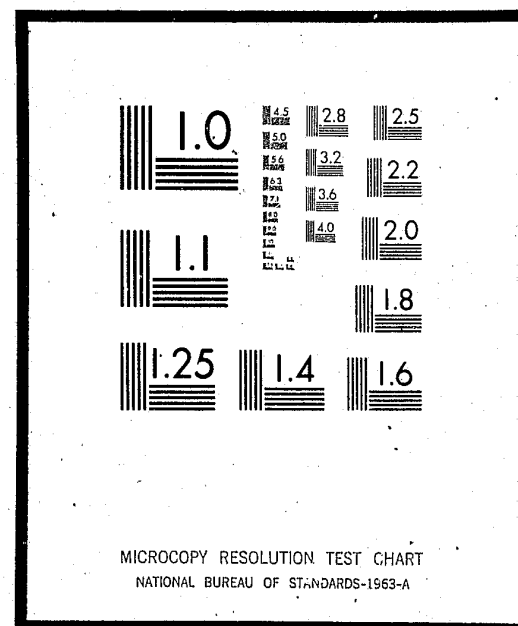


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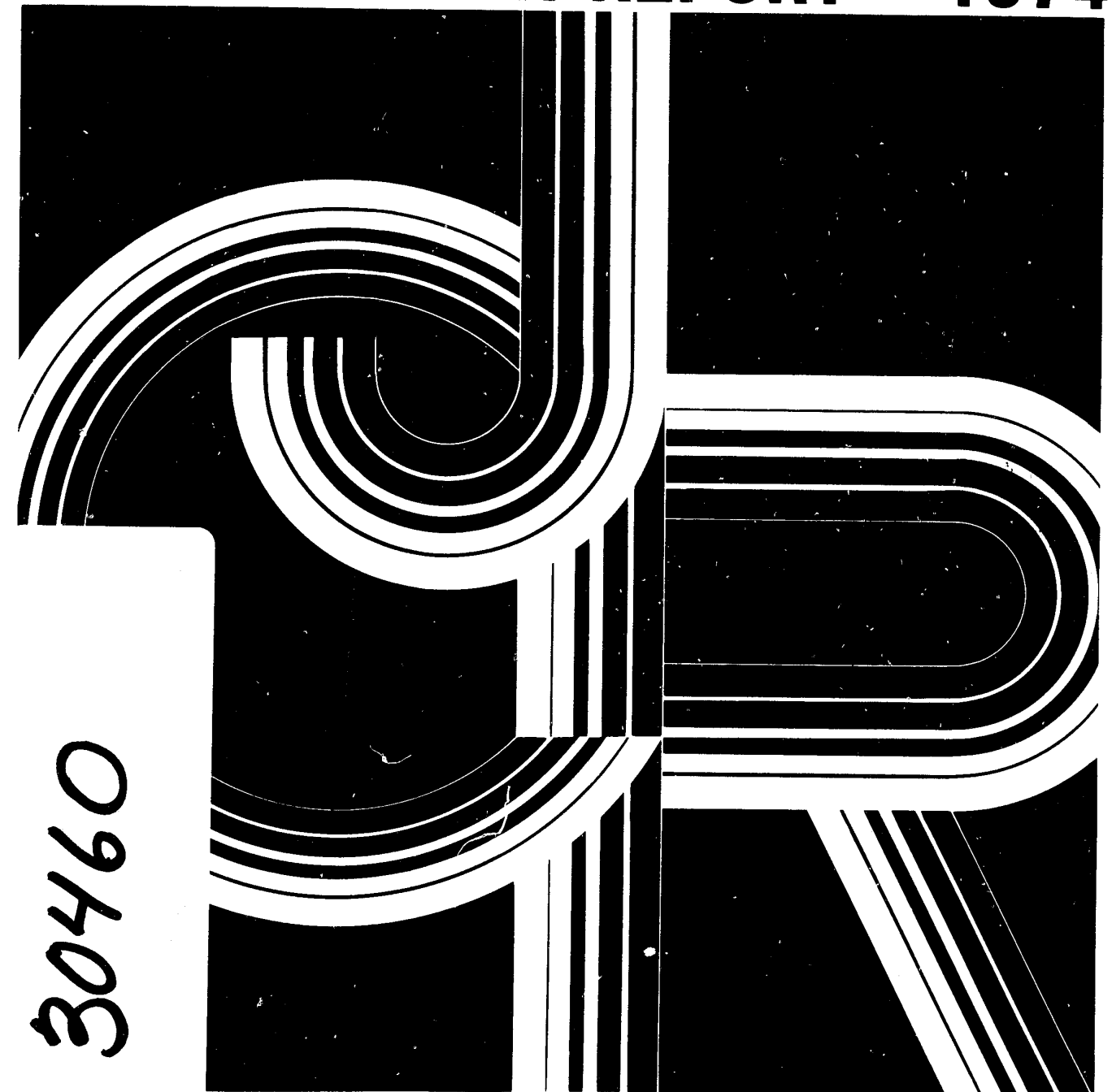
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Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

## Juvenile Offenses Processed by County Courts JUVENILE COURT REPORT — 1974



Nebraska

**Juvenile Offenses Processed by County Courts**  
**JUVENILE COURT REPORT — 1974**

Prepared by Statistical Analysis Center  
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Nebraska Publication Clearinghouse Number L2500S002—1975

Contents

	Page Number
Introduction .....	7
General Trends in 1974 .....	8
Method of Analysis .....	9
Results of Analyses .....	10
Interpretation of Results .....	11

List of Tables

Number	Title	Page Number
1	Significant Variable Combinations .....	18
2	Variable Combinations Approaching Significance .....	18
3	Variable Combinations That Were Not Significant .....	18
4	Reason for Referral by Sex .....	19
5	Disposition by Sex .....	19
6	Reason for Referral by Ethnic Group .....	20
7	Disposition by Ethnic Group .....	20
8	Reason for Referral by Family Income .....	21
9	Disposition by Family Income .....	21
10	Reason for Referral by Living Arrangement .....	22
11	Reason for Referral by Area .....	22
12	Disposition by Area .....	23
13	Prior Referrals by Area .....	23
14	Prior Referrals by Sex .....	24
15	Prior Referrals by Ethnic Group .....	24
16	Disposition by Prior Referrals .....	25
17	Reason for Referrals by Prior Referrals .....	25
18	Prior Referrals by Living Arrangement .....	26
19	Prior Referrals by Family Income .....	26
20	Major Offenses by Sex .....	27
21	Minor Offenses by Sex .....	27
22	Major Offenses by Ethnic Group .....	28
23	Minor Offenses by Ethnic Group .....	28
24	Major Offenses by Month .....	29
25	Minor Offenses by Month .....	30
26	Major and Minor Offenses by County and by Sex .....	31

List of Figures

Number	Figure	Page Number
1	General Trends in 1974 .....	8
2	Relationship of Living Arrangement to Frequency of Two Offense Categories .....	14
3	Frequency of Offenses Against Property and Offenses Against Persons by Area .....	15
4	Offense Distributions of Blacks, Area 1 and Area 2 .....	16
5	Monthly Trends for Three Property Offenses .....	17

# Introduction

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Under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission) became responsible for state and local planning of juvenile delinquency prevention and control. To fulfill this responsibility, the Commission developed the Juvenile Court Reporting (JCR) System, initiating it in January, 1971.

The Commission solicited the cooperation of county courts to submit information on Juvenile Court Statistic Cards (Form SRS-NCSS-203, HEW) for each case processed by their courts involving juveniles (youth 18 years of age and less). The information obtained from these reports provides a data base for juvenile planning for the Commission Comprehensive Plan. Further, this information enables the Commission to identify areas in which there is a high incidence of delinquency, determine the extent detention facilities are used, measure the frequency of various offenses being processed through the courts, and research variables which may contribute to a more effective planning process for juvenile delinquency prevention and control.

During the first three years of the JCR, less than fifty percent of the counties reported consistently. In general, the reporting counties were those with larger populations in the more urban areas. Consequently, data for these years were not representative of the State as a whole.

