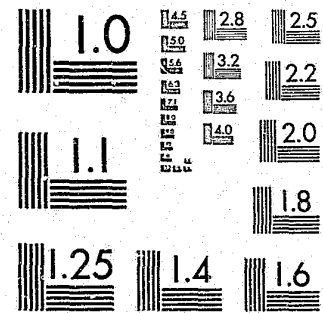


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

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NEBRASKA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

JUVENILE COURT REPORT
1983

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Prepared by: Mark Murphy

1983 JUVENILE COURT REPORT SELECTED FINDINGS

- o 5,686 juvenile cases reached final disposition in Nebraska courts having juvenile jurisdiction in 1983, an increase of 10% over 1982.
- o Of all juvenile cases, 3,391 were referred for reasons classified as major offenses, 1,547 for minor or status offenses, and 625 for neglect and dependent reasons.
- o The most common reason for referral to juvenile court was for theft under \$100, involving about 1 in 5 referrals. Possession of alcohol cases accounted for the next highest number, about 11%. Offenses against persons comprised about 9% of all referrals.
- o One-third of cases disposed of in 1983 involved juveniles who had previously been referred to the same court.
- o Juveniles referred for major and minor offenses were most likely to be placed on probation. One-third of all referrals resulted in this disposition.
- o The average time between referral and final disposition of a juvenile case was 90 days.
- o 15 and 16 year-old males comprised the largest group of juvenile cases disposed of in 1983. More than twice as many male than female referrals were recorded.
- o More than two-thirds of male referrals were for major offenses, while slightly more than one-third of female referrals were for major offenses.
- o The Separate Juvenile Courts in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy counties together processed 57% of all juvenile referrals in 1983.

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ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Juvenile Court Report presents data collected during calendar year 1983 through the Juvenile Court Reporting (JCR) Program concerning young people who were processed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in the State of Nebraska. These include 90 county courts and the three separate juvenile courts of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy counties.

The JCR program was instituted in 1971 by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (hereafter referred to as the Commission). The program is based on the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Juvenile Court Statistics Series begun in 1927. In 1973 this program was assumed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the parent agency of this Commission. The National Center compiles national statistics on juvenile delinquency using data from state reporting programs such as the one in Nebraska.

In Nebraska, the Commission uses data obtained through the JCR program as a basis for its function of juvenile justice planning. The program is also used as a source of information for agencies and individuals dealing with juvenile delinquency and related issues. Readers are reminded that upon request to the Commission, specific information collected in the program can be provided. While this report presents a large amount of data describing the characteristics of young persons who enter the Nebraska court system, interpretation of the information is beyond its scope.

The many county and juvenile court judges, clerks, probation staff, and other court personnel deserve recognition for their time and effort involved in collecting and reporting case information. Without their cooperation, this publication would not be possible.

JUVENILE COURT REPORTING PROGRAM

One of the primary purposes of this report is to provide information that accurately reflects the level of juvenile crime in the State of Nebraska. In this report, the particular indicator used is the flow of juveniles through the Nebraska juvenile court system (see Figure 1). The sources of the data are the three separate juvenile courts of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy counties and the county courts in the remaining 90 counties. Neither the district courts nor the municipal courts in Lincoln and Omaha report juvenile case data to the Commission. District court cases usually involve older juveniles appearing for serious offenses and the volume of such cases is small compared to the number of juvenile cases handled in juvenile and county courts. In addition, the Commission does not collect data on juvenile traffic offenses or citations.

The 93 courts report cases disposed of to the Commission monthly. For each individual juvenile case disposition, the court fills out a Juvenile Court Statistical Form as shown in Figure 2. The following sections of the form are required information on all cases: A. Court Code, E. Age at Time of Referral, F. Sex, G. Ethnic Group, H. Date of Referral, L. Reason Referred, M. Manner of Handling, N. Date of Disposition, and Q. Disposition. The remainder of the form is optional, however, the courts are encouraged to include as much information as they possibly can. In the tables contained in this report, references to missing data mean that not all counties completed the section(s) of the form being discussed.

A Juvenile Court Statistical Form Instruction Manual, which is intended to explain how to complete the form, is available to assist persons responsible for its completion.

At this time, the Commission has juvenile court data from all counties from 1974 through 1983 and some partial data from 1973.

It is important to note that the information described in this report pertains to dispositions of juvenile cases by county and juvenile courts during calendar year 1983, and not to referrals during that period. The case may have been referred to the court during 1983 or previously. Thus, an accurate count of the number of referrals for a given period is not possible because a statistical form is not received until a final disposition in the case has been determined.

Figure 1

JUVENILE COURT REPORTING PROGRAM FLOW DIAGRAM, 1983

SOURCE OF REFERRAL		
Law Enforcement	2220	39.0%
School	119	2.1%
Social Agency	239	4.2%
Probation Office	80	1.4%
Parents, Relatives	331	5.8%
Other Court	444	7.8%
County Attorney	1946	34.2%
Other	250	4.4%
Unknown	57	1.0%
TOTAL	5686	100.0%

DETENTION	COURT INTAKE	NO DETENTION
1260 22.7%		4281 77.3%

WITH PETITION	FILING	NO PETITION
4503 79.2%		1183 20.8%

DISPOSITION		
Waived to Criminal Court	4	<.1%
Dismissed: not proven	803	14.1%
Dismissed: warned	488	8.6%
Case held open	720	12.7%
Formal Probation	1886	33.2%
Referred elsewhere	610	10.7%
Runaway returned	14	.2%
Fine/Restitution	166	2.9%
Other-No custody transfer	206	3.6%
Youth Development Center	178	3.1%
Custody to Agency	536	9.4%
Custody to individual	40	.7%
Other custody transfer	35	.6%
TOTAL	5686	100.0%

Juvenile Court Statistical Form

A. County _____ Court Code _____

B. Child's Number _____

C. Census tract of residence (Douglas County only) _____

D. Date of birth _____ mo _____ day _____ yr

E. Age at time of referral _____

F. Sex 1 Male 2 Female _____

G. Ethnic Group
1 White 2 Black 3 Indian 4 Mexican-American 5 Oriental 6 Other _____

H. Date of Referral _____ mo _____ day _____ yr

I. Referred By
1 Law enforcement agency _____
2 School _____
3 Social agency _____
4 Probation officer _____
5 Parents or relatives _____
6 Other court _____
7 County Attorney _____
8 Other _____

