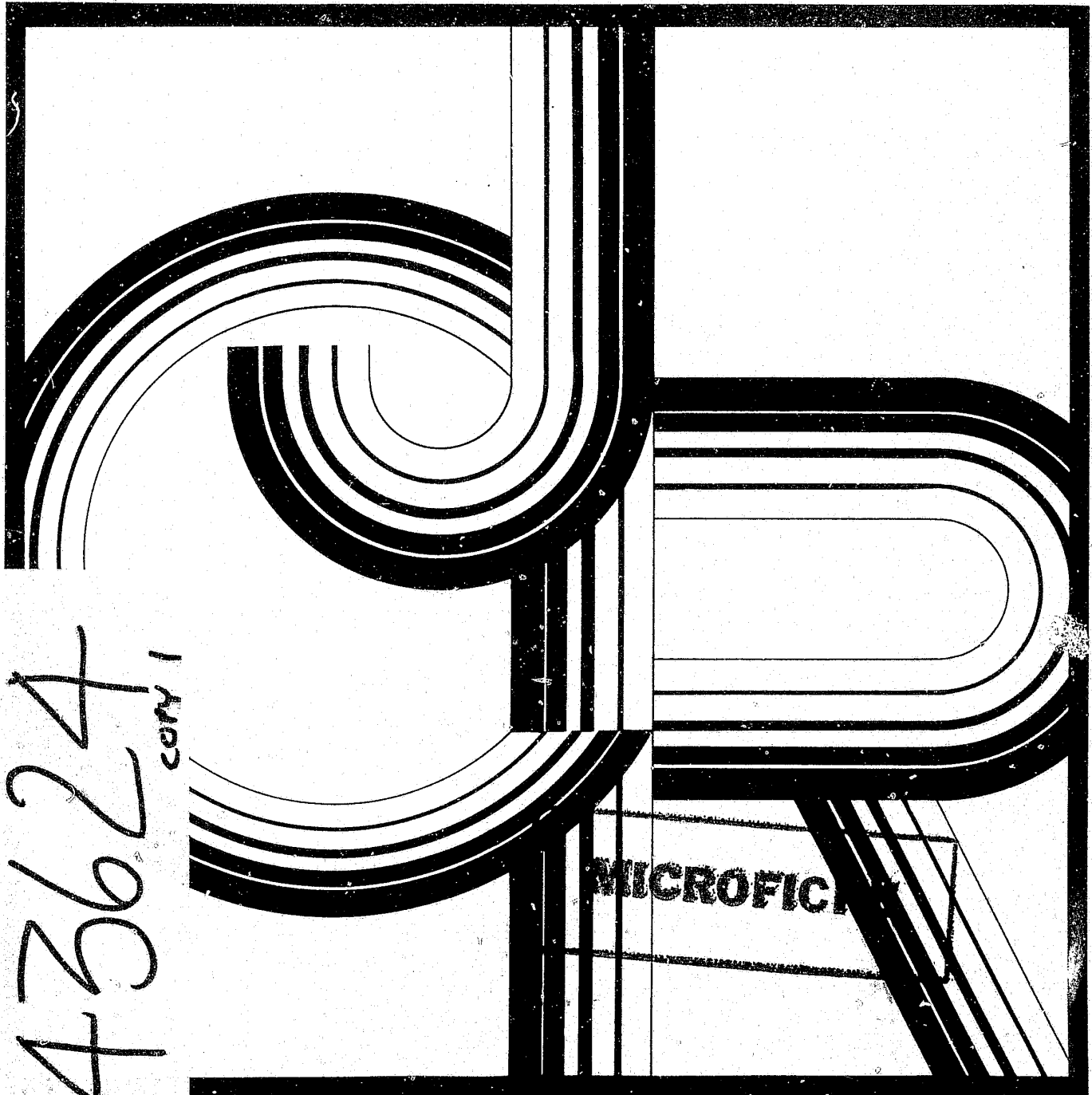


Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Juvenile Offenses Processed by County Courts

JUVENILE COURT REPORT — 1976



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Juvenile Offenses Processed by County Courts

JUVENILE COURT REPORT—1976

NCJRS

OCT 27 1977

ACQUISITIONS

Prepared by Statistical Analysis Center
Compiled by Rosalie Hall

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Introduction

In January of 1971, the Juvenile Court Reporting (JCR) System was initiated by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (hereafter referred to as the Commission) in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Delinquency and Control Act of 1968. The system is based on data from monthly reports submitted by 91 Nebraska County Courts and the two separate Juvenile Courts of Douglas and Lancaster County. A report is made after the final disposition of each juvenile case. (In Nebraska, a juvenile is defined as a youth of 17 years or less.) These reports are then summarized at the end of the year, and statistical analyses are performed to identify significant trends in juvenile justice and delinquency problems.

Processed Juvenile Court data and the analyses performed upon this data are reported in this publication. The results of the analyses are summarized under broad headings which represent factors important for describing juveniles who have come into contact with the Juvenile Court. These factors fall into two groups: (1) Characteristics of the offender's environment, and (2) Personal characteristics of the offender. These data may be used to inform decision making and policy design aimed toward alleviating problem environments. This information may also alert officials to the problems of youth who have a high probability of becoming involved with the Juvenile Court. At the same time, these data provide a summary of the gross numbers and characteristics of youth who move through Nebraska's Juvenile Courts.

All of the courts have complied with the reporting system over the past three years. Since the reports have been processed in a uniform manner over that time period, Nebraska now has the basic foundation for making long term juvenile crime comparisons. This has not been possible in the past because reporting prior to 1974 was highly variable. The development and continuation of this data base depends largely on the consistent reporting of Juvenile Court data by the many county associate judges, court clerks, probation officers, and other court personnel who take the time and effort to submit monthly reports. Without their cooperation this publication would not be possible.

Reporting and Analysis

A strong consensus exists that juvenile delinquency is a serious problem. This conclusion is often based on statistics which show that the number of juvenile crimes has steadily risen over the past ten years. The data also indicate that juveniles are committing crimes of a more serious nature. How are these conclusions reached? What sources of data are used to reach them? Since it would be impossible to sample the entire juvenile population, these statistics must be based on a measure that is thought to accurately reflect crime trends within the juvenile population. The measure of crime used and the method of generating the crime statistics influences the conclusions that can be drawn from the resulting figures.

Three sources of data used to estimate crime rates are: (1) Arrest Reports, the best example of which is the *Uniform Crime Report (UCR)* prepared by the FBI¹; (2) Court Appearances; and (3) Institutional Commitments. Disposition reports from the Nebraska Juvenile Courts provide the data for this publication.

Each of Nebraska's 91 County Courts and the two separate Juvenile Courts of Douglas and Lancaster County submit a report on each juvenile case² disposed each month by the court. All counties report those cases which were handled with a formal juvenile petition, and most counties submit reports of juveniles handled without petition.

Each report made to the Commission corresponds with a disposition in Juvenile Court rather than an individual juvenile. This distinction is illustrated by the fact that a youth charged with multiple offenses during the calendar year will be counted in the statistics each time a disposition for a new offense is made (probation violations are not counted). A common mistake in interpreting the figures presented in this publication is to consider each case as representing a different individual. For example, it is perfectly valid to say, "Juvenile Courts reported handling 5407 cases in 1976," but erroneous to say "5407 juveniles appeared in Juvenile Courts in 1976."

Ten pieces of information are required for each case reported to the Commission. The Juvenile Court Reporting Form is shown in Figure 1. Response is required for the following items: A. Court Code, B. Child's Number, 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 O. Disposition. These categories are described in greater detail in later sections. Response to other items on the card is optional, but encouraged. If no cases are handled by a court during a given month, a "no-report" card is submitted for that month.

At the end of the year, all of the Juvenile Court data are collected and summarized by computer. This year as in 1974 and 1975, a statistical analysis (Log Linear Analysis of Nominal Data³) has been performed on combinations of the above mentioned variables, plus the following optional response variables: J. Prior Referrals, T. Employment and School Status, V. Living Arrangement of Child, X. Family Income, and ZZ. Occupation

of Guardian. (See Appendix B for a list of how these variables were grouped.) The statistical tests reveal whether the combinations of certain variables produce significant differences between groups. These tests allow objective conclusions to be drawn on the nature and frequency of juvenile offenses heard in Juvenile Court.

The top half of the statistical reporting form was developed from a Juvenile Court Statistical Card used for national reporting of juvenile crime to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The bottom half includes additional factors felt to be important in describing juveniles. Now that the Juvenile Court reporting is summarized at the State level, plans are being made to reorganize the top section of the reporting form so that it conforms more closely with Nebraska statutes. Projected changes include rewriting of the Disposition section and possible elimination of neglect-dependent and special proceedings reporting.

There are certain limitations to the conclusions that can be drawn from data obtained by the above method. While every effort is made to keep the data reporting procedures uniform throughout the State, not all differences in reporting can be detected and remedied. Consistency in data received over the past three years suggests that such differences, if they have occurred, are minor.

Many juvenile crimes are either undetected, handled informally by the arresting officer, or handled by some agency other than Juvenile Court (including Adult Court). Because of this, the total number of cases presented in this publication is a conservative indicator of juvenile crime. For an illustration of the disparity between the number of youths heard in Juvenile Court and the number arrested, compare the 1976 juvenile arrest total from the *Nebraska Uniform Crime Report* (14,272) with the number of juvenile cases reported to the Commission for either a Major or Minor offense (4,896). Of course, not all delinquent youth are handled in Juvenile Court, some are handled as adults. Other factors explaining this disparity are: (1) not all of the juvenile cases handled informally have been reported to the Commission; (2) Juvenile Court cases still pending as of December, 1976, are not included in this report. Though Juvenile Court is an important option in dealing with delinquent juveniles, it is not the only one (see Figure 2).

In spite of these limitations, the data in this publication reflect valid trends in juvenile crime, especially those crimes referred to and disposed in Juvenile Court.

¹ Arrest data for the State of Nebraska is available in the *Nebraska Uniform Crime Reports*, also published by the Commission.

