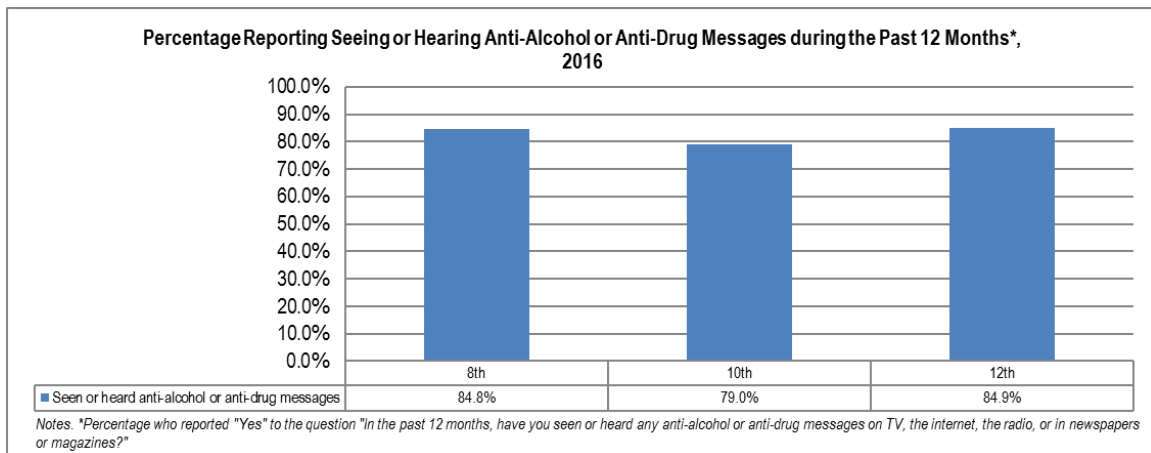


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**Anti-Alcohol and Anti-Drug Message Awareness**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported that within the past 12 months, they have they seen or heard any anti-alcohol or anti-drug messages on the television, internet, radio, newspapers or magazines. According to the findings, almost 14% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 14% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that within the past 12 months, they have they seen or heard any anti-alcohol or anti-drug messages on the television, internet, radio, newspapers or magazines. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



**Violence, Bullying, and Mental Health**

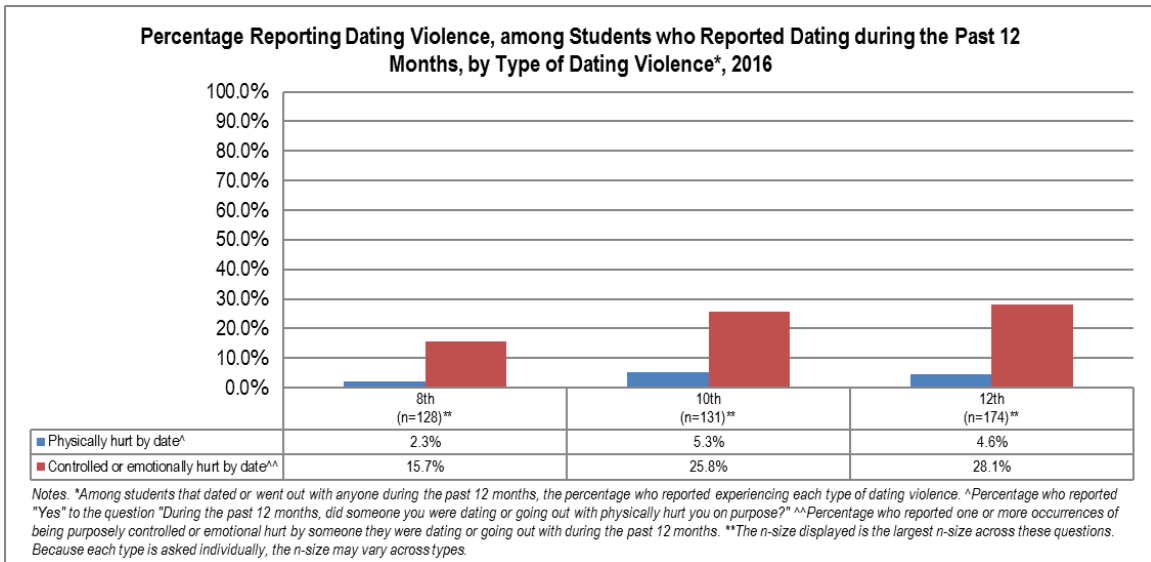
According to the 2016 NRPFS, the following section contains information on dating violence, bullying, anxiety, depression and suicide among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. There is additional information on sources for help with depression and suicide ideation and attitudes towards the future.

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**Dating Violence During the Past 12 Months**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported that during the past 12 months, did someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt them on purpose. In addition, another category represents the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported one or more occurrences of being purposely controlled or emotionally hurt by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months.