J. Prior court referrals
This calendar year 0 1 2 3 4 5 or more _____
In prior years 0 1 2 3 4 5 or more _____

K. Care pending disposition
0. No detention or shelter care overnight
Detention or shelter care overnight or longer in:
1. Jail or police station with separate facilities
2. Jail or police station with no separate facilities
3. Detention home
4. Foster or group home
5. Other _____

L. Reason Referred (Enter only one code)
Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)
01 Murder 15 Theft; value over \$300 but less than \$1,000
02 Manslaughter 16 Theft; value less than \$300
03 Assault; 1st & 2nd degree 17 Theft; value less than \$100
04 Assault; 3rd degree 18 Criminal Mischief; Felony
05 Sexual Assault; 1st degree 19 Criminal Mischief; Misdemeanor
06 Sexual Assault; 2nd degree 20 Criminal Trespass
07 Robbery 21 Forgery; Felony
08 Violation of Drug Laws; Felony 22 Forgery; Misdemeanor
09 Violation of Drug Laws; Misdemeanor 23 Weapons Offenses; Felony
10 Arson; Felony 24 Weapons Offenses; Misdemeanor
11 Arson; Misdemeanor 25 Driving While Intoxicated; 3rd offense
12 Burglary 26 Disturbing the Peace
13 Unauthorized Use of a Propelled Vehicle 27 Other Felony
14 Theft; value over \$1,000 28 Other Misdemeanor

Offenses applicable only to juveniles (excluding traffic)
31. Running away 34. Ungovernable behavior
32. Truancy 35. Possessing or drinking liquor
33. Violation of curfew 36. Other _____
Nonoffenses
51. Neglect 52. Dependent

M. Manner of handling
1 Without petition
2 With petition _____

N. Date of disposition _____ mo _____ day _____ yr

O. Disposition (Enter only one code)
00 Waived to criminal court;
Complaint not substantiated
01 Dismissed; Not proved or found not involved
Complaint substantiated
No transfer of legal custody
11 Dismissed; Warned, counseled
12 Hold open without further action
13 Formal probation
14 Referred to another agency or individual for service or supervision
15 Runaway returned
16 Fine or restitution
17 Other _____
Transfer of legal custody to:
21 Youth Development Center- Kearney or Geneva
22 Public agency or department (including court or jail)
23 Private agency or institution (Specify)
24 Individual (Specify relationship)
29 Other _____

P. Diagnostic Services
NEED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES
Indicated and provided Indicated but not available Not indicated
Psychological 1 2 3 _____
Psychiatric 1 2 3 _____
Medical 1 2 3 _____
Social 1 2 3 _____

Q. School attainment
Grade completed (00-12) _____

R. Employment and school status
Out of School In School
Not employed 1 5
Employed Full time 2 6 Part time 3 7
Preschool 4

S. Length of residence of child in county
0 Not currently a resident
1 Under one year
2 One year or more _____

T. Living arrangement of child
In home with
01 Both parents
02 Mother and stepfather
03 Father and stepmother
04 Mother only
05 Father only
Outside own home with
06 Relatives
07 Foster or group home
08 Institution
09 Independent arrangement
10 Other _____
11 Unknown

U. Marital status of natural parents
01 Parents married and living together
One or both parents dead
02 Both dead
03 Father dead
04 Mother dead
Parents separated
05 Divorced or legally separated
06 Father deserted mother
07 Mother deserted father
08 Other reason (Specify)
09 Parents not married to each other
10 Other _____
11 Unknown

V. Combined family annual income
1. Receiving public assistance
Not receiving public assistance
2. Under \$5,000
3. \$5,000 to \$9,999
4. \$10,000 to \$24,999
5. \$25,000 and over
6. Unknown _____

W. Counsel
1. Court appointed
2. Retained
3. Public defender
4. Not represented
5. Other _____

X. Occupation of primary parent or guardian
01 Professional or technical
02 Managerial or administrative
03 Farmer or rancher
04 Sales worker
05 Craftsman or other skilled laborer
06 Clerical
07 Service workers or other unskilled laborers
08 Unemployed
09 Unknown

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR COURT USE

5000 (7/82)

REFERRAL BACKGROUND

A juvenile may come under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or a county court sitting as a juvenile court in Nebraska if it is determined that he or she is described in Sections 43-202(1) through 43-202(6) of the Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, 1943. For purposes of the Juvenile Court Reporting Program, the following sections are applicable:

- "(1) ...any child under the age of eighteen years, who is homeless or destitute, or without proper support through no fault of his parent, guardian, or custodian;
- "(2) ...any child under the age of eighteen years (a) who is abandoned by his parent, guardian, or custodian; (b) who lacks proper parental care by reason of the faults or habits of his parent, guardian, or custodian; (c) whose parent, guardian, or custodian neglects or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, or other care necessary for the health, morals, or well-being of such child; (d) whose parent, guardian, or custodian neglects or refuses to provide special care made necessary by the mental condition of the child; or (e) who is in a situation or engages in an occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of such child;
- "(3) (a)...any child under the age of sixteen years at the time he has violated any law of the state or any city or village ordinance amounting to an offense other than a felony, traffic offense, or parking violation; (b)...any child under the age of eighteen years at the time he has violated any law of the state constituting a felony; and (c)...any child sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time he has (i) violated a state law or any city or village ordinance amounting to an offense other than a felony or parking violation, and (ii)... any child under sixteen years of age at the time he has committed a traffic offense.
- "(4) ...any child under the age of eighteen years (a) who, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian or custodian; (b) who is habitually truant from school or home; or (c) who deports himself so as to injure or endanger seriously the morals or health of himself or others;"

For purposes of this report, referrals to juvenile court are classified into three categories: major offenses, minor offenses, and neglect/dependent cases. Major offense referrals are coded on the Juvenile Court Statistical Form (see Figure 2) under section L. as responses 01 through 28. The major offense referrals are typically regarded as "delinquency" offenses. Minor offense referrals are coded in categories 31 through 39. Minor offenses are often referred to as "status" offenses and represent offenses applicable only to individuals under 18 years of age. Neglect/dependent referrals are coded as 51 or 52. "Neglect" refers to juveniles described in Section 43-202(2), while "dependent" refers to juveniles described in Section 43-202(1), Nebraska R.R.S., 1943. The usage of these terms was retained after the definitions of "neglect" and "dependency" were removed from the juvenile code in 1978.