² In this publication, a case is defined as a juvenile handled by the court for a new referral, granted disposition by the Juvenile Court for that referral.

³ Performed using the Fortran MULTQUAL statistical package developed for the University of Nebraska-Lincoln computer system.

Figure 1

JCS 0175

Nebraska Commission on
Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice

Juvenile Court Statistical Form

A. Court Code _____

B. Child's number _____

C. Address _____
Census tract of residence _____

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 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 Other source (specify) _____

J. Prior delinquency referrals _____
(excluding traffic)
This calendar year
0 1 2 3 4 5 or more referrals
In prior years
0 1 2 3 4 5 or more referrals

K. Care pending disposition _____
0 No detention or shelter care overnight
1 Detention or shelter care overnight or longer in:
1 Jail or police station
2 Detention home
3 Foster or group home
4 Other (specify) _____

L. Reason referred _____
Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)
01 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
02 Manslaughter by negligence
03 Forcible rape
04 Robbery: Purse snatching by force
05 Robbery: All except purse snatching
06 Assault: Aggravated
07 Assault: All except aggravated
08 Burglary—breaking or entering
09 Auto theft: Unauthorized use
10 Auto theft: All except unauthorized use
11 Larceny: Shoplifting
12 Larceny: All except shoplifting
Offenses applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)
31 Running away
32 Truancy
33 Violation of curfew
Other than delinquency
51 Neglect
52 Dependent
Special proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.)
61 Specify _____

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

N. Date of disposition _____
mo. day yr.

O. Disposition _____
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, counselled
12 Hold open without further action
13 Formal probation
14 Referred to another agency or individual for service or supervision
15 Runaway returned to _____
16 Other (specify) _____
17 Fine or restitution _____

Transfer of legal custody to: _____
21 Youth Development Center Kearney or Geneva
22 Other public institution (specify) _____
23 Public agency or department (including court and jail) (specify) _____
24 Private agency or institution (specify) _____
25 Individual (specify relationship) _____
26 Other (specify) _____
99 Inapplicable—special proceedings

Q. 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

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

T. Employment and school status _____
Out of school In school
Not employed 1 5
Employed full time 2 6
part time 3 7
Preschool 4

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

V. Living arrangement of child _____
In own home with:
01 both parents
02 mother and step father
03 father and step mother
04 mother only
05 father only
Outside own home:
06 with relatives
07 foster or group home
08 in institution
09 independent arrangement
10 Other (specify) _____

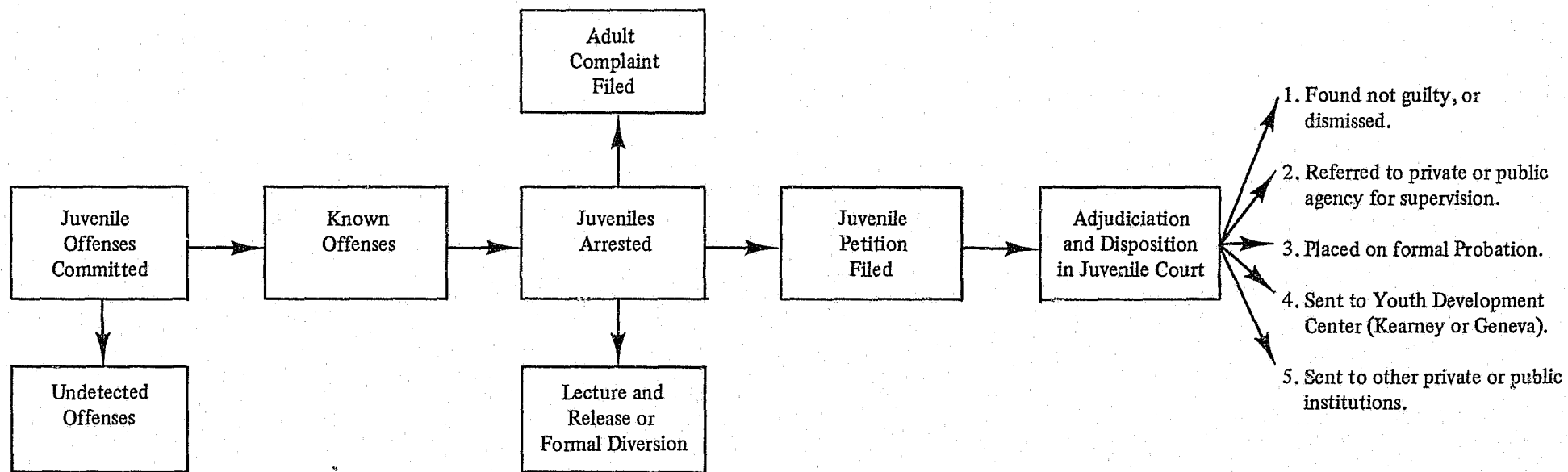
W. Marital status of natural parents _____
01 Parents married and living together
One or both parents dead:
02 Both dead
03 Father dead
04 Mother dead
Parents separated:
05 Divorced or legally separated
06 Father deserted mother
07 Mother deserted father
08 Other reason (specify) _____
09 Parents not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

X. Family annual income at referral _____
1 Receiving public assistance
Not receiving public assistance
2 Under \$3000
3 \$3000 to \$4999
4 \$5000 to \$9999
5 \$10,000 and over
6 Unknown

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

ZZ. Occupation of parent or guardian _____
1 Professional or technical
2 Managerial or administrative
3 Sales workers
4 Craftsmen or other skilled laborer
5 Clerical
6 Service workers or other unskilled laborers

Figure 2
Options in Handling of Juvenile Offenders



General Trends

The general trends section explains the basic definitions of the Reasons for Referral and Dispositions analyzed in combination with a second variable in later sections of this publication. Also included are comparisons made between the numbers and types of referrals and dispositions during the past three years (1974-1976). Trends over broad areas of the state, grouped for purposes of statistical analysis, are discussed.

Tables and figures relevant to the text of each section are presented immediately following that section and will prove most helpful when used in conjunction with the text. Because of their length, several tables referred to in the text have been included in the back of the publication as appendices.

Referrals

Listed in Section L of the Juvenile Court Statistical Form are the types of offenses for which juveniles can be referred. For purposes of analysis, these Reasons for Referral are combined into four descriptive categories (Minor, Victimless, Offenses Against Property, and Offenses Against Persons) according to the format presented in Appendix B.

Delinquency cases are subdivided into Major and Minor Offenses. Major Offenses are those which are applicable to both juveniles and adults. For analysis, the Major Offenses are grouped into the following three categories: Victimless Offenses, Offenses Against Property, and Offenses Against Persons. Victimless Offenses include weapons carrying, violation of drug laws, and forgery. Offenses Against Property include robbery (except purse snatching by force), burglary, motor vehicle theft, shoplifting and other types of larceny, vandalism, receiving stolen property, and arson. Offenses Against Persons consist of murder and manslaughter, rape and other sex offenses, purse snatching by force, and assault.

Minor Offenses are offenses which are applicable only to juveniles. These offenses are often called status offenses as they carry legal sanctions only for those with juvenile status. Examples of Minor Offenses are running away, truancy, violation of curfew, ungovernable behavior, and possessing or drinking liquor.

All of the analyses by Reason for Referral were done using the four delinquency categories described above. Some information on Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.) referrals was reported, however, many

of these cases are not reported to the Commission as they are often handled by institutions other than Juvenile Court. The Disposition analyses include the dispositions given for all cases reported to the Commission, including Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings.

Inspection of Tables 1 and 2 reveals that Major and Minor Offense type distributions have remained relatively stable over the past three years. Juveniles are most likely to be referred for an Offense Against Property (52% of all Reasons for Referral); or for possessing or drinking liquor (a Minor Offense). Vandalism, truancy, and possession or drinking liquor have shown slight percentage increases over the three year period. Percentage decreases have occurred for the following offenses: joyriding, larceny (excluding shoplifting), forgery, and running away. There was a dramatic rise in the total number of Major Offenses (24% increase) reported from 1974 to 1975, and a slight drop in the number of Major Offenses reported in 1976. While the drop is not large enough to conclude that the number of juvenile offenses committed is decreasing, it is safe to say that the number of Major Offenses is not increasing. As indicated in Figure 3, the biggest changes in offense frequencies occurred for the three Major Offense categories. Offenses Against Property were more frequent in 1976 than in the preceding two years. Victimless Offenses and Offenses Against Persons were less frequent in 1976 than in 1975. The number of Minor Offenses has stayed relatively constant.

Dispositions

The dispositions listed in Section O. of the Juvenile Court Reporting Form have been collapsed into a smaller number of categories for purposes of analysis. These categories are: (1) Dismissed; (2) Probation; (3) Transfer of Custody to a Public Agency; (4) Transfer of Custody to a Private Agency; and (5) Other. (See Appendix B for a list of the variable categories.) When a transfer of custody is involved, the transfer may be to a public agency such as the Youth Development Center (Kearney for males, Geneva for females), to another public institution such as the Department of Welfare, the court or jail. Custody may also be transferred to a private agency or to an individual. If the custody of a child is placed in the hands of the parents or legal guardian and no further provisions are made, then the case is considered as "Dismissed or No Further Action." Dispositions in the "Other" category include fines, restitution, return of runaways, and the results of Special Proceedings.

Protection and rehabilitation rather than retribution, is the goal of the Juvenile Court. This philosophy is reflected in the types of dispositions given to juveniles. Probation is the most

frequent disposition (41% of the cases in 1976), followed by Dismissal (29%). Transfer of Custody to a Public Agency occurs in 7% of the cases. Of this 7%, about one third are referrals to a Youth Development Center. The least frequent disposition is a Transfer of Custody to a Private Agency (3%). Disposition frequencies and types have remained relatively constant over the past three years (see Table 3).

Table 4 shows the Disposition data broken down by Reason for Referral. Juveniles referred for Victimless Offenses or for Offenses Against Persons are most likely to receive Dismissal. Probation is the disposition most frequently given for Minor Offenses and Offenses Against Property, although a lot of these cases are Dismissed. Unfortunately, it is not possible to separate the cases handled with a formal petition from those handled informally to see if there is a difference in the severity of the dispositions. It is suggested that proportionally fewer of the cases handled with a formal petition are dismissed or given a disposition in the "Other" category.

