
National Juvenile Court Data Archive

National Center for Juvenile Justice
3700 South Water Street, Suite 200
Pittsburgh, PA 15203

**User's Guide to
Nebraska
Juvenile Court Case Records
2004-2005**

**NEBRASKA
JUVENILE COURT CASE RECORDS
2004-2005
USER'S GUIDE**

Data collected by:

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94946
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

Data file and user's guide prepared by:
National Juvenile Court Data Archive
National Center for Juvenile Justice
3700 South Water Street, Suite 200
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15203
412/227-6950

Updated July 2007

This document was prepared under grants #1999-MU-MU-0020 and #2005-JL-FX-0250 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.

Bibliographic Citation

National Center for Juvenile Justice. *Nebraska Juvenile Court Case Records: 2003 – 2004* [machine-readable data file]. Data collected by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as part of its Juvenile Court Reporting System. Data were provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, National Center for Juvenile Justice where they were revised for research use under grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice [producer]. Pittsburgh, PA: National Juvenile Court Data Archive, National Center for Juvenile Justice [distributor].

Acknowledgement of Assistance

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the National Juvenile Court Data Archive should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original data source. In addition, some adaptation of the following statement should be used in any manuscript produced using these data:

The data utilized in this publication were housed in and made available by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive which is maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. The data were originally collected by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Neither the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice nor the National Center for Juvenile Justice bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented herein.

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources and to monitor Archive users' research activities, every user of Archive data is asked to send a copy of each completed manuscript or thesis abstract to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. In the cover letter please indicate which data were used.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
History of Nebraska's Juvenile Court Reporting System	1
Data Collection Methods	1
Publications	2
Archived Data Files	2
Terms of Availability	3
Using the Codebook	4
Variable List	6
Codebook: Variable Descriptions	7
Appendix I: Juvenile Court Statistical Form	23
Appendix II: Original Data Collector's Statement of Acceptance	25

INTRODUCTION

History of Nebraska's Juvenile Court Reporting System

The Juvenile Court Reporting System was instituted in 1971 by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (the Commission). The authority for the Commission to collect data from juvenile justice agencies is currently stated in the State Administrative Department's Code, sections 81-1415 through 81-1426. The data collection system was modeled after one established by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The data are used by the Commission for juvenile justice planning, and by county and juvenile courts, juvenile probation offices, private and public agencies, and individuals interested in juvenile involvement in the state's juvenile courts.

Data Collection Methods

The three separate juvenile courts of Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties and the county courts in the other 90 counties have exclusive original jurisdiction over dependency/neglect, status offense, and nonfelony delinquency cases involving juveniles under age 16. These courts also have concurrent original jurisdiction with the district (criminal) court in delinquency cases involving individuals age 16 or older and all felony delinquency cases. In addition the courts with juvenile jurisdiction have concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal courts over juvenile traffic cases. Where concurrent jurisdiction applies, the county attorney decides in which court to file the case. Cases involving individuals under age 18 that are filed in the district courts are filed under the criminal code and, therefore, are technically not juvenile cases. The Commission does not collect data on cases involving individuals under age 18, which are filed directly in district courts or juvenile traffic offenses or citations.

The original process for collecting data centered on a Juvenile Court Statistical (JCS) Form being completed for each juvenile upon adjudication by court personnel, often probation officers. These were then submitted monthly to the Commission for validation and data entry. That process has been replaced by electronic reporting in the past few years.

A standardized court automation system, called JUSTICE, is now used in all but one of the juvenile courts in Nebraska (as well as in all of the County Courts and 93 of the 93 District Courts). Upon adjudication, JUSTICE now generates an electronic data record comparable to the data collected from the JCS forms. This data is then transmitted to the Commission for aggregation and statistical use. The juvenile court in Omaha does not use JUSTICE but does generate an annual data file with the information for its cases. This is submitted to the Commission and included in the statewide dataset.

