

Juvenile Offenders in Nebraska

December, 1995

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Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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*A Report by the
Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*

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This report was partially funded by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (#92-BJ-CX-K0303) for operation of the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).



Executive Summary

The incidence of crime and its effects are things that greatly affect our communities. In a public opinion survey in 1994, the Nebraska Crime Commission found that 61 % of Nebraskans felt that crime was the most serious issue for America. In Nebraska the focus on youth and communities has been building for a number of years, from the local level through state government. Often the heart of the discussion is crime. This report focuses on juvenile offenders in Nebraska at various stages of the juvenile justice system: arrest, juvenile court petitions, holds in jails and juvenile detention.

Activity for both adults and juveniles in the system has changed significantly. Although there are areas which seem to conflict with or are not as extreme as what is sometimes reported outside of Nebraska there are a number of areas deserving focus and examination.

- * From 1975 to 1994, the number of juvenile arrests has increased 21%. Adult arrests have risen 115%. Since 1983, the number of juvenile arrests has risen 82%.
- * An arrest rate shows the proportion of the population that is arrested. The number of juvenile arrests has increased from 30.6 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1975 to 40.2 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1994. The number of adult arrests has increased from 28.5 arrests per 1,000 adults in 1975 to 55.2 arrests per 1,000 adults in 1994.
- * Juvenile weapons arrests increased 305% from 1975 to 1994.
- * Juvenile arrests for violent crimes have decreased 16% from 1975 to 1994. However, since 1990 there has been an increase every year in the number of arrests.
- * Juvenile arrests for aggravated assault have increased 315% from 1987 to 1994. Juvenile arrests for simple assault, which is not considered a violent crime but having the potential to be violent, have increased 257% from 1975 to 1994.
- * The number of Juvenile Court petitions reported increased 86% from 1985 to 1994. Referrals for major offenses increased 102%. Referrals for minor, or status, offenses increased 33%. Neglect/dependent cases increased 103%.
- * The number of juveniles held in jails and lockups, outside of Douglas County, has decreased 71% between 1985 and 1994.

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Introduction

The incidence of crime and its effects are things that greatly affect our communities. In a 1994 public opinion survey, the Nebraska Crime Commission found that 61% of Nebraskans felt that crime was the most serious issue for America. The media regularly report incidents that show events that seem to say that crime is everywhere. Guns are sometimes seized from students at schools. Movies and television are often criticized as being too violent. Many people feel that a generation of young people are in danger while others work to bring together their neighborhoods and cities. In Nebraska the focus on youth and communities has been building for a number of years, from the local level through state government. Often the heart of the discussion is crime.

In 1994, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that the crime rate had fallen 2% since 1993. In Nebraska we saw an increase of 6% over the same time frame despite it having been fairly steady in previous years. Whether or not crime increases, falls or is constant the perception of the public and how we feel about our safety can be more important to us than statistics. No one wants to be afraid. However, it is important to recognize that crime is not rampant although it is apparent that the types of crime and the way we look at it have changed. Currently there is also a perception that juveniles are involved in crime more often and also in different types of crime than in the past. Some national researchers point to the mid-1980's as the point at which crime and juvenile activity started showing apparent increases.

Crime and violence easily attract our attention but they are not the only things that create the environment we live and raise our children in, but obviously they can make the difference in a life. Family, schools, jobs, religion, the economy and our neighbors all play a part in the way people shape their lives; this report we will examine two additional factors: crime and the juvenile justice system in Nebraska.

Purpose of the Report

The Crime Commission maintains a variety of information relating to juveniles, crime and the criminal justice system. That information is used in a wide range of applications including planning by state and local policy makers. Data is published and distributed in a number of different formats to help the public and the criminal justice community understand what is happening in Nebraska. Crime Commission reports such as Crime in Nebraska and Juveniles and Violence in Nebraska provide looks at juvenile justice activity. Data is available both statewide and at the local level to meet differing needs. The Crime Commission uses the data, for instance, in assessing needs across the state for implementing community programs and in analyzing needs for local juvenile detention options. There are also, of course, other sources and uses of juvenile justice related information.

This report brings together data maintained by the Crime Commission focusing on juvenile activity over a number of years. It does not purport to be definitive in its inclusion of juvenile data throughout the system nor in its analysis. By providing data covering a number of years and in a number of areas this report should both provide answers to some of the questions raised about juvenile crime and juvenile justice as well as raise other questions. This report describes how juveniles are processed at certain stages as well as how some juvenile arrest activity corresponds to adult activity.

There is no simple way to describe the extent of juvenile crime or its causes. Criminal activity is often seen as one factor in the entire social fabric. Programs that address juvenile crime, by the Crime Commission or others, can be difficult to link to the effects that these programs may have on juvenile crime just as various employment programs cannot easily be linked to the economy. The ways to deal with crime are not strictly through law enforcement programs since criminals and their victims are part of a much bigger picture. Initiatives by the Crime Commission taken on behalf of juvenile crime and the juvenile justice system will be examined in subsequent reports. This report will be one component of an ongoing look at juvenile justice in Nebraska.

Crime Commission Overview

The Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Crime Commission) is a code level agency under the Governor. It acts as an umbrella agency for various criminal justice related programs, both state and federal, as well as meeting various statutory duties. The Commission has nineteen appointed members and the staff cover a broad range of activities.

Program areas addressed by the Crime Commission include anti-drug abuse and violent crime, crime victims assistance, jail and juvenile detention standards, juvenile justice, law enforcement, information systems, training, criminal justice research and statistics. The Juvenile Justice Division works on a number of initiatives relating to juveniles in the state and oversee's Nebraska's compliance in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Statistical Analysis Center and Uniform Crime Reporting section maintain the data included in the report.

Methodology

The Nebraska Crime Commission maintains three primary databases which have provided the data for this report. Most of the data collected by the Crime Commission is not intended to focus on juveniles but either includes or has been expanded to meet juvenile specific issues. Some of the data could be expanded on but for this report we have only included data which has been kept or collected as part of the Crime Commission's activities. The various reporting systems have been in place for different lengths of time but we have been able to include twenty years of arrest data and ten years of juvenile court and hold information. The degree that activity changes over a longer period of time typically provides a more indicative view of the activity. Although it is not possible to track a juvenile all the way through the system, from arrest to final disposition, it is possible to look at the activity at several steps along the way.

Arrest data comes from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Arrest and offense data is reported monthly by law enforcement agencies. In 1994, 161 agencies were required to submit UCR data. This includes the Nebraska State Patrol, all sheriffs departments and police departments of municipalities of population 1,500 or over. The information is subsequently reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Eight of the reported offenses serve as the primary gauge in volume and the rate of crime. These are referred to as the Crime Index and provide the often used 'crime rate' we have become used to hearing about over the years.

In looking at criminal activity, adult or juvenile, the crime rate provides a look at not just the volume of crime but also how it relates to the size of the population. The crime rate gives the incidence of crime as a rate or proportion to all those involved. Although national figures are often given in rates per 100,000 the numbers for Nebraska are smaller and have been presented as a rate per one thousand. Therefore, if a rate is given at, say, 15 per 1,000 that would mean that out of each 1,000 persons there were 15 occurrences.

Court data for juvenile cases which have reached disposition after a formal petition has been filed are reported to the Juvenile Court Reporting (JCR) system. Standardized data has been collected on a paper form for a number of years. As the courts implement a statewide computer system this information is being computer generated. The data includes demographic information as well as how the juvenile was referred and handled. Data is reported by the counties with separate juvenile courts (Douglas, Lancaster, Sarpy) as well as the courts with concurrent jurisdiction. When a juvenile is 'tried as an adult' the case is processed in District Court and therefore not part of the data submitted by the juvenile courts. These data are not currently available.

Admissions to secure facilities are tracked as a part of the jail admission database. Jail admissions are required to be maintained and reported to the Jail Standard Division. Detailed data is submitted monthly on a standardized form, or electronically, that collects information

about the reason for the hold as well as the individual. The charge and demographic information provide for planning at the facility and state levels.

Detailed information from secure dedicated juvenile facilities is also submitted to the Crime Commission in the same form. These facilities are operated exclusively to serve the unique needs of juveniles. Other options for the staff secure detention of juveniles are being implemented in the state and we hope to include this information, as possible, into the database to provide a better picture of the processing of juveniles.

Information from all three of these databases relates to events. If a person is arrested or jailed more than once during the year then those will appear as separate occurrences. When computing average length of stay and average daily population a stay of a partial day is counted as a day, reflecting activity over time.

Population figures used are from the Population Distribution Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1990 is taken from the census while other numbers are estimates. They are consistent with the estimates released in Department of Commerce Current Population Reports.

Population

A juvenile is someone who is under the age of eighteen (18). The data reported in all juvenile categories in this report includes only those people aged 17 or less.

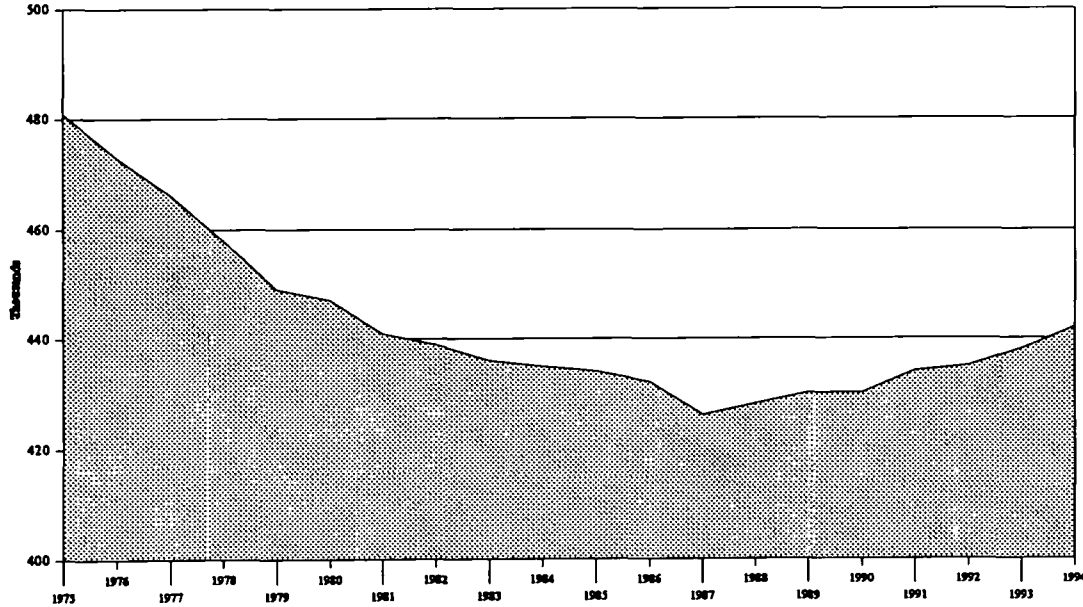
When looking at how often juveniles show up in a particular category we should also keep in mind just how many there are in society. The number of juveniles in Nebraska has varied in the last twenty years. By looking at the annual census figures and estimates we see that the juvenile population from 1975 to 1994 has decreased 8% while the adult population increased 11%. Between 1985 and 1994 the number of juveniles rose 2% and the number of adults rose 3%. The larger number of juveniles in Nebraska in the 1990's as well as the increase in the number of arrests both affect the rate of arrest. For instance, the decline in juvenile arrests followed the decline in juvenile population up to 1983, and then the juvenile arrest rate began to rise.

Population - in Thousands

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Juvenile	481	473	466	458	449	447	441	439	436	435	434	432	426	428	430	430	434	435	438	442
Adult	1062	1078	1091	1106	1118	1123	1138	1143	1148	1154	1151	1142	1141	1143	1145	1148	1158	1169	1175	1181
Total	1543	1551	1557	1564	1567	1570	1579	1582	1584	1589	1585	1574	1567	1571	1575	1578	1592	1604	1613	1623

* figures have been rounded

Juvenile Population



Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

The following information describes the organization, responsibilities, and functions of the major components of the juvenile justice system.

Law Enforcement - A law enforcement officer may take any juvenile under the age of 18 years into custody without a warrant or order of the court when one of the following criteria is present:

- 1) when in the presence of the officer, the juvenile has violated a state law or municipal ordinance;
- 2) when a felony has been committed and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile committed it;
- 3) when such juvenile is seriously in danger of his/her surroundings and immediate removal appears to be necessary for his/her protection;
- 4) when there are reasonable grounds to believe that he/she has run away from his/her parent, guardian, or custodian.

Upon taking the child into custody, the officer must immediately take reasonable measures to notify the minor's parent, guardian, custodian, or relative and then shall proceed as follows:

- 1) The officer shall release the juvenile;
- or
- 2) The officer shall prepare a written notice requiring the juvenile to appear before the juvenile court of the county;
- or
- 3) The officer shall, without unnecessary delay, take the juvenile before the juvenile court or probation officer if there is a need for detention.

The officer shall prefer the alternative which least restricts the juvenile's freedom of movement, if such alternative is compatible with the best interests of the juvenile and the community. A juvenile taken into temporary custody by law enforcement pursuant to the above criteria is not considered to have been arrested.

Under Nebraska law, a juvenile under 14 years of age may never be placed in an adult jail or lockup. A juvenile under 16 years of age may only be housed in an adult jail or lockup where complete verbal, visual or physical contact with adult detainees is maintained at all times.

NOTE: Federal law (the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act) is substantially different from Nebraska law. *See the following section on the JJDP Act.*

Probation/Court Intake - Upon delivery of the juvenile by the law enforcement officer to the juvenile court or probation officer, the probation officer must immediately investigate the circumstances of the juvenile and the facts surrounding his/her being taken into custody. The court or probation officer may then either

- 1) immediately release the juvenile to the custody of his/her parent, guardian, relative or other responsible person;
- or 2) subject the juvenile to bail by bond in such amount and on such conditions and security as set and determined by the court. The setting of bail can only be done by the judge of the juvenile court and not by a probation officer.

If it appears that the need for placement or further preliminary investigation exists, the juvenile may be

- 1) placed or detained a reasonable period of time in the temporary custody of either the person having charge of the juvenile or some other suitable person,
- 2) placed in some suitable place provided by the city or county authorities,
- 3) placed in any proper and accredited charitable institution,
- 4) placed in a state institution, except any adult penal institution,
- or 5) placed in temporary care/custody of the Department of Social Services when it does not appear there is any need for detention in a locked facility.

In no case shall the court or probation officer release a juvenile if it appears that further detention is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the juvenile or the person or property of another or if it appears that the juvenile is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court.