Non-felony motor vehicle-related offense or infraction data are not collected in the JCR program or presented in this report.

After a case comes to the court's attention, a decision is made whether to handle the case unofficially (without petition) or officially (with petition). Most cases handled without petition are generally disposed of by the court intake staff by one of several options. Many of these options are the same as those for cases handled with petition. If it is decided to file a petition (similar to a "complaint" in an adult case) with the clerk of the court, the procedure is most often performed by the county attorney. After a petition is filed, a hearing is conducted for the juvenile by a judge; no jury is present. The hearing proceeds in an informal manner, applying the rules of evidence used by district courts in civil trials without a jury. The judge will decide the case with one of many disposition options.

REFERRALS

There were 5,686 juvenile court referrals reported to the Commission in the Juvenile Court Reporting Program which reached final disposition in 1983. Of these, 4,503 (79.2%) were handled with petition while 1,183 (20.8%) were handled without petition.

Referrals for major offense categories accounted for 59.6% or 3,391 of the total number of cases. Minor offense referrals comprised 27.2% and 1,547 of the total, while 748 neglect/dependent cases (13.2% of the total) were reported. Breakdowns of the reasons for referral are given in Tables 1, 2, and 3 for major, minor, and neglect/dependent cases, respectively. Six juveniles were referred on murder or manslaughter charges, while 215 were referred for assault, and 49 for sexual assault. Theft offenses charges were the most common reason for referral to juvenile court, with about about 43% of of major offense referral cases and 26% of all cases disposed of in 1983.

Theft under \$100, burglary, and misdemeanor criminal mischief, respectively, were the three largest major offense referral categories. Approximately half of all juveniles referred for major offenses were in these categories. For status offenses, minor in possession was the most frequent with about 11% of all referrals in this category.

About 25% of juvenile referrals were detained or placed in a jail facility, detention home, or foster or group home pending disposition of the case. Slightly more than 2% (119) of all referrals were held, at least temporarily, in a jail facility. The largest majority (97%) of those detained or held, however, were placed in a detention, foster, or group home.

Table 1

MAJOR OFFENSE FREQUENCIES, 1983

OFFENSE TYPE	FREQUENCY	% OF TOTAL
Murder	4	.1%
Manslaughter	2	<.1%
Assault 1 and 2	28	.8%
Assault 3	187	5.5%
Sex Assault 1	22	.7%
Sex Assault 2	27	.8%
Robbery	24	.7%
Drug Laws (Felony)	19	.6%
Drug Laws (Misdemeanor)	133	3.9%
Arson (Felony)	10	.3%
Arson (Misdemeanor)	6	.2%
Burglary	352	10.4%
Unauthorized Vehicle Use	131	3.9%
Theft over \$1000	51	1.5%
Theft \$300-\$1000	121	3.6%
Theft under \$300	207	6.1%
Theft under \$100	1105	32.6%
Criminal Mischief (Felony)	65	1.9%
Criminal Mischief (Misd)	314	9.3%
Trespassing	128	3.8%
Forgery (Felony)	16	.5%
Forgery (Misdemeanor)	48	1.4%
Weapons Laws (Felony)	1	<.1%
Weapons Laws (Misdemeanor)	12	.4%
DWI (3rd Offense)	9	.3%
Disturbing the Peace	106	3.1%
Other Felony	35	1.0%
Other Misdemeanor	228	6.7%
T O T A L	3391	100.0%

Table 2

MINOR OFFENSE FREQUENCIES, 1983

OFFENSE TYPE	FREQUENCY	% OF TOTAL
Running Away	79	5.1%
Truancy	210	13.6%
Curfew Violation	35	2.3%
Ungovernable Behavior	439	28.4%
Possession/Drinking Alcohol	625	40.4%
Other	159	10.3%
T O T A L	1547	100.0%

Table 3

NEGLECT/DEPENDENT REFERRAL FREQUENCIES, 1983

REFERRAL REASON	FREQUENCY	% OF TOTAL
Neglect	638	85.3%
Dependent	110	14.7%
T O T A L	625	100.0%

The category of major offenses may be subdivided into smaller categories of offenses against persons and offenses against property (see Table 4). Offenses against persons, which include murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, and robbery, comprised about 9% of major offenses and about 5% of all referrals. Property offenses such as arson, burglary, theft, and forgery constituted the largest proportion of major (and total) referrals, representing about 45% of all referrals and 76% of major offense referrals. Other major offense referrals which could not be categorized as offenses against persons or as property offenses, such as Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Disturbing the Peace, and drug violations, composed the remainder of major offense referrals (19.2%) and 11% of total referrals.

Table 4

REASON REFERRED, 1983

REASON REFERRED	Frequency	% of Total	% of Major
All Major Offenses	3391	59.6%	100.0%
a. Persons	294	5.2%	8.7%
b. Property	2567	45.1%	75.7%
c. Other major	530	9.3%	15.6%
Minor Offenses	1547	27.2%	--
Neglect/Dependent	748	13.2%	--
T O T A L	5686	100.0%	--

Major, minor and neglect/dependent disposition trends are illustrated in Table 5, along with percentage changes for each year from 1977 to 1983. The positive change from 1979 to 1981 in the number of major offense dispositions reversed a decreasing trend since 1975. The number of reported dispositions dropped in 1982, but counts in all three categories increased in 1983. Over the seven year period 1977 through 1983, however, the relative proportions of major, minor, and neglect/dependent referrals has been fairly stable. In most years there were about three times as many major offense referrals as minor offense referrals and the number of neglect dependent referrals was about half the number of minor offense referrals.

Year-to-year changes in the number of reported juvenile court dispositions may be the result of several factors. In some years certain jurisdictions were or were not reporting. Also, some jurisdictions may have changed their policies or procedures for the processing of young persons in juvenile court.