According to the findings, slightly 1% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 3% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that during the past 12 months, that someone they were dating or going out with physically hurt them on purpose. In addition, almost 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 3% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that one or more occurrences of being purposely controlled or emotionally hurt by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months. The following data provided by the 2016 NRPFS:

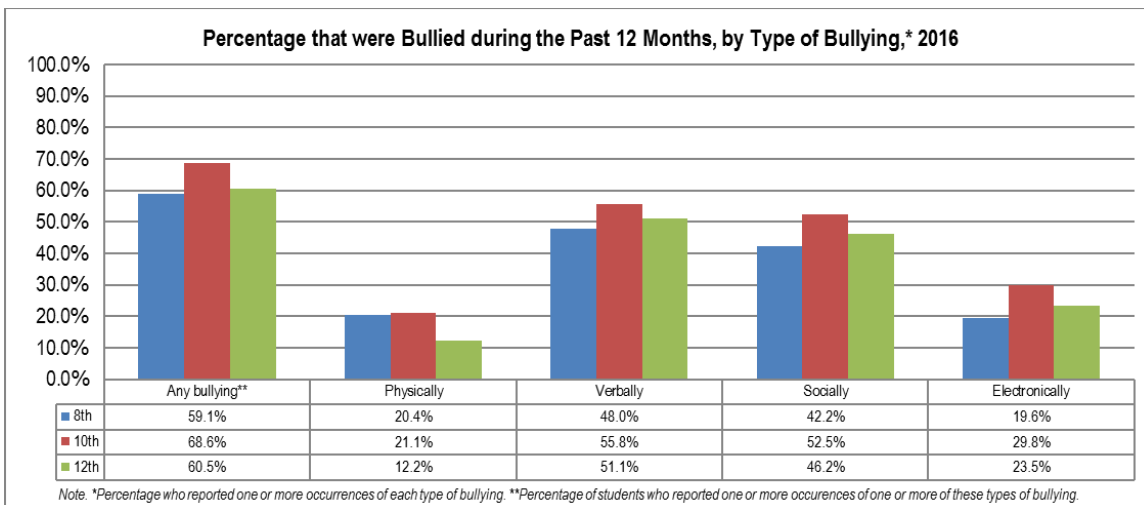


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**Bullying During the Past 12 Months**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported the type of bullying they experienced during the past 12 months. According to some of the findings, 16% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 10% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported being socially bullied during the past 12 months. Another statistic reveals that almost 5% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 8% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported being verbally bullied during the past 12 months.

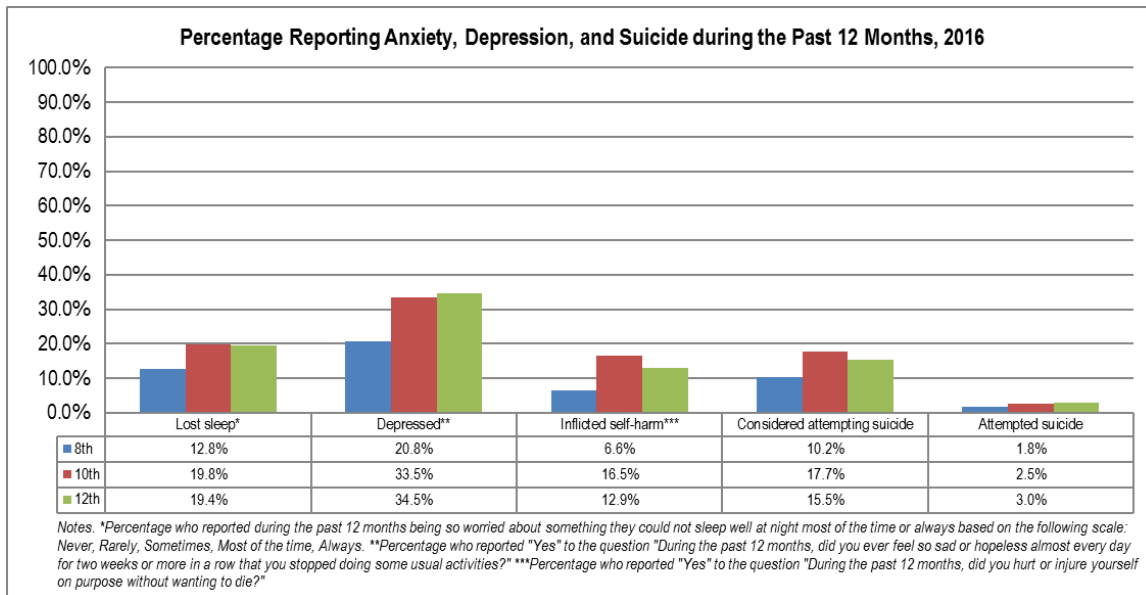
Furthermore, 8% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 9% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported having experienced one or more occurrences of different types of bullying such as electronically, socially, verbally and physically. The following data is provided by 2016 NRPFS:



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**Anxiety, Depression and Suicide During the Past 12 Months**