When it has been determined that one of the criteria for detention has been met, then the court or probation officer must consider under which subdivision the county attorney is most likely to file the petition. The type of petition the county attorney will file will greatly determine where and under what circumstances the child may be detained. Juveniles charged with criminal-type charges or traffic offenses may be placed in their home, group facilities or staff-secure or secure facilities. If a secure facility is being considered, then the probation officer must look at the age and gender of the individual.

Juveniles cannot be detained in a locked facility for longer than 24 hours after having been taken into custody, excluding non-judicial days, unless the juvenile court issues an order continuing detention until the adjudication hearing, after a reasonable showing that the need

for detention or placement still exists. The court may authorize the release of such juvenile on such conditions and security as the court deems necessary.

Filing of Charges - The juvenile must be released unconditionally within 48 hours after the detention or placement order or the setting of bond, excluding non-judicial days, unless within such period of time:

- 1) a juvenile petition has been filed alleging violation of a court order;
 - 2) a juvenile petition has been filed under the Juvenile Code;
- or
- 3) an adult criminal complaint has been filed.

Dependent, neglected, and/or abused youth cannot be detained in a secure facility, i.e., the jail or juvenile detention center. Such youth may only be detained in foster homes, in group home facilities, by a responsible relative, or in a hospital.

Nebraska law provides that a person who knowingly holds a juvenile in detention or placement in violation of the law shall be guilty of a Class III Misdemeanor.

Juvenile Court System - Separate juvenile courts have been established in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties. Statutes authorize the establishment of separate juvenile courts in counties with a population greater than 75,000 where authorized by the electorate. Elsewhere, the county court assumes jurisdiction in juvenile matters.

A juvenile may come under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or a county court sitting as juvenile court in Nebraska under the following circumstances:

- 1) The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over juveniles under age 16 who have "committed an act other than a traffic offense which would constitute a misdemeanor or an infraction under the laws of this state, or violation of city or village ordinance." (Section 43-247(1))
- 2) The juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction of "any juvenile (a) who is homeless, destitute, or without proper support through no fault of his or her parent, guardian, or custodian; who lacks proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of his or her parent, guardian, or custodian; 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 juvenile; whose parent, guardian, or custodian neglects or refuses to provide special care made necessary by the mental condition of the juvenile; or who is in a situation or engages in an occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of the juvenile or (b) who,

by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by his or her parent, guardian, or custodian; who departs himself or herself so as to injure or endanger seriously the morals or health of himself, herself, or others; or who is habitually truant from home or school. (Section 43-247(3)(a) and (b)). The juvenile court also has exclusive original jurisdiction over the parent, guardian or custodian of any juvenile under its jurisdiction, over termination of parental rights proceedings, and over relinquishment proceedings.

3) The juvenile court has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court as to any juvenile who has committed an act which would constitute a felony under the laws of the state (Section 43-247(2))

4) The juvenile court has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court and county court as to any juvenile age 16-17 who has committed an act other than a traffic offense which would constitute a misdemeanor or an infraction under the laws of this state, or violation of a city or village ordinance. (Section 43-247(2))

5) The juvenile court has concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court and county court over any juvenile who has committed an act which would constitute a non-felonious traffic offense. (Section 43-247(4))

In cases when there is concurrent jurisdiction, the county attorney makes the determination whether to file a criminal charge or a juvenile court petition. Figure 1 shows the flow of a juvenile through the juvenile court system in cases coming within Section 43-247(1), (2), or (4). Figure 2 illustrates the flow through the system if the case comes within Section 43-247(3)(a) or (b). Figure 3 describes the overall processing of cases through the juvenile court system.

Juvenile Detention - Juvenile detention in the State of Nebraska takes various forms ranging from court-ordered in-home detention to secure confinement in facilities. Detention can occur at any point in the system from temporary custody by law enforcement officials to court ordered placement in secure confinement facilities as a disposition. Detention options include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Court ordered in-home placement - a court may order a juvenile to remain at home or with certain persons responsible for maintaining supervision of the juvenile.
- 2) Foster care homes- an approved residential placement with a stable homelike environment supervised by surrogate foster parents.
- 3) Group homes - an approved residential placement in which several juveniles reside

together under adult supervision within a community.

4) Staff-secure detention facilities - community-based, nondispositional, temporary settings in unlocked, designated locations where security is provided through supervision by trained personnel. Programs are used primarily for initial juvenile detention prior to a more permanent placement by a court or other placement authority.

5) Secure juvenile detention facilities - a highly structured, hardware secured facility designed to restrict a juvenile's movement.

6) Medical or other treatment facilities - depending upon the specific needs of a juvenile they may be admitted to a specific medical or other form of treatment facility to address identified problems.

7) Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment Facilities - juvenile training schools administered by the state and receiving juveniles under court order for evaluation and rehabilitation programs.

Terms of commitment are determined by either statute, court order or administrative regulation, depending upon the type of placement. Juveniles completing a term of commitment at the YRTC's are placed on juvenile parole and monitored by juvenile parole officers. Failure to abide by the terms and conditions of juvenile parole can result in parole revocation and return to the YRTC facility.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act - The JJDP Act is a federal law that establishes limits and conditions under which juveniles may be securely detained. The Act is designed to protect juveniles in custody by regulating where, how long and under what conditions they may be securely confined. The JJDP Act is widely supported by national criminal justice, juvenile justice and judicial organizations. Violations of the JJDP Act may form the basis for civil rights actions against individuals and/or organizations. The four basic provisions of the JJDP Act are:

1) Jail Removal - Accused and adjudicated juvenile delinquents cannot be securely confined in adult jails or lockups. Two exceptions to this rule apply in Nebraska. A juvenile may be securely confined in an adult jail or lockup for no longer than six (6) hours, after which he/she must be released or transferred to a juvenile program. A juvenile may be securely confined in an adult jail or lockup in excess of six (6) hours only when the juvenile has been formally charged with a felony in adult court within the six (6) hour period of secure confinement. NOTE: a juvenile may be staff securely confined both before or after the six hour secure confinement period, but only for identification, investigation or processing purposes.

2) Complete Sight and Sound Separation - during the period of secure confinement, there must be complete sight and sound separation from all incarcerated adults in all areas of the secure confinement facility. There are no exceptions.

3) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders - status offenders (juveniles accused of committing an act that would not be a crime if committed by an adult) and nonoffenders (juveniles in law enforcement custody for protection, i.e., abused or neglected) cannot be securely confined in an adult jail or lockup for any period of time. A status or nonoffender may be held in a secure juvenile detention facility for no longer than 24 hours and only for purposes of identification, investigation or processing. Additionally, a status offender found by a court to have violated a valid court order may be sentenced to a secure juvenile detention facility in excess of 24 hours, but only if the court determines, after independent review, that no other suitable alternative disposition exists.

4) Disproportionate Confinement of Minority Youth - the state is responsible for assessing and addressing the problem of minority youth being confined in disproportionate numbers compared to their representation in the state's population. The Crime Commission identified this problem as existing throughout the juvenile justice system in a 1993 report. The Crime Commission is currently assessing the problem through analysis of data at both urban and rural sites and expects to release its report in 1996.

The JJDP Act and Nebraska statutes significantly differ in several areas and attempts have been made to change state law through legislation. Most significantly, certain status offenses as defined under federal law such as Minor in Possession of Alcohol, are, under state law, criminal offenses subject to incarceration. Such incarceration of status offenders is prohibited under the JJDP Act. Only where a valid court order is violated may a status offender be incarcerated and then ONLY in a secure juvenile detention facility and never in an adult jail or lockup. Similarly, state law allows 16 and 17 year olds to be housed in adult facilities without sight and sound separation from adult detainees; the JJDP Act prohibits this.

FIGURE 1

Court System

Section 43-247 (1) (2) and (4)

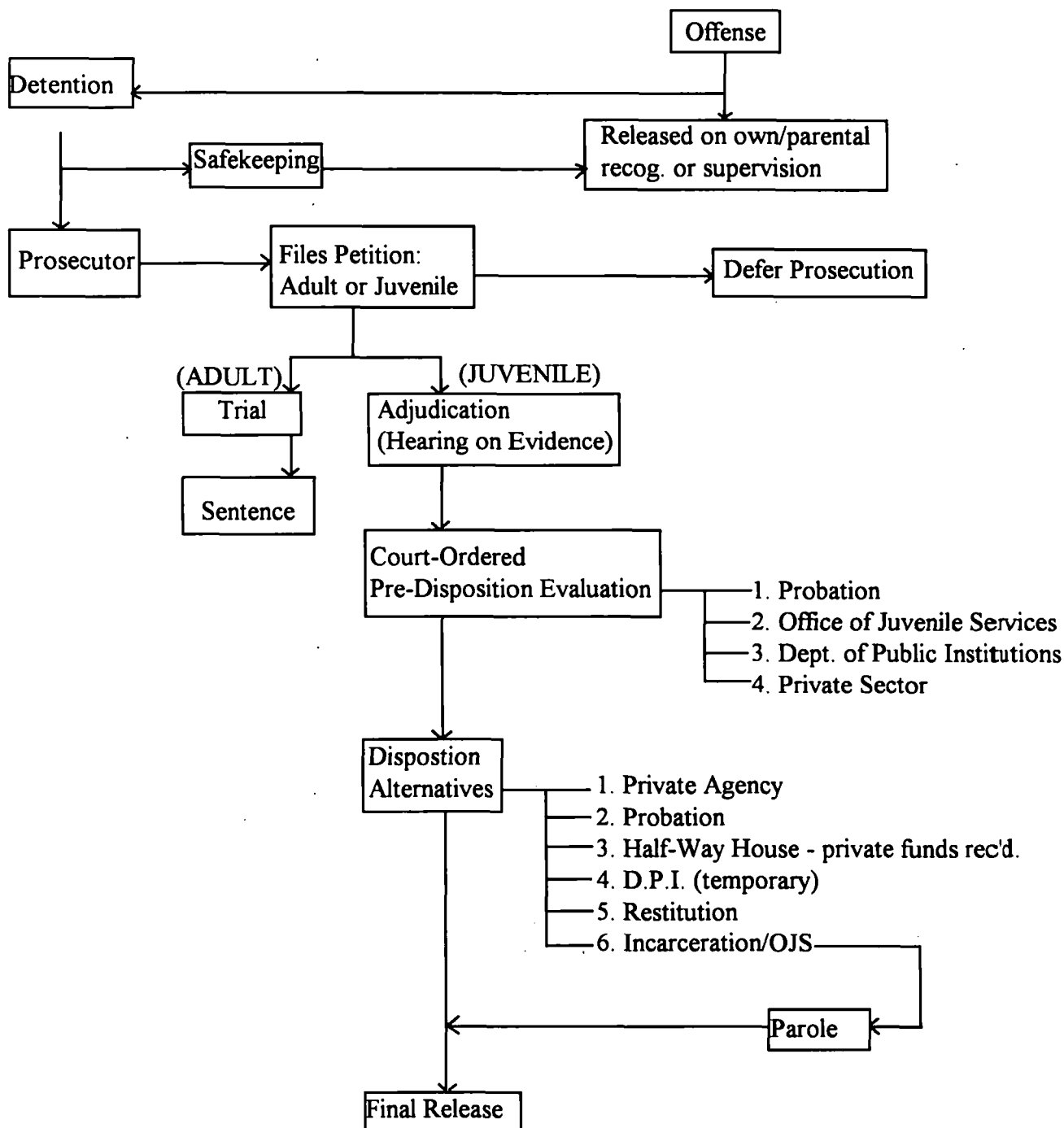


FIGURE 2

Court System

Section 43-247 (3)(a) and (b)

