

2017

Adult Justice in Nebraska 2017

Nebraska Center for Justice Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Ryan E. Spohn

University of Nebraska at Omaha, rspohn@unomaha.edu

Emily Wright

University of Nebraska at Omaha, emwright@unomaha.edu

Joselyne Chenane

University of Nebraska at Omaha, jchenane@unomaha.edu

Sara Toto

University of Nebraska at Omaha

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Nebraska Center for Justice Research

Adult Justice in Nebraska

2017



UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Omaha

From the Director:

The Nebraska Center for Justice Research was established in 2014 with a mission to develop and sustain research capacity internal to the State of Nebraska, assist the Legislature in research, evaluation, and policymaking to reduce recidivism, promote the use of evidence-based practices in corrections, and improve public safety. The primary purpose of this report is to provide an overview of recent trends in Nebraska's adult criminal justice system.

Most of the data in this report is presented statewide as well as separated into Nebraska's twelve judicial districts. Nebraska's two most metropolitan counties are represented by District 4 (Douglas County) and District 3 (Lancaster County). The classification of the remainder of the state's 93 counties can be found in the table on page 4. Please contact NCJR for any questions regarding county-level estimates of the data included in this report.

The data in this report represent years ranging from 2011 to 2017. The most recent data available to NCJR at the time of report writing is included in each section and trends across years are included when the data is available and informative.

The report is organized according to the stages of the process of the criminal justice system:

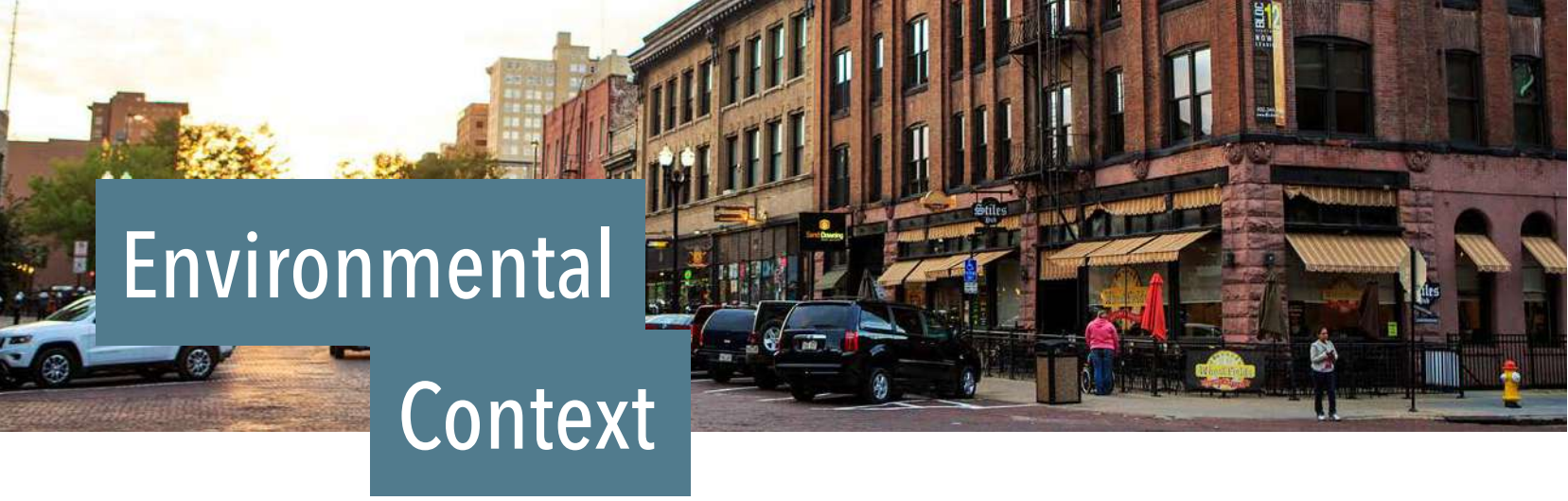
- Environmental context provides an overview of the population and demographic trends in Nebraska
- System context provides an overview of law enforcement employment
- Offenses provides an overview of crimes reported or known to the police and includes information on the percent of crimes cleared by arrest
- Arrests provides an overview of violent and property crime arrests by districts and compares arrests in Nebraska to other states and the national average
- County court provides an overview of the distribution of the county court caseload by district
- District court provides an overview of the distribution of the district court caseload
- Corrections provides data on admissions and correctional populations by factors such as gender, age, race, and correctional institution, as well as population trends and projections provided by NDCS
- Adults on Community Supervision includes trends in hearing, admissions, discharges, and revocations for both Parole and Probation
- Problem-Solving Courts provides a map of current problem-solving courts, as well as trends describing court participants