Area

Nebraska has been divided into six areas, displayed on the map in Figure 5. (For a breakdown of Major and Minor Offenses by individual counties, see Appendices C and D.) Approximately 75% of the cases reported to the Commission are submitted by Juvenile Courts in Areas 1, 2, and 3. Area 1 (Douglas and Sarpy County) has the largest juvenile population and reports the highest number of Juvenile Court cases. The relatively smaller percentage of Minor and Victimless Offenses reported by this area suggests that these types of offenses are likely to be handled informally, and therefore not reported to the Commission. Area 1 reports a considerably higher percentage of Offenses Against Persons and Offenses Against Property than the other areas. Perhaps more opportunities exist for these more serious offenses in a largely metropolitan area.

Figure 6 shows the number of formally petitioned juvenile cases disposed by three metropolitan counties (Douglas, Lan-

caster, and Sarpy) over the past three years. There are no consistent trends appearing for these three counties. Both Douglas and Sarpy County experienced an increase in the number of cases over the past year, but Sarpy County showed a dramatic rise in the number of cases reported in 1975 compared to 1974, whereas Douglas County showed an equally dramatic decrease in cases between those two years. The number of cases reported by Lancaster County, on the other hand, increased from 1974 to 1975, but decreased from 1975 to 1976.

Area 3, consisting of most of the eastern third of Nebraska, has the second highest juvenile population but is much different in character from Areas 1 and 2 as its population is much less dense and is less urbanized. Unlike Areas 1 and 2, Juvenile Courts in Area 3 are less likely to dismiss a case, more likely to give Probation or a disposition in the "Other" category. This trend also appears in Areas 4, 5, and 6.

Conclusions

Nebraska's "typical" juvenile offender was a male living in the eastern third of the state. He was most likely referred to the Juvenile Court by a law enforcement agency (74.1% of total referrals, other important sources of referral are county attorneys, schools, social agencies, parents and other relatives, and other courts). In 1976, less than 1% of the youth spent the night in a jail or police station pending disposition. Only 7.5% spent time in a detention home. Chances are that our "typical" offender was not detained overnight pending disposition. He was referred for some type of Offense Against Property and will probably receive Probation as a disposition. His right to counsel

is likely to have been waived (42.9% of Major Offenses, 52.1% of Minor Offenses). Of course, there is wide variation over different areas and circumstances, so that a large number of Juvenile Court cases will not neatly fit this description of the typical offender.

The total number of Juvenile Court cases will probably remain relatively constant over the next few years, perhaps even dropping somewhat as the juvenile population decreases. Individual counties will continue to show fluctuation from year to year. The percentage of Offenses Against Property may continue to increase in areas of the state that become more urbanized.

Table 1
Major Offenses: 1974-1976

Offense Type	1974		1975		1976	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Murder	1	(.01)	4	(.01)	2	(.01)
Negligent Manslaughter	0	(.00)	3	(.01)	3	(.01)
Forcible Rape	3	(.01)	6	(.01)	5	(.01)
Purse Snatching	4	(.01)	9	(.01)	6	(.01)
Robbery	75	(.02)	129	(.03)	80	(.02)
Aggravated Assault	59	(.02)	52	(.01)	41	(.01)
Other Assault	97	(.03)	182	(.05)	126	(.03)
Burglary	645	(.21)	804	(.22)	820	(.22)
Auto Theft: Joyriding	238	(.08)	215	(.06)	187	(.05)
Auto Theft: Other	38	(.01)	66	(.02)	77	(.02)
Larceny: Shoplifting	277	(.09)	333	(.09)	378	(.10)
Larceny: Other	477	(.16)	472	(.13)	452	(.12)
Carrying, Possessing Weapons	12	(.01)	23	(.01)	30	(.01)
Sex Offenses, Except Forcible Rape	21	(.01)	22	(.01)	31	(.01)
Drug Violation: Narcotic	79	(.03)	64	(.02)	55	(.02)
Drug Violation: Non-Narcotic	220	(.07)	335	(.09)	319	(.09)
Drunkenness	32	(.01)	59	(.02)	41	(.01)
Disorderly Conduct	53	(.02)	47	(.01)	41	(.01)
Vandalism	232	(.08)	265	(.07)	397	(.11)
Forgery	—	—	109	(.03)	55	(.02)
Buying, Receiving, Possess Stolen Property	—	—	98	(.03)	132	(.04)
Arson	—	—	19	(.01)	29	(.01)
Other	452*	(.15)	410	(.11)	377	(.10)
Total	3015	(1.00)	3726	(1.00)	3684	(1.00)

*The "Other" category for 1974 included forgery, possession of stolen property and arson.

Table 2
Minor Offenses: 1974-1976

Offense Type	1974		1975		1976	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Running Away	278	(.24)	277	(.23)	198	(.16)
Truancy	106	(.09)	87	(.07)	149	(.12)
Curfew Violation	26	(.02)	41	(.03)	22	(.02)
Ungovernable Behavior	252	(.21)	252	(.21)	218	(.18)
Possess/Drink Liquor	456	(.39)	515	(.43)	591	(.49)
Other	62	(.05)	36	(.03)	34	(.03)
Total	1180		1208		1212	

Figure 3
Reason for Referral: 1974 - 1976

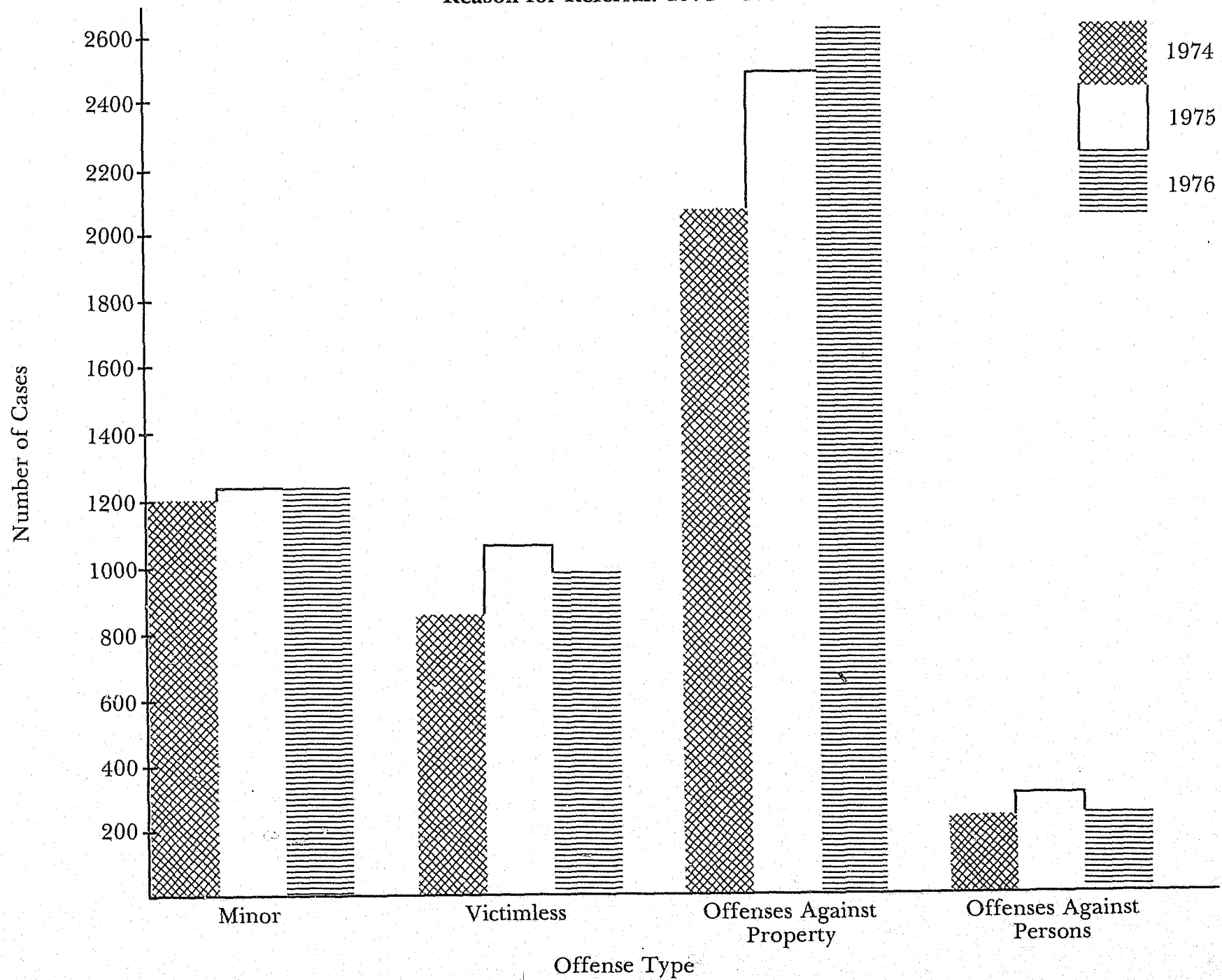


Table 3

Juvenile Court Dispositions: 1974-1976*

Disposition Type	1974		1975		1976	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Dismissed or no Further Action	1132	(.26)	1728	(.33)	1586	(.29)
Probation	1847	(.43)	2188	(.41)	2216	(.41)
Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	237	(.06)	457	(.08)	401	(.07)
Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	80	(.02)	161	(.03)	138	(.03)
Other	996	(.23)	857	(.16)	1062	(.20)
Total	4292	(1.00)	5391	(1.00)	5403	(1.00)

*Includes Major, Minor, Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings cases.