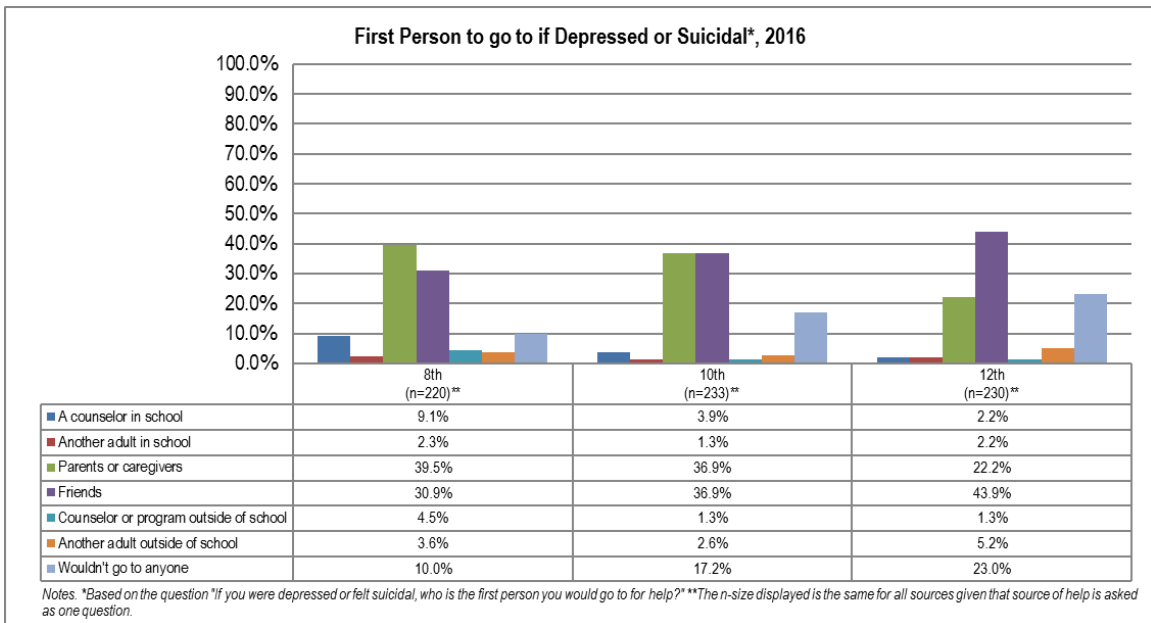
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported losing sleep due to being so worried about something, feeling depressed, inflicting self-harm on purpose without wanting to die, considering attempting suicide and attempting suicide during the past 12 months. According to some of the findings, 1% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 14% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that stopped them from doing some usual activities during the past 12 months. Another statistic reveals that almost 4% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 10% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported hurting or injuring themselves on purpose without wanting to die during the past 12 months. Furthermore, almost 1% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 1% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported attempting suicide. The following data is provided by 2016 NRPFS:



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**Sources For Help If Depressed or Suicidal**

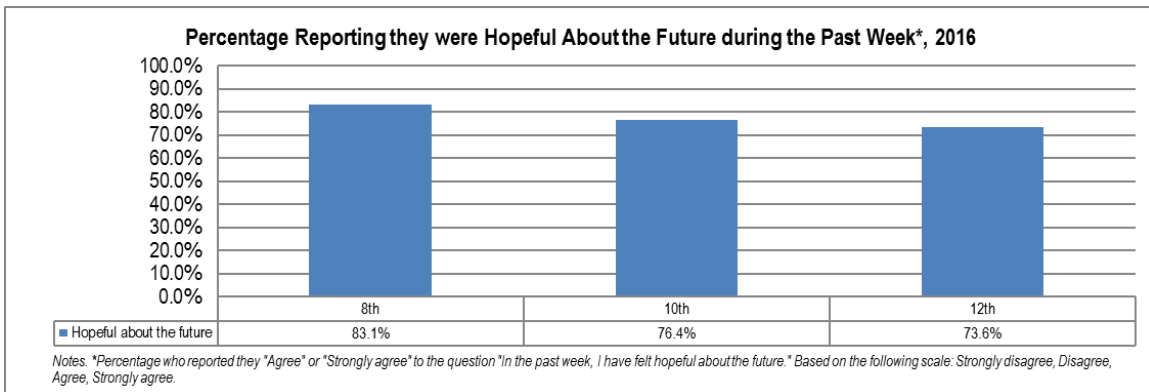
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported if they were depressed or felt suicidal, who is the first person they would go to for help. According to some of the findings, almost 3% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 17% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they were depressed or felt suicidal, the first person they would go to is their parents or caregivers. Another example shows that almost 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and 7% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they were depressed or suicidal, the first person they would go to are friends. Conversely, almost 13% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported that if they were depressed or felt suicidal, they would not go to anyone for help. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



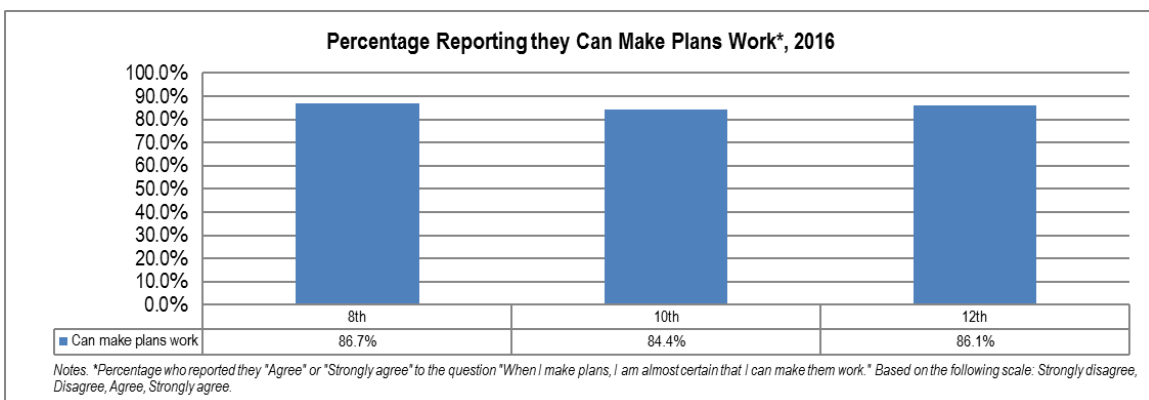
**Washington County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan  
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**Attitudes Toward the Future**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported that within the past week they have felt hopeful about the future. According to the findings, almost 7% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 10% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported that within the past week they felt hopeful about the future. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported that when they make plans, they are almost certain that they can make the plans work. According to the findings, slightly 2% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 0.6% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported that when they make plans, they are almost certain that they can make the plans work. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:





**Feelings and Experiences at Home, School, and the Community**

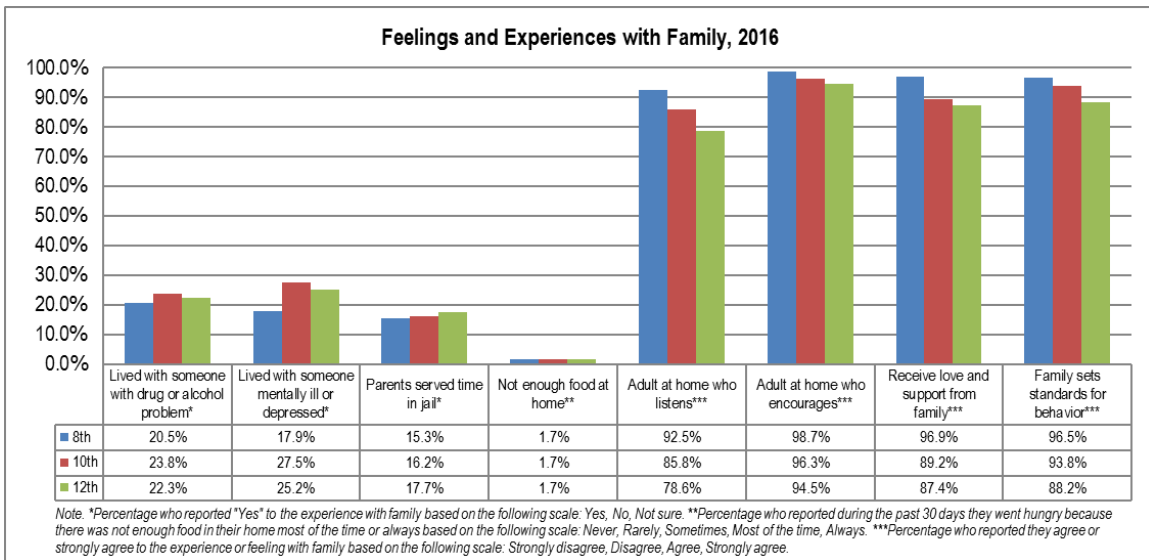
**Feelings and Experiences With Family**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in relation to their feelings and experiences with family. The first three categories show the percentages of who reported these specific experiences with family. The fourth category show the percentages of who reported that during the past 30 days they went hungry because there was not enough food in their house most of the time or always. The last four categories show the percentages of who reported they agree or strongly agree to the experience or feeling with family.

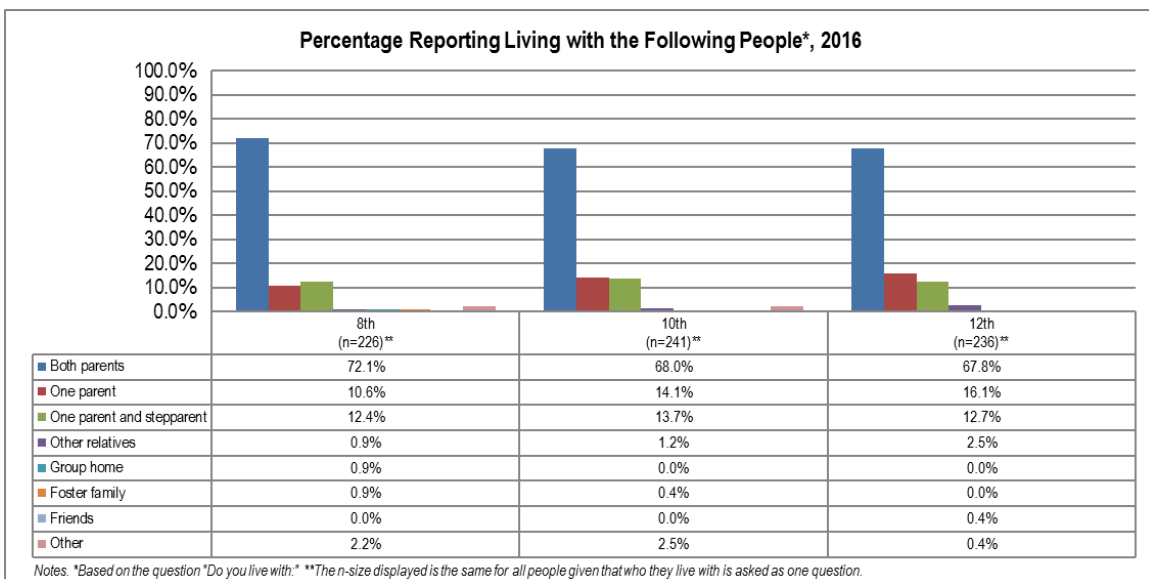
According to some of the findings, almost 2% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and 3% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they lived with someone with drug or alcohol problem. In addition, nearly 2% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 2% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported that they lived with parents that served time in jail. In the category pertaining to hunger and food, 1.7% of all 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported that during the past 30 days they went hungry because there was not enough food in their house most of the time or always.

According to some of the findings in the last four categories, nearly 6% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and nearly 14% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported they agree or strongly agree that there is an adult at home who listens. Furthermore, nearly 8% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 9% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported they agree or strongly agree that they receive love and support from family. The following data is provided by 2016 NRPFS:

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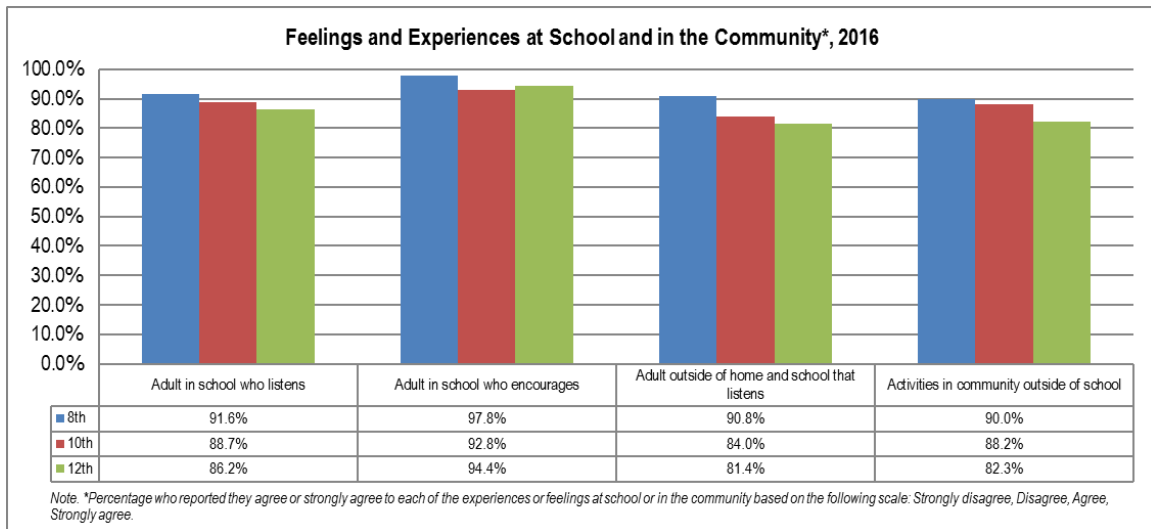
The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported on who they are living with. According to some of the findings, 4% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported living with both parents. Another example shows that 2% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 5.5% more of 12<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported living with one parent. Conversely, 1% more of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over % of 10<sup>th</sup> graders than 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported living with a parent and step-parent. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



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**Feelings and Experiences at School and in the Community**

The data below shows the percentages of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported they agree or strongly agree with each of their experiences or feelings at school or in the community. According to the findings, 3% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 5% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders report they agree or strong agree that an adult in school listens to them. In addition, 5% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 3% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders report they agree or strongly agree that an adult in school encourages them. Furthermore, almost 7% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and slightly over 9% more of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12 graders report they agree or strongly agree an adult outside of the home and school listens to them. Another statistic states that almost 2% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 10<sup>th</sup> graders and almost 8% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders than 12<sup>th</sup> graders report they agree or strongly agree they participate in activities in the community outside of school. The following data is provided by the 2016 NRPFS:



## **Section V**

### **Identified Priority Areas & Corresponding Strategies**

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**PRIORITY 1**

Reduce the number of youth entering the juvenile justice system.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Although youth crime is on the decline in Washington 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 and responsible 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 Database indicates the following rate of offenses in Washington County:

<b>Offenses</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Drug/Alcohol</b>	26	24	23
<b>Property Crimes</b>	9	12	8
<b>Sex Crimes</b>	0	2	0
<b>Assaultive</b>	3	9	9
<b>Total Offenses</b>	38	47	40

\*2017 not yet available

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

<b>Cases</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Washington County</b>	68	70	55

**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 and actually enabling the behavior in some cases
- Youth disregard for the law, authority, and community standards.
- Abuse of social media by youth
- History of trauma with youth and youth experiencing mental health and substance abuse issues

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<p><b>STRATEGY 1</b></p> <p>Enhance the Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program.</p> <p>On August 2015, Washington County hired a full-time Juvenile Diversion Coordinator to create the diversion program funded by the Nebraska Crime Commission. When a juvenile is arrested or cited and released, the Washington County Attorney reviews the case and determines if the youth is eligible for diversion services.</p> <p>The Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program is a voluntary program designed to divert juveniles, who have committed a non-violent offense, away from the Juvenile Justice System and afford them an opportunity to develop personal awareness and accountability, and increase problem resolution and decision making skills. In addition, the Washington County Diversion Program encourages the participation of the youth’s parent(s) and/or relatives for support and provides appropriate resources, which include but not limited to, substance abuse counseling, mental health counseling, and chemical evaluations. The Washington County Juvenile Diversion Program engages with various stakeholders in the community to help youth become more involved in the community which develops a sense of citizenship within the youth.</p>	<p><b>STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED</b> Washington County, Washington County Attorney, Washington County Juvenile Diversion Coordinator, Washington County Probation Services</p> <hr/> <p><b>TIMELINE</b> <u>Years 1- 3</u> – Continue providing services to pre-adjudicated youth and monitor their progress</p> <p><u>Years 1-3</u> – Continue to enhance the diversion and truancy programs</p> <p><u>Years 1-3</u> – Contact various organizations and participate in community events to gain collaboration and visibility with the community and business organizations</p> <p><u>Year 3</u> – Continue providing services to pre-adjudicated youth; evaluate effectiveness</p> <hr/> <p><b>RESOURCES REQUIRED</b> Funding from the Nebraska Crime Commission; Washington County Attorney as administrating agency; cooperation of school, law enforcements, probation, Department of Health &amp; Human Services, and others involved with the program</p> <hr/> <p><b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the number of youth being referred to the Washington County Juvenile Court for possible adjudication</li> <li>• Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior</li> <li>• Decrease the recidivism rate and promote prevention strategies for youth</li> <li>• Other Adult Relationships-Youth receive support from non-parent adults</li> <li>• Adult Role Models-Adults model positive, responsible behavior</li> <li>• High Expectations-Parents and adults encourage youth to do well</li> <li>• Assisting youth with abuse and neglect history</li> <li>• Address special needs of youth with neglect history</li> </ul>
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**PRIORITY 2**

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, social media, 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**

- Data collected by the Juvenile Justice Institute at the University of Nebraska-Omaha indicates the following child welfare indicators:

**CY 2016-2017: Child Welfare Indicators (Ages 0-17) in Washington County**

<b>Child Welfare Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Percent of Children in Poverty (Source: US Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Averages Table B01001)	682	13.9%
Number of Children Experienced Substantiated Maltreatment (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services CY 2015)	26	0.5%
Number of Children in out of home care (Source: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services CY 2015)	15	0.3%
Number of High School Graduates	Data no longer exist	Data no longer exist

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**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 night 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 influenced negatively by others involved in the delinquent culture.
- Youth lack of education on safe use of social media
- Mental health and substance use with youth

**STRATEGY 2**

Provide prevention and educational services for Washington County youth.