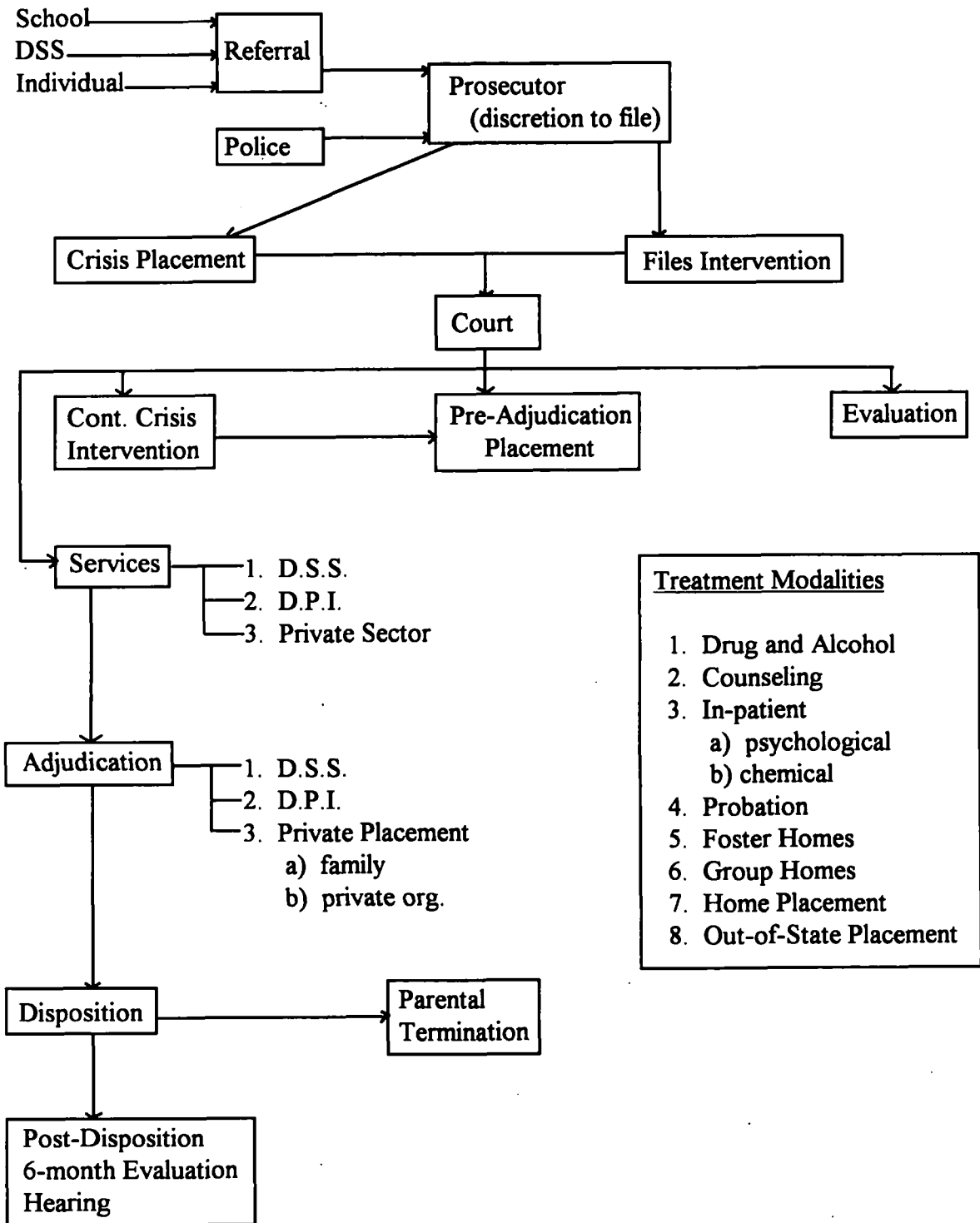
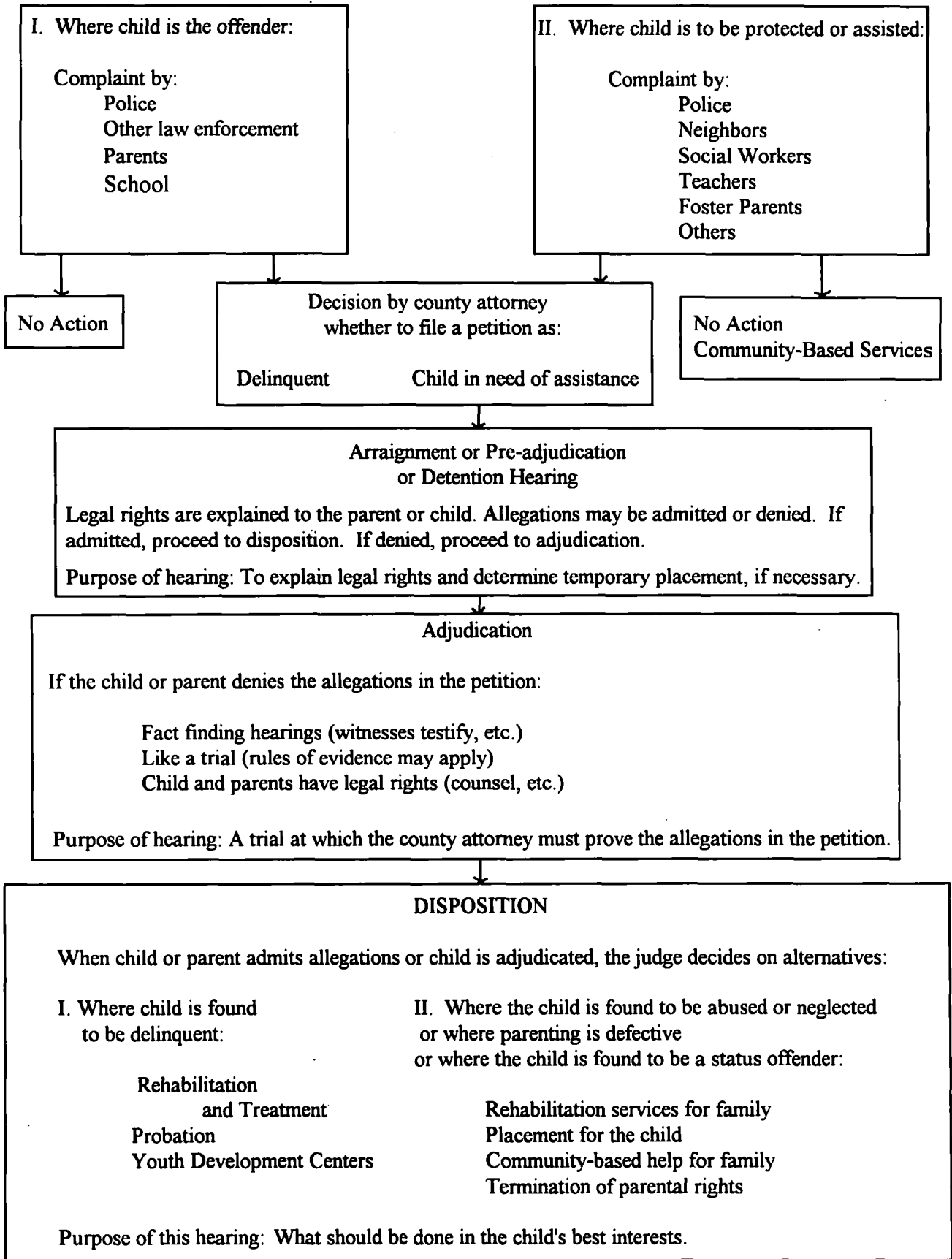


FIGURE 3
Processing Cases in the Juvenile Justice System



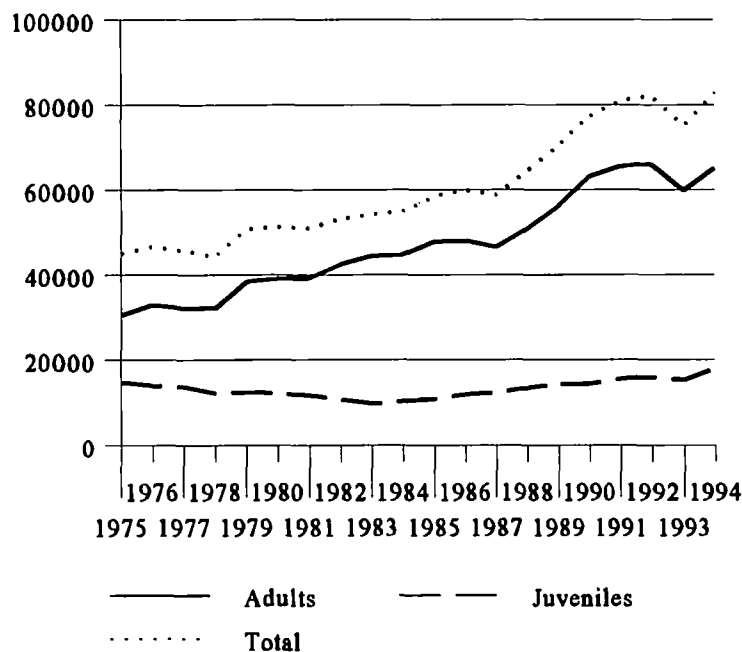
Arrests

In UCR, an 'arrest' is counted each time a person is taken into custody or issued a citation or summons. In the case of a juvenile (under age 18), if the circumstances are such that if they were an adult they would be arrested, the juvenile is reported as an 'arrest' even though they are neither taken into custody or summoned or cited. The juvenile is either handled within the department with no further action or is referred to another agency for handling.

For UCR purposes, one arrest is counted each time an individual is taken into custody, or cited, regardless of the number of charges against the individual. The individual is counted as an arrest for the most serious of the charges (according to UCR classifications). If an individual is arrested more than once during the year, an arrest is counted each time. When several persons are arrested in connection with the same incident, each is counted as an arrest. UCR collects arrest data on the violent crimes of murder-manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson; and 24 other categories.

The number of juvenile arrests has increased 21% from 1975 to 1994. During the 20 years, the lowest number of juvenile arrests was reported in 1983. From 1983 to 1994, the arrests have risen 82%. Adult arrests have risen 115% from 1975, which was also the lowest number of reported adult arrests ever reported.

Adult and Juvenile Arrests



Adult arrests have increased 115% from 1975 to 1994.
 Juvenile arrests have increased 21% from 1975 to 1994.

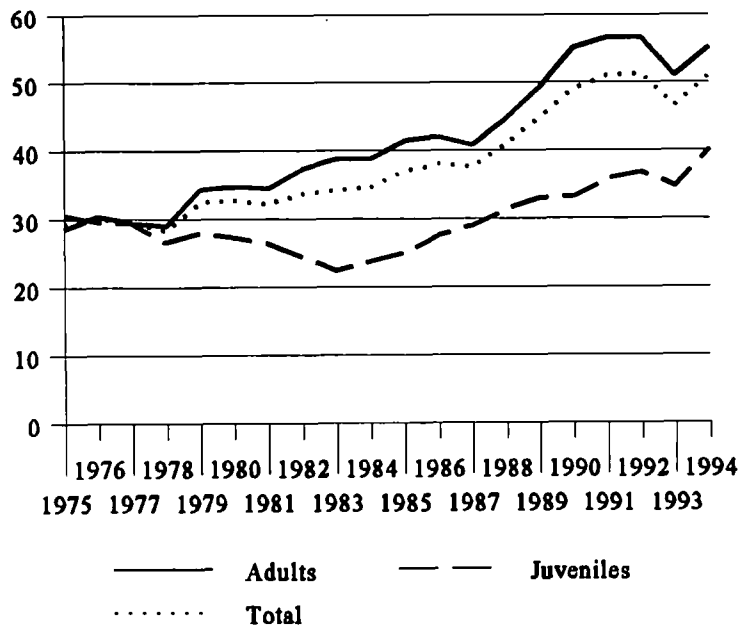
Total Arrests

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adults	30273	32765	32038	32098	38312	39133	39265	42481	44407	44757	47689	48010	46499	50990	56186	63138	65529	66160	59905	65166
Juveniles	14742	13954	13695	12172	12528	12149	11648	10708	9779	10328	10796	11870	12344	13401	14210	14292	15521	15991	15264	17766
Total	45015	46719	45733	44270	50840	51282	50913	53189	54186	55085	58485	59880	58843	64391	70396	77430	81050	82151	75169	82932

Arrests Rates - per 1000 Persons

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adults	28.5	30.4	29.4	29	34.3	34.8	34.5	37.2	38.7	38.8	41.4	42	40.8	44.6	49.1	55	56.6	56.6	51	55.2
Juveniles	30.6	29.5	29.4	26.6	27.9	27.2	26.4	24.4	22.4	23.7	24.9	27.5	29	31.3	33	33.2	35.8	36.8	34.8	40.2
Total	29.2	30.1	29.4	28.3	32.4	32.7	32.2	33.6	34.2	34.7	36.9	38	37.6	41	44.7	49	50.9	51.2	46.6	51.1

Adult and Juvenile Arrest Rates - per 1000



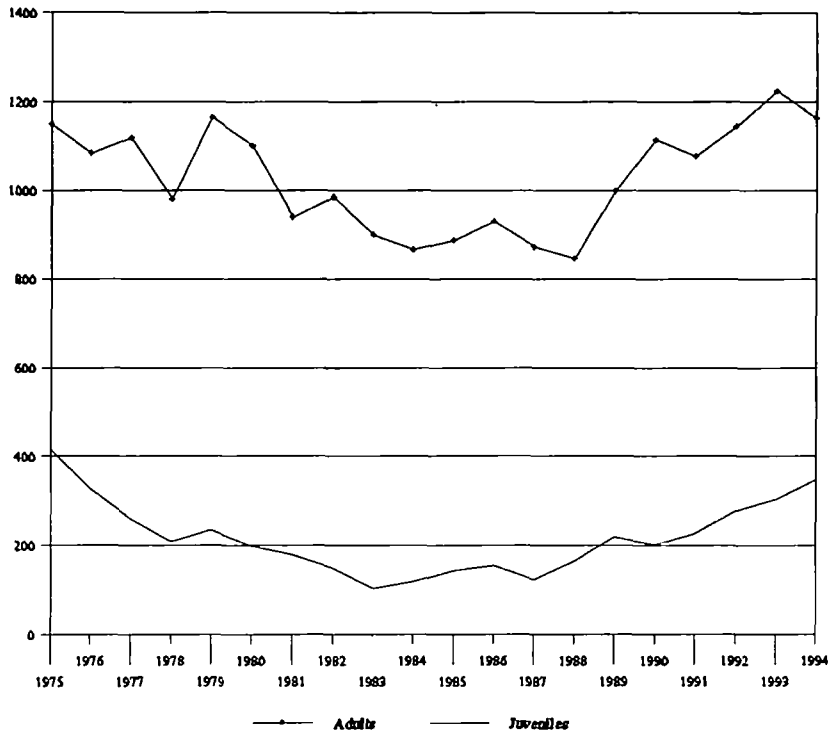
The number of adult arrests has increased from 28.5 arrests per 1,000 adults in 1975 to 55.2 arrests per 1,000 adults in 1994.

The number of juvenile arrests has increased from 30.6 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1975 to 40.2 arrests per 1,000 juveniles in 1994.

Violent Crimes

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adults	1150	1084	1119	980	1165	1101	940	985	899	886	887	930	872	846	998	1114	1077	1144	1225	1163
Juveniles	415	327	259	209	235	198	179	148	102	117	143	154	123	164	219	201	226	277	304	347
Total	1565	1411	1378	1189	1400	1299	1119	1133	1001	1003	1030	1084	995	1010	1217	1315	1303	1421	1529	1510

Violent Crimes

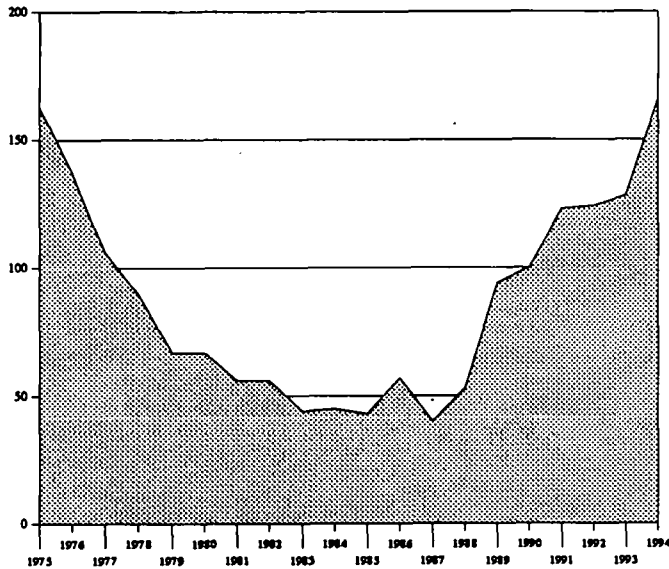


Juvenile arrests for violent crimes have decreased 16% from 1975 to 1994. However, since 1990 there has been an increase every year in the number of arrests.

Adult arrests for violent crimes have increased 1% since 1975.