Table 4

Disposition by Reason for Referral

Disposition Type	Minor	Victimless	Offenses Against Property	Offenses Against Persons
Dismissed or no Further Action	249	321	783	91
Probation	468	362	1218	85
Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	58	40	138	22
Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	46	7	42	5
Other	391	187	368	11
Total	1212	917	2549	214

	Dismissed	Probation	Custody to Public Agency	Custody to Private Agency	Other
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
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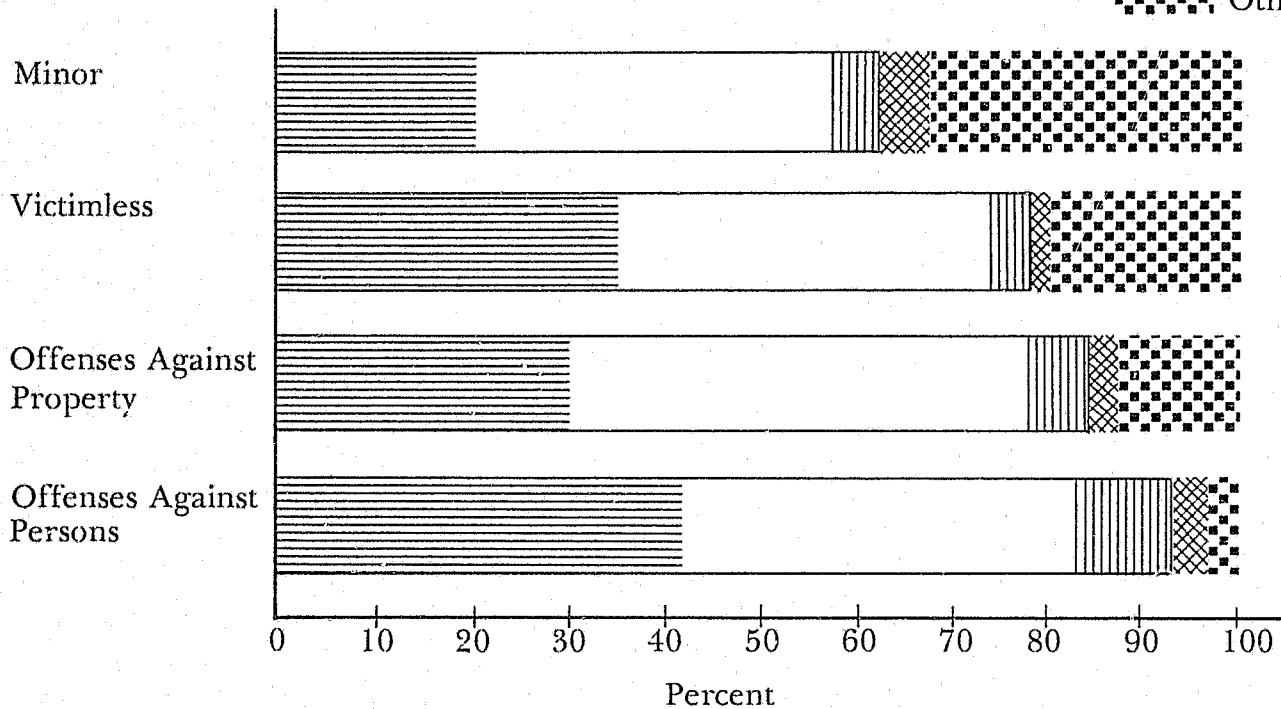


Figure 5
JCR Area Map of Nebraska

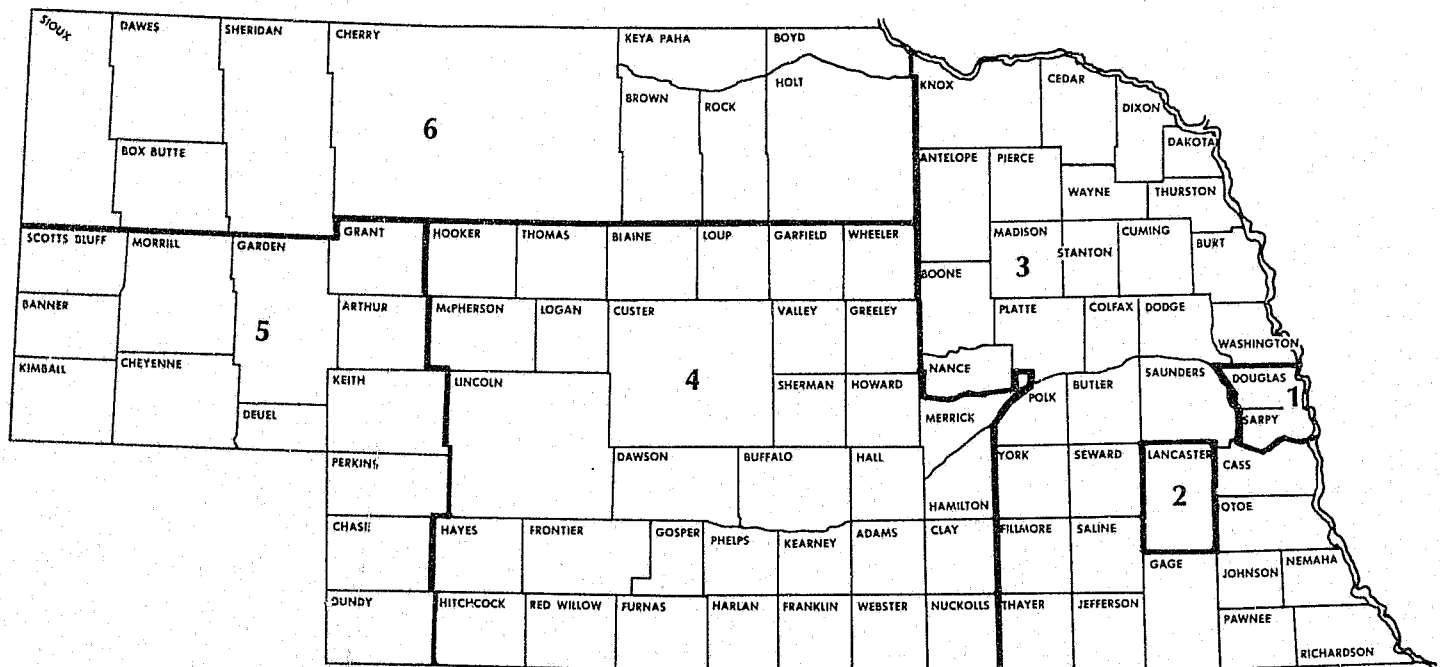


Table 5

Reason for Referral by Area

Reason for Referral	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Minor	183	248	353	294	87	47
Victimless	219	271	214	150	52	12
Offenses Against Property	951	611	423	320	163	84
Offenses Against Persons	101	58	34	8	11	2
Total	1454	1188	1024	772	313	145

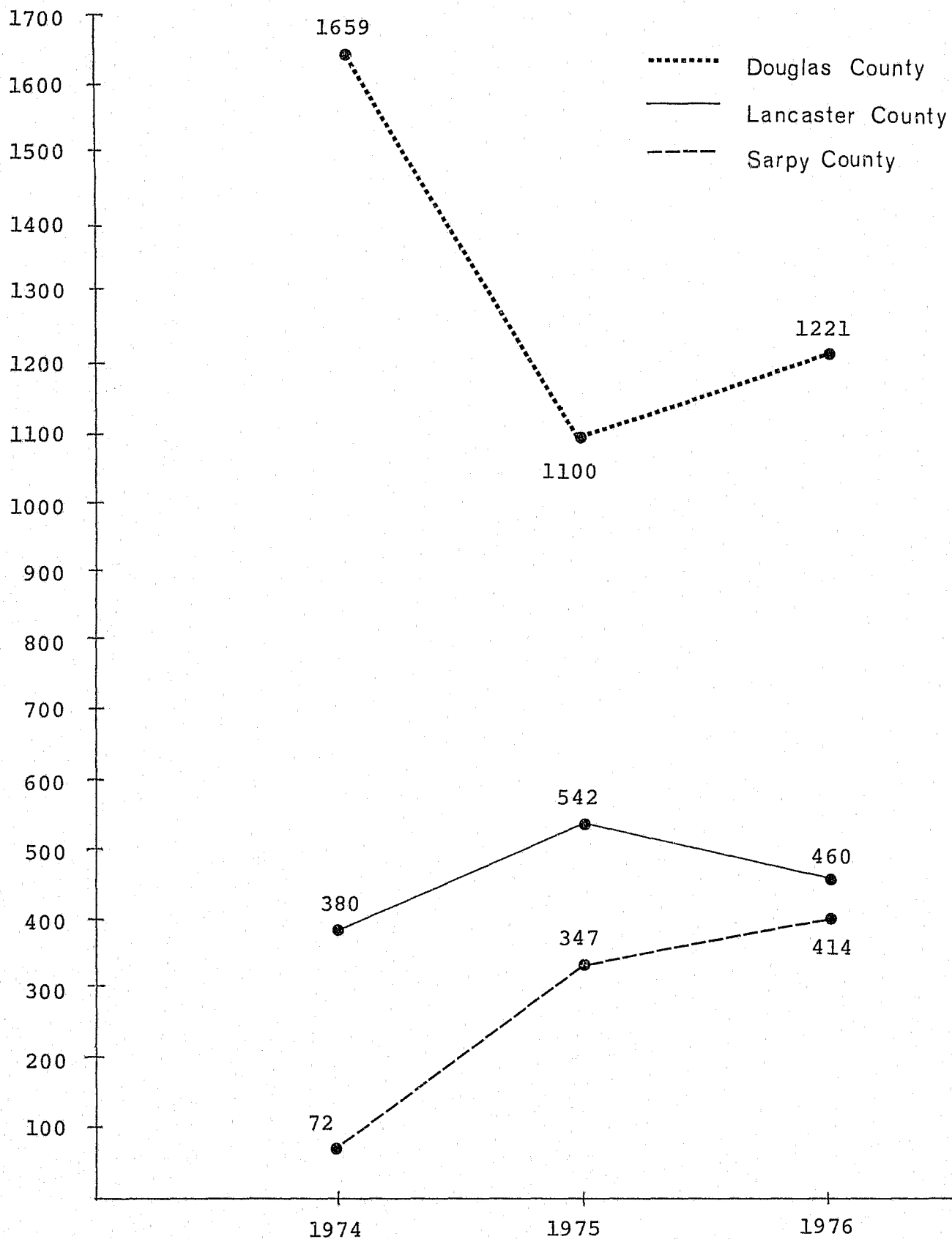
Table 6

Disposition by Area*

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6
Juvenile Population	165,040	52,008	124,989	89,330	26,478	17,454
Dismissed or No Further Action	609	623	129	116	71	38
Probation	540	365	506	470	266	69
Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	171	80	55	57	20	18
Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	50	25	27	24	9	3
Other	272	145	416	177	22	30
Total	1,642	1,238	1,133	844	388	158

*Includes Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings cases.