In 1974, reporting increased, and with the cooperation of the county reporters, participation in the JCR reached 100% for the entire year. Although this indicates that the statistics are considerably more reliable for this year than for previous years, there are still factors influencing the statistics that make them less than 100% accurate.<sup>1</sup> All considered, the 1974 analysis of statistics from the JCS is submitted with confidence that it is indicative of statewide trends.

<sup>1</sup> While the statistics in this report are based on more reliable data than has been available in previous years, there are still factors meriting consideration which prevent 100% accuracy. Foremost of these is the number of offenses that are undetected and thus unreported, or simply unreported for other reasons. Some of the data may not be accurate because of erroneous information supplied by the offender or because of recording errors made by reporters.

## General Trends in 1974

The actual trend from 1973 to 1974 varies significantly from the apparent percentage increase in offenses committed by juveniles. This variance is due to the inconsistency in reporting during 1973: 33% of the counties reported for the entire year, 25% reported for six to eleven months and 42% reported for zero to six months. When comparisons are made between those counties with 100% reporting for both 1973 and 1974, there is an 8.37% increase

in major offenses,<sup>2</sup> a 22.12% decrease in minor offenses<sup>3</sup> and a 2.5% decrease in the offense total. (See Figure 1).

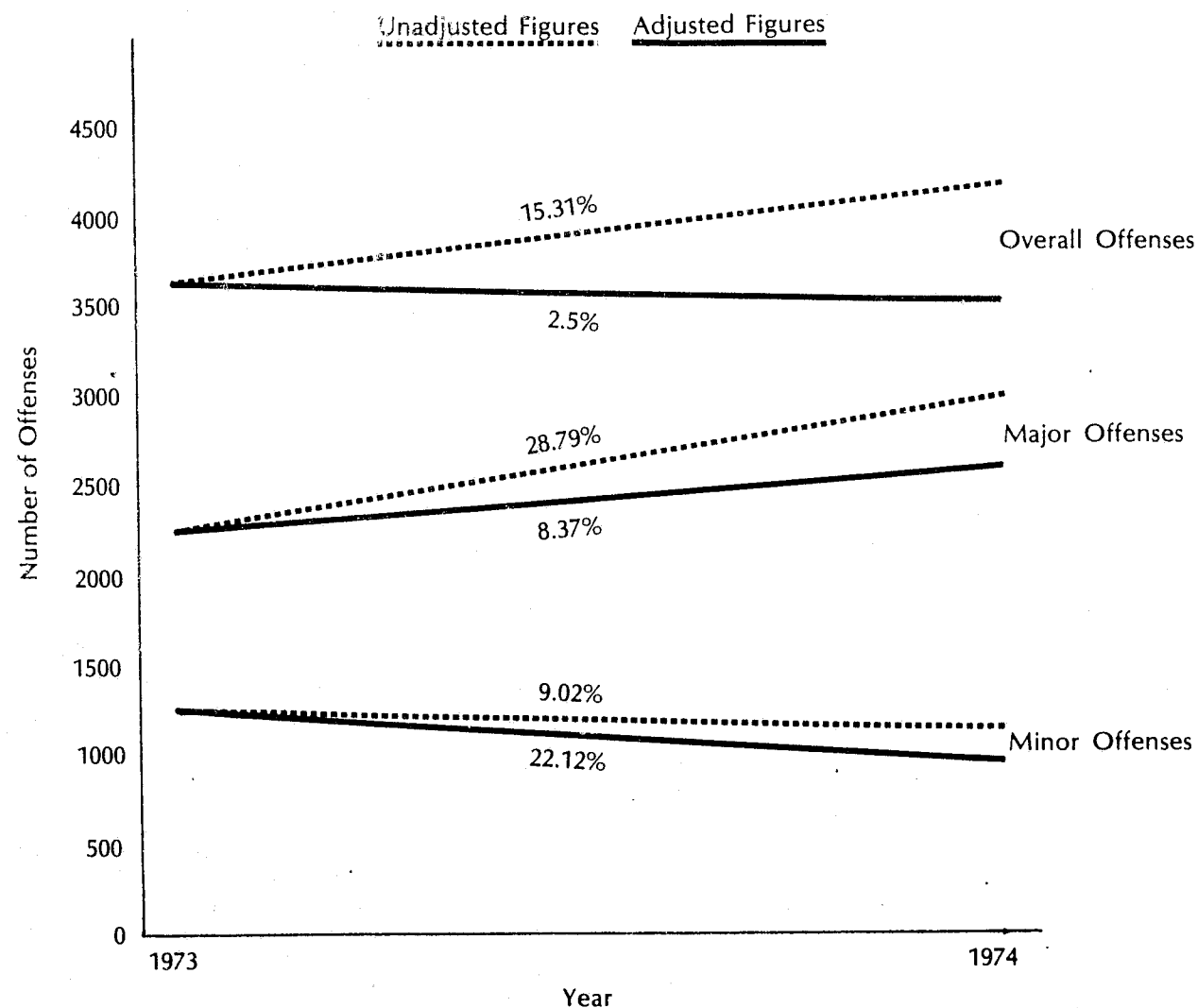
Closer examination of the data reveals a significant upward trend in certain more serious offenses. Considering the nature of the offenses which increased in frequency, it may be concluded that juvenile delinquency in Nebraska is becoming more serious, in spite of slight decrease in total offenses of 2.5% from 1973.

<sup>2</sup> Minor offenses are offenses applicable to juveniles only.

<sup>3</sup> Major offenses are offenses applicable to both adults and juveniles.

Figure 1

### General Trends in 1974 Over 1973



## Method of Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis performed on the 1974 Juvenile Court Reporting data is the Chi Square Test of Association. This test yields an analysis of the combined effects of categorical variables. It is appropriate for the analysis of the Juvenile Court Reporting data because it answers the question of whether or not the combination of certain variables produces significant results. This is an important issue in juvenile delinquency planning because it facilitates determining how the elimination, addition or combination of certain variables may contribute to a lower rate of juvenile delinquency.

### Variables

The variables analyzed correspond to eight items listed on the Juvenile Court Reporting data card (see Appendix A) for which information was obtained at least 50% of the time. These eight variables are: Reason for Referral, Disposition, Prior Referrals, Sex, Family Income, Ethnic Group, and Living Arrangement.

The variable, Reason for Referral, corresponds to Section L on the Juvenile Court Reporting data card. Major and minor offenses are listed in this section.

Disposition corresponds to Section O and lists the options available to the judge for disposing of the case.

Prior Referrals measured recidivism. Section F is the corresponding item.

Sex refers to Section F.

Area is determined by the JCR grouping in which the reporting county court is located (See Appendix B). The county is identified in Section A.

Family Income corresponds to Section X.

Ethnic Group refers to the race of the child as listed in Section G.

Living Arrangement corresponds to Section V which lists situations regarding parental presence in the child's home and the converse.

### Variable Categories

To strengthen as well as facilitate the statistical measure, variables with more than three levels were subdivided into typological categories. (See Appendix C).

The sixteen analyses performed were derived from combinations of the eight variables for which significant categorical differences were expected.

## Results of Analyses

A relationship is considered statistically significant when, if tested, yields a measure showing that it occurs by "chance" a minimal number of times out of one hundred. The "chance" occurrences are considered errors. Generally no more than a 5% error margin is allowed. The smaller the margin, the more valid the measure.

To achieve the highest validity possible, in this report the level at which the results of the analyses performed are considered significant is the .01 level. This means that only variable combinations for which an error could occur 1% of the time is considered significant.

Eleven of the sixteen analyses performed yielded significant results. Of the remaining five, two approached significance and three were not significant. (Tables 1, 2, & 3). The implications of these results will be discussed in detail later in this report.

The measure yielded by the test indicates the strength of the relationship of the variables involved. However, the cell means must be examined to determine where differences exist and where interaction occurs between the variable levels.

These figures indicate the mean number of offenders simultaneously involved in two categories of the variables tested in each analysis. The greater the number, the stronger the relationship between the two categories. Proportions must also be studied to ascertain the relationship of variables within each category. Both cell means and their proportions are given in Tables 4 through 19.