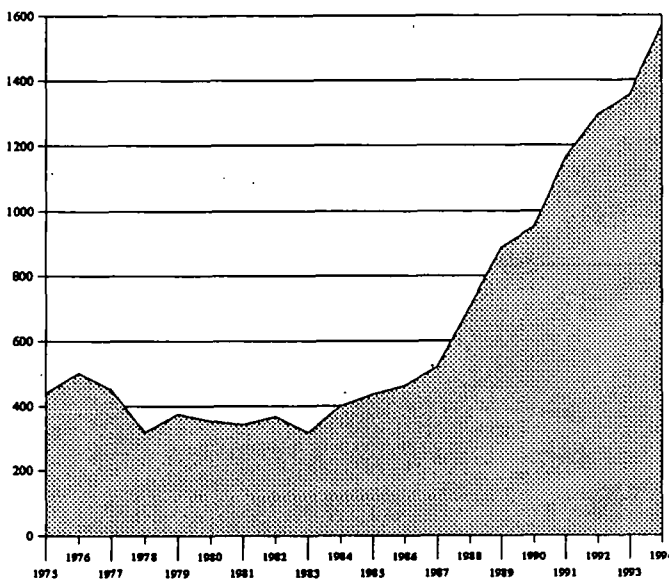
From 1993 to 1994, juvenile arrests for violent crimes increased and adult arrests decreased.

Aggravated Assault



The arrests for aggravated assault have varied greatly from 1975 to 1994, dropping by two thirds by the mid 1980s but then juvenile arrests for aggravated assault increased 315% from 1987 to 1994.

Simple Assault

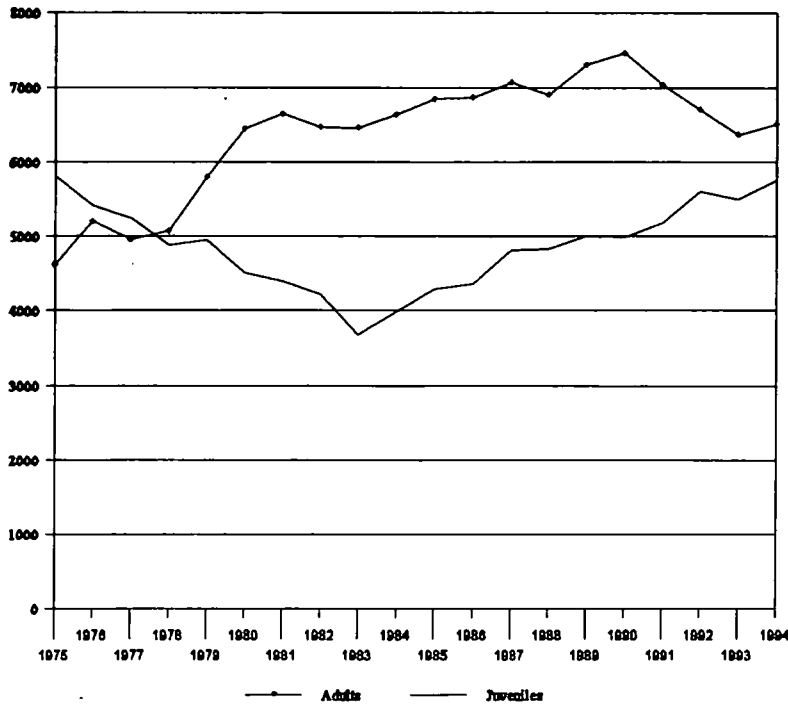


Juvenile arrests for simple assault, which is not considered a violent crime but having the potential to be violent, have increased 257% from 1975 to 1994.

Property Crimes

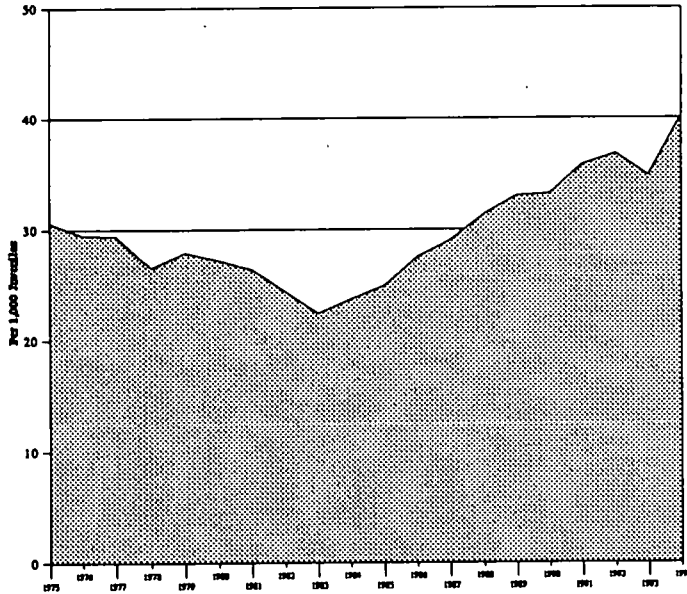
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adults	4619	5200	4956	5071	5797	6452	6650	6471	6464	6642	6852	6869	7069	6905	7310	7463	7037	6706	6368	6513
Juveniles	5808	5417	5241	4886	4949	4506	4394	4224	3674	3990	4290	4357	4810	4832	5003	4985	5175	5600	5500	5759
Total	12402	12593	12174	11935	12725	12938	13025	12677	12121	12616	13127	13212	13866	13725	14302	14438	14203	14298	13861	14266

Property Crimes



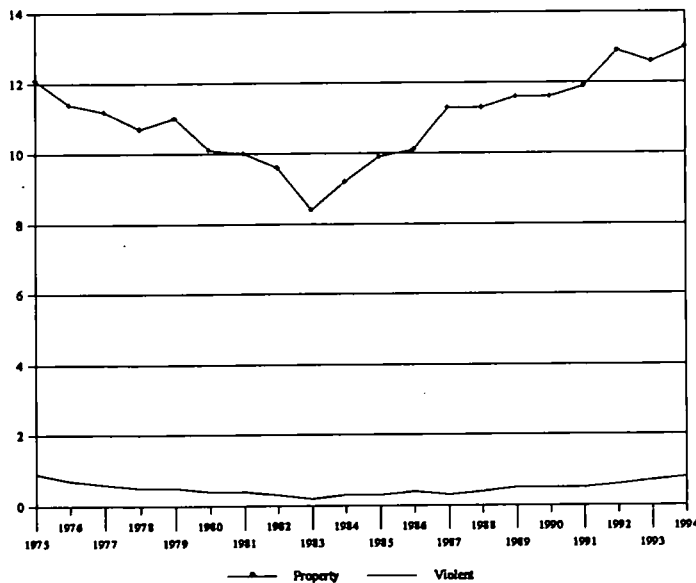
Juvenile arrests for property crimes have decreased 1% from 1975 to 1994 compared to an increase of 41% in adult arrests. From 1993 to 1994 both adult and juvenile arrests for property crimes have increased. Property crime arrests for juveniles have been increasing since 1983.

Juvenile Arrest Rate



The juvenile arrest rate has increased 31%.

Juvenile Arrest Rates - Property and Violent Crimes



The property crime arrest rate has increased 7% while fluctuating greatly.

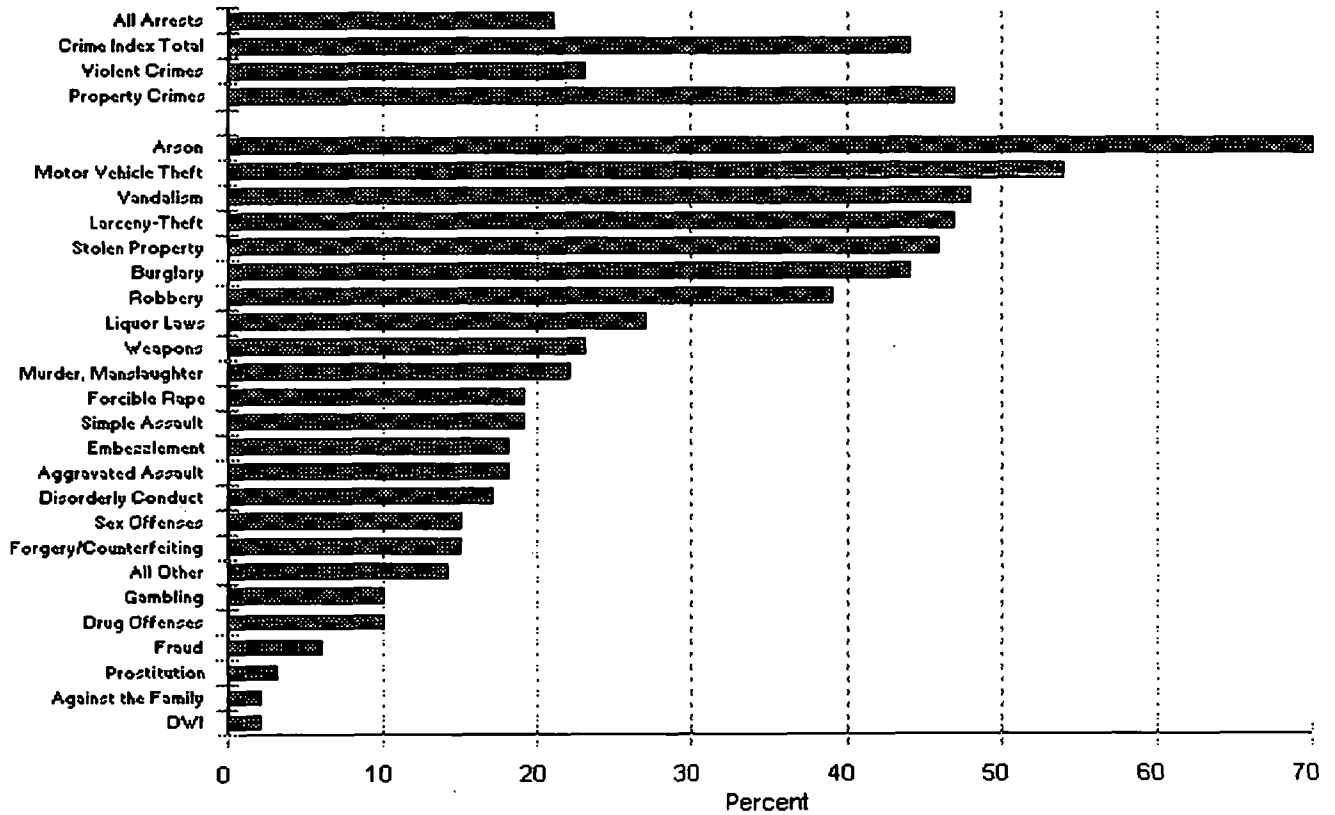
The violent crime arrests rate has decreased 11%, although the range has been small.

Index Crimes

Adults	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Murder	46	49	61	47	50	55	40	32	51	52	33	54	42	40	39	32	45	53	44	35
Rape	124	144	123	128	135	153	123	173	152	188	164	172	144	162	202	188	202	195	187	181
Robbery	350	229	257	289	355	367	301	283	213	173	205	216	195	188	208	195	199	202	231	198
Aggravated Assault	630	662	678	516	625	526	476	497	483	473	485	488	491	456	549	699	631	694	763	749
Burglary	908	931	1005	1040	946	1083	1136	997	966	868	877	833	817	766	772	791	809	837	779	708
Larceny	3386	3845	3574	3647	4394	4924	5142	5154	5199	5470	5670	5709	6024	5863	6255	6326	5846	5521	5318	5528
MVT	287	382	324	336	362	354	294	258	236	219	234	242	175	219	203	275	316	294	218	237
Arson	38	42	53	48	95	91	78	62	63	85	71	85	53	57	80	71	66	54	53	40
Adult Total	5769	6284	6075	6051	6962	7553	7590	7456	7363	7528	7739	7799	7941	7751	8308	8577	8114	7850	7593	7676

Juveniles	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Murder	6	2	8	4	12	4	6	2	2	4	6	5	2	10	9	5	8	6	5	10
Rape	36	30	18	13	34	20	17	17	20	31	38	43	28	34	44	31	24	34	37	43
Robbery	210	158	127	102	122	107	100	73	36	37	56	49	53	67	72	65	71	113	134	128
Aggravated Assault	163	137	106	90	67	67	56	56	44	45	43	57	40	53	94	100	123	124	128	166
Burglary	1175	1120	1181	1048	889	747	832	760	571	579	619	669	661	620	591	616	617	703	587	544
Larceny	4056	3765	3562	3349	3583	3409	3225	3211	2905	3179	3393	3458	3949	3959	4125	4088	4193	4500	4577	4844
MVT	527	467	454	458	388	305	272	218	157	147	216	173	160	173	228	220	291	286	264	277
Arson	50	65	44	31	89	45	65	35	41	85	62	57	40	80	59	61	74	111	72	94
Juvenile Total	6223	5744	5500	5095	5184	4704	4573	4372	3776	4107	4433	4511	4933	4996	5222	5186	5401	5877	5804	6106

Juvenile Arrests as a Percentage of Total Arrests



Juveniles are more likely to be arrested for property crimes than adults as evidenced by the percentage of the total arrests involving juveniles: Arson (70%), Motor Vehicle Theft (52%), Larceny-Theft (48%) and Burglary (44%).