The Washington County Juvenile Services Team has identified a desire to help develop and improve several strategies to help prevent youth from experiencing conflict at school and at home. The Team would like to help improve existing programs such as local mentoring programs, reducing teen dating violence, bullying, teenage suicide, substance abuse, and Disproportionate Minority Contact.

**STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED**

Washington County, Washington County Attorney, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. The Bridge (Crisis Center), Schools, Region Six, LiveWise Coalition

**TIMELINE**

Years 1 – 2 – Develop and improves services to at-risk youth; monitor, educate youth on social media use  
Year 3 – Continue providing services to at-risk youth; evaluate effectiveness

**RESOURCES REQUIRED**

Facilities, staffing, training, operational funding

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

- 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
- Reduced suicide rate



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**PRIORITY 3**

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 Nebraska Crime Commission Database indicates the following rate of delinquent and criminal behavior in Washington County.

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Total Juvenile Criminal Arrests</b>	48	62	49

\*2017 not yet available

- The Nebraska Crime Commission Database indicates the following rate of drug and alcohol offenses and assaultive offenses in Washington County

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Juvenile Drug/Alcohol Offenses</b>	26	24	23
<b>Juvenile Assaultive Offenses</b>	3	9	9

\*2017 not yet available

**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
- Mental health issues, substance abuse, bullying, transportation barriers

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<p><b>STRATEGY 3</b></p> <p>Enhance the Washington County Truancy Diversion Program</p> <p>Washington County has a Truancy Diversion Program which was created by the Juvenile Diversion Coordinator in January 2016.</p> <p>The Truancy Diversion Program lasts an average of 2 - 4 months and youth who were eligible could be first time offenders or those who have been involved in a Truancy Diversion Program in the past.</p> <p>The Washington County Truancy Diversion Program is a free and voluntary program designed to address absenteeism and at-risk behavior of students through encouragement of coordinated efforts to improve student attendance and learning, promote awareness of school attendance policies, recognize barriers to school attendance, and coordinate services with students and parents to ensure school attendance.</p>	<p><b>STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED</b> Washington County, Washington County Attorney, Washington County Diversion Services, Washington County Probation Services, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington County Schools</p> <hr/> <p><b>TIMELINE</b> <u>Years 1-3</u> – Continue to expand and provide services to pre-adjudicated habitually truant youth; monitor and evaluate effectiveness</p> <p><u>Years 1-3</u> – Actively engage schools, students and parents by improving communication between all entities to effectively address and resolve truancy issues</p> <hr/> <p><b>RESOURCES REQUIRED</b> Funding from the Nebraska Crime Commission County; Washington County as administrating agency; cooperation of school, law enforcement, probation, and others involved with the program</p> <hr/> <p><b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce the number of youth being referred to the Washington County Juvenile Court for possible adjudication</li><li>• Help youth attend and be successful in school</li><li>• Decrease the truancy rate and promote prevention strategies for youth</li><li>• Other Adult Relationships – Youth receive support from non-parent adults</li><li>• Adult Role Models – Adults model positive and responsible behavior</li><li>• High Expectations – Parents and adults encourage youth to excel</li></ul>
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**PRIORITY 4**

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

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Research strongly suggests that detention of youth has a profoundly negative impact on their men 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 Nebraska Probation Database indicates the following rate of juvenile detentions within Washington County

Washington County	2015	2016	2017
<b>Juvenile Detentions</b>	3	8	3

- The Washington County Clerk Database indicates the following rate of costs for the detention of Washington County juveniles.

**Washington County Detention Costs**

Year	Amount
FY 2015	\$80,330
FY 2016	\$64,480
FY 2017	\$47,306

**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
- Mental health issues and trauma history

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<p><b>STRATEGY 4</b></p> <p>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><b>STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED</b> Washington County, Law enforcement agencies, Washington County Probation Services, Washington County Courts</p> <hr/> <p><b>TIMELINE</b> <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> <hr/> <p><b>RESOURCES REQUIRED</b> Collaboration with community agencies; cooperative agreements among participating agencies</p> <hr/> <p><b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce detention of youth and avoid harmful consequences</li><li>• Reduce the costs of detention within Washington County</li><li>• Reduced downtime by law enforcement</li><li>• Fewer out-of-county transports to detention</li><li>• Reduction in the use of pre-adjudication detention</li><li>• Enhanced delivery of community services</li></ul>
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## **Appendix**

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

## Juvenile Justice System Analysis Tool

<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: ARREST/CITATION</b> <b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: Police/Law Enforcement</b> <b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS §§ 43-247 (1), (2), (4)</b>	
<i>Decision: Whether an information report should be filed, or what offense, if any, with which juvenile should be cited or arrested</i>	
<b>Formal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient factual basis to believe offense committed</li> <li>- Underlying support for a particular offense</li> </ul>	<b>Informal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law enforcement officer’s discretion</li> <li>- Degree to which a parent may push the issue</li> <li>- Youth’s prior incidences with law enforcement</li> <li>- Perceived status of youth and/or youth’s family in community</li> </ul>