Our hope is that this report serves as a reference guide for providing a clearer understanding of recent trends in crime and criminal justice activities in the state of Nebraska. This report was made possible by the financial support provided to the Nebraska Center for Justice Research by LB 907. Questions, suggestions, and comments should be directed to Dr. Ryan Spohn, Director, at rspohn@unomaha.edu.

Thank you for your hard work in sustaining and improving criminal justice in Nebraska.

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16	Corrections
18	Community Supervision
20	Problem-Solving Courts

Prepared by: Dr. Ryan Spohn (Director), Dr. Emily Wright (Associate Director),
Joselyne Chenane, M.S. (Research Assistant), and Sara Toto, M.A. (Research Assistant)
Nebraska Center for Justice Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha



Environmental Context

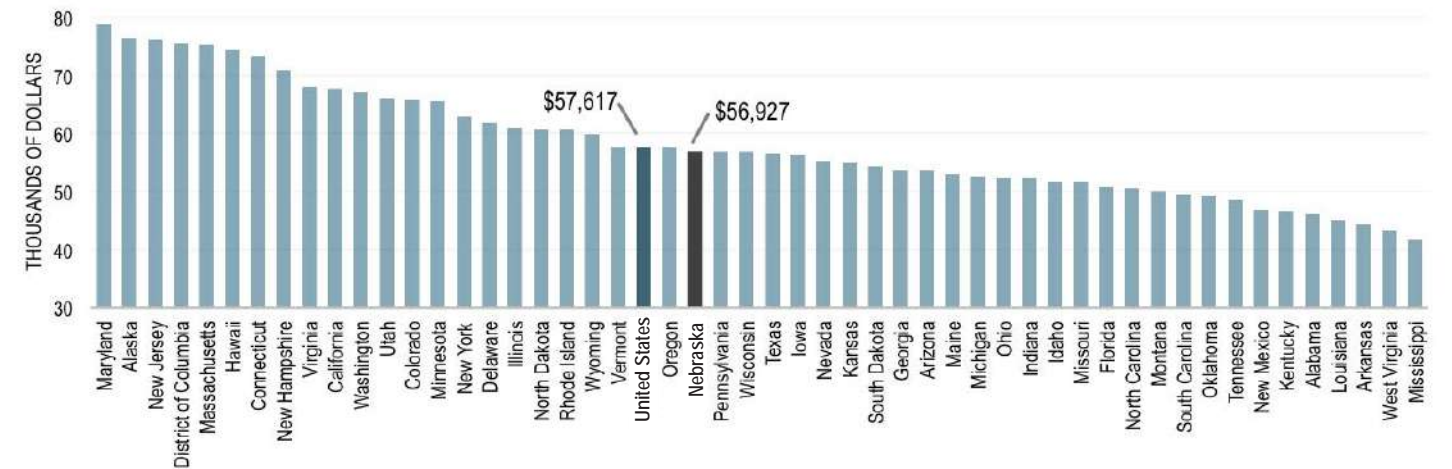
Census Estimates for 2011-2015

Judicial District	Counties	Pop. Est.	% Non-White	% HS Grad or Higher	Median Household Income	% in Poverty	% Civilian Labor Force Unemployed
1	Clay, Fillmore, Gage, Jefferson, Johnson, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Pawnee, Richardson, Saline, Thayer	88,525	9.8	89.2	\$46,706	12.0	3.8
2	Cass, Otoe, Sarpy	210,394	15.4	94.7	\$62,146	7.8	4.3