Reporting instructions require that cases returned to court for rehearing are only to be counted as new cases if the reason for rehearing would have brought the case to the attention of the court regardless of whether the juvenile had previously appeared in court. If a juvenile is referred to court for a probation violation, it would not be counted as a new case unless the reason for referral to court was the commission of a new offense or other conduct that could have resulted in referral to court even if the juvenile was not on probation. For example, if a term of the probation was weekly contact with a probation officer, and the juvenile was referred back to court for violation of this term, a new data record would not be submitted. On the other hand, if the juvenile was truant from school (and this constituted a violation of probation) a new record would be submitted because the truancy could have resulted in referral to court even if the juvenile was not on probation. Similarly, a new record would not be submitted when a hearing takes place to renew a temporary commitment or to terminate probation.

Publications

Each year the Commission has published a report summarizing juvenile court activity based on data collected by the Juvenile Court Reporting System. [Juvenile Offenders in Nebraska, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice]

Archived Data Files

Each year the National Juvenile Court Data Archive asks the Commission to create a data file containing a record for each case disposed during the previous calendar year and reported to the Commission. The data files contain an individual record on each delinquency, status offense, neglect, and dependency case disposed. Cases processed formally (with a petition) and those handled informally (without a petition) are included for most courts. Records contain a county code, the youth's date of birth, age at referral, sex, date of referral, source of referral, number of prior referrals, care pending disposition, reason for referral, manner of handling, date of disposition, and case disposition. A case may have included more than one offense, but only the "most serious" offense (in the opinion of court personnel) is recorded. The majority of records also include information on diagnostic services needed, school attainment, employment and school status, length of residence of child in county, child's living arrangements at referral, marital status of natural parents, combined family annual income, whether or not the youth was represented by counsel, and the occupation of the primary parent or guardian. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive staff has checked the data for invalid or inconsistent code values. When found, such codes were replaced with missing data code values.

Each case record is 34 characters in length and contains 16 variables. The data are stored in single year files. The number of case records on each calendar year data file is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Records</u>
2004	9,564
2005	11,098

Terms of Availability

Each request to use these data should be directed to the Archive. The Archive will contact the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice regarding their release. Upon the Commission's authorization to release and disseminate the data, the data files will be supplied to the requestor by the Archive with any necessary cautions or restrictions.

The Archive provides the data in electronic format AS IS and shall not be held responsible for any liability incurred as a result of any error or omission in the data. However, should any inconsistencies be found, the Archive asks to be notified so that corrections can be made to the data.

All questions and requests should be addressed to:
 National Juvenile Court Data Archive
 National Center for Juvenile Justice
 3700 South Water Street, Suite 200
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15203
 412/227-6950

Summary tabulations for delinquency/status offense cases and dependency/neglect cases for each county in Nebraska are publicly available beginning with 1982 data through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106.

USING THE CODEBOOK

The information that follows is based on a study of available documentation from the data supplier (e.g., Instruction Manual: Juvenile Court Statistical Form, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1985), interviews with the data supplier and court personnel, and diagnostic analyses performed by the Archive staff. The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear in the codebook, but are references to the descriptions, which follow this example.

Column/ Width	Variable Number	Code Value and Description
[1] 39/1	[2]NE020	[3] MANNER OF HANDLING
		[4] [Required field] Indicates whether the juvenile was referred to court with or without a petition. A petition is a document filed in a juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is delinquent, a status offender or neglected/dependent, and asking the court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile.
		[5] [6]
		(1) Without petition - Cases without a petition are handled informally.
		(2) With petition - Cases handled with a petition are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by a judge.
		() No entry
	[7]	(9) Missing
	[8]	NOTE: In Douglas and Sarpy Counties only petitioned cases are reported.

- [1] The starting location and width of the variable in the machine-readable data file. This is the format information needed to read the data into other systems.
- [2] The variable number. The variable number is used as a variable name when the file is processed by systems that use alphabetic variable names (e.g. SPSS).
- [3] The variable label used by statistical systems to identify the variable on program output.
- [4] A description of the variable contents.
- [5] The code values occurring in the data for the variable. If the variable is a year, the symbol ## represents the most current year for which data are available.
- [6] The textual definitions of the codes. The first 20 characters form a short value label that some systems use to document the output of analysis programs. A longer description follows the short label when necessary. These longer descriptions are taken from the Commission's 1985 Instruction Manual. According to the Commission these code descriptions may be applied to 1979

data and forward, but due to changes in the codes used, should probably not be applied to data collected before 1979.