Table 5

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS BY YEAR: 1977-1983

DISPOSITION YEAR	MAJOR OFFENSES	MINOR OFFENSES	NEGLECT/DEPENDENT	YEAR TOTAL
1977	3502	1182	428	5112
% chg 1976	(-4.9%)	(-2.5%)	(-7.6%)	(-4.6%)
1978	2896	962	493	4351
% chg 1977	(-17.3%)	(-18.6%)	(15.2%)	(-14.9%)
1979	2862	1045	551	4458
% chg 1978	(-1.2%)	(8.6%)	(11.8%)	(2.5%)
1980	2992	1161	540	4693
% chg 1979	(4.5%)	(11.1%)	(-2.0%)	(5.3%)
1981	3439	1545	698	5682
% chg 1980	(14.9%)	(33.1%)	(29.3%)	(21.0%)
1982	2981	1498	625	5104
% chg 1981	(-13.3%)	(-3.0%)	(-10.5%)	(-10.2%)
1983	3391	1547	748	5686
% chg 1982	(13.8%)	(3.3%)	(19.7%)	(10.2%)

The number of minor (status) and neglect/dependent referrals to juvenile courts in Nebraska has remained relatively stable since 1976. The seemingly large percentage changes for some years mask the relatively small changes in the absolute number of minor and neglect/dependent cases for a given year.

It should also be noted that these aggregate figures represent the state as a whole and tend to obscure changes that may have occurred over time in individual jurisdictions or groups of jurisdictions in the referral, intake, scheduling, and processing policies that are applied to individual cases.

As will be explained in another section of this report, all state total data are heavily weighted toward the juvenile courts of Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy counties. In fact, about 57% of all dispositions were reported from these counties. This does not imply, however, that the data are unrepresentative of the state as a whole, but that about 45% of the states estimated juvenile population live in these counties. Also, nearly all of the states' juvenile population is represented in counties which report in the JCR program.

Table 6 includes figures showing the sources of referrals to Nebraska juvenile courts for major, minor, and neglect/dependent cases. The largest number of major offense referrals (54%) were from law enforcement agencies. Referrals from county attorneys comprised the next largest category (993 or 29%) of sources of referral. These rankings are reversed for status offenses where about 22% of referrals were from law enforcement agencies while about 36% were referred by the county attorney. Approximately half of neglect/dependent referrals were from county attorneys while about 30% were from social agencies. Law enforcement agencies referred only about 8% of all neglect/dependent cases.

Table 6
SOURCE OF COURT REFERRALS, 1983

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	MAJOR OFFENSES (%)	MINOR OFFENSES (%)	NEGLECT/DEPENDENT (%)
Law Enforcement	1831 (54.2)	328 (21.7)	61 (8.2)
School	2 (.1)	112 (7.4)	5 (.7)
Social Agency	0 (--)	14 (.9)	225 (30.4)
Probation Office	8 (.2)	70 (4.6)	2 (.3)
Parents, Relatives	16 (.5)	301 (19.9)	14 (1.9)
Other Court	343 (10.2)	95 (6.3)	6 (.8)
County Attorney	993 (29.4)	539 (35.6)	414 (55.9)
Other	181 (5.4)	56 (3.7)	13 (1.8)
T O T A L *	3374 (100.0)	1515 (100.0)	740 (100.0)

* Does not include 57 cases with missing data.

One measure of juvenile recidivism in the criminal justice system is the number of young persons who have been previously referred to a juvenile court. For all juvenile cases disposed of during 1983, about one-third had been previously referred to a reporting court. Of those previously referred, most (17% of the total) had been previously referred only once. It may be noted that those juveniles referred for major offenses against persons had a higher proportion of previous referrals than any other group.

Table 7 presents detailed information on prior referrals. Because referrals to court outside the reporting court's jurisdiction are not included, the data probably present a conservative estimate of actual prior court referrals. In addition, data on the nature of previous referrals is not collected and it is therefore not possible to identify repeat offenders for certain offenses or types of referrals. The information in Table 7 does indicate, however, that a significant number of juveniles have appeared previously in juvenile court for one reason or another.

Table 7
TOTAL PRIOR REFERRALS BY REASON FOR REFERRAL, 1983

REASON REFERRED	Total Prior Referrals						TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
All Major Offenses							
a. Persons	163	57	24	19	11	15	289
b. Property	1562	468	202	112	59	132	2535
c. All other	300	98	60	21	12	35	526
Minor Offenses	1057	213	84	33	23	47	1457
Neglect/Dependent	613	93	26	6	1	0	739
T O T A L*	3695	929	396	191	106	229	5546
(%)	(66.6)	(16.8)	(7.1)	(3.4)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(100.0)

* Does not include 140 cases with missing data.

DISPOSITIONS

Information on juvenile court disposition activity is contained in Tables 8 and 9. Once a juvenile case has been referred to court, the hearing and adjudication process has taken place, and a final disposition is determined, the court submits a Juvenile Court Statistical Form to the Commission.

The disposition outcomes listed in Table 8 summarize the types of determinations which may be made in most juvenile cases. In general, there are three possible outcomes described on the reporting form: the case may be waived to criminal court (only 4 of the total 1983 cases), it may be dismissed because of insufficient grounds (about 14% of the 1983 total), or a final determination may be reached based on the substantiation of a complaint and/or petition (the remaining 86% of cases were in this category). If the court determines that there is evidence to substantiate the complaint and/or petition, a decision regarding legal custody of the juvenile may be reached. Of these cases, and across all reasons for referral, approximately 14% involved a transfer of legal custody of the juvenile to one of the Youth Development Centers, or some other agency or individual. The remaining 86% of juvenile cases which were not dismissed or waived to criminal court involved no transfer of legal custody, but rather the imposition of a sentence such as probation, restitution, or a fine.

The largest proportion of cases referred to court for a major offense resulted in a disposition of formal probation (41%). This was also true for status offense referrals, of which 32% resulted in a disposition of formal probation. The most frequent disposition category for neglect/dependent referrals was transfer of custody to a public agency. Approximately one in three neglect/dependent referrals were in this disposition category. The proportion of cases dismissed was nearly equal for both minor (status) offense referrals and neglect/dependent cases; about 10% of referrals in both these categories were dismissed. Approximately 17% of major offense referrals were dismissed.