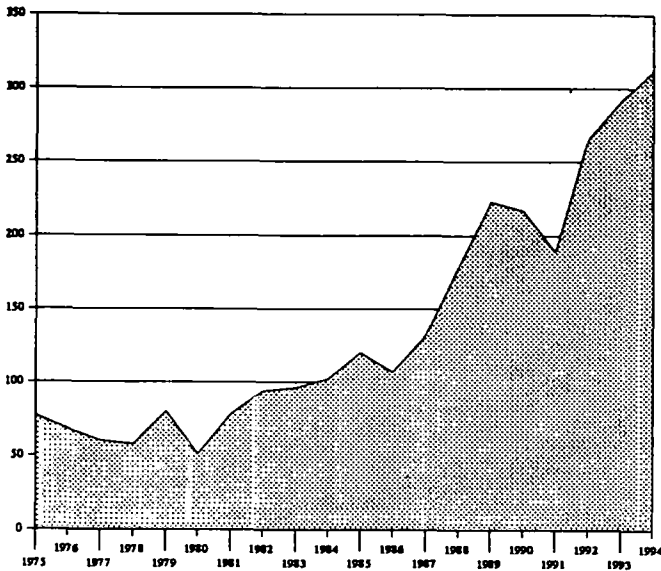
All Juvenile Arrests

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Murder	6	2	8	4	12	4	6	2	2	4	6	5	2	10	9	5	8	6	5	10
Death by Negligence	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	2
Rape	36	30	18	13	34	20	17	17	20	31	38	43	28	34	44	31	24	34	37	43
Robbery	210	158	127	102	122	107	100	73	36	37	56	49	53	67	72	65	71	113	134	128
Aggravated Assault	163	137	106	90	67	67	56	56	44	45	43	57	40	53	94	100	123	124	128	166
Burglary	1175	1120	1181	1048	889	747	832	760	571	579	619	669	661	620	591	616	617	703	587	544
Larceny	4056	3765	3562	3349	3583	3409	3225	3211	2905	3179	3393	3458	3949	3959	4125	4088	4193	4500	4577	4844
MVT	527	467	454	458	388	305	272	218	157	147	216	173	160	173	228	220	291	286	264	277
Arson	50	65	44	31	89	45	65	35	41	85	62	57	40	80	59	61	74	111	72	94
Simple Assault	440	500	451	317	375	352	341	366	315	401	435	462	519	702	886	952	1161	1293	1355	1571
Forgery	104	82	103	86	111	82	90	70	74	39	77	84	98	94	80	73	59	79	94	107
Fraud	137	116	97	116	116	108	88	103	65	76	88	91	86	105	100	64	94	84	106	126
Embezzlement	1	1	4	6	6	0	2	3	1	1	3	0	0	3	5	5	8	4	5	23
Stolen Prop	182	200	209	185	197	256	211	166	153	124	137	172	198	268	323	289	335	539	596	665
Vandalism	1248	1384	1105	834	1011	1093	972	730	876	899	882	961	900	950	1038	1091	1291	1343	1120	1436
Weapons	77	68	60	58	80	51	78	94	96	102	120	107	132	179	223	217	189	266	292	312
Prostitution	14	28	15	6	16	24	24	28	29	18	11	19	15	15	9	9	3	4	1	7
Sex Offenses	72	86	38	57	56	56	73	60	51	61	69	66	80	77	74	84	132	131	133	120
Drug Laws	1064	1038	918	746	536	456	482	387	277	299	278	274	233	323	377	269	262	292	353	568
Gambling	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	3	9	5	4	4	4	5	1	2	6
Offenses Ag Family	11	3	10	7	5	11	1	4	0	3	5	9	8	14	19	6	16	8	15	24
DWI	209	259	290	302	332	313	266	278	272	255	266	279	251	261	252	293	256	223	189	301
Liquor Laws	1549	1564	1757	1585	1768	1733	1747	1665	1593	1563	1559	2004	2068	2417	2506	2582	2364	2272	2004	2234
Disorderly	692	568	460	509	505	611	539	430	369	390	397	484	432	515	572	534	612	584	605	760
Vagrancy	9	4	6	8	2	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	0	0	0
All Other	1173	1056	1408	1268	1285	1376	1216	1233	1206	1249	1327	1524	1557	1634	1632	1616	2157	2066	1782	2329
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew	466	658	712	462	491	455	458	356	280	372	367	469	461	573	512	491	668	473	390	608
Runaways	1070	590	551	523	451	462	467	360	345	362	339	344	367	269	372	521	500	452	417	461

Weapons Offenses

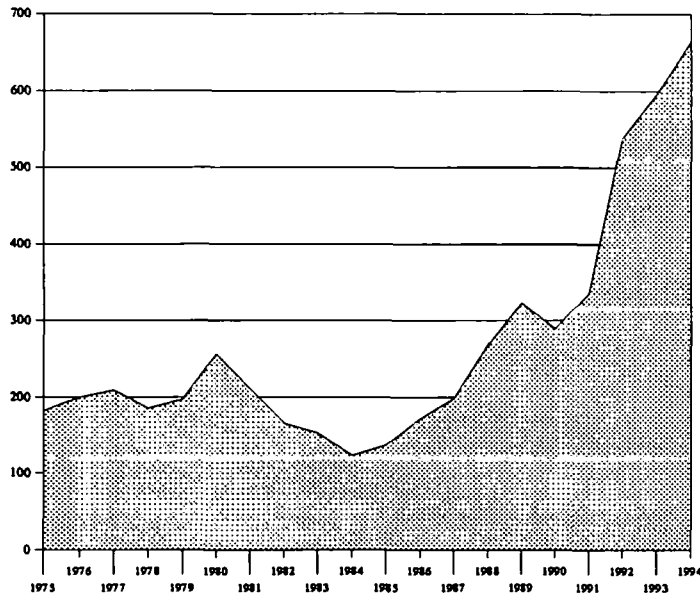
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adults	400	400	320	404	460	420	506	513	525	552	552	770	638	845	1011	1057	990	998	888	1043
Juveniles	77	68	60	58	80	51	78	94	96	102	120	107	132	179	223	217	189	266	292	312
Total	477	468	380	462	540	471	584	607	621	654	672	877	770	1024	1234	1274	1179	1264	1180	1355

Weapons Arrests



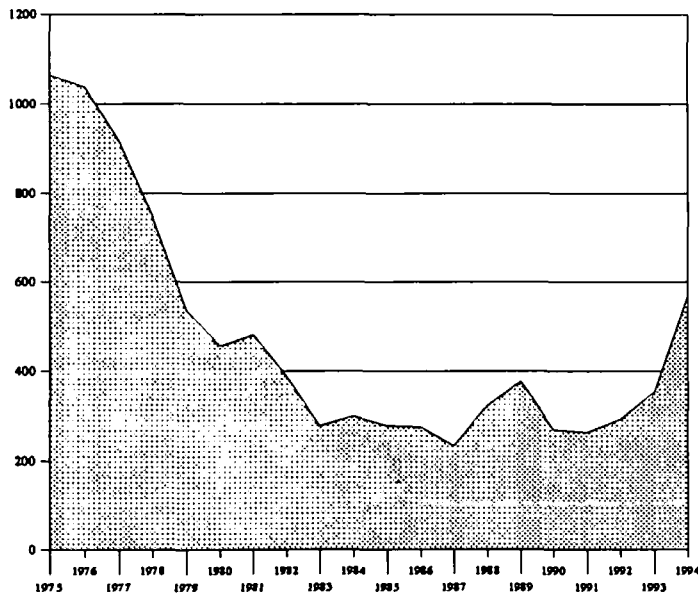
Juvenile weapons arrests increased 305% from 1975 to 1994.

Juvenile Arrests for Stolen Property



As with aggravated assaults, stolen property arrests declined into the 1980s when they began to climb rapidly. However, juvenile stolen property arrests increased 265% in the 20 year period.

Juvenile Drug Arrests

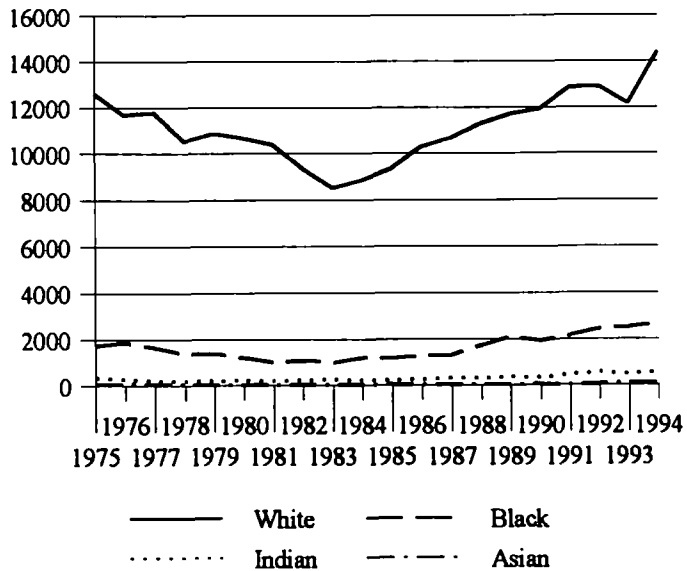


Juvenile drug arrests decreased 47% in the twenty year period.

Juvenile Arrests by Race

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
White	12610	11688	11798	10533	10874	10686	10403	9372	8517	8869	9357	10286	10674	11299	11711	11950	12856	12906	12160	14426
Black	1723	1887	1639	1364	1410	1211	1012	1090	983	1203	1172	1302	1318	1747	2097	1942	2170	2442	2518	2678
Indian	350	299	187	210	205	226	210	218	252	223	220	255	323	318	366	350	449	571	494	559
Asian	58	79	71	65	39	26	23	28	27	33	47	27	29	37	36	50	46	72	92	103
Total	16716	15929	15672	14150	14507	14129	13629	12690	11762	12312	12781	13856	14331	15389	16199	16282	17512	17983	17257	19760

Juvenile Arrests by Race



The number of whites arrested increased 14% over the 20 year period. The number of blacks arrested increased 55%. Overall, arrests increased 18%.

The percentage of juveniles arrested who were white was 75% in 1975 and 73% in 1994. The percentage of blacks was 10% in 1974 and 14% in 1994.

Juvenile Arrests by County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	195	228	130	160	143	165	188	174	102	158
Antelope	3	3	15	3	7	0	4	4	4	3
Arthur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner	0	0	4	5	0	1	4	0	0	0
Blaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	5	18	2	5	0	10	29	8	4	6
Box Butte	126	134	142	142	217	339	322	361	413	276
Boyd	0	1	0	0	4	7	15	5	7	18
Brown	9	10	2	4	2	5	8	22	7	10
Buffalo	238	162	228	219	253	327	304	371	356	433
Burt	13	16	28	25	16	45	32	24	9	34
Butler	14	10	21	31	29	41	36	64	31	24
Cass	148	134	113	67	28	49	95	94	122	106
Cedar	13	11	9	39	19	62	45	42	43	5
Chase	1	1	2	3	3	7	4	12	22	20
Cherry	15	40	18	29	27	51	42	21	38	36
Cheyenne	78	92	41	76	64	42	47	62	90	88
Clay	30	8	8	17	12	0	1	6	2	8
Colfax	58	45	32	19	59	89	67	98	92	163
Cuming	24	41	42	21	31	15	38	75	25	30
Custer	39	57	76	64	73	63	42	37	29	28
Dakota	114	111	122	132	121	228	203	153	118	172
Dawes	35	57	9	91	88	83	81	71	73	78
Dawson	104	118	110	156	279	305	305	372	306	381
Deuel	3	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	1
Dixon	10	15	39	16	23	35	47	44	61	20
Dodge	223	237	291	266	197	237	239	217	255	261
Douglas	2803	3220	3282	3909	4401	4230	4328	4496	4394	4968
Dundy	3	3	3	4	3	2	7	16	1	14
Fillmore	14	4	14	27	8	11	15	7	10	1
Franklin	8	9	12	16	17	9	11	3	4	5
Frontier	3	0	0	0	0	20	16	11	4	9
Furnas	0	2	7	7	3	12	1	27	3	8
Gage	80	76	97	84	120	149	137	148	228	261
Garden	0	13	2	3	2	1	0	2	2	12
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	7	1	0
Gosper	0	4	2	0	1	17	1	15	21	13
Grant	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Greeley	5	0	2	1	0	0	4	6	1	4

Juvenile Arrests by County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Hall	656	644	657	638	560	552	900	956	978	1334
Hamilton	63	32	58	59	70	71	41	32	26	64
Harlan	5	5	11	2	5	14	26	27	21	23
Hayes	0	0	0	1	0	8	9	3	4	14
Hitchcock	4	0	8	7	0	4	1	4	3	0
Holt	8	8	2	17	27	31	44	27	45	55
Hooker	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Howard	20	9	7	10	10	13	10	14	8	19
Jefferson	8	21	2	7	0	6	44	30	40	76
Johnson	17	3	26	24	15	22	17	10	10	6
Kearney	2	1	21	21	27	12	26	30	21	19
Keith	49	51	60	76	89	108	111	76	82	148
Keya Paha	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	7	3	3
Kimball	52	29	58	41	63	19	12	30	43	42
Knox	11	19	44	91	58	42	32	84	30	29
Lancaster	2449	2662	2863	3151	3098	2639	3195	3715	3320	3825
Lincoln	335	458	505	410	541	650	605	466	520	744
Logan	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Loup	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
McPherson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	202	244	208	166	258	206	358	299	*34	347
Merrick	60	51	38	29	25	39	16	27	37	45
Morrill	18	4	2	8	0	0	17	16	10	24
Nance	6	0	4	6	10	1	10	2	15	23
Nemaha	33	16	33	25	4	20	11	19	20	4
Nuckolls	15	14	21	33	4	4	13	17	23	7
Otoe	84	88	77	79	115	60	94	123	89	81
Pawnee	13	24	5	8	15	20	17	4	10	3
Perkins	1	0	0	0	0	13	5	5	2	5
Phelps	59	25	42	35	28	49	99	62	55	65
Pierce	8	7	1	6	6	37	27	17	12	28
Platte	151	162	218	281	311	287	322	329	162	207
Polk	27	28	26	29	67	36	14	5	3	2
Red Willow	47	72	50	72	105	147	182	153	146	121
Richardson	48	57	41	41	39	61	53	33	32	44
Rock	2	0	3	1	7	2	4	5	7	2
Saline	45	42	18	57	54	58	59	49	123	142
Sarpy	1090	1264	1401	1600	1565	1443	1343	1324	1403	1377
Saunders	68	39	62	37	70	71	92	99	111	95

Juvenile Arrests by County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Scotts Bluff	218	224	202	228	202	300	328	313	283	420
Seward	73	68	60	35	37	41	78	53	71	74
Sheridan	42	70	86	58	77	92	132	134	116	93
Sherman	19	44	6	1	7	3	4	11	4	23
Sioux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stanton	10	20	8	1	45	74	107	57	57	55
Thayer	18	45	50	33	20	13	25	29	16	20
Thomas	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
Thurston	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	4	4	3
Valley	35	11	10	35	21	36	13	3	18	18
Washington	52	46	31	39	47	61	75	60	76	78
Wayne	33	30	33	25	35	44	48	38	65	33
Webster	0	34	14	23	16	18	10	9	8	17
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
York	215	304	325	213	216	188	191	134	179	216
Total	12775	13856	14295	15391	16226	16274	17536	18013	17218	19729

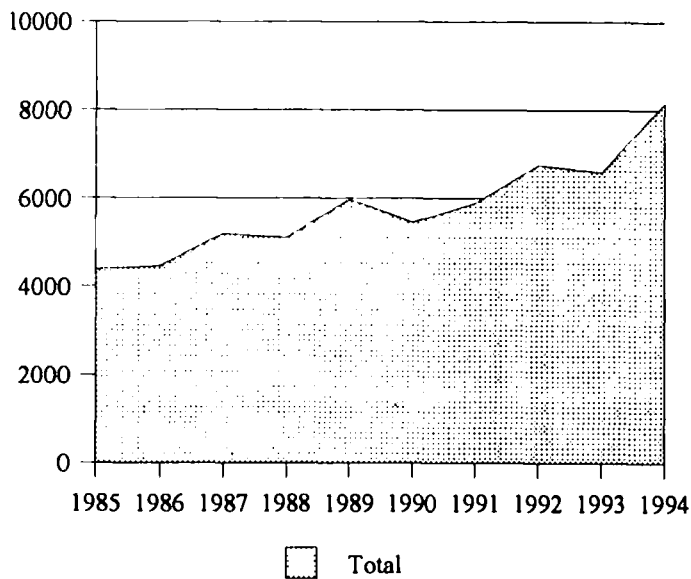
* data incomplete for Madison County

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile court information is submitted to the Crime Commission on a monthly basis. When a case reaches a disposition, in this case meaning finality as opposed to a legal definition, a form is completed and forwarded. The forms are completed differently in various counties although quite often they are filled out by the probation office. This will typically include cases which have been handled with a formal petition having been filed as well as those handled without a disposition. This report only contains information on cases handled through petition. The terms cases, petitions and referrals may all be used at different times but still refer to the same group of juveniles processed. Ten years of data is included.