- [7] The Archive has replaced out-of-bounds codes with missing data codes. Many analysis packages require that certain types of data that are usually excluded from analysis be designated as "missing data." Fields with no entry were left blank and "() No entry" is listed as a code value. Some variables also have response options representing "unknown" which are also listed as code values.
- [8] An explanatory/cautionary note.

VARIABLE LIST

NE001	Court
NE002	Month of birth
NE003	Date of birth
NE004	Year of birth
NE005	Sex
NE006	Race
NE007	Month of referral
NE008	Date of referral
NE009	Year of referral
NE010	Referred by
NE011	Referral reason
NE012	Manner of handling
NE013	Month of disposition
NE014	Date of disposition
NE015	Year of disposition
NE016	Disposition

CODEBOOK: VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS

<u>Column/ Width</u>	<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Code Value and Description</u>
--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

1/2	NE001	COURT
-----	-------	-------

A two-digit code which identifies the court in which the case was processed. Courts within the state were ordered alphabetically and assigned a unique number beginning with (01). There are separate juvenile courts in Douglas (28), Lancaster (55), and Sarpy (77) counties; the remaining 90 are county courts.

- (01) Adams
- (02) Antelope
- (03) Arthur
- (04) Banner
- (05) Blaine

- (06) Boone
- (07) Box Butte
- (08) Boyd
- (09) Brown
- (10) Buffalo

- (11) Burt
- (12) Butler
- (13) Cass
- (14) Cedar
- (15) Chase

- (16) Cherry
- (17) Cheyenne
- (18) Clay
- (19) Colfax
- (20) Cuming

- (21) Custer
- (22) Dakota
- (23) Dawes
- (24) Dawson
- (25) Deuel

- (26) Dixon
- (27) Dodge
- (28) Douglas
- (29) Dundy
- (30) Fillmore

- (31) Franklin
- (32) Frontier
- (33) Furnas
- (34) Gage
- (35) Garden

- (36) Garfield

- (37) Gosper
- (38) Grant
- (39) Greeley
- (40) Hall

- (41) Hamilton
- (42) Harlan
- (43) Hayes
- (44) Hitchcock
- (45) Holt

- (46) Hooker
- (47) Howard
- (48) Jefferson
- (49) Johnson
- (50) Kearney

- (51) Keith
- (52) Keya Paha
- (53) Kimball
- (54) Knox
- (55) Lancaster

- (56) Lincoln
- (57) Logan
- (58) Loup
- (59) Madison
- (60) Mcpherson

- (61) Merrick
- (62) Morrill
- (63) Nance
- (64) Nemaha
- (65) Nuckolls

- (66) Otoe
- (67) Pawnee
- (68) Perkins
- (69) Phelps
- (70) Pierce

- (71) Platte
- (72) Polk
- (73) Red Willow
- (74) Richardson
- (75) Rock

- (76) Saline
- (77) Sarpy
- (78) Saunders
- (79) Scotts Bluff
- (80) Seward

- (81) Sheridan
- (82) Sherman
- (83) Sioux
- (84) Stanton

- (85) Thayer
- (86) Thomas
- (87) Thurston
- (88) Valley
- (89) Washington
- (90) Wayne
- (91) Webster
- (92) Wheeler
- (93) York
- (99) Missing

DATE OF BIRTH: The date of the juvenile's birth -- coded in standard month/day/year format.

3/2 NE002 MONTH OF BIRTH

- (01) January
- (02) February
- (03) March
- (04) April
- (05) May
- (06) June
- (07) July
- (08) August
- (09) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December
- (99) Missing

5/2 NE003 DATE OF BIRTH

- (01) First
- ⋮
- (31) Thirty-first
- (99) Missing

7/4 NE004 YEAR OF BIRTH

- (1984) 1984
- (1985) 1985
- ⋮
- (2004) 2004
- (2005) 2005
- (9999) Missing

11/1 NE005 SEX
The sex of the juvenile.