Table 8

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 1983

DISPOSITION	REFERRAL CATEGORY			TOTAL
	MAJOR Number (%)	MINOR Number (%)	NEGLECT/DEP Number (%)	Number (%)
Waived to Criminal Court	4 (.1)	0 (--)	0 (--)	4 (.1)
COMPLAINT NOT SUBSTANTIATED				
Dismissed	565 (16.7)	159 (10.3)	79 (10.6)	803 (14.1)
COMPLAINT SUBSTANTIATED				
NO TRANSFER OF LEGAL CUSTODY:				
Dismissed; warned	229 (6.8)	167 (10.8)	92 (12.3)	488 (8.6)
Hold open without further action	523 (15.4)	188 (12.2)	9 (1.2)	720 (12.7)
Formal Probation	1373 (40.5)	495 (32.0)	18 (2.4)	1886 (33.2)
Referred to another Agency or Individual	211 (6.2)	167 (10.8)	232 (31.0)	610 (10.7)
Runaway returned	1 (<.1)	13 (.8)	0 (--)	14 (.2)
Fine or restitution	74 (2.2)	92 (5.9)	0 (--)	166 (2.9)
Other	128 (3.8)	49 (3.2)	29 (3.9)	206 (3.6)
LEGAL CUSTODY TRANSFER TO:				
Youth Development Center	152 (4.5)	24 (1.6)	2 (.3)	178 (3.1)
Public Agency or Department	91 (2.7)	148 (9.6)	234 (31.3)	473 (8.3)
Private Agency or Department	23 (.7)	26 (1.7)	14 (1.9)	63 (1.1)
Individual	2 (.1)	7 (.5)	31 (4.1)	40 (.7)
Other	15 (.4)	12 (.8)	8 (1.1)	35 (.6)
T O T A L	3391 (100.0)	1547 (100.0)	748 (100.0)	5686 (100.0)

Detailed processing times for juvenile court referrals are presented in Table 9. More than one-third of all juvenile court cases (37%) were disposed of within 30 days of referral. This proportion was lower for neglect/dependent referrals (18% within 30 days), higher for status offense referrals (45% within 30 days), and about the same for major offense referrals (36% within 30 days).

Table 9
ELAPSED TIME IN DAYS BETWEEN
REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION, 1983

Number of Days from Referral to Disposition	REFERRAL CATEGORY			TOTAL Number (%)
	MAJOR Number (%)	MINOR Number (%)	NEGLECT/DEP Number (%)	
0 days	114 (3.4)	111 (7.2)	9 (1.2)	234 (4.1)
1 - 7 days	306 (9.1)	171 (11.1)	28 (3.8)	505 (8.9)
8 - 14 days	360 (10.7)	152 (9.9)	23 (3.1)	535 (9.5)
15- 30 days	501 (14.9)	252 (16.4)	71 (9.6)	824 (14.5)
31- 60 days	966 (28.7)	358 (23.2)	180 (24.3)	1504 (26.6)
61- 90 days	459 (13.6)	185 (12.0)	135 (18.2)	779 (13.8)
91-180 days	414 (12.3)	159 (10.3)	187 (25.2)	760 (13.5)
181+ days	244 (7.3)	152 (9.9)	109 (14.7)	505 (8.9)
T O T A L*	3364(100.0)	1540(100.0)	742(100.0)	5646(100.0)

* Does not include 40 cases with missing data.

In general, major offense referrals were processed more quickly than minor and neglect/dependent referrals and minor offense referrals were processed sooner than neglect/dependent cases. The average (mean) elapsed time between referral and disposition for major offense referrals was nearly 81 days. The averages for minor and neglect/dependent referral cases were 89 and 136 days, respectively.

For the entire 5,686 cases for which data was available for 1983, the overall average time between date of referral and date of disposition was about 90 days, an increase of 14 days over the 1982 average.

AGE

Information concerning the age of juveniles referred to court is presented in Tables 10 and 11. The vast majority (78%) of all juveniles under 10 were referred in the neglect/dependent category. In fact, nearly 61% of all neglect/dependent referrals were under age 10. The under 10 age group as a whole, however, represented only about 10% of all juvenile referrals. Juveniles under age 10 were most likely to be referred to court in status offense and neglect/dependent cases.

The 15 year-old and 16 year-old age groups had the largest proportion of referrals for major offense categories: together, 43% of all major offense referrals involved these age groups. Similarly in status offense cases: about 47% of all status offense referrals involved 15 and 16 year-olds.

In general, older juveniles were referred for more serious offenses. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of juveniles 15 and over were referred for major offenses and about one-third (33%) for status offense. Similarly, about one-half (53%) of those under 15 were referred for major offenses while about 19% were referred for status offenses.

As Table 10 shows, nearly 61% of all neglect/dependent referrals were under 10 years old. The remainder of neglect/dependent referrals were distributed fairly evenly across age categories.

Across all referral categories, the 16 year-old age group accounted for the largest number of referrals (21%) followed by 15 year-olds which comprised nearly 19% of all referrals to juvenile courts.

The average age for all juvenile cases disposed of during 1983 was 14. The average age at time of referral for major offense cases was 14.7 and for status offense cases 15. For neglect/dependent cases the average age at time of referral was 8.5.

Table 10
REASON REFERRED BY AGE, 1983

AGE	REFERRAL CATEGORY			TOTAL Number (%)
	MAJOR Number (%)	MINOR Number (%)	NEGLECT/DEP Number (%)	
Under 10	70 (2.1)	56 (3.6)	453 (60.6)	579 (10.2)
10	71 (2.1)	8 (.5)	28 (3.7)	107 (1.9)
11	103 (3.0)	13 (.8)	31 (4.1)	147 (2.6)
12	191 (5.6)	47 (3.0)	35 (4.7)	273 (4.8)
13	320 (9.4)	96 (6.2)	47 (6.3)	463 (8.1)
14	523 (15.4)	231 (15.0)	46 (6.2)	800 (14.1)
15	683 (20.1)	348 (22.5)	40 (5.4)	1071 (18.8)
16	788 (23.2)	371 (24.0)	44 (5.9)	1203 (21.2)
17	642 (18.9)	375 (24.3)	23 (3.1)	1040 (18.3)
T O T A L*	3391(100.0)	1545(100.0)	747(100.0)	5683(100.0)

* Does not include 3 cases with missing data.

Table 11 provides disposition data for the age groups of 11 and under, 12 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 17 years old. Older juveniles (16 to 17 years old) were most likely to receive formal probation, while younger juveniles were most often referred to another agency or were placed in the custody of a public agency or department. Also, across all referral categories, complaints involving juveniles under 12 were more often dismissed with a warning than were complaints involving older juveniles.