### Sex of Offender

The sex of the offender interacts significantly with both the type of offense for which the individual was referred, and the disposition of the case. (Tables 4 & 5).

Males are most frequently referred to the court for involvement in Offenses Against Property (51.9a) of which burglary is the most prevalent (23.6a). This contrasts with the majority of females (58.4%) participating in minor offenses of which Running Away is the most frequent (69.4%). Of the 21.5% of male offenders involved in minor offenses, 54.8% are referred for Minor in possession of liquor. While Offenses Against Property followed Minor Offenses in frequency for females at 21.2%, Shoplifting (as compared to Burglary for males) is the dominant offense at 28%. (Tables 20 & 21).

Disposition of cases for both males and females is most frequently Probation (42.2% and 45.4% respectively). A Transfer of Custody disposition<sup>5</sup> is rare for both sexes, although proportionately, it is used more frequently for females.

### Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group also interacts significantly with Reason for Referral and Disposition. In all cases, Offenses Against Property are most frequent, however proportionately the

frequency of the four categories varies within each ethnic group, with Blacks varying the most. (Table 6).

While the most frequent type of disposition used is Probation (Table 7), the use of Transfer of Custody varies significantly from Whites to the other ethnic groups proportionately. For Whites, Transfer of Custody occurs 6.6% of the time and over 12% of the time for each of the other ethnic groups. While for Whites, Indians and "Others" (Mexican-Americans) a dismissal occurs from 24% to 27% of the time, it occurs 43% of the time for Blacks. For the disposition, Waived to Criminal Court, only Whites totaled more than 1%, with 7.9%.

### Family Income and Living Arrangement of the Offender

Again, Reason for Referral and Disposition are the significant interacting variables. The greatest number of offenders are within the "\$5,000 to \$9,999" income range, followed by the "\$10,000 and above" income range. Offenses Against Property are the most numerous for all income ranges, followed by Minor Offenses (Table 8).

While the "under \$3,000" and the "\$5,000 to \$9,999" income ranges both have 44% occurrence of Offenses Against Property, they differ significantly for the disposition, Transfer of Custody.<sup>5</sup> This disposition type occurs with much greater frequency for the "under \$3,000" group at 15.2% than the "\$5,000 to \$9,999" group with 4.8%. (Table 9).

The number of offenders in Condition I<sup>6</sup> is double that of Condition II which follows it in frequency of offenses for all categories of Reason for Referral (Table 10). There is a positive relationship between the number of parents in the home and frequency of offenses. This means that the greatest number of offenses are committed by juveniles living with both parents. (Figure 2).

The frequency of Offenses Against Property and Offenses Against Persons increases with the population density. This suggests that an increase in population density corresponds to an increased frequency of serious offenses. (Figure 3). The use of Probation is greatest in low density areas and the use of Transfer of Custody is highest in high density areas (Table 12). The recidivism rate is also higher in the high density areas (Table 13).

### Prior Referrals and the Offender

Over 60% of the offenders with prior referrals have been referred two or more times in previous years and over 75% of these are from Areas 1 and 2 which consist of Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy counties.

<sup>5</sup> A transfer of Custody disposition is considered the most serious type of disposition since it involves removing the child from the home and placing him or her in a public or private agency.

<sup>6</sup> The "Conditions" are explained in Appendix C.

## Interpretation of Results

If the results of these analyses are taken at face value, the "typical" Nebraska juvenile offender is a white male with a record of prior offenses, referred for burglary. He resides in Douglas County with both parents whose annual income ranges from \$5,000 to \$9,999. Probation of six months to a year is the most likely disposition made on his case. The results of these analyses however serve a greater purpose than to "typify" the Nebraska juvenile offender.

As is true with all statistics, these must be interpreted with caution. A significant relationship may occur as a function of any number of variables other than those considered. Factors which may distort the data base have already been mentioned. However, even if the data base is 100% accurate, the analyses may indicate a significant relationship, when in fact, it only appears to be significant because of other intervening variables. For this reason, the analyses must be examined together as a whole group.

There are definite sex differences in the types of offenses committed. The data reflect that males are most often involved in the more serious offenses in contrast to the less serious offenses committed by females. Differences in socially defined sex roles may account for this variance.

Due to the sex differences in the nature of offenses committed, it is to be expected that differences in types of disposition will also occur. While a significant relationship between sex and disposition were found, the differences are not consistent with the nature of offenses committed by each sex.

The data show that while females are involved in Minor Offenses over 50% of the time, proportionately they are more frequently removed from the home and/or institutionalized than are males. Also, although males are referred most often for Major Offenses, they are placed on probation with approximately the same frequency as are females (42.2% and 45.4% respectively). This suggests that dispositions for males are less severe than those for females. According to the data, a juvenile male burglar and a female runaway are treated as if they have committed offenses of equal severity. The possibility also exists that there is a discrepancy between the reason for arrest, the reason for referral and the basis on which the disposition is made.

No significant relationship was found between the sex of the offender and recidivism. While it seems that two types of treatments (based on sex) are apparently used, the data indicates that the treatment seems to have no real affect on whether or not the juvenile will become a repeater. This is also consistent with the finding that there is not a significant relationship between the type of offense committed and recidivism, since males and females are referred for different types of offenses.

Ethnic Group membership and the type of offense

committed were also significantly related. This suggests the the probability of committing a certain type of offense varies significantly according to ethnic group membership. The offense distribution for three of the ethnic groups was quite similar, however for Blacks it varied considerably. One possible explanation for this is the distribution of the various ethnic groups across the state. Only three counties have a population of 400 or more Blacks. These counties are Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy of which the populations per square mile are 1,239.9, 214.3 and 319.3 respectively. These are the most densely populated areas in the state and also comprise the largest urban areas. Whites are evenly distributed across the State and while Indians and "Other" (Mexican Americans) are more concentrated in some areas than in others, the disparity in distribution that exists for Blacks does not exist for them. In addition, the latter two groups are concentrated in rural areas, in contrast to Blacks.

An examination of the Disposition by Area analysis reveals that a significant relationship occurs between the offense and the area in which the offense was committed. There is a disparity between the frequency of more serious offenses in Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy counties and the other areas. The more serious offenses prevail in Douglas, Sarpy and Lancaster Counties. The offense distributions of these areas are similar to that of Blacks. (Figure 4).

Serious offenses account for a higher percentage of the total number of offenses in more densely populated areas than in sparsely populated areas. It follows that residents in these areas will have the highest participation rate in the more serious offenses.

Comparisons of disposition and offense rates suggest that there is not uniform treatment of all ethnic groups. Transfer of Custody is used twice as often for Blacks, Indians and Mexican-Americans than for Whites. The available statistics and analysis provide no explanations for this, but indicate the possibility of an inconsistent disposition process. According to the data, Whites are less frequently removed from the home and institutionalized than are members of the other ethnic groups. This conflicts with the fact that the offense distributions of Whites are quite similar to those of Indians and Mexican-Americans and indicates a lack of equal treatment in the disposition process.

Dismissals occur at a much higher rate for Blacks than for the other groups. These groups have similar dismissal rates. It may be that the densely populated areas in which Blacks reside and their potential for high visibility together increase the likelihood of their being suspect. These two elements combined do not seem to be factors for the other ethnic groups.

The high frequency of dismissals for Blacks suggests a distortion in the offense distribution. This may account for the probation rate for Blacks approximately equalling that

of the other groups, although offense distributions suggest greater participation by Blacks in more serious offenses. If this is true, the possibility of an inconsistent referral process exists.

In addition, the frequency of cases waived to criminal court is much higher for Whites than for the other groups. Whites are the most populous ethnic group in the 91 counties which do not have a separate juvenile court. Since these counties lack a separate facility for juvenile court, juvenile cases are frequently reported as having been referred to "adult" or "criminal" court. This procedure, as well as ethnic population distribution, may account for the high frequency of white juveniles referred to "criminal" court.

The data do not seem to support the assumption that poverty and parental absence encourage juvenile delinquency. However, due to the nature of the pattern of the offense distributions, it is not possible to draw any further conclusions.