Figure 6
Formally Petitioned Juvenile Cases: Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy Counties



Sex

More males than females appeared in Juvenile Court as shown in Table 7. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the 5,403 Juvenile Court cases reported to the Commission in 1976 involved males. Inspection of those cases handled only by formal petition yielded a similar percentage—males accounted for 3,356 (77%) of the cases, females for the remaining 1,007 (23%). This difference is statistically significant. The ratio of appearances in Juvenile Court is nearly 3 males to 1 female. This ratio has consistently appeared over the past three years (see Figure 7).

When the juvenile cases are categorized by both age and sex, an interesting pattern appears. The younger the juveniles, the more equal the ratio of males to females (see Table 9). At age 10 years and under, the ratio of males to females is 1.40 to 1.00. By the ages of 16-18, this ratio has increased to 4.64 males to 1.00 female. This change may reflect the tendency for the female at puberty to accept a less aggressive role than her male counterpart. This is supported by the fact that the offenses committed by females tend to be of a less serious nature than those committed by males. It is also possible that the female is less likely to commit an offense for which she will be reported, or that she is less likely to be suspected of illegal activities than is a male.

Statistical tests revealed significant differences between the two sexes within both the Reason for Referral and the Disposition. The most striking differences were in the Reason for Referral. Of the 985 females referred and disposed in Juvenile Court, 53% were referred for Minor Offenses. Of the 3,911 males, only 18% were referred for Minor Offenses. Running

away, ungovernable behavior, and possessing or drinking liquor made up the majority of the Minor female offenses. The only Major Offense that came close to these in frequency was shoplifting. By contrast, the most frequent male offense was burglary. Vandalism and larceny were also quite frequent. The only Minor Offense for which males were frequently referred was drinking or possessing liquor. Females tended to be referred for offenses that were more escapist and non-violent than directly aggressive. The offenses committed by the female tended to affect the girl and her immediate family more than the rest of society.

Juvenile females are usually referred for an offense of a less serious nature than juvenile males. The dispositions given to the two sexes do not reflect this difference. Nearly equal percentages of male and female cases were dismissed. Transfer of Custody to either a Public or Private Agency occurred in 17% of the female cases, but only 8% of the male cases. Does this mean that female juvenile offenders are being treated more harshly than their male counterparts? Not necessarily. It may mean that a female is "protected" by being charged with the less serious of two offenses, yet her disposition reflects the consequences of the more serious act. It is also possible that the female who has social or psychological problems of a serious nature does not commit illegal aggressive acts as often as the male with similar problems. Hence, the two sexes might require similar types of dispositions, even though they were referred for different types of offenses.

Table 7
Reason for Referral by Sex

Reason for Referral	Male		Female	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Minor Offenses	688	(.18)	524	(.53)
Victimless Offenses	730	(.19)	188	(.19)
Offenses Against Property	2312	(.59)	240	(.24)
Offenses Against Persons	181	(.05)	33	(.03)
Total	3911	(1.01)**	985	(.99)

Table 8
Disposition by Sex*

Disposition Type	Male		Female	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Dismissed	1240	(.30)	346	(.28)
Probation	1771	(.43)	445	(.36)
Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	247	(.06)	154	(.12)
Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	77	(.02)	61	(.05)
Other	825	(.20)	237	(.19)
Total	4160	(1.01)**	1243	(1.00)

*Includes Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings cases.

**Percent totals may vary from 1.00 due to rounding error.

Figure 7
Male and Female Cases Handled by Formal Petition
1974 - 1976

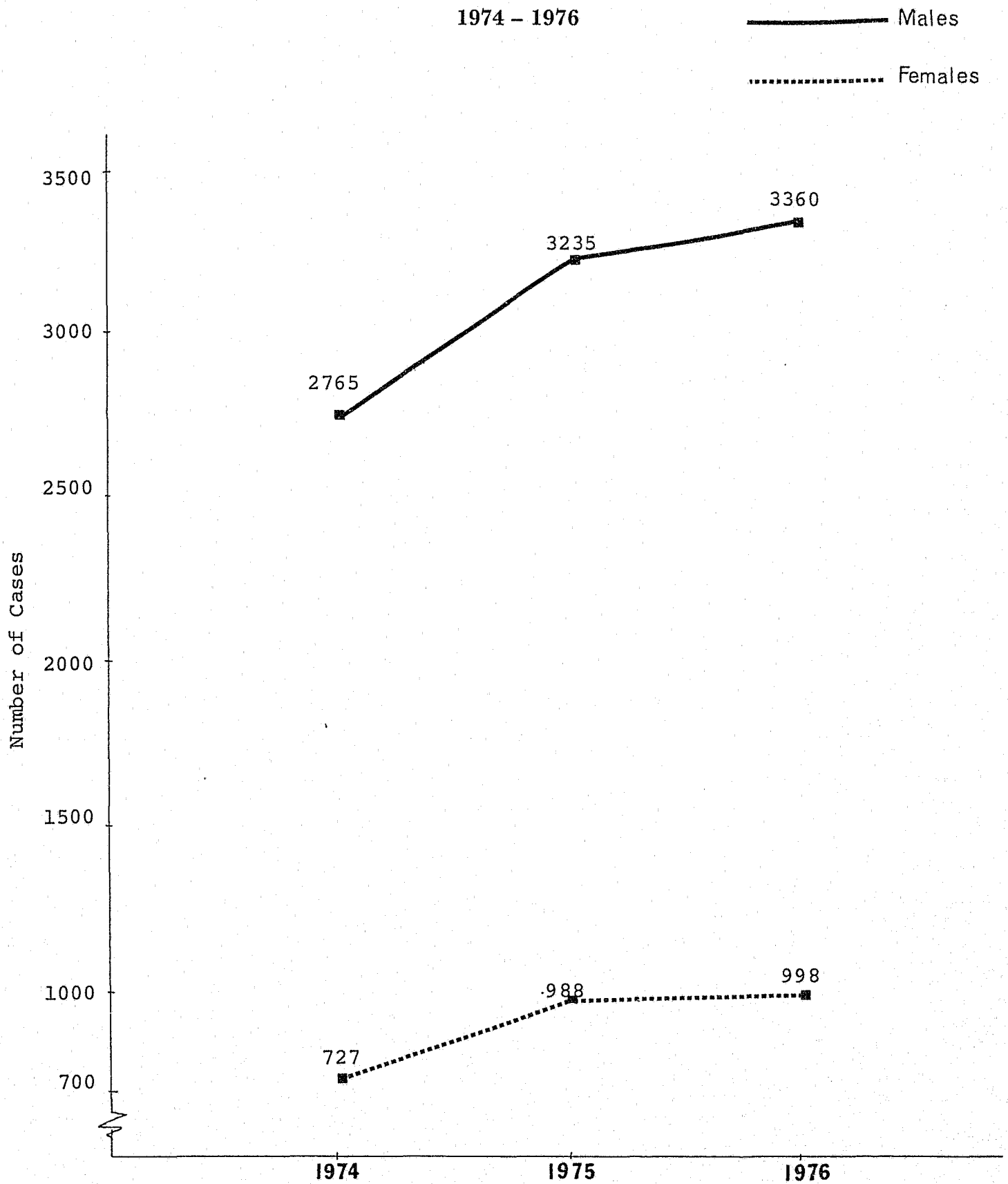


Table 9
Number of Dispositions by Sex for Four Age Groups*

Age	Male	Female	Ratio M/F
10 years and under	237	169	1.40/1.00
11-13 years	502	136	3.69/1.00
14-15 years	1149	386	2.98/1.00
16-18 years	1468	316	4.64/1.00
Total	3356	1007	3.33/1.00

*Cases handled by formal juvenile petition only.

Table 10
Ratio of Male to Female Referrals for Four Ethnic Groups

Age	Male	Female	Ratio M/F
White	3286	847	3.88/1.00
Black	412	56	7.36/1.00
American Indian	89	38	2.34/1.00
Mexican-American	115	37	3.11/1.00

Ethnic Group

White youths were most likely to appear in Juvenile Court (83%), followed by Black (12%), Mexican-American (4%), and American Indian (3%) youths. Other ethnic groups contributed less than 1% of the cases. Statistical tests were performed on both the Reason for Referral and Disposition by ethnic group. These tests revealed significant differences in the Reason for Referral for the different ethnic groups, and in the types of dispositions given to the ethnic groups. Whether these differences are due to differential treatment by the law enforcement and court personnel is not possible to determine from the data collected, as many other variables such as area, income level, and employment may be linked to the ethnic group variable.

Examination of the Reason for Referral relative to ethnic group shows that Offenses Against Property are the most frequent type of offenses for all ethnic groups. (See Appendix E for a more detailed breakdown of Reason for Referral by ethnic group.) Blacks are more likely than other groups to be referred for Offenses Against Property and Offenses Against Persons. This might be a reflection of the urban location in which most of Nebraska's Blacks live. A more specific analysis was made to test this hypothesis. The Reasons for Referral for Black and White youth in two urban counties (Douglas and Lancaster) have been compared (see Figure 9). Approximately 96% of the cases reported to the Commission involving Black youth were from these two counties. This comparison reproduced the same trend shown in the statewide data. Blacks were more likely to be referred

for Offenses Against Property than Whites, and were less likely to be referred for Minor Offenses.