The reason a juvenile is referred gives the indication as to the severity of the incident. The reason referred is also grouped into major offenses (such as criminal), minor offenses (or status, applying to juveniles) and non-offenses (dealing with instances of neglect or dependency). This shows not only the type of juvenile offenses but also the type of cases handled by the courts.

Juvenile Court Petitions

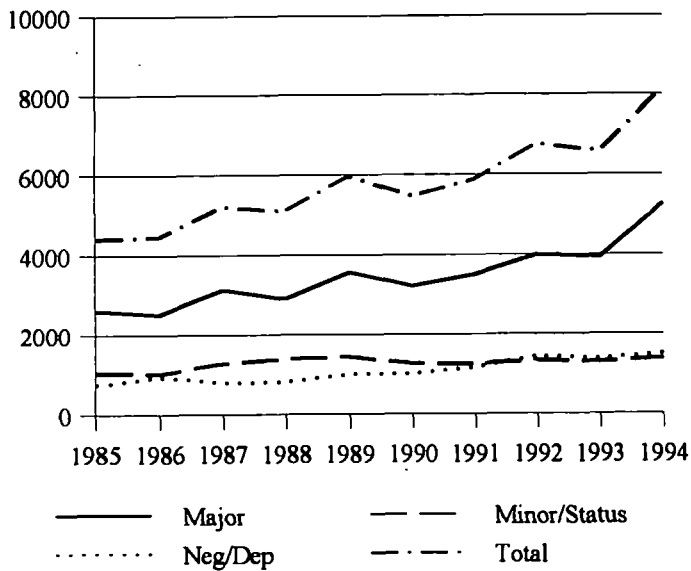


The number of petitions increased 86% from 1985 to 1994. Obviously, most referral categories showed increases.

Juvenile Court Referrals by Offense Type

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Major	2602	2508	3119	2906	3557	3207	3499	3992	3935	5257
Minor-Status	1045	1018	1280	1388	1427	1253	1236	1336	1284	1389
Neglect/Dependent	740	936	797	801	993	1002	1158	1427	1370	1504
Total	4387	4462	5196	5095	5977	5462	5893	6755	6589	8150

Referrals by Severity of Referral



Referrals for major offenses increased 102%.

Referrals for minor-status offenses increased 33%.

Neglect/dependent cases increased 103%.

Juvenile Court Petitions by Reason for Referral

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Arson-Felony	14	11	14	7	16	12	8	5	8	12
Arson-Misdemeanor	14	4	5	7	3	6	7	12	19	19
Assault-1st/2nd	22	26	33	19	34	34	45	51	46	63
Assault-3rd	153	155	222	213	306	321	382	485	507	641
Burglary	306	357	378	309	336	261	325	370	265	322
Crim Mischief-Fel	49	57	94	52	64	82	82	92	64	101
Crim Mischief-Misd	290	268	313	343	420	349	379	415	368	487
Criminal Trespass	87	63	101	102	133	114	125	128	133	183
Curfew	32	35	50	72	61	63	53	47	59	93
Dependent	127	207	144	177	202	136	130	214	186	161
Disturbing Peace	50	28	39	35	72	58	75	86	103	113
Drug-Felony	8	8	9	11	40	27	21	23	23	35
Drug-Misdemeanor	50	46	31	48	63	69	46	33	70	104
DUI	5	11	19	14	79	58	45	73	54	59
Forgery-Felony	7	9	16	13	10	14	11	24	19	15
Forgery-Misd	33	32	29	32	42	27	24	32	29	29
Manslaughter	1	4	1	2	0	2	3	0	1	0
Murder	4	8	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Neglect	613	729	653	624	791	866	1028	1213	1184	1343
Other Felony	18	29	32	39	53	45	75	100	71	145
Other Misdemeanor	202	255	300	294	330	236	308	407	546	589
Other Status	101	137	269	218	215	142	156	175	160	225
Poss Alcohol	293	327	439	568	626	584	504	528	491	471
Robbery	21	33	18	25	30	17	26	55	42	63
Running Away	47	38	25	29	33	28	71	38	26	23
Sexual Assault-1st	36	25	38	25	38	28	27	31	22	42
Sexual Assault-2nd	25	23	24	29	24	33	40	64	34	30
Theft < \$200 *	775	653	827	781	851	757	799	740	679	1197
Theft < \$500 *	182	163	255	182	200	191	190	266	316	239
Theft < \$1500 *	94	100	121	92	144	168	127	151	128	107
Theft > \$1500 *	48	50	77	80	111	133	143	177	211	387
Truancy	149	145	141	189	177	129	144	141	161	184
Unauth Use MV	98	71	107	117	115	106	140	110	100	146
Ungov Behavior	423	336	356	312	315	307	308	407	387	393
Weapon-Felony	2	3	6	6	11	13	12	13	13	18
Weapon-Misd	8	16	7	24	31	45	34	49	64	111
Total	4387	4462	5196	5095	5977	5462	5893	6755	6589	8150

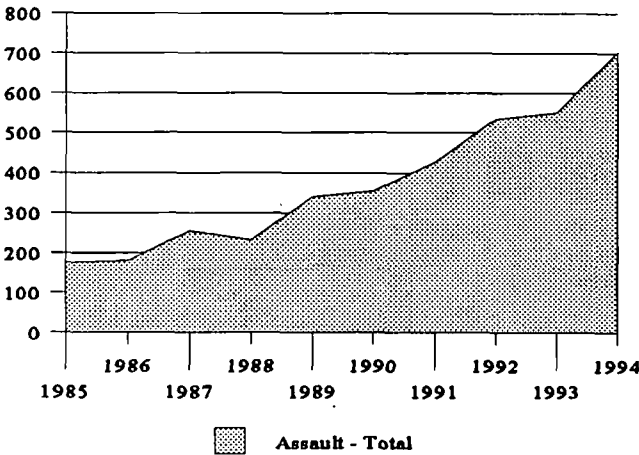
* A change in the ranges of values in the categories for theft offenses was instituted by the Legislature. This affected

the data collection and forms used in the reporting period. The prior values and ranges were < 100, 100-300, 300-1000 and > 1000. Although this changes some of the individual charges it should not affect a long-term look at these referrals as the general range and scope of the offenses is consistent. Theft offenses are also totaled later to show results without regard to the categories.

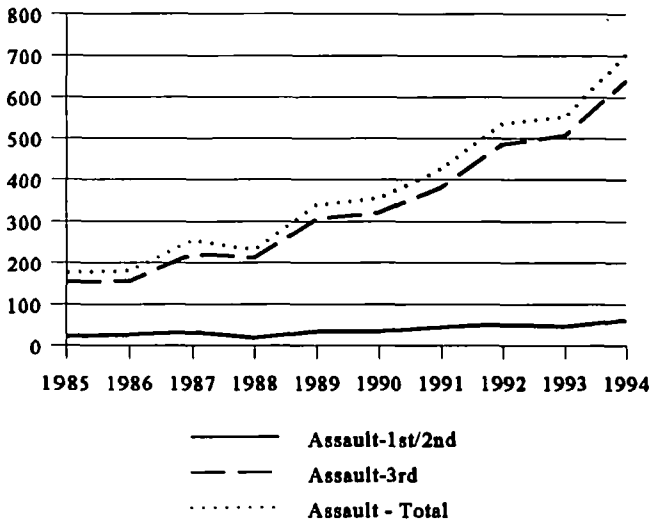
Juvenile Court Petitions - Assault

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Assault-1st/2nd	22	26	33	19	34	34	45	51	46	63
Assault-3rd	153	155	222	213	306	321	382	485	507	641
Assault - Total	175	181	255	232	340	355	427	536	553	704

Assault Referrals



Assault Referrals by Severity

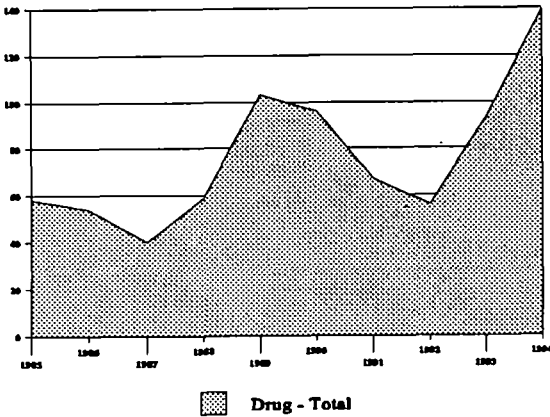


Although the number of 1st and 2nd degree assault referrals tripled over the ten year period (Note: serious assault cases may be handled in District Court) the largest volume was with 3rd degree assaults, increasing 302%. This parallels the arrest increases.

Juvenile Court Petitions - Drug Offenses

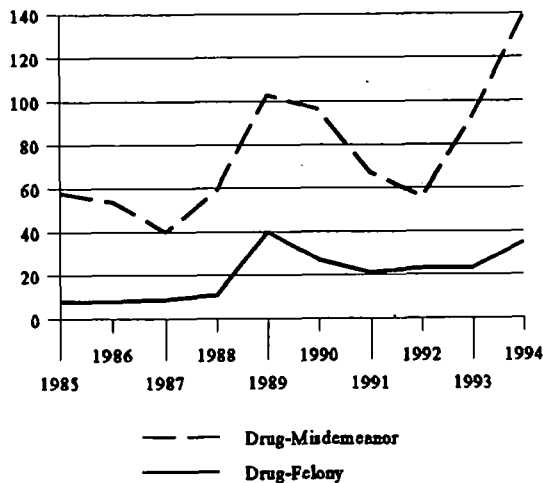
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Drug-Felony	8	8	9	11	40	27	21	23	23	35
Drug-Misd	50	46	31	48	63	69	46	33	70	104
Total	58	54	40	59	103	96	67	56	93	139

Total Drug Referrals



Drug offense referrals increased 140%.

Drug Referrals by Severity



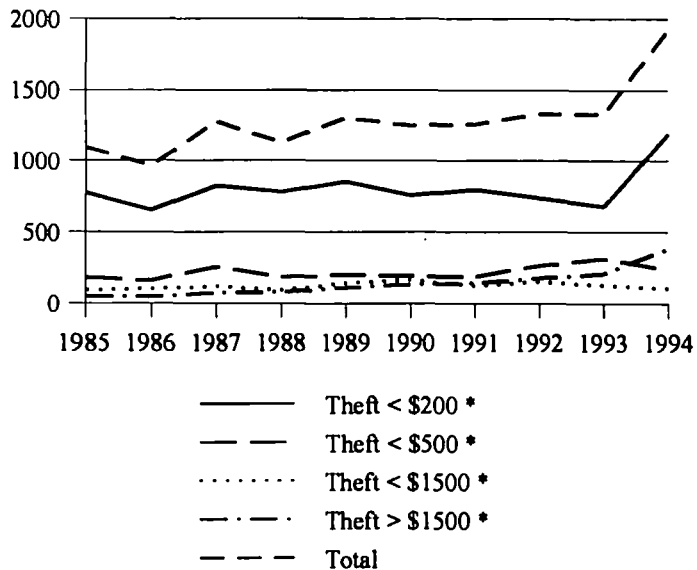
Juvenile Court Petitions - Theft

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Theft < \$200 *	775	653	827	781	851	757	799	740	679	1197
Theft < \$500 *	182	163	255	182	200	191	190	266	316	239
Theft < \$1500 *	94	100	121	92	144	168	127	151	128	107
Theft > \$1500 *	48	50	77	80	111	133	143	177	211	387
Total	1099	966	1280	1135	1306	1249	1259	1334	1334	1930

* see prior comments on classification

Although the number of referrals for theft has almost doubled in the last ten years, a closer look shows that the bulk of the change has occurred for thefts at the end of the ranges collected and shown. The number of thefts for the large value(s) has dramatically increased over the years. Keeping in mind that this category shifted from a value of \$1000 to over \$1500 one might think the numbers would not increase so much but the largest jump occurred from 1993 to 1994 when the number of referrals jumped 83%.