It is possible to note that disposition distributions for income levels do not vary similarly. For example, although offense distributions for the "\$2,000 to \$4,999" and "\$10,000 and above" income ranges are similar, the youth in the former are removed from the home twice as often as the latter.

While the data indicate that there are some inconsistencies relative to income level, there is a high probability that some data distortion may have occurred as a function of intervening variables. Bias most likely occurred in the reporting procedures. Information regarding income level is not always available to JCR reporters nor is it always reported when it is available.

Figure 2

## Relationship of Living Arrangement to Frequency of Two Offense Categories

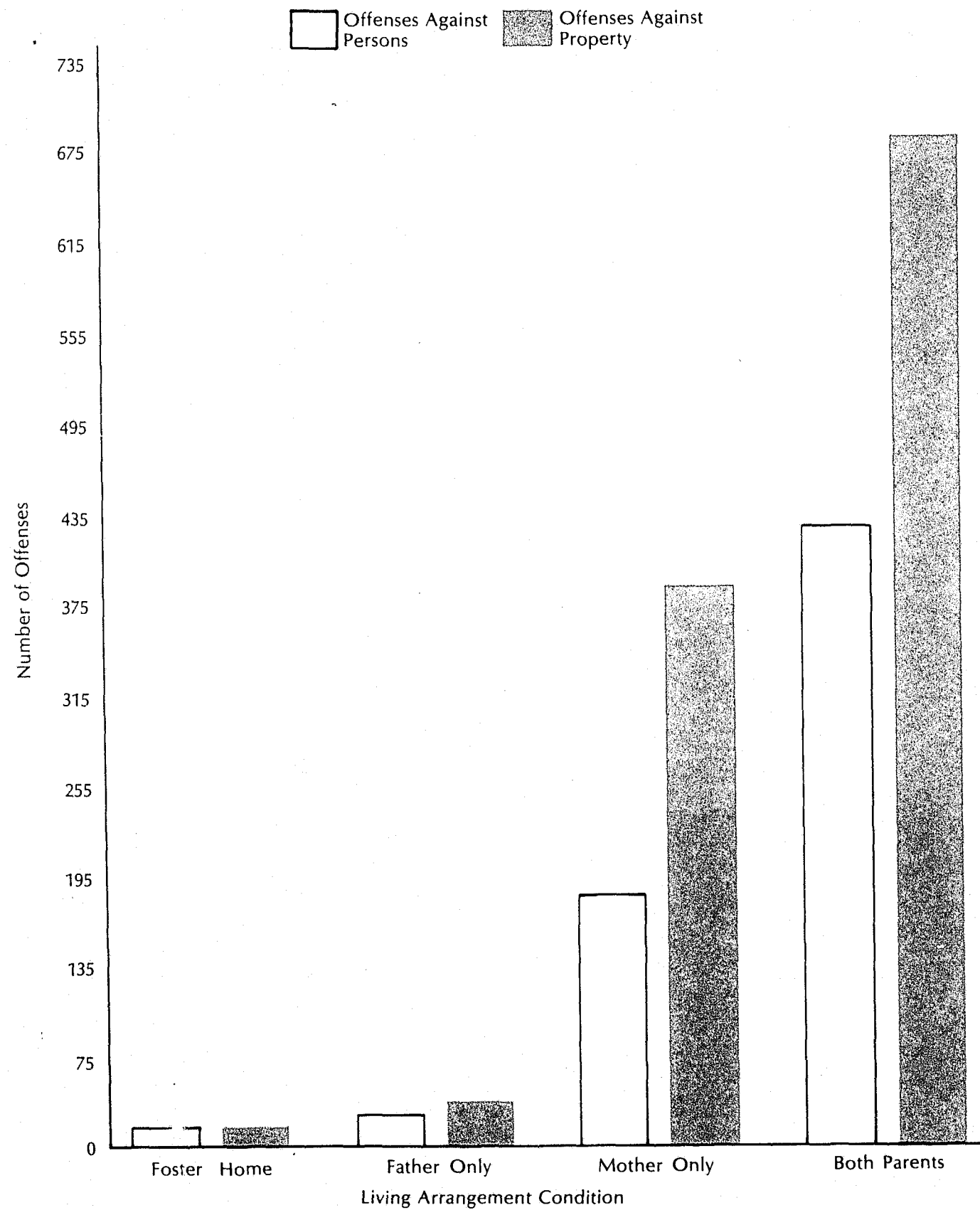
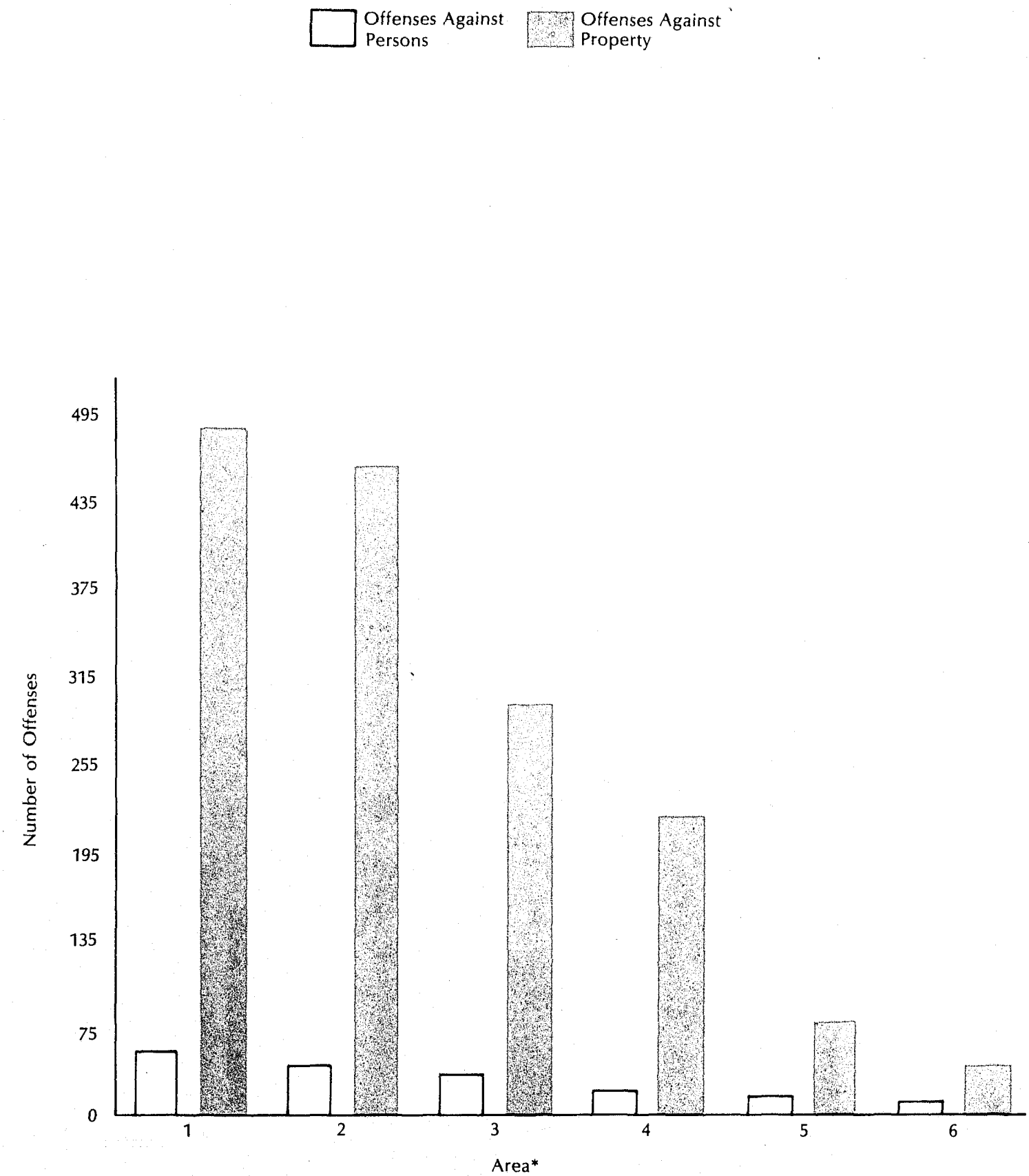


Figure 3

## Frequency of Offenses Against Property and Offenses Against Persons, by Area



\* See Appendix C for corresponding counties.