Especially striking were the differences in Reason for Referral between Black and White females; 53.5% of the White females were referred for Minor Offenses, while only 13.3% of the Black females were referred for Minor Offenses. Black females were more likely to be referred for any of the three Major Offense categories. Very few Black females were referred for truancy or running away (Minor Offenses), two offenses for which White females were frequently referred. On the other hand, the ratio of Black females to Black males referred is much lower than the ratio of White females to White males.

For all ethnic groups Probation was the most frequent disposition (see Table 12). Mexican-Americans were more likely to receive Probation than any other group. Blacks were more likely to receive Dismissal, a trend inconsistent with their proportionally higher number of serious offenses. It is possible Blacks are not any more likely to commit serious offenses than any other ethnic group, but are more likely to be referred to Juvenile Court when they commit a serious offense. This would explain the higher number of dismissals received by the Blacks.

With the exception of the differences mentioned above, the different ethnic groups receive very similar treatment in the Juvenile Courts of Nebraska. It is not possible to determine from the data collected whether the few differences noted are a function of the ethnic group variable or other related variables.

Table 11
Reason for Referral by Ethnic Group

Reason for Referral	White	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Other
Minor	1114	24	28	39	7
Victimless	823	51	18	25	1
Offenses Against Property	2039	352	75	80	6
Offenses Against Persons	157	41	6	8	2
Total	4133	468	127	152	16

Table 12
Disposition by Ethnic Group*

Disposition Type	White	Black	American Indian	Mexican American	Other
Dismissed	1291	204	39	50	2
Probation	1815	227	66	104	4
Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	286	76	24	11	4
Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	107	15	10	5	1
Other	1001	25	11	15	10
Total	4500	547	150	185	21

*Includes Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings.

Figure 8
Reason for Referral by Ethnic Group

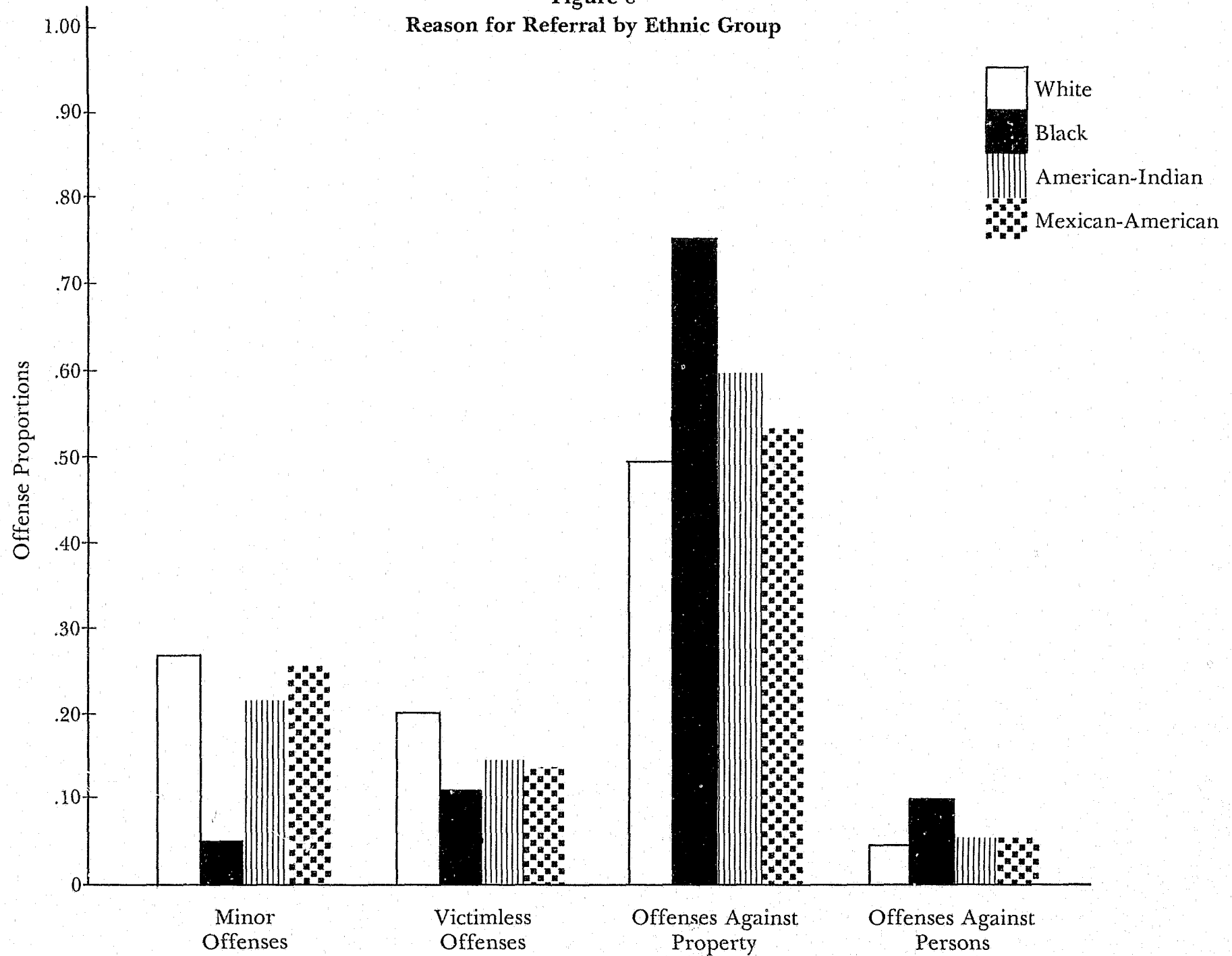


Figure 9

Reason for Referral by Ethnic Group
and Sex: Douglas and Lancaster County

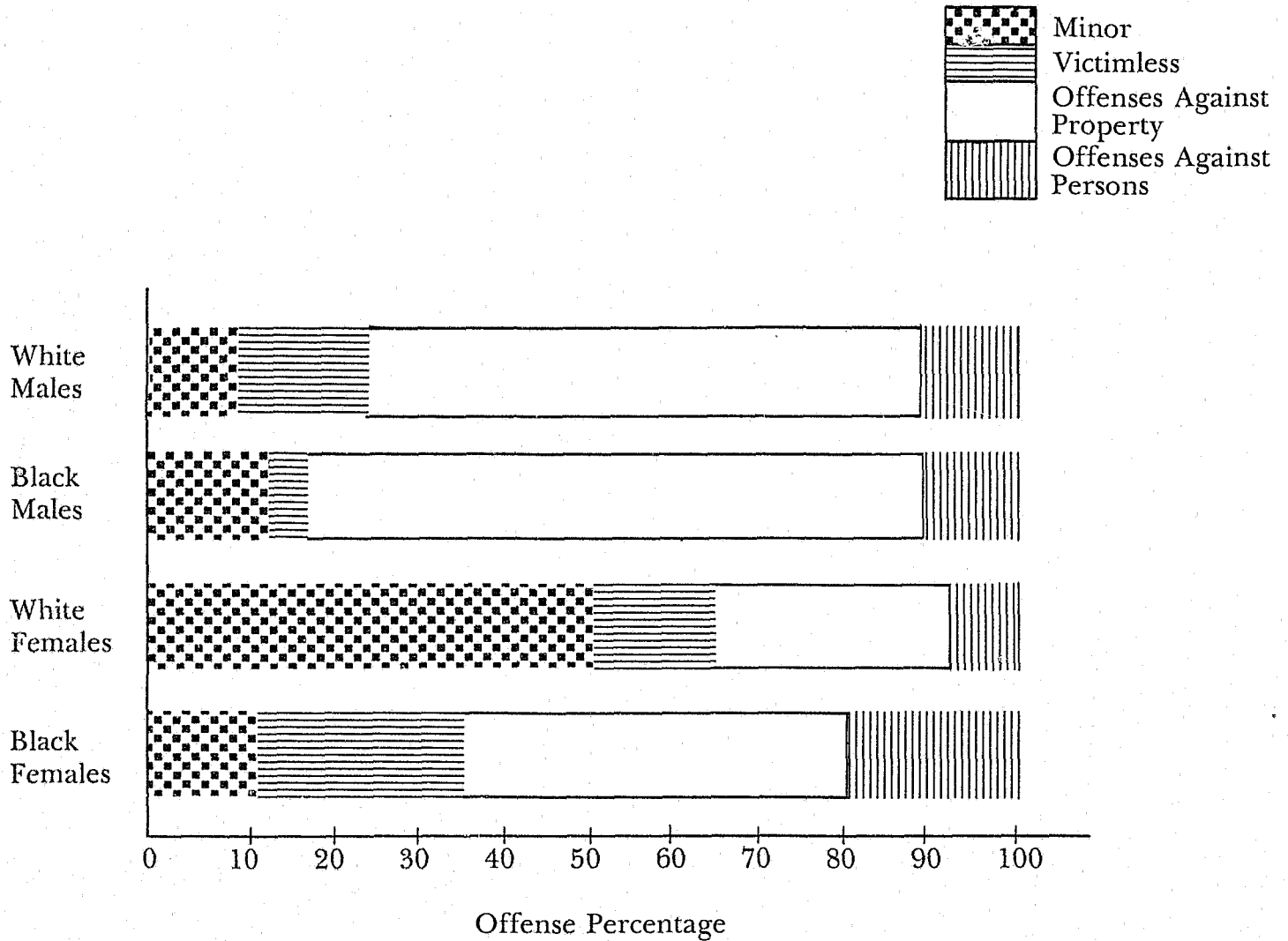
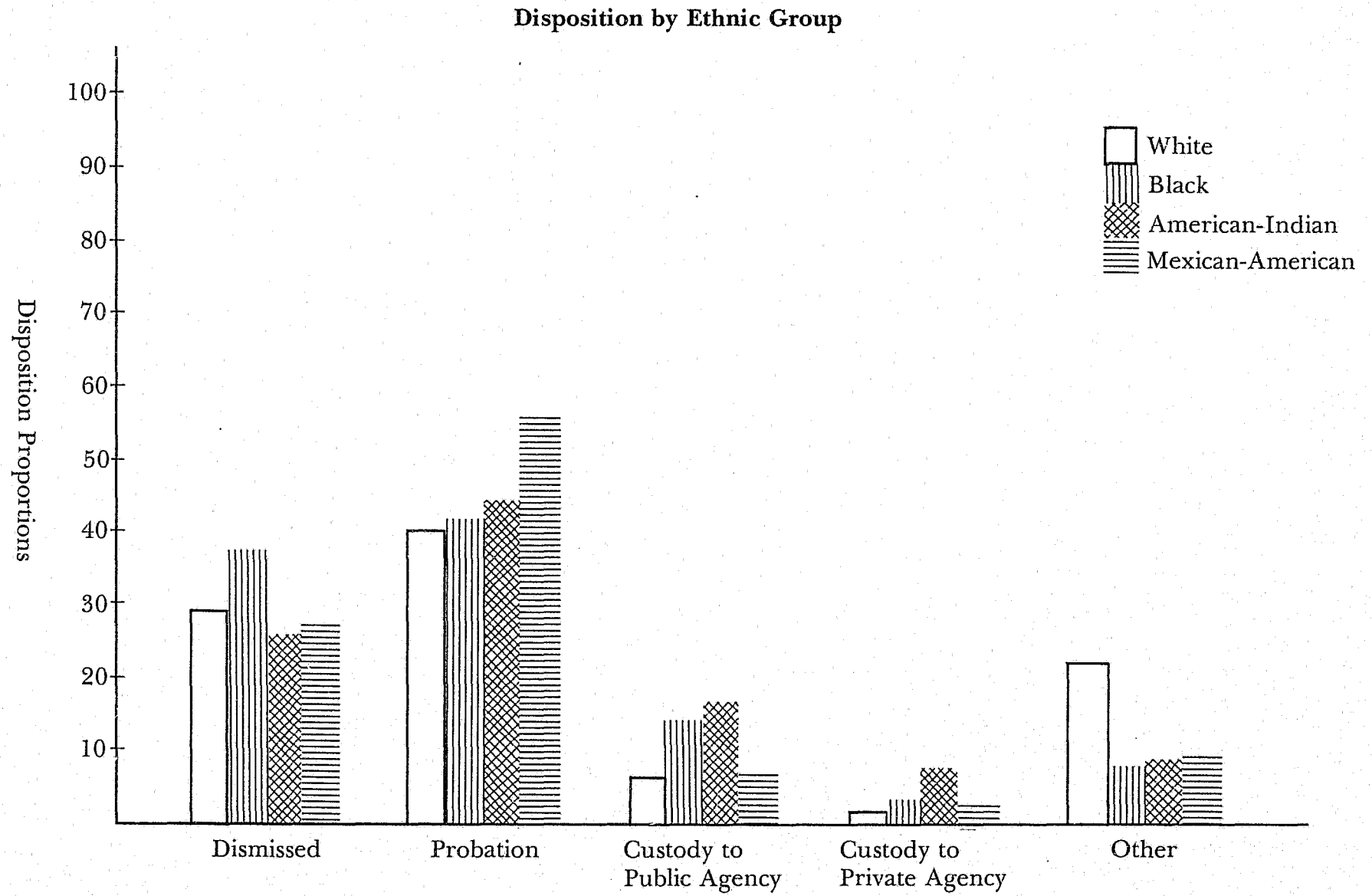