3	Lancaster	298,080	16.9	93.5	\$51,830	14.7	5.1
4	Douglas	537,655	29.0	89.6	\$54,659	14.6	5.7
5	Boone, Butler, Colfax, Hamilton, Merrick, Nance, Platt, Polk, Saunders, Seward, York	134,315	11.4	93.3	\$53,770	9.9	3.5
6	Burt, Cedar, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Thurston, Washington	105,914	20.5	90.7	\$50,913	14.3	5.5
7	Antelope, Cuming, Knox, Madison, Pierce, Stanton, Wayne	81,921	12.7	90.9	\$51,057	12.0	2.8
8	Blaine, Boyd, Brown, Cherry, Custer, Garfield, Greeley, Holt, Howard, Keya Paha, Loup, Rock, Sherman, Valley, Wheeler	54,262	4.7	98.1	\$45,540	12.3	1.9
9	Buffalo, Hall	108,750	22.2	93.5	\$51,438	14.2	4.8
10	Adams, Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps, Webster	57,467	9.6	90.7	\$47,650	10.9	3.5
11	Arthur, Chase, Dawson, Dundy, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hayes, Hitchcock, Hooker, Keith, Lincoln, Logan, McPherson, Perkins, Red Willow, Thomas	104,380	15.5	96.6	\$46,348	11.4	2.9
12	Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden, Grant, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sioux	87,702	18.7	94.6	\$46,028	13.5	3.5
State of Nebraska		1,869,365	19.2	90.7	\$52,997	12.7	4.7
United States		316,545,021	37.7	86.7	\$53,889	15.5	8.3

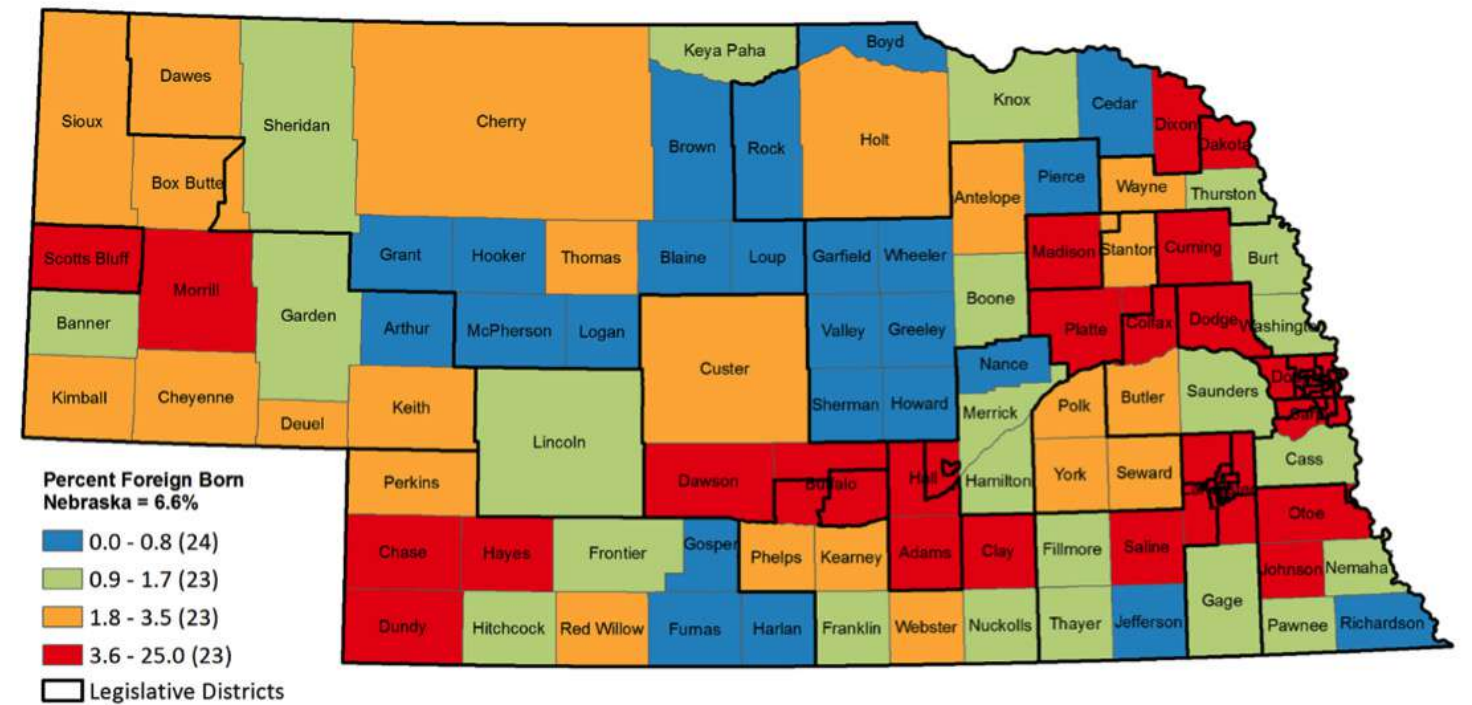
Average Percent Change in Judicial District Population Compared to Overall Change (2012-2016)