- (1) Male
- (2) Female
- (9) Missing

12/1 NE006 RACE
The race of the juvenile.

- (1) White
- (2) Black
- (3) Native American
- (4) Hispanic
- (5) Asian
- (9) Missing

DATE OF REFERRAL: The date on which the case was first referred to the court or intake office, coded in standard month/day/year format.

13/2 NE007 MONTH OF REFERRAL

- (01) January
- (02) February
- (03) March
- (04) April
- (05) May
- (06) June
- (07) July
- (08) August
- (09) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December

15/2 NE008 DATE OF REFERRAL

- (01) First
- (02) Second
- ⋮
- ⋮
- (31) Thirty-first

17/4 NE009 YEAR OF REFERRAL

(1999) 1999
 (2000) 2000
 :
 :
 (2005) 2005
 (9999) Missing

21/1 NE010 REFERRED BY

Individual or agency first bringing the case to the attention of the court, juvenile intake or probation office (may not be the same as on the petition, if one was filed).

(1) **Law enforcement agency**- A federal, state, or local criminal justice agency or identifiable subunit of which the principal functions are the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime, and the apprehension of alleged offenders.

(2) **School**- This includes school counselors, attendance officers, teachers, principals, superintendent of schools, members of the board of education, and any other persons acting in their capacity as school employees or officials where the juvenile is attending school.

(3) **Social agency**- An established agency which functions on the idea of preserving the welfare of people and society. This includes the Department of Social Services.

(4) **Probation officer**- An officer of a correctional agency of which the principal functions are juvenile intake, the supervision of adults and juveniles placed on probation status, and the investigation of adults and juveniles and preparation of presentence reports or predisposition reports to assist the court in determining the proper sentence or juvenile court disposition.

(5) **Parent or relative**- The immediate parents or relatives of the juvenile in question.

(6) **Other court**- A court other than the jurisdictional court of the juvenile. This may include transfers from criminal court, a juvenile court in another county or another state

(7) **County attorney**- The prosecutor of the juvenile cases.

(9) **Missing**

22/2 NE011 REFERRAL REASON

The reason the juvenile was referred to juvenile court. In cases in which more than one charge was brought against the juvenile only the most serious offense "in the opinion of court personnel" was to be entered.

Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic): These offense categories refer to any acts designated by statute or ordinance as felony or misdemeanor offenses, and for which both juveniles and adults may be charged. The following definitions are based on recommended statistical terminology and definitions or Nebraska statutes

- (01) **Murder**- Intentionally causing the death of another person without legal justification or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime.
- (02) **Manslaughter**- Causing the death of another person, without intent to cause death, with recklessness or gross negligence, including reckless or grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.
- (03) **Assault, first or second degree**-A person commits the offense of assault in the first degree if he intentionally or knowingly causes serious bodily injury to another person. A person commits the offense of assault in the second degree if he or she: a) intentionally or knowingly causes bodily injury to another person with a dangerous instrument, b) recklessly causes serious bodily injury to another person with a dangerous instrument, or c) while during confinement or in legal custody of the Department of Correctional Services or in any county jail, unlawfully strikes or wounds another.
- (04) **Assault, third degree**- A person commits the offense of assault in the third degree if he: a) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury to another person; or b) threatens another in a menacing manner.
- (05) **Sexual assault, first degree**-Any person who subjects another person to sexual penetration and a) overcomes the victim by force, threat of force, express or implied, coercion, or deception, b) knows or should know that the victim is mentally or physically incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct, or c) the actor is nineteen years of age or older and the victim is less than sixteen years of age is guilty of sexual assault in the first degree.
- (06) **Sexual assault, second degree**-Any person who subjects another person to sexual contact and a) overcomes the victim by force, threat of force, expressed or implied, coercion, or deception, or b) knows or should know that the victim is physically or mentally incapable of resisting or appraising the nature of his or her conduct is guilty of sexual assault in the second degree if and only if the actor shall have caused serious personal injury to the victim.
- (07) **Robbery**-The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. This category includes both armed robbery and unarmed (or strong-arm) robbery. It also includes forcible purse snatching.
- (08) **Violation of drug laws, felony**- Any person who is in violation of any felony drug laws. Felony statutes will distinguish the severity of the offense and the code to be used.
- (09) **Violation of drug laws, misdemeanor**- Any person who is in violation of any misdemeanor drug laws. Misdemeanor statutes will distinguish the severity of the offense and the code to be used.
- (10) **Arson, felony**-A person commits arson in the first degree if he or she intentionally damages a building by starting a fire or causing the explosion when another person is present in the building at the time and either a) the actor