Table 11

DISPOSITION BY AGE, 1983

DISPOSITION	11 & under		12 to 13		14 to 15		16 to 17	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Waived to Criminal Court	0	(--)	0	(--)	0	(--)	4	(.2)
COMPLAINT NOT SUBSTANTIATED								
Dismissed	110	(13.2)	113	(15.4)	293	(15.6)	286	(12.8)
COMPLAINT SUBSTANTIATED								
NO TRANSFER OF LEGAL CUSTODY:								
Dismissed; warned	118	(14.2)	57	(7.7)	144	(7.7)	169	(7.5)
Hold open without further action	54	(6.5)	103	(14.0)	226	(12.1)	337	(15.0)
Formal Probation	83	(10.0)	252	(34.2)	685	(36.6)	865	(38.6)
Referred to another Agency or Individual	180	(21.6)	65	(8.8)	167	(8.9)	197	(8.8)
Runaway returned	0	(--)	2	(.3)	7	(.4)	5	(.2)
Fine or restitution	7	(.8)	8	(1.1)	42	(2.2)	109	(4.9)
Other	37	(4.4)	47	(6.4)	75	(4.0)	47	(2.1)
LEGAL CUSTODY TRANSFER TO:								
Youth Development Center	3	(.4)	16	(2.2)	65	(3.5)	94	(4.2)
Public Agency or Department	190	(22.8)	58	(7.9)	126	(6.7)	99	(4.4)
Private Agency or Department	13	(1.6)	9	(1.2)	26	(1.4)	15	(.7)
Individual	28	(3.4)	5	(.7)	6	(.3)	1	(<.1)
Other	10	(1.2)	1	(.1)	9	(.5)	15	(.7)
T O T A L	833	(100.0)	736	(100.0)	1871	(100.0)	2243	(100.0)

* Does not include 3 cases with missing data

SEX

More than two and one-half times as many males were referred to juvenile courts in Nebraska than females in 1983. The 4,084 males comprised about 72% of all referrals while 1,602 females composed the remainder.

The proportion of male referrals was even higher for major offenses where about 4 of 5 referrals were male. Minor and neglect/dependent referrals were more nearly equal in the proportion of male and female dispositions. About 58% of minor offense referrals were male while the percentage of males and females referred for neglect/dependent reasons was nearly equal.

Males were referred for major offenses more than three times as often as for minor offenses. Females were more likely to be referred for minor offense and neglect/dependent reasons. Overall, more than two-thirds (69%) of male referrals were for major offenses while just more than one-third (37%) of female referrals were for major offenses.

As Table 13 indicates, the most frequent disposition category for both males and females was formal probation: about one-third of male referrals resulted in probation while approximately one-quarter of female referrals resulted in probation. It should be noted, however, that the proportions of males and females referred for major and neglect/dependent reasons were quite different and this would have a direct effect on the proportions of males and females in the various disposition categories.

Table 12

REASON REFERRED BY SEX, 1983

REASON REFERRED	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)	TOTAL (%)
Major Offenses	2801 (68.6)	590 (36.8)	3391 (59.8)
Minor Offenses	899 (22.0)	648 (40.4)	1547 (27.2)
Neglect/Dependent	384 (9.4)	364 (22.7)	748 (13.2)
T O T A L	4084(100.0)	1602(100.0)	5686(100.0)

Table 13

DISPOSITION BY SEX, 1983

DISPOSITION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number (%)
Waived to Criminal Court	4	(.1)	0	(--)	4 (.1)
<u>COMPLAINT NOT SUBSTANTIATED</u>					
Dismissed	581	(14.2)	222	(13.9)	803 (14.1)
<u>COMPLAINT SUBSTANTIATED</u>					
<u>NO TRANSFER OF LEGAL CUSTODY:</u>					
Dismissed; warned	313	(7.7)	175	(10.9)	488 (8.6)
Hold open without further action	540	(13.2)	180	(11.2)	720 (12.7)
Formal Probation	1457	(35.7)	429	(26.8)	1886 (33.2)
Referred to another Agency or Individual	405	(9.9)	205	(12.8)	610 (10.7)
Runaway returned	8	(.2)	6	(.4)	14 (.2)
Fine or restitution	126	(3.1)	40	(2.5)	166 (2.9)
Other	152	(3.7)	54	(3.4)	206 (3.6)
<u>LEGAL CUSTODY TRANSFER TO:</u>					
Youth Development Center	157	(3.8)	21	(1.3)	178 (3.1)
Public Agency or Department	256	(6.3)	217	(13.5)	473 (8.3)
Private Agency or Department	44	(1.1)	19	(1.2)	63 (1.1)
Individual	26	(.6)	14	(.9)	40 (.7)
Other	15	(.4)	20	(1.2)	35 (.6)
T O T A L	4084	(100.0)	1602	(100.0)	5686 (100.0)

ETHNIC GROUP

Data collected by the Commission on the ethnic group or race of young persons referred to juvenile court included the categories of white, black, Native American, Hispanic, Oriental, and "other". It should be noted that the proportion of minority group juveniles in Nebraska's population is quite small outside counties such as Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy, and Scotts Bluff. As a result, measures of delinquency among ethnic groups in the state are difficult to estimate. The information contained in Table 14 does suggest, however, that there is some variation among racial groups in the proportion of referrals for major, minor, and neglect/dependent reasons.

Table 14

REASON REFERRED BY ETHNIC GROUP, 1983

ETHNIC GROUP	REFERRAL CATEGORY			TOTAL Number (%)
	MAJOR Number (%)	MINOR Number (%)	NEGLECT/DEP Number (%)	
White	2728 (80.4)	1312 (84.8)	596 (79.7)	4636 (81.5)
Black	356 (10.5)	61 (3.9)	77 (10.3)	494 (8.7)
Native Am.	118 (3.5)	33 (2.1)	36 (4.8)	187 (3.3)
Hispanic	128 (3.8)	59 (3.8)	26 (3.5)	213 (3.7)
Oriental	6 (.2)	5 (.3)	(--)	11 (.2)
Other	55 (1.6)	77 (5.0)	13 (1.7)	145 (2.6)
T O T A L	3391 (100.0)	1547 (100.0)	748 (100.0)	5686 (100.0)

LIVING ARRANGEMENT

Table 15 presents information concerning the living arrangements of juveniles at the time of referral. For major and minor offense referrals, the most common living situation was at home with both parents; approximately 40% of juveniles referred in these categories lived at home with both parents. The next largest category of major and minor offense referrals included juveniles living at home with the mother only.