Figure 4

# Offense Distributions of Blacks, Area 1 and Area 2

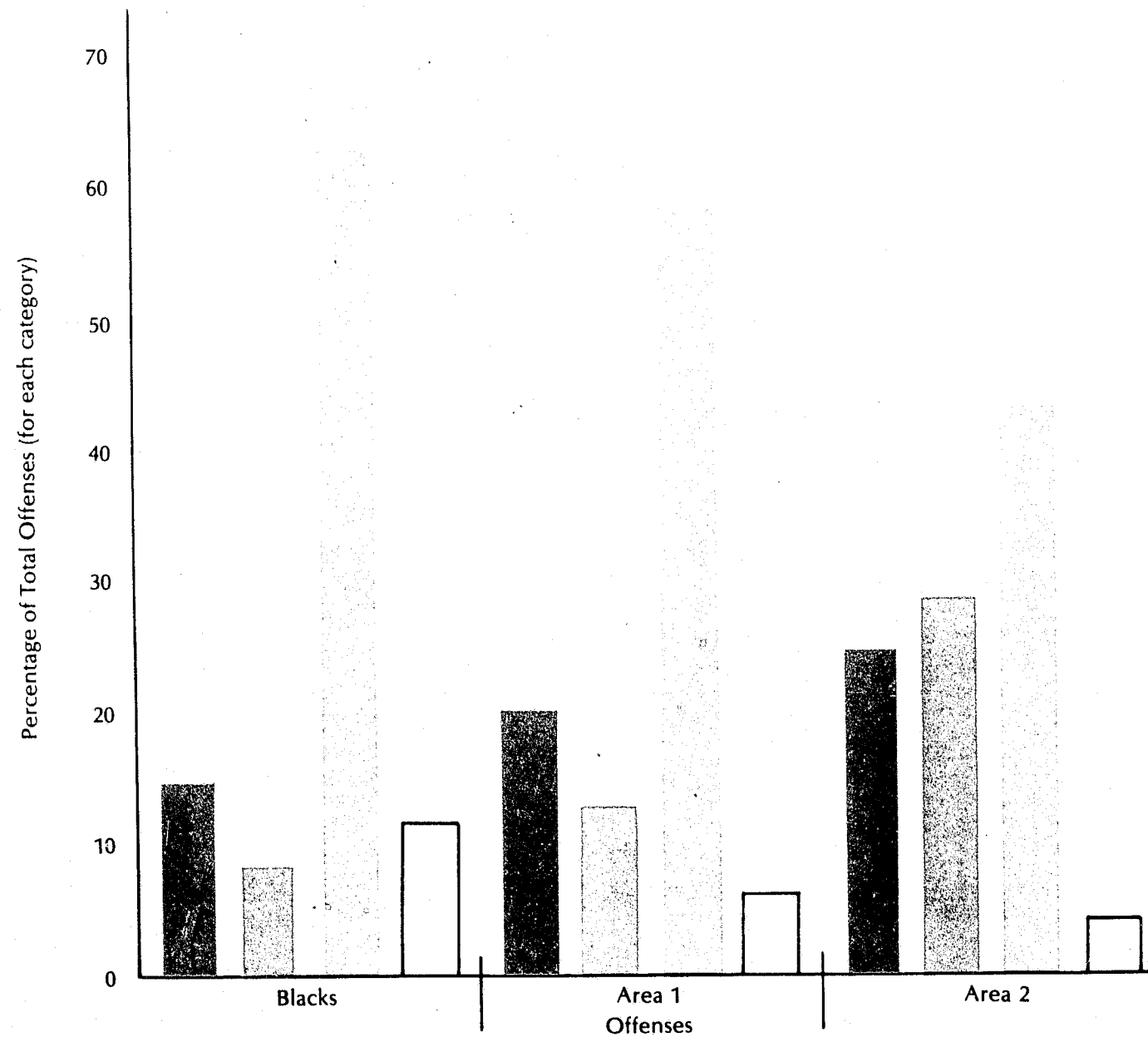
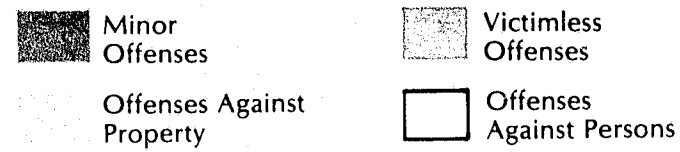
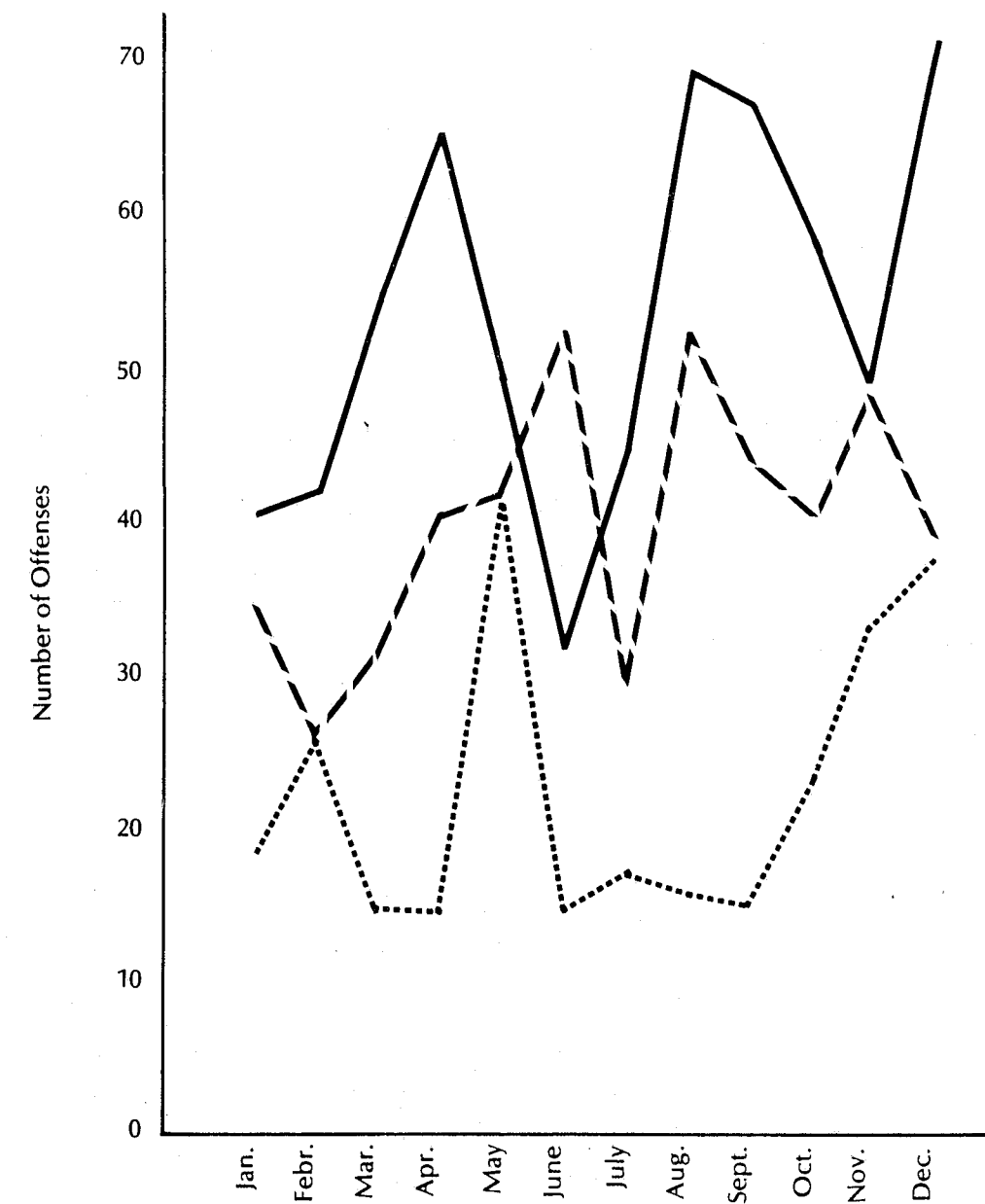