knows that fact, or b) the circumstances are such as to render the presence of a person therein a reasonable probability. A person also commits arson in the first degree if a fire is started or an explosion is caused in the perpetration of any robbery, burglary, or felony criminal mischief when another person is present in the building at the time and either a) the actor knows that fact, or b) the circumstances are such as to render the presence of a person therein a reasonable probability. A person commits arson in the second degree if he or she intentionally damages a building by starting a fire or causing an explosion or if a fire is started or an explosion is caused in the perpetration of any robbery, burglary, or felony criminal mischief.

- (11) **Arson, misdemeanor**-A person commits arson in the third degree if he intentionally sets fire to, burns, causes to be burned, or by the use of any explosive, damages or destroys, or causes to be damaged or destroyed, any property of another without his consent, other than a building or occupied structure.
- (12) **Burglary**-Unlawful entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny or attempting to commit such an act.
- (13) **Unauthorized use of a propelled vehicle**-A person commits the offense of unauthorized operation of a propelled vehicle if he intentionally exerts unauthorized control over another's propelled vehicle by operating the same without the owner's consent. A propelled vehicle includes but is not limited to an automobile, airplane, motorcycle, motorboat, or other motor-propelled vehicle.
- (14)-(17) **Theft-Larceny** - The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property, other than a motor vehicle, from the possession of another by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, including purse-snatching without force and shoplifting. The various monetary values distinguish each respective code.
- (14) Theft, value over \$1,500
- (15) Theft, value less than \$1,500
- (16) Theft, value less than \$500
- (17) Theft, value less than \$200
- (18) **Criminal mischief, felony**-A person commits criminal mischief if he or she: a) Damages property of another intentionally or recklessly; or b) intentionally tampers with property of another so as to endanger person or property; or c) intentionally or maliciously causes another to suffer pecuniary loss by deception or threat. Criminal mischief is a felony if the actor intentionally causes pecuniary loss in excess of \$300, or a substantial interruption or impairment of public communication, transportation, supply of water, gas or power, or other public services.
- (19) **Criminal mischief, misdemeanor**- A person commits criminal mischief if he or she: a) Damages property of another intentionally or recklessly; or b) intentionally

- tampers with property of another so as to endanger person or property; or c) intentionally or maliciously causes another to suffer pecuniary loss by deception or threat. Criminal mischief is a misdemeanor if the actor intentionally causes pecuniary loss less than \$300.
- (20) **Criminal trespass**- Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.
- (21) **Forgery, felony**-A person commits felony forgery if, with intent to deceive or harm, he falsely makes, completes, endorses, alters, or utters a written instrument which is calculated to become or to represent if completed: a) a part of an issue of money, stamps, securities, or other valuable instruments issued by a government or governmental agency; or b) part of an issue of stock, bonds, bank notes, or other instruments representing interest in or claims against a corporate or other organization or its property.
- (22) **Forgery, misdemeanor**-Whoever, with intent to deceive or harm, falsely makes, completes, endorses, alters, or utters any written instrument which is or purports to be, a written instrument which does or may evidence, create, transfer, terminate, or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation, or status, commits misdemeanor forgery.
- (23) **Weapons offense, felony**-Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempting the above acts. Felony statutes will distinguish the severity of the offense and code to be used.
- (24) **Weapons offense, misdemeanor**-Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempting the above acts. Misdemeanor statutes will distinguish the severity of the offense and code to be used.
- (25) **Driving while intoxicated**- Unlawful operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance or drug. Only the 3rd offense should be reported on the JCS form.
- (26) **Disturbing the peace**- Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet or order of a community, including offenses called disorderly conduct, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- (27) **Other felony**- Any criminal offenses besides those mentioned previously.
- (28) **Other misdemeanor**- Any criminal offenses besides those mentioned previously.
- (31)-(39) **Offenses applicable to juveniles only** (excluding traffic): Offenses in this section are often referred to as "status" offenses, because the person's action is unlawful due to the youthful status of the offender. Code values in this section were to be used only if the act was punishable because of the juvenile status of the person, and if the act would not be punishable if it were committed by an adult