Median Income in Nebraska versus Other States (2016)



Foreign Born Population as a Percentage of Total Population for Nebraska Counties: 2011-2015



Notable Findings:

1. Nebraska's unemployment rate remains low relative to the United States unemployment rate, this trend has continued into 2016 (Nebraska's unemployment rate rose to 3.7%, while the United States' decreased to 5.8%)
2. Districts 2, 3, 4, and 9 experienced a growth in population while the remainder of the districts either lost population or remained flat
3. Nebraska ranks 29th in terms of median income (\$56,927) compared to other states, which is just slightly lower than the U.S. median income (\$57,617)
4. Compared to the national average, Nebraska has a smaller percentage of non-white residents

Notes:

1. Estimates of county and district populations drawn from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey
2. Foreign born population map prepared by Center for Public Affairs Research, University of Nebraska at Omaha
3. Percent unemployed calculated by dividing the number of civilians in the labor force by the number of individuals unemployed

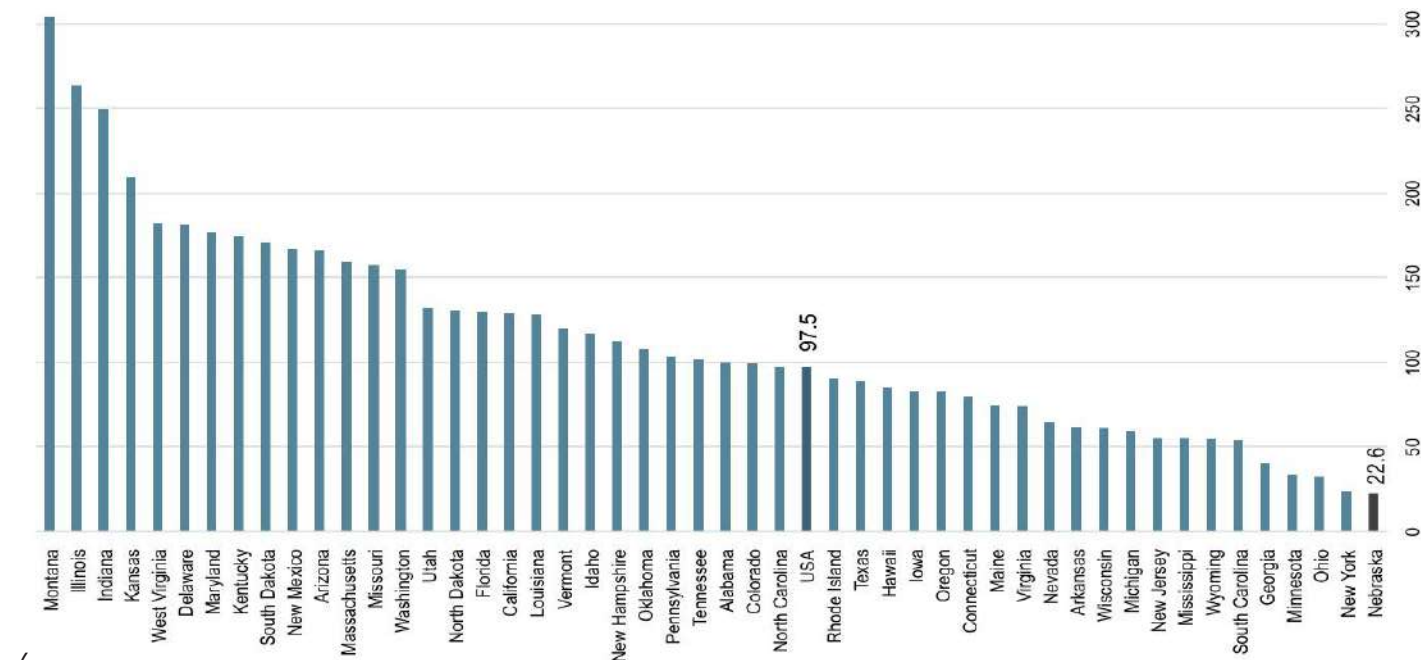
System Context

Number of Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted in the Line of Duty