Figure 10



Age, Employment and School Status

Most of the cases (98%) handled in Juvenile Court involved youths of ages 11-18. As shown in Table 13, the 16-18 year olds comprised the largest number of cases, 44% of the total. It should be remembered that youth of these ages are also handled in agencies other than Juvenile Courts, so they probably contribute an even larger percentage of the total offenses committed by juveniles than is reflected in these figures.

The image of the typical juvenile delinquent as a school dropout, cruising the streets with nothing to do but look for trouble, is not supported by the Juvenile Court data. Eighty-three percent (83%) of the cases involved juveniles who were enrolled in a school at the time the offense was committed. Only a very small number of the cases handled for offenses other than

Neglect-Dependent involved pre-school children. Of the juveniles who were not in school, twice as many were unemployed as were employed. Approximately 75% of the juveniles in school were unemployed.

The above findings have important implications for prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. First, since a large percentage of the youth are in school, the public school provides an excellent tool for reaching juveniles through programs designed to educate students about the consequences of crime and to improve youth-police relationships. Secondly, efforts should be made to improve youth employment possibilities, especially for those in the 16-18 years age group.

Table 13

Reason for Referral by Age

Reason for Referral	10 years and under	11-13 yrs.	14-15 yrs.	16-18 yrs.
Minor	11	105	487	606
Victimless	5	63	314	536
Offenses Against Property	71	314	1003	935
Offenses Against Persons	3	536	84	88
Total	90	1018	1888	2165

Table 14

Reason for Referral by Employment and School Status

Employment and School Status	Minor	Victimless	Offenses Against Property	Offenses Against Persons
Unemployed, Not in School	113	65	246	26
Unemployed, In School	572	472	1581	133
Employed, Not in School	58	52	102	8
Employed, In School	179	158	260	20
Preschool	1	0	1	2

Family Characteristics

Table 15

Reason for Referral by Living Arrangement

Living Arrangement	Minor	Victimless	Offenses Against Property	Offenses Against Persons
Own home, both parents	553	444	1153	87
With Mother Only	192	188	615	52
With Father Only	34	27	84	14
In Foster Home	59	16	47	5

Table 16

Reason for Referral by Income Level of Parents

Income Level	Minor	Victimless	Offenses Against Property	Offenses Against Persons
Public Assistance	52	23	224	23
Under 3,000	8	3	12	0
3,000 - 4,999	27	26	47	3
5,000 - 9,999	145	89	326	24
Over 10,000	217	159	461	27

Table 17

Disposition by Income Level of Parents

Income Level	Dismissed	Probation	Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	Other
Public Assistance	111	189	53	15	19
Under 3,000	14	8	5	2	2
3,000 - 4,999	28	62	7	3	10
5,000 - 9,999	95	347	53	31	91
Over 10,000	106	489	30	19	246

Table 18

Reason for Referral by Occupation of Parents

Occupation	Minor	Victimless	Offenses Against Property	Offenses Against Persons
Professional or Technical	69	50	119	6
Managerial or Administrative	86	62	157	8
Sales Workers	17	16	48	1
Craftsmen or Other Skilled Laborers	203	96	273	16
Clerical	18	23	62	6
Service Workers or Other Unskilled Laborers	285	214	906	96

Table 19

Disposition by Occupation of Parents

Occupation	Dismissed	Probation	Transfer of Custody to Public Agency	Transfer of Custody to Private Agency	Other
Professional or Technical	26	128	5	1	94
Managerial or Administrative	47	158	8	12	95
Sales Workers	20	45	6	3	10
Craftsmen or Other Skilled Laborers	58	356	23	5	162
Clerical	20	67	10	3	12
Service Workers or Other Unskilled Laborers	581	805	211	74	138

Appendix A

Analyses Performed

Reason for Referral

By:

Age*

Area*

Disposition*

Employment and School Status*

Ethnic Group*

Family Income*

Living Arrangement*

Occupation of Guardian*

Prior Referrals*

Sex*

Disposition

By:

Area*

Ethnic Group*

Family Income*

Occupation of Guardian*

Sex*

*Indicates tests that were statistically significant at the $\alpha = .05$ level.

Appendix B

Variable Categories and Corresponding Sections on the Juvenile Court Statistical Form

1. Reason for Referral - Section L
 1. Minor Offenses - 31-36
 2. Victimless Offenses - 13, 15-18, and 20
 3. Offenses Against Property - 05, 08, 09-12, and 19
 4. Offenses Against Persons - 01-04, 06, 07, and 14
2. Disposition - Section O
 1. Dismissed or No Further Action - 01, 11, and 12
 2. Probation - 13 and 14
 3. Transfer of Custody to a Public Agency - 21-23
 4. Transfer of Custody to a Private Agency - 24 and 25
 5. Other - 00, 15, 16, 26, and 99
3. Prior Referrals - Section J
 1. One or more this year - a
 2. One or more prior years - b
4. Sex - Section F
 1. Male - 1
 2. Female - 2
5. Area (County Groupings) - Section A
 1. Area One - Douglas, Sarpy
 2. Area Two - Lancaster
 3. Area Three - 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. Area Four - 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. Area Five - Arthur, Banner, Chase, Cheyenne, Deuel, Garden, Grant, Keith, Kimball, Morrill, Perkins, Scotts Bluff
 6. Area Six - Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Dawes, Holt, Keya Paha, Rock, Sheridan, Sioux
6. Family Income - Section X
 1. Public Assistance - 1
 2. Under \$3,000 - 2
 3. \$3,000 - \$4,999 - 3
 4. \$5,000 - \$9,999 - 4
 5. \$10,000 and over - 5
7. Ethnic Group
 1. White - 1
 2. Black - 2
 3. American-Indian - 3
 4. Mexican-American - 4
 5. Other - 5
8. Living Arrangement - Section V
 1. With both Parents - 01
 2. With Mother Only - 04
 3. With Father Only - 05
 4. In Foster Family Home - 07

Appendix C

Major and Minor Offenses by County and Sex

	Males				Females				Total Cases* with Formal Petition 1976
	Major		Minor		Major		Minor		
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	
Adams	40	29	11	2	13	4	5	4	37
Antelope	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Arthur	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Blaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Boone	8	1	0	7	2	1	0	3	10
Box Butte	13	15	1	6	1	0	1	4	19
Boyd	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	6
Brown	8	3	2	0	0	0	5	2	12
Buffalo	31	16	5	8	7	4	6	8	35
Burt	19	22	1	6	5	10	1	0	40
Butler	22	28	19	31	4	1	10	3	13
Cass	20	21	15	1	0	4	7	4	31
Cedar	6	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Chase	15	6	1	0	1	2	3	1	4
Cherry	1	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	8
Cheyenne	34	23	12	0	1	1	8	2	36
Clay	30	29	9	1	1	4	0	2	40
Colfax	20	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	10
Cuming	5	20	0	1	0	2	2	0	16
Custer	25	9	3	2	3	1	5	4	18
Dakota	19	16	5	6	12	1	4	6	30
Dawes	31	20	22	9	1	1	11	2	27
Dawson	14	36	8	13	5	1	7	10	61
Deuel	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Dixon	2	8	0	10	0	0	0	5	23
Dodge	52	50	12	9	9	14	7	8	87
Douglas	885	885	20	31	84	98	21	39	1221
Dundy	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
Fillmore	12	6	10	18	5	0	4	1	23
Franklin	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Frontier	1	13	8	11	0	13	2	4	41
Furnas	2	5	3	20	1	1	3	3	29
Gage	16	19	3	8	1	6	3	11	54
Garden	6	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Garfield	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gosper	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greeley	7	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	3
Hall	94	81	11	23	9	9	20	11	145
Hamilton	14	13	1	6	1	1	1	2	24
Harlan	6	5	7	0	3	0	1	2	7
Hayes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
Holt	7	7	1	1	4	1	1	0	7
Hooker	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

*Includes Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings.