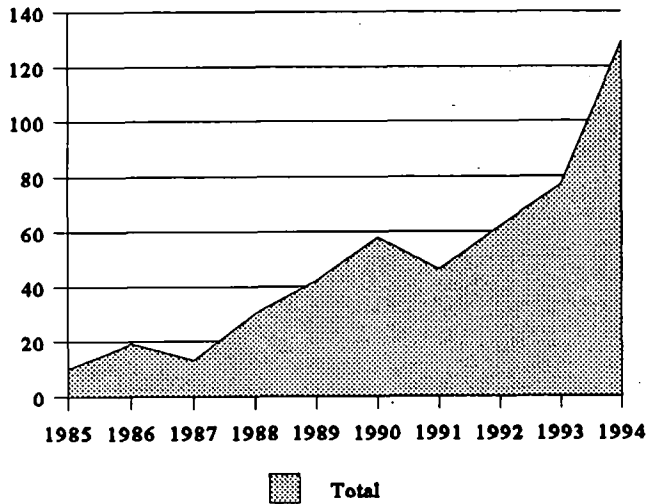
Theft Referrals



Juvenile Court Petitions - Weapons Offenses

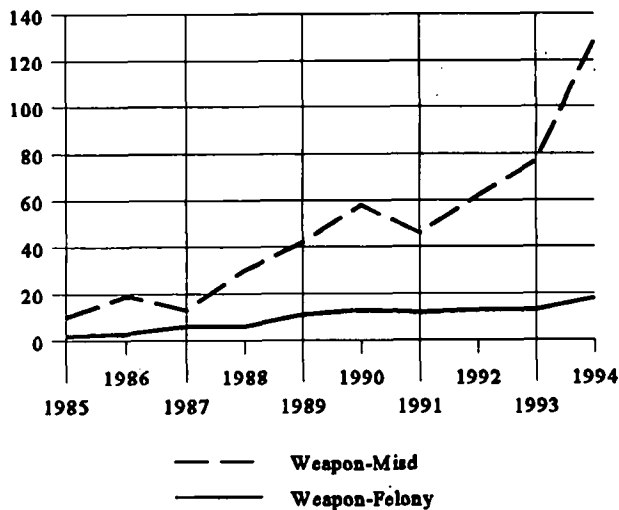
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Weapon-Felony	2	3	6	6	11	13	12	13	13	18
Weapon-Misd	8	16	7	24	31	45	34	49	64	111
Total	10	19	13	30	42	58	46	62	77	129

Weapons Referrals



Weapons referrals cause concern for the public as well as law enforcement due to the obvious potential for violence. With moderate fluctuations, the number of referrals increased steadily in the late 1980's and 1990's with the majority being for misdemeanor offenses (again, felony cases may be handled in the District Court).

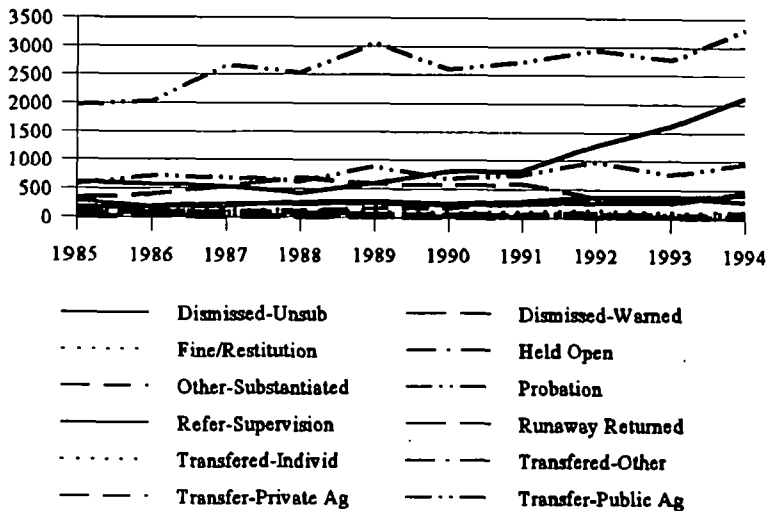
Weapons Referrals by Severity



Juvenile Court Petitions - by Disposition

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Dismissed-Unsub	606	567	530	408	582	804	809	1269	1609	2104
Dismissed-Warned	326	396	529	684	570	562	578	351	256	446
Fine/Restitution	128	99	113	113	78	72	91	122	94	95
Held Open	28	64	20	11	12	17	11	10	13	10
Other-Substantiated	121	92	93	113	154	154	289	268	353	408
Probation	1962	2028	2655	2527	3056	2588	2731	2946	2770	3306
Refer-Supervision	278	165	185	253	276	233	280	360	372	274
Runaway Returned	5	3	3	3	7	4	10	6	2	9
Transferred-Individ	44	18	30	15	15	23	13	26	8	14
Transferred-Other	65	91	89	65	51	68	41	89	52	90
Transfer-Private AG	105	45	43	70	48	43	57	61	19	39
Transfer-Public AG	556	715	686	616	878	678	743	977	758	939
Transferred-YRTC	163	177	220	216	249	215	236	266	281	413
Waived to Criminal	0	2	0	1	1	1	4	4	2	3
Total	4387	4462	5196	5095	5977	5462	5893	6755	6589	8150

Juvenile Court Dispositions



Probation continues to be the most common disposition, accounting for 41% in 1994.

The number of cases dismissed as unsubstantiated more than tripled over the 10 year period.

Juvenile Court Petitions by Court/County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	50	64	68	73	60	47	56	52	50	96
Antelope	5	1	9	15	6	5	13	31	10	20
Arthur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banner	0	3	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Blaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	22	21	22	10	21	19	35	23	16	16
Box Butte	41	52	34	57	109	98	121	142	117	101
Boyd	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	9	5	4
Brown	8	12	6	4	5	6	10	7	11	25
Buffalo	50	44	40	52	79	85	105	74	74	147
Burt	12	16	19	21	28	8	9	6	24	20
Butler	29	17	17	36	57	60	23	59	36	44
Cass	70	68	59	89	103	93	78	98	86	94
Cedar	7	3	4	5	10	12	4	12	8	6
Chase	2	1	2	11	0	2	1	0	1	2
Cherry	13	9	12	7	3	24	15	29	15	33
Cheyenne	31	35	21	31	4	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	26	17	11	38	17	3	5	3	5	23
Colfax	43	12	28	11	21	26	36	44	42	77
Cuming	12	5	24	15	16	13	11	16	27	8
Custer	21	13	28	15	19	22	34	43	37	49
Dakota	14	22	36	33	76	79	79	69	59	58
Dawes	15	57	55	85	67	67	37	54	47	80
Dawson	83	36	66	90	127	80	120	188	155	116
Deuel	3	4	3	2	12	3	0	1	0	0
Dixon	25	22	5	6	18	13	20	27	16	15
Dodge	170	116	182	75	111	98	131	125	109	137
Douglas	921	1104	1143	1092	1384	1316	1323	1802	1775	2352
Dundy	5	2	2	0	0	3	1	1	1	8
Fillmore	16	21	61	53	16	6	0	2	23	1
Franklin	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	2	0
Frontier	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Furnas	6	5	14	5	4	5	6	8	8	3
Gage	109	98	67	87	143	129	131	122	104	87
Garden	6	0	6	2	6	3	0	2	8	12
Garfield	2	0	0	3	3	1	4	0	3	0
Gosper	2	1	5	3	4	7	0	6	8	4
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greeley	0	7	2	1	0	7	8	15	7	8

Juvenile Court Petitions by Court/County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Hall	311	317	273	212	193	328	332	298	383	517
Hamilton	37	8	38	25	32	32	49	47	20	32
Harlan	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	7
Hayes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Hitchcock	5	0	1	1	1	14	18	9	20	5
Holt	13	18	22	9	52	30	40	47	53	50
Hooker	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Howard	14	4	7	5	14	8	7	22	16	0
Jefferson	0	15	17	14	27	12	24	17	17	8
Johnson	14	8	8	22	13	7	12	13	12	9
Kearney	5	6	1	0	0	3	12	11	6	13
Keith	16	19	31	19	52	43	119	31	48	62
Keya Paha	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kimball	29	14	45	26	36	10	2	15	48	31
Knox	34	27	34	19	25	24	31	43	20	23
Lancaster	740	641	900	831	873	640	812	993	962	1242
Lincoln	106	132	230	207	254	236	226	261	252	193
Logan	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	0
Loup	1	0	6	9	3	0	2	0	0	0
McPherson	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Madison	59	73	73	100	124	101	178	195	204	275
Merrick	12	25	8	41	31	28	2	36	41	17
Morrill	11	22	17	9	15	17	18	22	27	31
Nance	18	1	15	13	12	13	10	18	8	5
Nemaha	13	6	5	14	10	11	11	15	11	18
Nuckolls	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Otoe	41	37	51	31	71	59	43	77	63	66
Pawnee	11	13	0	6	11	10	9	5	4	3
Perkins	0	0	0	0	4	11	6	0	14	0
Phelps	16	9	0	1	1	6	21	20	14	16
Pierce	8	9	9	19	18	14	10	10	17	19
Platte	78	138	162	200	214	149	169	190	152	190
Polk	14	11	29	26	62	25	12	21	23	13
Red Willow	13	21	25	31	40	56	53	97	88	82
Richardson	19	25	26	24	35	36	23	30	25	50
Rock	4	0	0	4	8	9	0	1	3	0
Saline	41	30	35	14	27	15	24	21	12	20
Sarpy	378	437	536	634	675	631	597	560	512	721
Saunders	67	63	63	50	37	57	55	53	52	96

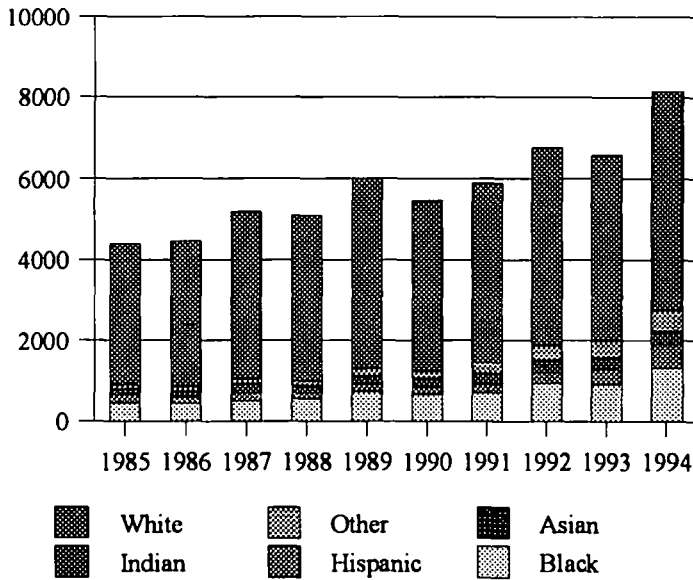
Juvenile Court Petitions by Court/County

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Scotts Bluff	204	175	163	157	163	137	129	69	168	310
Seward	49	68	71	94	55	60	86	96	103	122
Sheridan	20	46	83	26	51	73	73	98	76	96
Sherman	2	0	3	13	0	4	1	0	0	0
Sioux	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Stanton	7	5	15	13	19	53	70	38	26	26
Thayer	18	29	20	10	14	3	10	18	20	17
Thomas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	8	0	3	0	0	1	6	1	0	5
Valley	26	20	6	9	23	32	7	19	9	16
Washington	25	14	14	33	23	33	44	53	41	39
Wayne	8	11	15	23	24	24	22	21	16	8
Webster	8	12	14	12	13	2	6	1	4	3
Wheeler	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
York	45	59	63	55	81	59	77	82	97	43
Total	4387	4462	5196	5095	5977	5462	5893	6755	6589	8150

Juvenile Court Petitions by Race

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Black	451	438	514	548	732	659	706	941	923	1333
Hispanic	191	169	175	155	194	196	219	257	354	562
Indian	130	134	233	171	193	210	246	299	280	287
Asian	14	6	11	12	10	18	19	24	29	46
Other	112	107	111	111	167	155	272	362	423	525
White	3489	3608	4152	4098	4681	4224	4431	4872	4580	5397
Total	4387	4462	5196	5095	5977	7452	5893	6755	6589	8150

Petitions by Race



All racial categories showed large increases, reflective of the overall change in the number of petitions. The number of whites referred increased 57% while the number of African-Americans increased 196%. The number of Hispanics increased 194%.

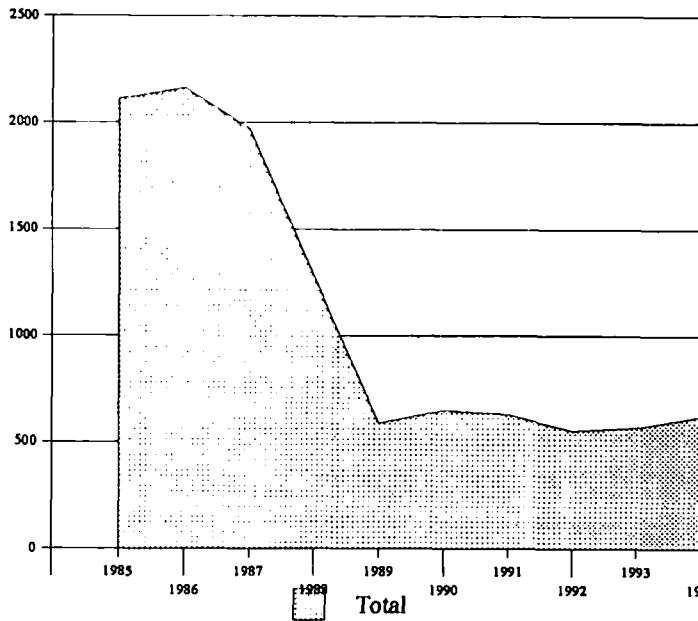
In 1985 whites were 80% of the cases handled, blacks were 10%. In 1994 they were 66% and 16%, respectively.

Jail Admissions and Secure Detention

A juvenile may be detained for a variety of reasons. The following information details those holds in jails, lockups and secure juvenile detention facilities. Douglas County, including the Omaha City Lockup, does not currently provide detailed admission data in all categories. Tables denote if those areas are not included. The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services operates the Youth Rehabilitation and Treatment centers, formally known as the Youth Development Centers, which house juveniles for evaluations as well as for a sanction. Data from those facilities is not included in this report.

Information reported to the Crime Commission reflects data that is known about the admitted at the time they are taken into the facility. It is possible that the status, or charges, may change in the duration of the hold but that information will not be reflected here. It must be remembered that these do not necessarily reflect sentenced individuals.