	Total	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Personal Weapon	Number of Reporting Agencies	Rate of Officer Victimization per 1,000 Officers
MIDWEST	7,277	375	112	1,012	5,778	2,930	88.9
East North Central	3,187	144	45	503	2,495	1,367	69.6
Illinois*	76	0	5	11	60	1	263.9
Indiana	926	19	9	103	795	137	249.3
Michigan	1,012	74	24	202	712	599	59.7
Ohio	406	23	4	43	336	240	32.6
Wisconsin	767	28	3	144	592	390	61.5
West North Central	4,090	231	67	509	3,283	1,563	113.6
Iowa	389	13	8	58	310	237	83
Kansas	584	11	9	52	512	82	209.7
Minnesota	319	14	5	54	246	371	33.9
Missouri	2,285	182	34	293	1,776	522	157.4
Nebraska	32	3	0	3	26	140	22.6
North Dakota	221	4	2	20	195	108	130.9
South Dakota	260	4	9	29	218	103	170.9

* Numbers reflective of the Rockwood Police Department

Rate of Police Officers Assaulted per 1,000 Officers by State (2016)



Judicial District	Full-Time Sworn Male Officers (2015)	Full-Time Sworn Female Officers (2015)	Full-Time Sworn Officers (2015)	Officers per 1000 Population (2016)
1	140	13	153	1.75
2	336	56	392	1.80
3	396	62	458	1.48
4	890	168	1058	1.91
5	200	10	210	1.56
6	173	12	185	1.75
7	146	8	154	1.89
8	71	6	77	1.43
9	195	17	212	1.91
10	83	8	91	1.58
11	191	14	205	1.98
12	169	16	185	2.13
Nebraska State Patrol	431	31	462	--
State of Nebraska	3421	421	3842	2.01

Judicial District	Male Officers (2016)	Female Officers (2016)	Number of Sworn Officers (2016)	% Total Officers Male (2016)	% Total Officers Female (2016)	Difference in Male Officers (2014-2016)	Difference in Female Officers (2014-2016)
1	140	13	153	91.5	8.5	+4	+2
2	336	56	392	85.7	14.3	N/A	N/A
3	396	62	458	86.5	13.5	+11	-1
4	890	168	1058	84.1	15.9	+29	-3
5	200	10	210	95.2	4.8	N/A	N/A
6	173	12	185	93.5	6.5	N/A	N/A
7	146	8	154	94.8	5.2	+2	+4
8	71	6	77	92.2	7.8	-2	-1
9	195	17	212	92.0	8.0	N/A	-1
10	83	8	91	91.2	8.8	-4	+1
11	191	14	205	93.2	6.8	N/A	N/A
12	169	16	185	91.5	8.6	+4	+1
Total	2990	390	3380	88.5	11.5	+44	+2
Nebraska State Patrol	431	31	462	93.3	6.7	-3	+2
State of Nebraska	3421	421	3842	89.0	11.0	+85	+6

Notable Findings:

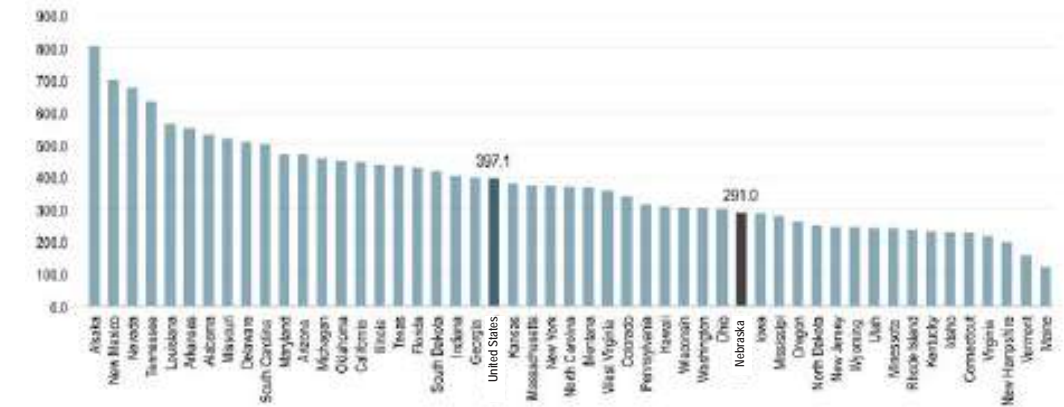
1. Nebraska had the lowest rate of officers assaulted on duty per 1,000 residents across the U.S
2. In 2016, District 12 had the highest rate of officers per 1,000 residents and District 8 had the lowest rate of officers per 1,000 residents
3. From 2012 to 2015, Districts 1 and 7 experienced the greatest increases in the number of officers per 1,000 residents
4. District 4 had the highest number of female officers in the state of Nebraska
5. 85 male and 6 female officers were added to the police force from 2014 to 2016 in the state of Nebraska