Table 15

REASON REFERRED BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT, 1983

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	REFERRAL CATEGORY			TOTAL Number (%)
	MAJOR Number (%)	MINOR Number (%)	NEGLECT/DEP Number (%)	
Both parents	1130 (38.4)	457 (37.9)	156 (24.5)	1743 (36.4)
Mother only	956 (32.5)	334 (27.7)	282 (44.3)	1572 (32.9)
Father only	128 (4.4)	56 (4.6)	22 (3.5)	206 (4.3)
Mother, stepfather	259 (8.8)	105 (8.7)	34 (5.3)	398 (8.3)
Father, stepmother	61 (2.1)	40 (3.3)	6 (.9)	107 (2.2)
Relatives	99 (3.4)	41 (3.4)	21 (3.3)	161 (3.4)
Foster/Group home	123 (4.2)	80 (6.6)	76 (11.9)	279 (5.8)
Institution	56 (1.9)	9 (.7)	4 (.6)	69 (1.4)
Independent	27 (.9)	9 (.7)	5 (.8)	41 (.9)
Other	20 (.7)	16 (1.3)	16 (2.5)	52 (1.1)
Unknown	82 (2.8)	58 (4.8)	15 (2.4)	155 (3.2)
T O T A L*	2941(100.0)	1205(100.0)	637(100.0)	4783(100.0)

* Does not include 903 cases with missing data

More than one-third of all referrals to juvenile courts in 1983 came from single-parent families. For neglect/dependent referrals the proportion was even higher: nearly one-half of all referrals were from single-parent families. It is significant to note that for the 1,474 major and minor offense referrals from single-parent families, 87% were from single mother families, while only 12% were from single father families.

SEPARATE JUVENILE COURTS

Referrals to the separate juvenile courts of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy counties constituted nearly 57% of all juvenile court referrals across the state; however, these counties represent only about 45% of the state's total juvenile population. Lancaster County Separate Juvenile Court processed more dispositions (1,770) than any other jurisdiction, while Douglas and Sarpy counties followed with 1033 and 466, respectively. It should be noted that the information presented in Tables 16 and 17 (as well as all other data in this report) is based on counts of dispositions during 1983 rather than referrals during 1983, and therefore provides only a partial estimate of the activity of the juvenile court. It is likely that the intake activity of juvenile courts involved many more young persons during a given year than are reflected in these disposition statistics.

The procedures involved in referral to juvenile court may vary across jurisdictions and influence the number of cases reported in the Juvenile Court Reporting Program. In addition, the policies of prosecutors, juvenile service agencies, and judges may vary in different jurisdictions, influencing the nature and number of juvenile referrals reported to the Commission. As an example, the three separate juvenile courts in Nebraska have some differences in processing procedures which result in differing reporting results.

The Douglas County Attorney's office acts as the court intake for all juvenile referrals in Douglas county. This means that the only juvenile cases reported to the Commission are those which are filed with petition by the County Attorney's office.

In Lancaster County, the juvenile probation office serves the court intake function. Cases that come to the attention of the juvenile probation office (regardless of the source of referral) are reported to the Commission. Cases formally disposed of by the court represent those filed with petition, while cases handled informally by the juvenile probation office represent cases handled without petition.

In Sarpy County, the processing of referrals to juvenile court is similar to that in Lancaster county. The juvenile probation office of the court handles the intake function and those cases filed with petition are formally disposed of by the court. Cases handled informally by the probation office are not reported to the Commission.

Differences among the three separate juvenile courts in the receipt of referrals are indicated in Table 16. Although the largest proportion of referrals in the three juvenile courts was received from law enforcement agencies, the percentages vary somewhat: 80% of Sarpy county's referrals were from law enforcement agencies, while only about 39% of Lancaster county's referrals were from the same source. Douglas county had a larger proportion of referrals from social agencies than either of the other two courts.

The distribution of disposition categories in the three separate juvenile courts is presented in Table 17. There were several differences among the courts in the distribution of dispositions. This is most likely due to the varying types of cases referred to each court and the court's own policies and practices.

Table 16

SOURCES OF REFERRAL IN DOUGLAS, LANCASTER, SARPY SEPARATE JUVENILE COURTS AND ALL OTHER COUNTIES, 1983

SOURCE OF REFERRAL	DOUGLAS County	LANCASTER County	SARPY County	ALL OTHER Counties
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Law Enforcement	459 (44.4)	681 (38.5)	369 (79.4)	711 (30.1)
School	43 (4.2)	53 (3.0)	12 (2.6)	11 (.5)
Social Agency	171 (16.6)	2 (.1)	24 (5.2)	42 (1.8)
Probation Office	0 (--)	62 (3.5)	11 (2.4)	7 (.3)
Parents, Relatives	154 (14.9)	126 (7.1)	41 (8.8)	10 (.4)
Other Court	200 (19.4)	217 (12.3)	1 (.2)	26 (1.1)
County Attorney	3 (.3)	503 (28.4)	5 (1.1)	1435 (60.8)
Other	3 (.3)	126 (7.1)	2 (.4)	119 (5.0)
T O T A L*	1033(100.0)	1770(100.0)	465(100.0)	2361(100.0)

* Does not include 57 cases with missing data

Table 17

DISPOSITIONS IN DOUGLAS, LANCASTER, SARPY
SEPARATE JUVENILE COURTS AND ALL OTHER COUNTIES, 1983

DISPOSITION CATEGORY	DOUGLAS County	LANCASTER County	SARPY County	ALL OTHER Counties
	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
Waived to Criminal Court	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	4 (<.1)
<u>COMPLAINT NOT SUBSTANTIATED</u>				
Dismissed	371 (35.9)	242 (13.7)	44 (9.4)	146 (6.0)
<u>COMPLAINT SUBSTANTIATED</u>				
<u>NO TRANSFER OF LEGAL CUSTODY:</u>				
Dismissed; warned	39 (3.8)	62 (3.5)	134 (28.8)	253 (10.5)
Hold open without further action	0 (--)	676 (38.2)	0 (--)	44 (1.8)
Formal Probation	281 (27.2)	308 (17.4)	136 (29.2)	1161 (48.0)
Referred to another Agency or Individual	3 (.3)	356 (20.1)	103 (22.1)	148 (6.1)
Runaway returned	0 (--)	7 (.4)	0 (--)	7 (.3)
Fine or restitution	16 (1.5)	0 (--)	2 (.4)	148 (6.1)
Other	5 (.5)	6 (.3)	2 (.4)	193 (8.0)
<u>LEGAL CUSTODY TRANSFER TO:</u>				
Youth Development Center	33 (3.2)	38 (2.1)	14 (3.0)	93 (3.8)
Public Agency or Department	215 (20.8)	75 (4.2)	30 (6.4)	153 (6.3)
Private Agency or Individual	70 (6.7)	0 (--)	1 (.2)	32 (1.3)
Other	0 (--)	0 (--)	0 (--)	35 (1.4)
T O T A L	1033(100.0)	1770(100.0)	466(100.0)	2417(100.0)