Juvenile Holds in Jails - Outside of Douglas County



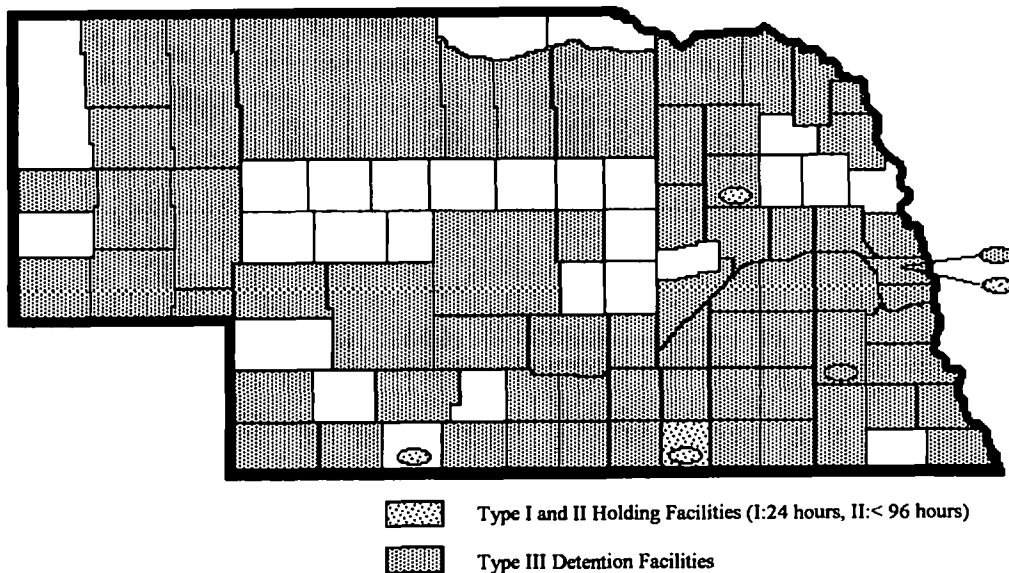
The number of juveniles held in jails and lockups, outside of Douglas County, has decreased 71% between 1985 and 1994. These admissions have stayed fairly consistent over the last six years.

Other areas of this report have given breakdowns by race. A large portion of the minority population in Nebraska is located in Douglas County. The Crime Commission does not have detailed jail and juvenile detention admission data for that county over time. For that reason

statewide tables are not included. However, it should be noted that the July, 1993 report The Disproportionate Confinement of Minority Youth in Nebraska (Nebraska Crime Commission: University of Nebraska-Lincoln Center on Children, Family and the Law; Voices for Children) looked at a variety of data including detention. It identified apparent disparities in the proportion of minority youth held in secure detention as compared to the general population. A secondary phase related to that effort is underway to identify the reasons and extent of the situation. More detailed information will be forthcoming.

The following tables describe the holds of juveniles in secure facilities. Counties or jails not listed had no reported juvenile admissions.

Active Jails in Nebraska



Juvéniles Held in Jails and Lockups

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	96	100	38	5	24	3	5	0	8	4
Antelope	7	1	7	2	0	0	3	0	0	2
Boone	8	9	4	6	7	4	5	8	1	1
Box Butte	60	59	42	40	20	13	12	13	14	20
Brown	9	9	4	1	2	3	2	1	4	8
Buffalo	109	130	98	85	74	69	82	65	60	62
Butler	5	7	8	0	0	4	0	1	1	1
Cass	37	21	26	14	8	6	6	2	4	3
Cedar	8	2	8	7	2	1	3	1	0	0
Chase	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cherry	11	17	10	15	3	5	1	1	0	4
Cheyenne	39	31	31	16	3	3	11	3	10	9
Clay	7	6	8	3	3	2	4	5		1
Colfax	14	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Custer	7	17	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Dakota	81	90	87	114	3	2	2	0	0	1
Dawes	25	35	49	24	15	34	23	19	38	22
Dawson	21	7	24	14	12	22	17	24	23	27
Deuel	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixon		8	11	1		1	2	4	3	5
Dodge	56	68	136	99	17	13	14	18	13	15
Douglas	NA									
Omaha PD	NA									
Dundy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	6	7	3	4	1	1	3	2	3	1
Franklin	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Frontier	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Furnas	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gage	25	15	14	7	3	3	7	2	6	9
Garden	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hall	237	266	229	85	35	15	25	24	21	19
Hamilton	21	24	17	18	2	0	3	5	0	2
Harlan	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hitchcock	5	1	12	6	1	4	2	2	3	2
Holt	16	7	12	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	3	3	3	4	0	1	1	2	1	4
Johnson	9	7	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Kearney	5	8	13	3	8	3	6	8	5	2
Keith	24	24	28	6	50	22	16	10	45	80

Juveniles Held in Jails and Lockups

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Kimball	5	10	7	2	1	8	3	1	3	0
Knox	9	13	23	16	15	2	4	2	9	7
Lincoln	142	178	206	78	37	38	31	9	30	23
Madison	47	43	39	13	21	38	48	0	0	5
Norfolk PD	36	40	28	15	1	2	2	0	0	0
Merrick	21	28	26	13	3	10	3	1	1	9
Morrill	13	10	4	4	0	0	4	1	0	0
Nemaha	29	20	21	18	13	5	8	3	1	0
Nuckolls	0	2	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	2
Superior PD	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Otoe	18	11	10	14	18	8	9	7	1	17
Pawnee	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps	17	8	6	5	1	0	4	4	8	6
Pierce	22	14	21	26	1	0	1	9	11	11
Platte	37	42	57	33	5	7	12	3	1	3
Polk	6	6	7	12	6	0	2	5	5	5
McCook PD	14	10	6	13	1	1	2	0	5	8
Richardson	13	14	9	6	4	8	1	1	6	0
Rock	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Saline	5	14	9	15	4	1	0	1	7	3
Sarpy	307	297	134	81	77	212	168	211	162	132
Saunders	27	15	29	18	3	7	14	22	17	7
Scotts Bluff	163	144	121	71	16	4	17	3	0	9
Seward	15	31	23	26	6	2	3	8	2	11
Sheridan	28	30	50	25	11	29	11	8	6	6
Thayer	9	8	14	9	0	1	0	0	0	1
Thurston	15	12	46	14	13	1	0	6	0	0
Valley	11	4	5	2		1	3	1	0	0
Washington	38	52	18	7	14	16	11	11	16	33
Wayne	3	5	6	16						
Webster	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	30	28	19	23	10	6	5	13	10	6
Total	2051	2100	1902	1170	582	648	628	554	568	619

Juveniles Held in County Jails and Lockups-Average Daily Population

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Antelope	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Box Butte	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.8
Boyd	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brown	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Buffalo	2.4	4.1	3.5	2.9	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.5
Butler	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Cass	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cedar	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cherry	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cheyenne	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clay	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colfax	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Custer	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dakota	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dawes	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
Dawson	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.9	1.7	1.8
Deuel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dixon	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dodge	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.9	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7
Douglas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Omaha PD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dundy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fillmore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franklin	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frontier	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Furnas	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gage	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Garden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hall	4.4	3.8	4.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.3
Hamilton	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Harlan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hitchcock	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Holt	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jefferson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Johnson	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kearney	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Juveniles Held in County Jails and Lockups-Average Daily Population

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Keith	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.8
Kimball	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Knox	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
Lincoln	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.4
Madison	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Norfolk PD	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Merrick	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morrill	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nemaha	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuckolls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Superior PD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Otoe	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2
Pawnee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phelps	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1
Pierce	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Platte	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
Polk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
McCook PD	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Richardson	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Saline	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Sarpy	2.6	3.1	1.4	2.1	1.4	5.0	7.3	20.4	20.9	30.4
Saunders	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Scotts Bluff	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Seward	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Sheridan	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Thayer	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thurston	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Valley	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Wayne	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Webster	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
York	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total **	26.8	27.9	27.0	23.8	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.2	12.4	13.0

** these totals do not include Douglas County, which does not report detailed data, nor Sarpy County, which had reporting discrepancies in recent years and so was excluded from this total

The average daily population shows the approximate traffic of juveniles within jails, giving a

look at how many holds are processed or how many juveniles have been in custody throughout the year. Long holds affect the overall count as do a number of very short holds.

For known data, outside of Douglas and Sarpy Counties, the juvenile average daily population in jails was halved over the 10 year time frame.

Juveniles Held in Jails and Lockups-Average Length of Stay - Days

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Adams	2.3	2.0	1.8	13.6	2.3	1.0	2.0		4.5	1.0
Antelope	3.9	2.0	5.9	1.0			1.0			1.0
Boone	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Box Butte	9.2	5.5	5.2	3.3	8.2	28.1	11.6	21.4	14.8	33.0
Brown	1.2	1.6	4.8	1.0	64.5	8.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	6.0
Buffalo	8.0	11.5	12.9	12.6	16.8	10.0	14.6	14.1	13.0	9.0
Butler	1.0	6.1	1.3			24.8		1.0	4.0	74.0
Cass	4.0	4.1	1.6	5.0	20.5	37.5	7.3	3.5	2.3	4.0
Cedar	5.4	4.0	3.1	7.1	1.0	1.0	13.0	1.0		
Chase	1.5		1.5	1.0					3.0	3.0
Cherry	6.7	11.5	1.7	2.8	1.3	2.6	39.0	83.0		6.8
Cheyenne	8.5	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	7.5	1.0	1.3	1.0
Clay	2.0	1.0	3.8	10.0	1.7	2.5	14.3	1.0		2.0
Colfax	3.8	19.1	2.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	27.0
Custer	3.6	7.6	2.3	1.0	0.0	16.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	12.0
Dakota	6.1	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.0	1.0	63.5	0.0	0.0	4.0
Dawes	5.4	8.1	7.5	12.8	5.7	9.5	17.0	13.1	13.1	7.7
Dawson	9.1	42.3	18.6	2.9	16.2	25.5	15.2	43.4	26.8	23.7
Deuel	8.5	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dixon	0.0	9.3	6.6	1.0	0.0	28.0	82.0	6.8	1.3	8.2
Dodge	1.3	6.3	5.1	14.4	13.6	30.0	2.0	24.1	23.5	15.8
Douglas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Omaha PD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dundy	4.0	3.0								
Fillmore	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.5	81.0	2.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Franklin	1.3	37.7						1.0		1.0
Frontier	4.3	7.7		24.0				2.5		1.0
Furnas	48.5			2.5						1.0
Gage	2.7	3.5	2.5	5.7	1.7	3.3	5.1	29.0	41.3	6.2
Garden		3.6	2.0						1.0	
Hall	6.7	5.2	6.4	6.6	19.9	31.1	17.7	31.2	5.5	6.3
Hamilton	3.0	1.9	3.3	4.3	10.0		10.0	1.0		1.0
Harlan	8.0	8.0	2.0				2.0			
Hitchcock	2.8	1.0	5.8	3.2	2.0	2.0	24.5	18.5	50.0	47.5
Holt	4.3	7.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.5				2.0
Jefferson	2.3	1.7	1.0	8.5		128.0	60.0	8.0	8.0	7.5
Johnson	3.1	3.6	18.3	18.3	9.0	2.5	11.0	5.0	1.0	2.0
Kearney	1.2	12.3	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
Keith	2.7	6.8	4.4	15.2	1.3	8.5	14.6	28.0	1.2	3.7

Juveniles Held in Jails and Lockups-Average Length of Stay - Days

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Kimball	21.0	5.6	2.1	3.5	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Knox	2.2	3.5	4.9	12.6	8.7	1.5	29.3	1.5	23.9	3.0
Lincoln	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.7	5.5	10.3	9.4	8.0	13.9	21.5
Madison	14.5	9.7	6.5	10.9	7.8	1.7	1.1			9.2
Norfolk PD	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0			
Merrick	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	36.3	6.3	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
Morrill	3.7	3.0	4.8	2.0			1.0	1.0		
Nemaha	3.9	9.4	9.5	6.8	4.5	4.0	84.5	3.0	2.0	
Nuckolls		2.0	2.8	5.0	3.3	1.0				3.0
Superior PD		2.0				2.0	6.0			
Otoe	6.6	2.1	7.1	8.8	10.0	2.6	38.4	23.9	1.0	3.4
Pawnee	4.3	1.8								
Phelps	3.0	1.8	3.2	5.2	1.0		18.0	24.3	26.4	4.2
Pierce	2.2	7.9	4.4	9.0	1.0		1.0	8.4	10.6	2.5
Platte	7.9	3.7	5.6	15.2	50.4	40.4	12.1	94.0	1.0	1.3
Polk	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.0		1.0	5.6	1.0	1.2
McCook PD	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0		3.8	2.4
Richardson	13.7	16.9	12.8	10.0	15.0	13.1	2.0	3.0	1.3	
Rock			1.5				1.0			25.0
Saline	1.8	12.1	3.7	1.9	1.0	2.0		4.0	8.6	6.7
Sarpy	3.1	3.8	3.9	9.4	6.7	8.6	15.9	35.3	47.0	72.0
Saunders	4.0	1.5	2.3	4.7	1.0	1.4	3.5	1.3	7.6	17.4
Scotts Bluff	6.9	5.3	5.0	5.1	13.1	3.3	6.8	53.3	0.0	18.6
Seward	1.9	3.7	10.2	4.2	3.5	4.5	11.7	2.4	2.0	21.8
Sheridan	5.1	6.1	7.1	5.7	2.5	7.3	6.6	2.6	9.2	12.3
Thayer	1.9	2.5	4.6	2.7		2.0				3.0
Thurston	5.0	2.9	2.4	10.5	4.2	70.0		7.3		
Valley	2.8	2.8	1.2	5.5		1.0	2.0	1.0		
Washington	2.6	8.5	2.1	52.0	5.4	8.1	6.2	13.1	10.4	3.8
Wayne	4.7	5.0	3.3	22.3						
Webster	1.0	5.3	3.0							
York	13.2	2.2	8.4	17.7	16.1	48.8	1.4	11.6	3.3	12.3
Overall **	5.4	5.5	5.4	7.3	9.7	12.1	12.1	16.1	11.2	9.7

** these totals do not include Douglas County, which does not report detailed data, nor Sarpy County, which had reporting discrepancies in recent years and so was excluded from this total

The average length of stay gives an idea about the duration of stays in jails. This figure will be dependent on the factors such as the severity of the offense and the availability of other

options. A small number of long holds can greatly increase the overall number. In this table, blank entries denote no juvenile holds during the year.

The average length of stay, outside of Douglas and Sarpy Counties, rose steadily until it showed decreases for the last two years.

Juvenciles Held in Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Douglas County Youth Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1338	1293	1549	1506	1473
Douglas County Courthouse (Z-Mod)						357	394	456	454	723
Lancaster County Attention Center	NA	545	560	612	608	541	512	595	599	813
West Nebraska Juvenile Services							81*	190	241	287
Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services					324	492	503	430	418	387
Total						2728	2783	3220	3218	3683

*partial year

The Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services facility in Wayne, converted from the Wayne County Jail, became operational in January of 1989. The facility in Gering, West Nebraska Juvenile Services, opened in June of 1991. Areas that are blocked out denote the facility not being open during that time. Totals are only included for years when data is available from all facilities. Data prior to 1993 for the Lancaster Attention Center were reported and calculated by the facility.

The opening and availability obviously affects the total by providing alternatives to jails and lockups. From 1992 to 1994 the number of juveniles held in juvenile detention facilities increased 14%.

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