- (31) Running away
- (32) Truancy
- (33) Violation of curfew
- (34) Ungovernable behavior
- (35) Possessing or drinking liquor
- (39) Other status
- (51)-(52) **Nonoffenses:** Nonoffenses are cases of neglect, dependency, or abuse involving a juvenile
- (51) Neglect-Cases in the following categories: a) abandonment by parent, guardian, or custodian; b) lack of proper parental care by reason of the fault or habits of parent, guardian, or custodian; c) neglect or refusal to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, or other care necessary for the health, morals, or well-being of the juvenile; d) neglect or refusal to provide special care made necessary by the mental condition of the child; or e) a juvenile who is in a situation dangerous to his/her health or morals
- (52) Dependent- Cases in which the juvenile is homeless or destitute, or without proper support through no fault of parent, guardian, or custodian
- (99) **Missing**

24/1 NE012 MANNER OF HANDLING

Indicates whether the juvenile was referred to court with or without a petition. A petition is a document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is delinquent, a status offender, or neglected/dependent, and asking the court to assume jurisdiction over the juvenile

- (1) **Without petition**- Cases without a petition are handled informally.
- (2) **With petition**- Cases handled with a petition are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by a judge
- (9) **Missing**

DATE OF DISPOSITION: Date on which the court handed down the final disposition decision, coded in standard month/day/year format.

25/2 NE013 MONTH OF DISPOSITION

- (01) January
- (02) February
- (03) March
- (04) April
- (05) May
- (06) June
- (07) July
- (08) August
- (09) September
- (10) October
- (11) November
- (12) December

27/2 NE014 DATE OF DISPOSITION

(01) First
 (02) Second
 ⋮
 (31) Thirty-first

29/4 NE015 YEAR OF DISPOSITION

(2004) 2004
 (2005) 2005

NOTE: Only cases disposed during each reporting year are included in that year's data set. This date is not the date of a pre-sentence hearing or investigation, but rather the date on which the final disposition was determined, whether the case was dismissed or otherwise disposed

33/2 NE016 DISPOSITION

(

(00) **Waived to criminal court**
 (01) **Dismissed, unsubstantiated-** not proved or found not involved, complaint is unsubstantiated..
)
 (11) **Dismissed, warned-**complaint is substantiated; however there is no transfer of legal custody.
)
 (12) **Held open without further action**
)
 (13) **Formal probation**
)
 (14) **Referred to other agency or individual-** includes those "home on counseling", however there is no transfer of legal custody.
)
 (15) **Runaway returned-** out of state runaways returned to "home" state
)
 (16) **Fine or restitution**
)
 (17) **Other substantiated-**(without transfer of legal custody) - community service, restitution, court costs
)
 (21) **Transferred – YRTC-** the complaint is substantiated and there is a legal transfer of custody.
)
 (22) **Transferred - Public agency-** includes court or jail.
)
 (23) **Transfer - Private agency**
)
 (24) **Transfer - Individual**
)
 (29) **Transferred – Other-** with transfer of legal custody.
)
 (99) **Missing**

)