Figure 5

# Monthly Trends for Three Property Offenses



**Table 1**  
**Significant Variable Combinations (p < .01)**

Variable 1	X	Variable 2
Reason for Referral	X	Sex
Reason for Referral	X	Area
Reason for Referral	X	Family Income
Reason for Referral	X	Ethnic Group
Reason for Referral	X	Living Arrangement
Disposition	X	Prior Referrals
Disposition	X	Sex
Disposition	X	Area
Disposition	X	Family Income
Disposition	X	Ethnic Group
Prior Referrals	X	Area

**Table 2**  
**Variable Combinations Approaching Significance (p < .05)**

Variable 1	X	Variable 2
Reason for Referral	X	Prior Referrals
Prior Referrals	X	Ethnic Group

**Table 3**  
**Variable Combinations That Were Not Significant (p > .05)**

Variable 1	X	Variable 2
Disposition	X	Living Arrangement
Prior Referrals	X	Sex
Prior Referrals	X	Family Income

**Table 4**  
**Reason for Referral by Sex**

Reason for Referral	Sex	
	Male	Female
Minor Offenses	613 (.22)*	486 (.58)
Victimless Offenses	626 (.22)	143 (.81)
Offenses Against Property	1,473 (.52)	176 (.21)
Offenses Against Persons	126 (.04)	26 (.03)
<b>Total**</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>831</b>

**Table 5**  
**Disposition by Sex**

Disposition	Sex	
	Male	Female
Waived to Criminal Court	250 (.08)	49 (.05)
Dismissed or No Further Action	867 (.27)	265 (.25)
Probation	1,366 (.42)	481 (.45)
Transfer Custody to Public Agency	159 (.07)	78 (.10)
Transfer Custody to Private Agency	53 (.07)	27 (.10)
Other	538 (.17)	159 (.15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>1,059</b>

\*Figures in parentheses for Tables 4-19 are corresponding proportions of cell means rounded to the nearest hundredth.  
 \*\* In Tables 4-19, variance in table totals is due to inconsistency in response frequency for the items analyzed as well as to the exclusion of items in the category Reason for Referral which are not considered delinquent acts (51-52 and 61) and traffic offenses (41-45) (Appendix A, Section L).

Table 6

## Reason for Referral by Ethnic Group

Reason for Referral	Ethnic Group			
	White	Black	Indian	Other
Minor Offenses	1,018 (.32)	49 (.15)	21 (.25)	11 (.26)
Victimless Offenses	708 (.22)	30 (.09)	23 (.27)	8 (.19)
Offenses Against Property	1,390 (.43)	201 (.63)	38 (.45)	20 (.48)
Offenses Against Persons	108 (.03)	38 (.12)	3 (.04)	3 (.07)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>42</b>

Table 7

## Disposition by Ethnic Group

Disposition	Ethnic Group			
	White	Black	Indian	Other
Waived to Criminal Court	295 (.08)	3 (.01)	1 (.01)	0 (.00)
Dismissed or No Further Action	914 (.24)	170 (.43)	33 (.26)	15 (.27)
Probation	1,617 (.43)	160 (.41)	51 (.41)	19 (.35)
Transfer Custody to Public Agency	184 (.06)	37 (.12)	9 (.12)	7 (.13)
Transfer Custody to Private Agency	62 (.06)	11 (.12)	7 (.12)	0 (.13)
Other	652 (.08)	8 (.02)	24 (.19)	13 (.24)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 8

## Reason for Referral by Family Income

Reason for Referral	Family Income*				
	Public Assistance	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and above
Minor Offenses	29 (.15)	10 (.40)	43 (.30)	202 (.37)	85 (.23)
Victimless Offenses	31 (.16)	3 (.12)	18 (.12)	87 (.16)	72 (.20)
Offenses Against Property	124 (.62)	11 (.44)	76 (.52)	242 (.44)	196 (.53)
Offenses Against Persons	16 (.08)	1 (.04)	8 (.06)	14 (.03)	15 (.04)
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>368</b>

Table 9

## Disposition by Family Income

Disposition	Family Income				
	Public Assistance	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and above
Waived to Criminal Court	3 (.01)	7 (.17)	15 (.09)	78 (.12)	36 (.09)
Dismissed or No Further Action	74 (.26)	13 (.32)	18 (.11)	84 (.13)	95 (.24)
Probation	158 (.56)	18 (.44)	94 (.59)	327 (.52)	215 (.55)
Transfer Custody to Public Agency	22 (.13)	2 (.05)	16 (.12)	38 (.08)	13 (.05)
Transfer Custody to Private Agency	16 (.13)	0 (.05)	3 (.12)	10 (.08)	8 (.05)
Other	11 (.04)	1 (.02)	14 (.09)	92 (.15)	27 (.07)
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>394</b>

\*The median family income for the state of Nebraska is \$8,564. (Characteristics of the Population, vol. 1, part 29, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1973.)

Table 10

### Reason for Referral by Living Arrangement

Reason for Referral	Living Arrangement*			
	Condition I	Condition II	Condition III	Condition IV
Minor Offenses	434 (.28)	178 (.24)	22 (.30)	21 (.42)
Victimless Offenses	367 (.24)	131 (.17)	13 (.18)	10 (.20)
Offenses Against Property	696 (.45)	393 (.52)	33 (.45)	17 (.34)
Offenses Against Persons	61 (.04)	47 (.06)	5 (.07)	2 (.04)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 11

### Reason for Referral by Area

Reason for Referral	Area**					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Minor Offenses	178 (.20)	262 (.25)	232 (.34)	285 (.44)	71 (.30)	58 (.45)
Victimless Offenses	119 (.14)	282 (.27)	135 (.20)	119 (.19)	60 (.26)	35 (.27)
Offenses Against Property	494 (.58)	465 (.44)	295 (.43)	229 (.36)	92 (.39)	35 (.27)
Offenses Against Persons	59 (.06)	47 (.04)	25 (.04)	10 (.01)	9 (.04)	1 (.01)
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>129</b>

\*See Appendix C for explanation of Conditions.

\*\*See Appendix C for corresponding Counties.

Table 12

### Disposition by Area

Disposition	Area					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Waived to Criminal Court	3 (.002)	0 (.00)	128 (.15)	156 (.26)	7 (.03)	5 (.05)
Dismissed or No Further Action	416 (.39)	483 (.44)	73 (.08)	82 (.14)	54 (.23)	19 (.18)
Probation	495 (.46)	453 (.42)	299 (.35)	306 (.51)	173 (.72)	71 (.69)
Transfer Custody to Public Agency	81 (.11)	19 (.04)	59 (.09)	54 (.10)	5 (.02)	8 (.08)
Transfer Custody to Private Agency	35 (.11)	22 (.04)	14 (.09)	6 (.10)	1 (.02)	0 (.08)
Other	40 (.04)	104 (.10)	288 (.33)	0 (.00)	0 (.00)	0 (.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>103</b>

Table 13

### Prior Referrals by Area

Reason for Referral	Area					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
This Year	130 (.28)	198 (.42)	69 (.41)	63 (.46)	33 (.61)	17 (.77)
Prior Years	329 (.72)	268 (.58)	99 (.59)	73 (.54)	21 (.39)	5 (.23)
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table 14**  
**Prior Referrals by Sex**

Prior Referrals	Sex	
	Males	Female
This Year	395 (.38)	94 (.43)
Prior Years	641 (.62)	127 (.57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>221</b>

**Table 15**  
**Prior Referrals by Ethnic Group**

Prior Referrals	Ethnic Group			
	White	Black	Indian	Other
This Year	396 (.41)	70 (.31)	13 (.33)	8 (.33)
Prior Years	572 (.59)	154 (.69)	26 (.66)	16 (.66)
<b>Total</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 16**  
**Disposition by Prior Referrals**