Notes:

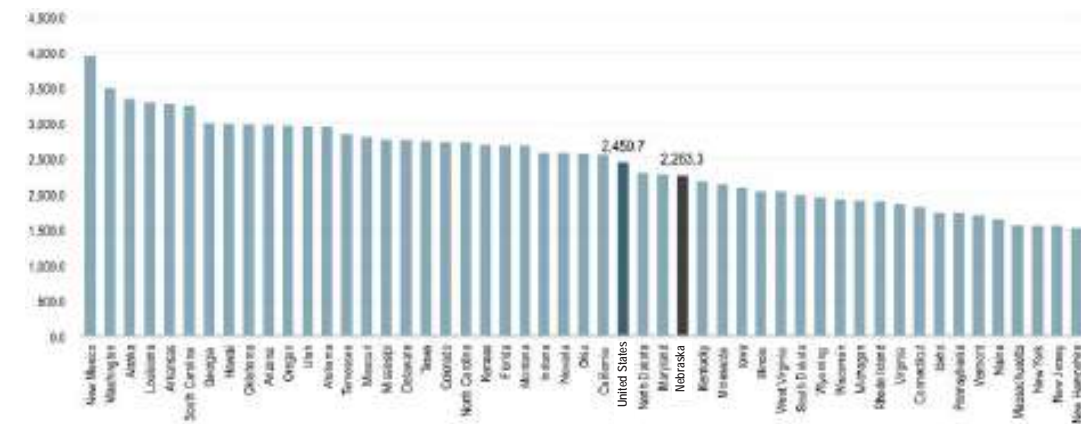
1. Judicial districts 2, 5, 6, and 11 have reproduced 2014 law enforcement values for 2016 because some police departments such as Papillion PD were missing recent values
2. Law enforcement numbers drawn from the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice — Law Enforcement Employment in Nebraska Series
3. Rates calculated using population estimates drawn from the Annual Estimates of the Residents Population (2012 & 2016), United States Bureau of the Census

Offenses

Violent Offense Rates per 100,000 Residents across the U.S. by State (2016)

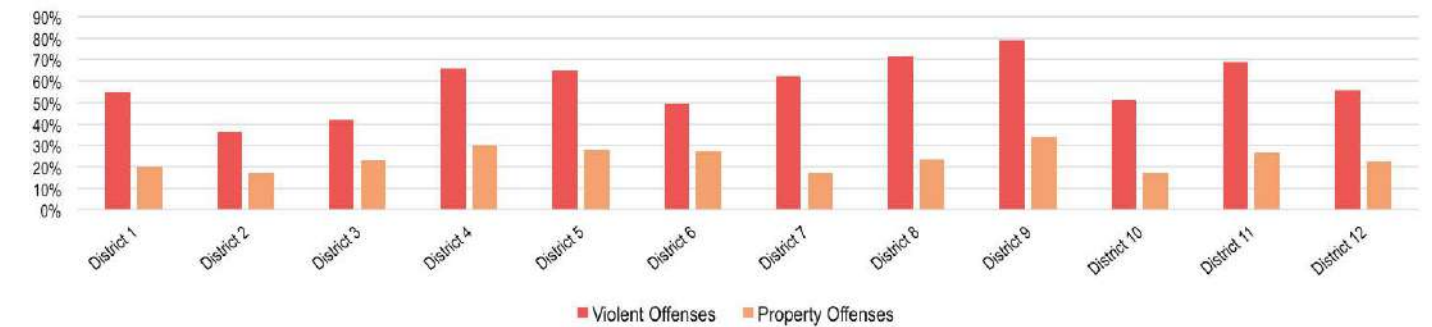


Property Offense Rate per 100,000 Residents across the U.S. by State (2016)