A P P E N D I X

TABLE A
COUNTY ARREST AND JUVENILE COURT DATA, 1983

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION (Age 1-17)	JUVENILE ARRESTS	JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS			
			MAJOR OFFENSES	MINOR OFFENSES	NEGLECT/ DEPENDENT	TOTAL CASES
ADAMS	8737	158	63	33	0	96
ANTELOPE	2585	0	6	0	2	8
ARTHUR	136	--	--	--	--	--
BANNER	269	--	0	0	0	0
BLAINE	270	--	0	0	0	0
BOONE	2180	2	5	9	0	14
BOX BUTTE	4068	131	21	8	3	32
BOYD	806	--	2	0	0	2
BROWN	1247	8	8	1	0	9
BUFFALO	9117	143	23	6	0	29
BURT	2309	16	3	3	0	6
BUTLER	2631	0	9	3	2	14
CASS	6150	55	25	27	15	67
CEDAR	3708	8	4	0	0	4
CHASE	1461	0	4	0	1	5
CHERRY	1906	18	8	4	4	16
CHEYENNE	2766	71	--	--	--	--
CLAY	2335	7	17	5	2	24
COLFAX	2799	45	15	10	1	26
CUMING	3534	16	2	0	0	2
CUSTER	3788	44	--	--	--	--
DAKOTA	5419	91	8	10	7	25
DAWES	2402	57	8	3	2	13
DAWSON	6714	108	73	38	30	141
DEUEL	667	6	--	--	--	--
DIXON	2120	8	4	5	0	9
DODGE	10037	197	11	7	7	25
DOUGLAS	115538	2721	641	215	177	1033
DUNDY	698	17	0	0	0	0
FILLMORE	2146	13	7	51	4	62
FRANKLIN	1068	30	--	--	--	--
FRONTIER	1010	68	0	0	0	0
FURNAS	1570	--	0	0	0	0

TABLE A
COUNTY ARREST AND JUVENILE COURT DATA, 1983
(continued)

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION (Age 1-17)	JUVENILE ARRESTS	JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS			
			MAJOR OFFENSES	MINOR OFFENSES	NEGLECT/ DEPENDENT	TOTAL CASES
GAGE	6138	281	50	74	33	127
GARDEN	658	1	--	--	--	--
GARFIELD	640	--	0	0	0	0
GOSPER	591	15	0	1	0	1
GRANT	267	--	0	0	0	0
GREELEY	1077	--	10	2	0	12
HALL	14355	595	200	98	47	345
HAMILTON	2818	19	20	7	9	36
HARLAN	1086	1	--	--	--	--
HAYES	393	--	1	0	0	1
HITCHCOCK	1146	1	8	0	0	8
HOLT	4201	11	--	--	--	--
HOOVER	261	--	0	0	0	0
HOWARD	2079	3	1	2	0	3
JEFFERSON	2346	45	11	5	0	16
JOHNSON	1369	8	7	1	0	8
KEARNEY	1933	3	--	--	--	--
KEITH	2725	90	0	0	0	0
KEYA PAHA	385	4	--	--	--	--
KIMBALL	1440	55	17	6	2	25
KNOX	3300	12	9	27	5	41
LANCASTER	47064	2221	1157	385	228	1770
LINCOLN	11192	283	59	23	0	82
LOGAN	309	0	0	1	0	1
LOUP	241	--	0	3	0	3
MADISON	8599	191	14	17	11	42
MCPHERSON	161	--	0	0	0	0
MERRICK	2746	35	0	0	1	1
MORRILL	1751	7	10	4	1	15
NANCE	1394	8	2	10	0	12
NEMAHA	2075	35	14	0	4	18
NUCKOLLS	1816	10	--	--	--	--
OTOE	4099	63	43	15	5	63

TABLE A
 COUNTY ARREST AND JUVENILE COURT DATA, 1983
 (continued)

COUNTY	JUVENILE POPULATION (Age 1-17)	JUVENILE ARRESTS	JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS			
			MAJOR OFFENSES	MINOR OFFENSES	NEGLECT/ DEPENDENT	TOTAL CASES
PAWNEE	909	15	1	2	0	3
PERKINS	1029	4	5	0	1	6
PHELPS	2638	33	0	0	0	0
PIERCE	2485	0	2	6	2	10
PLATTE	9002	192	45	35	2	82
POLK	1820	26	--	--	--	--
RED WILLOW	3494	70	28	8	4	40
RICHARDSON	2806	48	18	4	10	32
ROCK	715	--	0	0	0	0
SALINE	3243	54	50	16	4	70
SARPY	30621	778	263	132	71	466
SAUNDERS	5559	39	28	11	13	52
SCOTT'S BLUFF	11580	221	195	77	40	312
SEWARD	4200	31	24	30	21	75
SHERIDAN	2173	43	10	0	0	10
SHERMAN	1251	2	1	7	0	8
SIOUX	518	--	0	0	0	0
STANTON	2227	6	7	8	0	15
THAYER	1941	32	9	5	1	15
THOMAS	297	0	--	--	--	--
THURSTON	2450	--	18	0	0	18
VALLEY	1538	24	25	44	0	69
WASHINGTON	4652	35	14	9	0	23
WAYNE	2317	21	--	--	--	--
WEBSTER	1258	14	12	4	2	18
WHEELER	352	--	0	0	0	0
YORK	4114	185	36	30	4	70
T O T A L	448035	9779	3391	1547	748	5686

-- Data not available.

Arrest data from 1983 Nebraska Uniform Crime Report.

END