APPENDIX I

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Juvenile Court Statistical Form

Juvenile Court Statistical Form

A. County _____

Court Code

B. Child's Number

C. Census tract of residence (Douglas County only)

D. Date of birth

mo	day	yr
----	-----	----

E. Age at time of referral

F. Sex 1 Male 2 Female

G. Ethnic Group
1 White
2 Black
3 Indian

4 Mexican-American
5 Oriental
6 Other

H. Date of Referral

mo	day	yr
----	-----	----

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

J. Prior court referrals This calendar year

In prior years

K. Care pending disposition
0. No detention or shelter care overnight

Detention or shelter care overnight or longer in:
1. Jail or police station with separate facilities
2. Jail or police station with no separate facilities
3. Detention home
4. Foster or group home
5. Other

L. Reason Referred (Enter only one code)

Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 01 Murder | 15 Theft; value over \$300 but less than \$1,000 |
| 02 Manslaughter | 16 Theft; value less than \$300 |
| 03 Assault; 1st & 2nd degree | 17 Theft; value less than \$100 |
| 04 Assault; 3rd degree | 18 Criminal Mischief; Felony |
| 05 Sexual Assault; 1st degree | 19 Criminal Mischief; Misdemeanor |
| 06 Sexual Assault; 2nd degree | 20 Criminal Trespass |
| 07 Robbery | 21 Forgery; Felony |
| 08 Violation of Drug Laws; Felony | 22 Forgery; Misdemeanor |
| 09 Violation of Drug Laws; Misdemeanor | 23 Weapons Offenses; Felony |
| 10 Arson; Felony | 24 Weapons Offenses; Misdemeanor |
| 11 Arson; Misdemeanor | 25 Driving While Intoxicated; 3rd offense |
| 12 Burglary | 26 Disturbing the Peace |
| 13 Unauthorized Use of a Propelled Vehicle | 27 Other Felony _____ |
| 14 Theft; value over \$1,000 | 28 Other Misdemeanor _____ |

Offenses applicable only to juveniles (excluding traffic)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 31. Running away | 34. Ungovernable behavior |
| 32. Truancy | 35. Possessing or drinking liquor |
| 33. Violation of curfew | 39. Other _____ |
| Nonoffenses | |
| 51. Neglect | 52. Dependent |

M. Manner of handling
1 Without petition
2 With petition

N. Date of disposition

mo	day	yr
----	-----	----

O. Disposition (Enter only one code)

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

The following questions refer to status at time of referral.

P. Diagnostic Services

NEED FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

	Indicated and provided	Indicated but not available	Not Indicated	
Psychological	1	2	3	<input type="text"/>
Psychiatric	1	2	3	<input type="text"/>
Medical	1	2	3	<input type="text"/>
Social	1	2	3	<input type="text"/>

Q. School attainment

Grade completed (00-12)

R. Employment and school status

	Out of School	In School
Not employed	1	5
Employed		
Full time	2	6
Part time	3	7
Preschool	4	

S. Length of residence of child in county

- 0 Not currently a resident
1 Under one year
2 One year or more

T. Living arrangement of child in home with

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

U. Marital status of natural parents

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

V. Combined family annual income

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

W. Counsel

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

X. Occupation of primary parent or guardian

- 01 Professional or technical
02 Managerial or administrative
03 Farmer or rancher
04 Sales worker
05 Craftsman or other skilled laborer
06 Clerical
07 Service workers or other unskilled laborers
08 Unemployed
09 Unknown

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR COURT USE

APPENDIX II

Original Data Collector's Statement of Acceptance

STATEMENT OF ACCEPTANCE

I, Jim Joneson, Executive Director, Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice, have reviewed *Nebraska Juvenile Court Case Records: 1974 - 1985 User's Guide* and accept it as an accurate description of the delinquency and status offense, and dependency/abuse/neglect data stored at the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and of the methods used by the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice to collect these data. This user's guide may be revised to cover future years' data unless there are such major changes in the data collected as to warrant completely new documentation.

Comments to users:


(Signature)

4-12-87
(Date)