<b><i>Decision: Whether to cite or arrest juvenile for juvenile or adult offense</i></b>	
<b>Formal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seriousness of offense</li> <li>- Age</li> <li>- Is there a warrant</li> </ul>	<b>Informal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Victim’s Desire - Sometimes victims may not want a juvenile cited as long as they are aware what they did was wrong</li> <li>- Degree the youth will cooperate with law enforcement</li> <li>- Is youth involved in probation system or Department of Health and Human Services</li> </ul>

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<i>Decision: Whether to take a juvenile into custody or to cite and release (NRS § 43-248(1), (2); § 43-250(1), (2), (3))</i>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is there a warrant</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Immediate risk to juvenile</li> <li>- Immediate/short term risk to public</li> <li>- Seriousness of offense</li> <li>- Extent to which a parent or other responsible adult available to take custody of youth</li> <li>- Availability of pre-adjudication detention options</li> <li>- Crisis Response Program</li> </ul>

<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: INITIAL DETENTION</b>	
<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: State of Nebraska Probation</b>	
<b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS §§ 43-250(3), § 43-260, § 43-260.01</b>	
<i>Decision: Whether juvenile should be detained or released</i>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk assessment outcome completed by probation</li> <li>- Accessibility of following placement options: parents/guardians, shelter, staff secure facility, secure detention facility</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has formal contract with Madison Detention Center for placement</li> <li>- Detention screening instrument requires approval for override by supervisor</li> </ul>

**DECISION SYSTEM POINT: CHARGE JUVENILE**

**PARTY RESPONSIBLE: COUNTY ATTORNEY**

**STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-274(1), § 43-275, § 43-276**

*Decision: Whether to prosecute juvenile*

Formal Determining Factors

- Likelihood of successful prosecution
- Evidence that offense was violent, aggressive, or premeditated
- Motivation for commission of crime
- Age of juvenile
- Previous history and types of incidences
- Prior youth contact with law enforcement and court system
- Whether there are facilities specifically available to accommodate treatment and rehabilitation
- Does youth pose a safety risk to himself and/or the public

Informal Determining Factors

- Availability of restorative justice programs and participation from the youth and victim(s)
- Discretion of county attorney to send youth to a juvenile diversion program depending on circumstances and type of offense



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<b><i>Decision: Whether youth should be prosecuted as a juvenile or adult</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seriousness of offense</li> <li>- Age</li> <li>- Prior interactions with law enforcement and the criminal justice system</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discretion of attorney</li> <li>- Attorney communicating possible outcomes with victim(s) and acquiring feedback from victim(s)</li> </ul>

<b><i>Decision: Offense for which juvenile should be charged</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seriousness of offense</li> <li>- Age</li> <li>- Prior interactions with law enforcement and the criminal justice system</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police report information</li> <li>- Discretion of attorney</li> </ul>

<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: PRE-ADJUDICATION DETENTION</b>	
<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b>	
<b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-253(2)</b>	
<b><i>Decision: Whether juvenile is detained at the time of citation/arrest or should continue in detention or out-of-home placement pending adjudication</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether there is an “immediate and urgent necessity for protection of such juvenile”</li> <li>- Whether there is an “immediate and urgent necessity for protection of</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <p>Probation officer may administer a standardized juvenile detention screening assessment to if juvenile is released into custody or placed in a secure or no-secure detention facility</p>

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<p>the person or property of another”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether the juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court</li> </ul>	
<p><b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING</b></p> <p><b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b></p> <p><b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-256</b></p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether state can show that probable cause exists and juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the court</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police investigations/reports</li> <li>- Sworn Affidavit</li> <li>- Probable cause must be established prior to commitment</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Petitions and motions filed</li> </ul>

<p><b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: COMPETENCY EVALUATION</b></p> <p><b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b></p> <p><b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-258(1(b))</b></p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether juvenile is competent to participate in the proceedings</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Types of evaluation tools utilized by qualified/certified professionals or agencies and administered to youth</li> <li>- Police investigations/reports</li> <li>- Type of facility housing for youth</li> <li>- Prior interactions with law enforcement</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information from parents, family members, friends, other agencies</li> </ul>

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<b><i>Decision: Whether juvenile is responsible for his/her acts NRS § 43-258(1(c) and ( 2)</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Complete evaluation of the juvenile including authorized area of inquiry requested by the court.” <b>(NRS § 43-258(2))</b></li> <li>- Determinations of physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, mental health programs</li> <li>- Is youth a danger to himself/herself or others</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate investigation of pre-placement behavior to ensure evaluation is correct</li> <li>- Have agencies such as Department of Health and Human Services and CASA had prior contact with youth</li> <li>- Opinions of Guardian Ad Litem about youth</li> </ul>

<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: ADJUDICATION</b>	
<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b>	
<b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-279(2) AND (3)</b>	
<b><i>Decision: Whether juvenile is, beyond a reasonable doubt, “a person described by section § 43-247”</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal sufficiency of evidence presented during adjudication hearing</li> <li>- Whether juvenile admits the allegations of the petition (or, “pleads to the charges”)</li> <li>- Age</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Any pertinent information or investigations obtained from Department of Health and Human Services and other agencies</li> <li>- Investigation of prior conduct of youth</li> </ul>

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<b><i>Decision: Whether to order probation to conduct a pre-disposition investigation (PDI)</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police investigations</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pertinent information from family and other agencies such as Department of Health and Human Services</li> <li>- Judge can make that determination in most cases</li> <li>- Collaboration between probation and other agencies when conducting investigations</li> </ul>