Disposition	Prior Referrals	
	This Year	Prior Years
Waived to Criminal Court	22 (.05)	23 (.03)
Dismissed or No Further Action	128 (.26)	266 (.35)
Probation	213 (.44)	300 (.40)
Transfer Custody to Public Agency	62	88
Transfer Custody to Private Agency	18 (.17)	25 (.15)
Other	44 (.09)	66 (.09)
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>768</b>

**Table 17**  
**Reason for Prior Referral by Prior Referrals**

Reason for Referral	Prior Referrals	
	This Year	Prior Years
Minor Offenses	115 (.25)	141 (.19)
Victimless Offenses	102 (.22)	151 (.21)
Offenses Against Property	213 (.46)	396 (.54)
Offenses Against Persons	33 (.07)	42 (.06)
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>730</b>

**Table 18**  
**Prior Referrals by Living Arrangement**

Prior Referrals	Living Arrangements			
	Condition I	Condition II	Condition III	Condition IV
This Year	172 (.37)	163 (.38)	17 (.50)	20 (.44)
Prior Years	297 (.63)	268 (.62)	17 (.50)	25 (.56)
<b>Total</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>

**Table 19**  
**Prior Referrals by Family Income**

Prior Referrals	Family Income				
	Public Assistance	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and above
This Year	53 (.32)	8 (.53)	31 (.45)	80 (.37)	43 (.35)
Prior Years	112 (.68)	7 (.47)	38 (.55)	134 (.63)	79 (.65)
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>122</b>

**Table 20**  
**Major Offenses by Sex**

Offense	Sex		
	Female	Male	Total
Murder	0	1	1
Forcible Rape	0	3	3
Robbery (with force)	0	4	4
Robbery (all other)	12	65	77
Aggravated Assault	10	50	60
Assault (all other)	12	84	96
Burglary (Break and Enter)	23	621	644
Auto Theft	3	36	39
Unauthorized Use of Auto	14	227	241
Larceny (Shoplifting)	108	170	278
Larceny (all other)	29	458	487
Carry, Possess Weapons	0	13	13
Sex Offense (Except Forcible Rape)	7	14	21
Violate Drug Laws (Narcotics)	22	59	81
Violate Drug Laws (Except Narcotics)	46	171	217
Drunkenness	3	29	32
Disorderly Conduct	14	40	54
Vandalism	14	210	224
Other (Forgery, Buying, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property, Fraud, Gambling, Trespassing, Hunting Violations)	69	374	443
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>3,015</b>

**Table 21**  
**Minor Offenses by Sex**

Offense	Sex		
	Female	Male	Total
Running Away	193	85	278
Truancy	55	51	106
Curfew Violation	8	18	26
Ungovernable Behavior	153	99	252
Minor in Possession of Liquor	100	356	456
Other	22	40	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1,180</b>

Table 22

Major Offenses by Ethnic Group

Offense	Ethnic Group				Total
	White	Black	Indian	Other	
Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	2	1	0	0	3
Robbery (with force)	0	4	0	0	4
Robbery (all other)	38	34	3	2	77
Aggravated Assault	27	31	1	1	60
Assault (all other)	74	16	3	3	96
Burglary (Break and Enter)	473	148	14	9	644
Auto Theft	34	2	1	2	39
Unauthorized Use of Auto	191	42	4	4	241
Larceny (Shoplifting)	232	41	4	1	278
Larceny (all other)	423	48	12	4	487
Carry, Possess Weapons	9	3	0	1	13
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape)	16	5	0	0	21
Violate Drug Laws (Narcotics)	76	3	1	1	81
Violate Drug Laws (Except Narcotics)	209	4	3	1	217
Drunkenness	26	0	5	1	32
Disorderly Conduct	46	1	5	2	54
Vandalism	204	12	6	2	224
Other (Forgery, Buying, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property, Fraud, Gambling, Trespassing, Hunting Violations)	385	43	9	6	443
Total	2,466	438	71	40	3,015

Table 23

Minor Offenses by Ethnic Group

Offense	Ethnic Group				Total
	White	Black	Indian	Other	
Running Away	240	28	8	2	278
Truancy	82	16	6	2	106
Curfew Violations	25	0	0	1	26
Ungovernable Behavior	228	21	2	1	252
Minor in Possession of Liquor	444	1	6	5	456
Other	56	2	3	1	62
Totals	1,075	68	25	12	1,180

Table 24

Major Offenses by Month

Offense	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Robbery (with force)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Robbery (all other)	3	1	8	7	14	2	4	4	9	14	7	4	77
Aggravated Assault	4	7	5	7	8	1	3	6	7	5	4	3	60
Assault (all other)	2	4	3	12	9	13	7	3	12	6	12	13	96
Burglary (Break and Enter)	42	43	55	65	50	32	45	69	66	58	48	71	644
Auto Theft	0	3	3	6	2	2	1	7	1	1	6	7	39
Unauthorized Use of Auto	30	15	28	19	24	10	12	23	21	15	22	22	241
Larceny (Shoplifting)	19	26	15	15	43	15	19	17	16	23	32	38	278
Larceny (all other)	33	25	32	42	43	54	30	54	44	41	49	40	487
Carry, Possess Weapons	0	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	13
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape)	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	3	4	1	3	21
Violate Drugs Laws (Narcotics)	5	9	2	3	5	5	5	9	9	14	10	5	81
Violate Drug Laws (Except Narcotics)	9	15	20	8	4	8	11	21	27	30	23	41	217
Drunkenness	0	1	0	3	6	4	5	4	1	2	1	5	32
Disorderly Conduct	1	2	5	0	7	3	2	8	2	10	8	6	54
Vandalism	9	7	11	6	12	7	24	27	24	29	42	26	224
Other (Forgery, Buying, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property, Fraud, Gambling, Trespassing, Hunting Violations)	24	29	46	53	58	32	29	30	25	41	44	32	443
Total	182	190	235	252	288	190	202	285	270	295	309	317	3,015

Table 25

Minor Offenses by Month

Offense	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Running Away	21	21	41	21	31	16	22	27	26	12	16	24	278
Truancy	5	6	10	24	8	6	6	4	5	13	7	12	106
Curfew Violation	0	0	0	3	8	1	4	2	3	0	4	1	26
Ungovernable Behavior	10	18	18	22	28	15	22	28	27	25	18	21	252
Minor in Possession of Liquor	28	17	56	56	33	30	38	51	26	48	46	27	456
Other	4	4	7	8	9	3	1	7	4	6	6	3	62
Total	68	66	132	134	117	71	93	119	91	104	97	98	1,180

Table 26

## Major and Minor Offense by County and by Sex

County	Males		Females	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Adams	47	10	11	5
Antelope	9	6	1	2
Arthur	1	0	0	0
Banner	0	0	0	0
Blaine	0	0	0	0
Boone	17	0	0	0
Box Butte	6	0	5	3
Boyd	4	4	0	0
Brown	24	9	0	9
Buffalo	19	8	7	5
Burt	2	1	1	0
Butler	43	32	2	6
Cass	12	2	1	6
Cedar	6	0	0	0
Chase	6	9	0	2
Cherry	7	5	0	3
Cheyenne	49	5	5	4
Clay	12	12	0	2
Colfax	2	10	0	1
Cuming	5	0	1	1
Custer	16	1	1	1
Dakota	28	1	0	2
Dawes	11	24	0	1
Dawson	16	56	3	17
Deuel	10	0	0	0
Dixon	12	0	0	0
Dodge	76	10	6	10
Douglas	861	77	89	124
Dundy	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	7	1	3	9
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Frontier	7	3	2	0
Furnas	5	1	1	0
Gage	20	4	4	3
Garden	5	0	0	0
Garfield	3	2	1	3
Gosper	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0
Greeley	8	10	0	7
Hall	51	22	5	14
Hamilton	4	1	0	1
Harlan	6	2	0	0