Appendix C (Continued)

	Males				Females				Total Cases* with Formal Petition 1976
	Major		Minor		Major		Minor		
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	
Howard	5	1	38	13	0	0	8	6	19
Jefferson	5	10	2	6	2	3	1	4	27
Johnson	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kearney	15	15	2	3	0	1	1	2	19
Keith	12	16	6	1	0	1	5	2	20
Keya Paha	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kimball	22	17	4	8	3	0	7	0	25
Knox	28	31	6	16	0	5	1	1	61
Lancaster	771	796	153	91	189	144	211	157	460
Lincoln	78	72	58	49	27	10	32	30	162
Logan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loup	7	6	2	7	0	1	0	4	12
Madison	34	58	4	6	23	4	5	3	75
McPherson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merrick	12	18	10	0	1	1	1	0	19
Morrill	5	14	0	1	6	1	1	2	6
Nance	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nemaha	15	9	2	2	1	0	0	2	15
Nuckolls	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Otoe	29	23	11	12	4	4	2	1	40
Pawnee	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	6
Perkins	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Phelps	10	24	7	6	2	2	7	6	37
Pierce	6	17	0	1	2	3	0	3	24
Platte	31	15	6	3	0	4	1	4	26
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red Willow	28	15	5	3	6	1	2	4	23
Richardson	5	6	2	2	1	0	5	4	13
Rock	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saline	14	13	4	2	3	4	6	4	20
Sarpy	219	255	40	69	70	33	15	44	414
Saunders	15	31	3	7	0	3	0	7	55
Scotts Bluff	97	100	44	38	26	28	31	31	257
Seward	35	27	11	13	3	3	3	6	49
Sheridan	29	35	0	12	2	2	1	7	45
Sherman	7	10	5	6	3	0	0	8	30
Sioux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanton	9	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	3
Thayer	6	6	10	17	0	0	3	7	32
Thomas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	9	8	3	13	8	2	2	8	28
Valley	0	4	12	6	0	1	7	1	2
Washington	10	25	2	5	0	9	3	4	15
Wayne	18	30	25	18	4	0	2	0	70
Webster	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	27	50	6	10	4	8	7	15	72
Total	3152	3223	693	688	574	461	515	524	4358

Appendix D

Major and Minor Offenses by County

1975 Juvenile Population Under 499	1975 Estimated Juvenile Population	Area in Miles ²	1976 Major Offenses	1976 Minor Offenses
Arthur	171	704	0	0
Banner	296	738	2	0
Blaine	265	710	0	0
Grant	314	764	0	0
Hayes	444	711	0	0
Hooker	292	722	0	1
Keya Paha	427	768	1	0
Logan	350	570	0	0
Loup	276	574	7	11
McPherson	202	856	0	0
Thomas	295	716	0	0
Wheeler	360	576	0	0
1975 Juvenile Population 500-999				
Deuel	720	436	5	0
Dundy	706	921	4	0
Garden	776	1678	8	0
Garfield	631	569	2	0
Gosper	604	464	0	0
Perkins	905	885	2	1
Rock	638	1009	1	0
Sioux	516	2063	0	0
1975 Juvenile Population 1000-4999				
Antelope	2628	853	2	0
Boone	2490	683	2	10
Box Butte	2947	1065	15	10
Boyd	1027	538	6	3
Brown	1179	1218	3	2
Burt	2450	483	32	6
Butler	2700	582	29	34
Cedar	3978	742	5	0
Chase	1164	890	8	1
Cherry	2033	5966	6	1
Cheyenne	3280	1186	24	2
Clay	2542	570	33	3
Colfax	2775	406	6	3
Cuming	3939	571	22	1
Custer	3826	2558	10	6
Dawes	2464	1389	21	11

Appendix D (Continued)

1975 Juvenile Population 1000-4999	1975 Estimated Juvenile Population	Area in Miles ²	1976 Major Offenses	1976 Minor Offenses
Dixon	2120	475	8	15
Fillmore	2216	577	6	19
Franklin	1053	578	0	0
Frontier	1081	962	26	15
Furnas	1643	722	6	23
Greeley	1209	570	3	1
Hamilton	2890	537	14	8
Harlan	1102	556	5	2
Hitchcock	1086	712	11	2
Holt	4129	2405	8	1
Howard	2249	564	1	19
Jefferson	2584	577	13	10
Johnson	1576	377	7	0
Kearney	2039	512	16	5
Keith	2802	1032	17	3
Kimball	1943	953	17	8
Knox	3397	1107	36	17
Merrick	2935	480	19	0
Morrill	1602	1402	15	3
Nance	1458	439	4	0
Nemaha	2269	400	9	4
Nuckolls	2089	579	1	0
Otoe	4492	619	27	13
Pawnee	1047	433	2	6
Phelps	2907	524	26	12
Pierce	2702	573	20	4
Polk	1726	432	0	0
Red Willow	3759	686	16	7
Richardson	3210	550	6	6
Saline	3359	575	17	6
Seward	4014	571	30	19
Sheridan	2094	2462	37	19
Sherman	1402	567	10	14
Stanton	1908	431	4	0
Thayer	2009	577	6	24
Thurston	2300	388	10	21
Valley	1572	569	5	7
Washington	4304	386	34	9
Wayne	2710	443	30	18
Webster	1366	575	1	0
York	4173	577	58	25
1975 Juvenile Population 5000-9999				
Adams	9007	562	33	6
Buffalo	9134	952	20	16
Cass	5886	555	25	5
Dakota	5073	255	17	12
Dawson	6213	975	37	23

Appendix D (Continued)

1975 Juvenile Population 5000-9999	1975 Estimated Juvenile Population	Area in Miles ²	1976 Major Offenses	1976 Minor Offenses
Gage	6897	858	25	19
Lincoln	9824	2522	82	79
Madison	8734	572	62	9
Platte	9155	667	19	7
Saunders	5008	759	34	14
1975 Juvenile Population 10000-49999				
Dodge	11,610	528	64	17
Hall	14,683	537	90	34
Sarpy	31,062	239	288	113
Scotts Bluff	11,799	726	128	69
1975 Juvenile Population Over 50000				
Douglas	133,978	335	983	70
Lancaster	52,008	845	940	248
Statewide Total	508,412	76,483	3684	1212

Appendix D includes Major and Minor Offenses handled either with or without a formal petition. For a list of the total cases reported by each county in 1976 (including Neglect-Dependent and Special Proceedings) see Appendix C. The juvenile population figures for this appendix are taken from the medium series projections by county, age 0-17, in *Nebraska Population Projections II*.¹

¹*Nebraska Population Projections II*, Nebraska Economic and Business Reports, Number 14, Bureau of Business Research, the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, July, 1976.

Appendix E

Major and Minor Offenses by Ethnic Group and Sex

	White		Black		American Indian		Mexican-American		Other		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Forcible Rape	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Robbery: Purse Snatching	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2
Robbery (Except Purse Snatching)	46	4	24	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	73	7
Assault: Aggravated	27	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	35	6
Assault: All except aggravated	73	16	21	5	4	0	6	0	0	1	104	22
Burglary: Breaking or Entering	583	21	147	0	39	2	24	2	2	0	795	25
Auto theft: Unauthorized Use (Joyriding)	143	16	12	0	2	4	6	4	0	0	163	24
Auto Theft: All except Unauthorized Use	57	4	13	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	70	7
Larceny: Shoplifting	215	106	22	14	5	2	9	3	2	0	253	125
Larceny: All Except Shoplifting	354	21	55	2	7	1	10	0	2	0	428	24
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.	26	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	29	1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape)	24	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3
Violation of Drug Laws: Narcotic	36	12	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	43	12
Violation of Drug Laws: Except Narcotic	226	65	3	10	4	3	6	1	0	1	239	80
Drunkenness	28	6	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	32	9

Appendix E (Continued)

	White		Black		American Indian		Mexican-American		Other		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Disorderly Conduct	30	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	34	7
Vandalism	334	14	22	3	8	1	13	2	0	0	377	20
Forgery	25	16	5	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	35	20
Buy, Receive, Possess Stolen Property	91	4	32	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	127	5
Arson	24	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	3
Other Major Offenses	292	53	18	3	3	2	5	1	0	0	318	59
Total Major Offenses	2644	375	396	48	80	19	96	17	7	2	3223	461
Running Away	46	137	2	0	0	7	0	5	0	1	48	150
Truancy	62	71	2	2	2	0	5	3	0	2	71	78
Curfew Violation	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10
Ungovernable Behavior	84	100	9	4	2	9	3	6	1	0	99	119
Possess/Drink Liquor	417	143	3	2	5	3	9	6	1	2	435	156
Other Minor Offenses	21	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23	11
Total Minor Offenses	642	472	16	8	9	19	19	20	2	5	688	524
Total Major and Minor Offenses	3286	847	412	56	89	38	115	37	9	7	3911	985

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