<b><i>Decision: Whether to order Office of Juvenile Services (OJS) evaluation NRS § 43-281</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police investigations</li> <li>- Prior to out of home placement or commitments</li> <li>- Is evaluation type accurate in the assessment of the youth</li> <li>- Is youth a danger to himself/herself or others</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pertinent information from family and other agencies</li> <li>- Judge can make that determination in most cases</li> </ul>

<b><i>Decision: Whether to order a PDI or OJS Evaluation</i></b>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether probation information of prior conduct or commitment to OJS is in the best interest of youth</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports from Guardian Ad Litem and other agencies</li> <li>- Possibly conducting PDI and OJS evaluation give a more accurate</li> </ul>

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	reflection of youth and situation
<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: DISPOSITION</b> <b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b> <b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(1)</b>	
<i>Decision: Whether to place juvenile on probation NRS § 43-286(1)(a)(i)</i>	
<b>Formal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police investigations/reports</li> <li>- Prior history of youth</li> <li>- Requirements of the supervising agency for the youth on probation</li> </ul>	<b>Informal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommendations of other agencies including probation, Guardian Ad Litem</li> <li>- Pertinent information from parents</li> </ul>

<i>Decision: Whether to commit such juvenile to Office of Juvenile Services NRS § 43-286(1)(b)</i>	
<b>Formal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police investigations</li> <li>- Is youth a danger to himself/herself or others</li> <li>- Prior history of youth</li> <li>- Age</li> </ul>	<b>Informal Determining Factors</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pertinent information from parents</li> <li>- Recommendations of other agencies, Guardian Ad Litem</li> <li>- If all other alternatives have been exhausted by the court system</li> </ul>

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***Decision: Whether to place juvenile on Probation and commit juvenile to Department of Health and Human Services or Office of Juvenile Services***

<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Judge can determine where to place youth to get needed services family is unable to pay for</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communication between OJS and DHHS has to be adequately established in order to advise recommendations on which facility to place youth</li> <li>- Court will need to be updated periodically on progress of youth</li> <li>- Evaluations administered periodically to youth to determine progress</li> </ul>
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**DECISION SYSTEM POINT: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

**PARTY RESPONSIBLE: PROBATION**

**STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 29-2266**

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

<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Probation Officer has probable cause to believe that probationer has committed or is about to commit an additional violation that can violate their probation status.</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nature and seriousness of violation</li> <li>- Is there a history of imposing additional sanctions on probationer</li> <li>- Is probationer a danger to himself/herself and the community</li> </ul>
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<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: MOTION TO REVOKE PROBATION</b>	
<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: COUNTY ATTORNEY</b>	
<b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(i)</b>	
<i>Decision: Whether to file a motion to revoke probation</i>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seriousness of violation</li> <li>- Discretion of County Attorney</li> <li>- Prior history of youth</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has youth violated on multiple occasions</li> <li>- Pertinent information from parents and other agencies</li> </ul>

<b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: MODIFICATION/REVOCATION OF PROBATION</b>	
<b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b>	
<b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-286(4)(b)(v)</b>	
<i>Decision: Whether to modify or revoke probation</i>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seriousness of violation</li> <li>- Discretion of Judge</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pertinent information from parents and other agencies</li> <li>- Judge possibly ordering more information from agencies or through evaluations of youth and/or circumstances in order to make a determination</li> <li>- If revoked, what type of facility will the youth reside in</li> </ul>

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<p><b>DECISION SYSTEM POINT: TERMINATING ADJUDICATION</b></p> <p><b>PARTY RESPONSIBLE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGE</b></p> <p><b>STATUTE REFERENCE: NRS § 43-2, 104</b></p>	
<p><i>Decision: Whether juvenile has satisfactorily completed his or her probation and supervision or the treatment program of his or her commitment NRS § 43-2, 102</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Juvenile’s post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and rehabilitation programs</li> <li>- Whether youth will exhibit continued positive behavior after termination of adjudication</li> <li>- Whether youth will be a productive member in the community</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether youth will continue to attend treatment and rehabilitation programs post-adjudication on a consistent basis if necessary</li> <li>- Whether parent(s), friends, and/or family members will be a support system for youth</li> <li>- Whether youth will be able to find employment or enroll in school post-adjudication depending on age</li> </ul>

<p><i>Decision: Whether juvenile should be discharged from the custody and supervision of Office of Juvenile Services</i></p>	
<p>Formal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Juvenile’s post-adjudication behavior and response to treatment and rehabilitation programs</li> <li>- Whether youth will exhibit positive behavior after termination of adjudication</li> <li>- Discretion of Judge</li> <li>- Evaluations of probation and other agencies of youth</li> </ul>	<p>Informal Determining Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether youth will continue to attend treatment and rehabilitation programs post-adjudication on a consistent basis</li> <li>- Whether parent(s), friends, and/or family members will be a support system for youth</li> <li>- Whether youth will be able to find employment or enroll in school</li> </ul>



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	post-adjudication depending on age
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[Provide Report here]

# WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Steve Dethlefs, Chairperson

Carl Lorenzen Lisa Kramer Bob Frahm Jay Anderson Steven Kruger Andy Andreasen

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

August 14, 2018

RE: Washington County Juvenile Services Plan

Attention:

At the regular meeting of the Washington County Board of Supervisors held on Tuesday, August 14, 2018, the Board unanimously passed a motion to approve the Washington County Juvenile Services Comprehensive Community Plan for July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2021.

Sincerely,



Steve Dethlefs, Chairperson  
Washington County Board of Supervisors