## Major and Minor Offenses by County and by Sex (Continued)

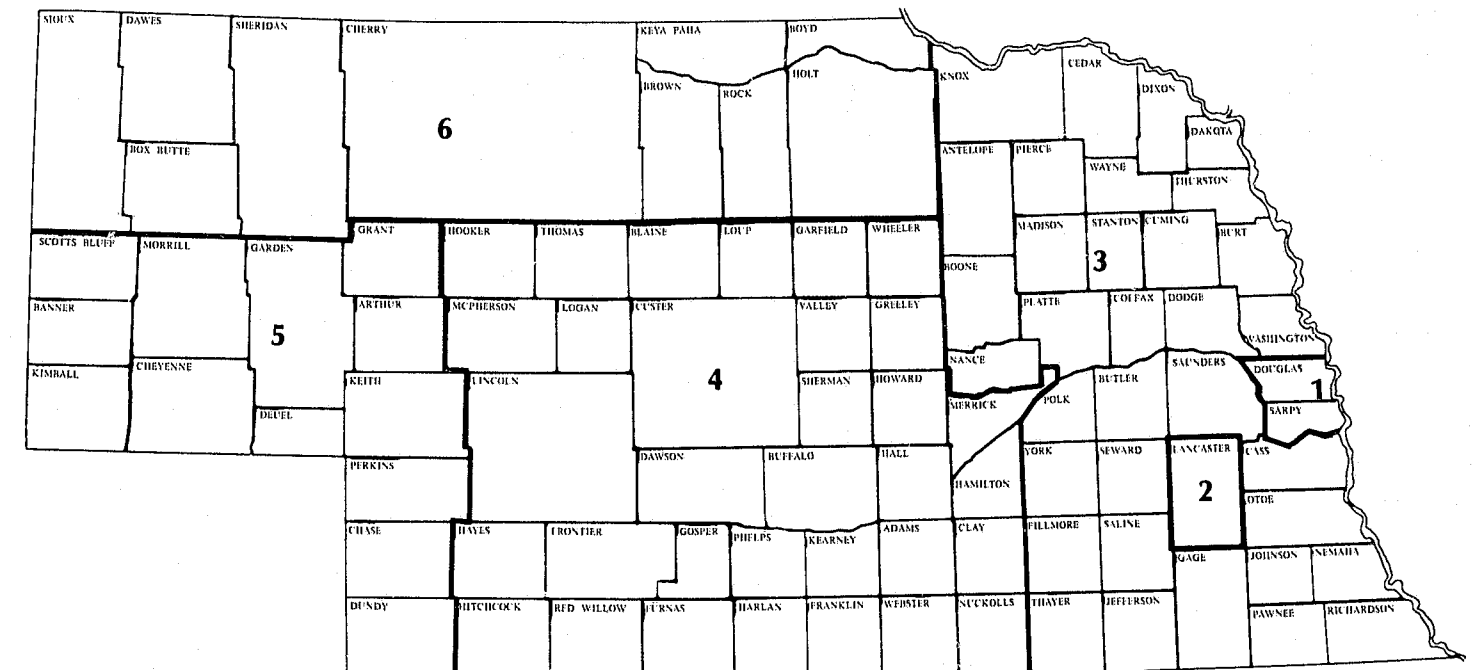
County	Males		Females	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Hayes	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock	2	1	0	0
Holt	9	1	1	1
Hooker	1	0	0	0
Howard	6	34	0	6
Jefferson	11	2	2	6
Johnson	3	6	0	0
Kearney	10	6	0	2
Keith	5	0	1	3
Keya Paha	0	0	0	0
Kimball	18	11	2	2
Knox	22	6	1	0
Lancaster	672	93	154	172
Lincoln	31	14	8	9
Logan	0	0	0	0
Loup	1	1	0	0
Madison	20	5	1	4
McPherson	0	0	0	0
Merrick	18	25	5	13
Morrill	4	0	0	0
Nance	1	0	0	2
Nemaha	14	0	0	0
Nuckolls	1	0	0	0
Otoe	42	12	2	6
Pawnee	3	2	0	1
Perkins	7	0	0	0
Phelps	20	0	6	1
Pierce	2	0	0	1
Platte	30	8	4	6
Polk	3	0	2	2
Red Willow	36	0	3	0
Richardson	16	2	3	2
Rock	0	0	0	0
Saline	2	0	3	1
Sarpy	50	11	9	1
Saunders	8	3	0	1
Scotts Bluff	45	21	10	26
Seward	28	20	1	4
Sheridan	12	0	5	4
Sherman	2	0	0	0
Sioux	0	0	0	0
Stanton	10	1	1	1



Major and Minor Offenses by County and by Sex (Continued)

County	Males		Females	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Thayer	2	11	0	0
Thomas	0	3	0	2
Thurston	6	1	3	2
Valley	4	5	2	3
Washington	4	4	0	0
Wayne	29	17	7	6
Webster	8	0	0	0
Wheeler	0	0	0	0
York	11	2	2	4
Total	2,629	649	386	531

## Appendix B

[illegible]

Variable Categories

The list of Variables refers to the following sections on the JCR data card.

- 1. Reason for Referral
  - 1. Minor Offenses
  - 2. Victimless Offenses
  - 3. Offenses Against Property
  - 4. Offenses Against Persons
- 2. Disposition
  - 1. Waived to Criminal Court
  - 2. Dismissed or No Further Action
  - 3. Probation
  - 4. Transfer Custody to a Public Agency
  - 5. Transfer Custody to a Private Agency
  - 6. Other
- 3. Prior Referrals
  - 1. One or more this year
  - 2. One or more prior years
- 4. Sex
  - 1. Male
  - 2. Female
- 5. Area (County Groupings)
  - 1. Area One
  - 2. Area Two
  - 3. Area Three
  - 4. Area Four
  - 5. Area Five
  - 6. Area Six
- 6. Family Income
  - 1. Public Assistance
  - 2. Under \$3,000
  - 3. \$3,000 - \$4,999
  - 4. \$5,000 - \$9,999
  - 5. \$10,000 and over
- 7. Ethnic Group
  - 1. White
  - 2. Black
  - 3. Indian
  - 4. Other
- 8. Living Arrangement
  - 1. Condition I (with both parents)
  - 2. Condition II (with mother only)
  - 3. Condition III (with father only)
  - 4. Condition IV (in foster family home)

- 1. Section L
  - 1. 31-36
  - 2. 13, 15-18, and 20
  - 3. 05, 08, 09-12, and 19
  - 4. 01-04, 06, 07, and 14.
- 2. Section O
  - 1. 00
  - 2. 01, 11, and 12
  - 3. 13 and 14
  - 4. 21-23
  - 5. 24 and 25
  - 6. 15, 16, 26, and 99
- 3. Section J
  - 1. a
  - 2. b
- 4. Section F
  - 1. 1
  - 2. 2
- 5. Section A
  - 1. Douglas, Sarpy
  - 2. Lancaster
  - 3. Antelope, Boone, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McPherson, Nance, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Richardson, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Stanton, Thayer, Thurston, Washington, Wayne, York
  - 4. Adams, Blaine, Buffalo, Clay, Custer, Dawson, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Garfield, Gosper, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Hooker, Howard, Kearney, Lincoln, Loup, Madison, Merrick, Nuckolls, Phelps, Red Willow, Sherman, Thomas, Valley, Webster, Wheeler
  - 5. Arthur, Banner, Chase, Cheyenne, Deuel, Garden, Grant, Keith, Kimball, Morrill, Perkins, Scotts Bluff
  - 6. Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Dawes, Holt, Keya Paha, Rock, Sheridan, Sioux
- 6. Section X
  - 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4
  - 5. 5
- 7. Section G
  - 1. 1
  - 2. 2
  - 3. 3
  - 4. 4.
- 8. Section V
  - 1. 01
  - 2. 04
  - 3. 05
  - 4. 07

Analyses Performed

Reason for Referral	X	Prior Referrals
		Sex
		Area
		Family Income
		Ethnic Group
Disposition	X	Living Arrangement
		Prior Referrals
		Sex
		Area
		Family Income
Prior Referrals	X	Ethnic Group
		Living Arrangement
		Sex
		Area
		Family Income

**END**