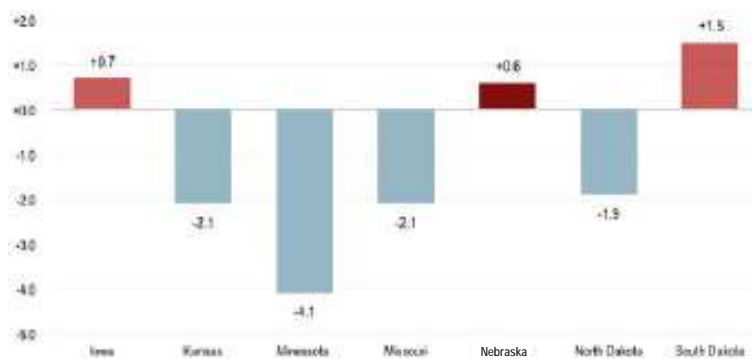


Judicial District	2012				2016				% Change Offense 2012-2016	
	Violent Offenses	Violent Rate per 1000	Property Offenses	Property Rate per 1000	Violent Offenses	Violent Rate per 1000	Property Offenses	Property Rate per 1000	Violent Offenses	Property Offenses
1	76	.9	1168	18.2	149	1.7	1058	12.1	96.1	-9.4
2	123	.6	3366	19.2	209	.9	3105	14.1	69.9	-7.8
3	1082	3.7	10827	39.0	1042	3.4	9200	29.7	-3.7	-15.0
4	2596	4.9	20798	40.2	2711	4.9	17871	32.2	4.4	-14.1
5	59	.4	1607	12.6	102	.8	1255	9.3	72.9	-21.9
6	82	.8	1558	16.1	160	1.5	1568	14.8	95.1	0.6
7	43	.5	1091	13.3	53	.7	673	8.3	23.3	-38.3
8	28	.5	270	5.3	42	.8	285	5.3	50.0	5.6
9	220	2.0	3664	34.3	294	2.6	2666	24.0	33.6	-27.2
10	76	1.3	1463	25.2	76	1.3	1318	22.9	0.0	-9.9
11	126	1.2	2288	21.8	179	1.7	1920	18.7	42.1	-16.1
12	75	.9	1327	22.0	164	1.9	1438	16.6	118.7	8.4
NE	4586	2.5	49427	27.1	5181	2.7	42357	22.2	13.0	-14.3

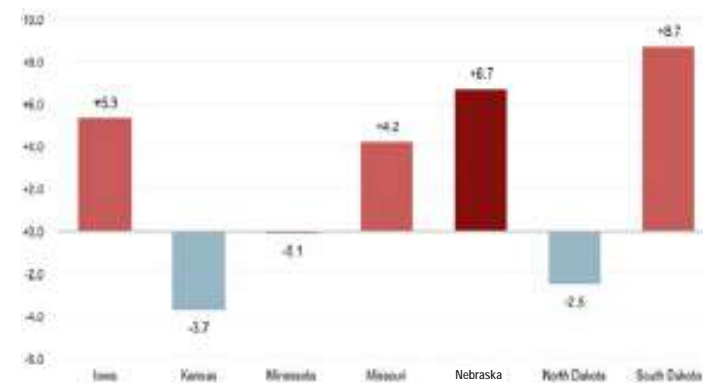
Percent of Violent and Property Offenses Cleared by Arrest by Judicial District (2016)



Percent Change in Violent Crime Rates across the Midwest (2015-2016)



Percent Change in Property Crime Rates across the Midwest (2015-2016)



Notable Findings

1. With the exception of Districts 3 and 10, all districts saw an increase in the number of violent offenses in 2016 relative to 2012; the rate of violent offenses also increased, but this was probably a function of growth
2. Nebraska ranks 18th in the rate of violent offenses compared to other states; this figure is below the national average
3. District 9 achieved the highest percent of offenses cleared by arrest (violent and property)
4. Nebraska ranks 22nd in the rate of property offenses compared to other states and only slightly below the national estimates
5. Within the Midwest region, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri experienced an increase in violent offenses from 2015 to 2016 while Kansas and North Dakota experienced a decrease from 2015 to 2016
6. Within the Midwest region, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska experienced an increase in the rate of property offenses from 2015 to 2016 while Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, and North Dakota experienced a decrease from 2015 to 2016

Notes:

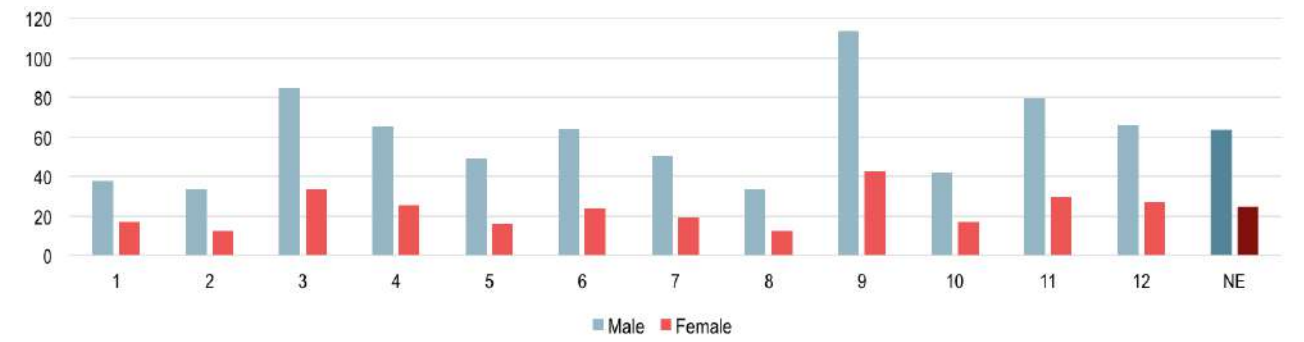
1. Offense data are based on crimes reported to or known to law enforcement. Violent offenses include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property offenses include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
2. Interstate comparison of offenses are drawn from the Uniform Crime Report; all other offense data are drawn from the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice — Crime in Nebraska series
3. Rates are calculated using Annual Estimates of Residential Population (2012;2016), United States Bureau of the Census
4. Offenses for which an arrest was made are considered offenses that have been cleared by arrest



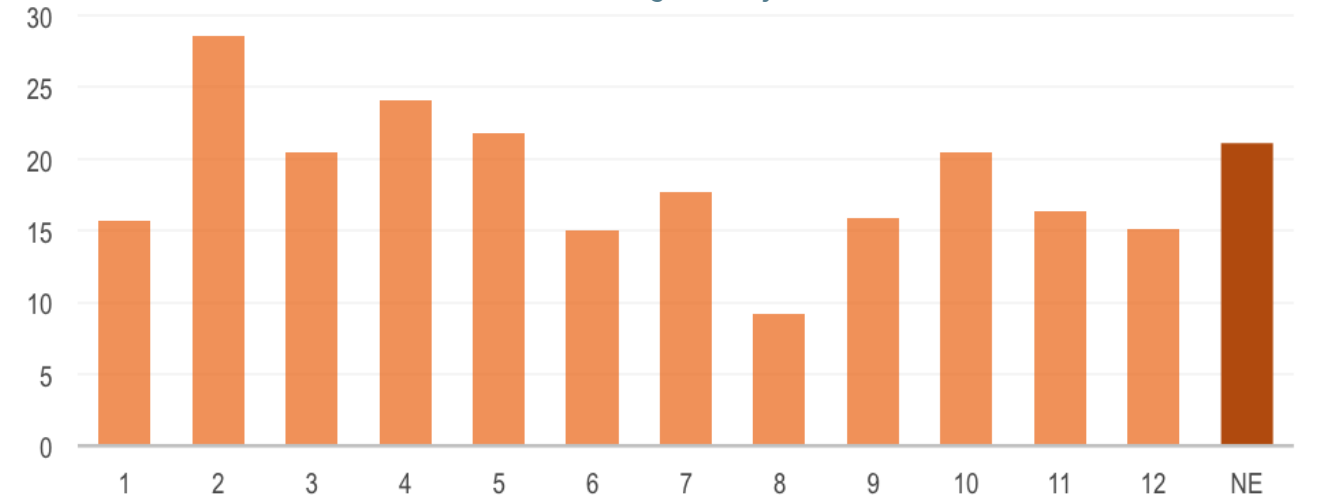
Arrests

Judicial District	2012						2016					
	Violent Arrests	Violent Arrest Rate per 1000	Property Arrests	Property Arrest Rate per 1000	Total Arrests	Total Arrest Rate per 1000	Violent Arrests	Violent Arrest Rate per 1000	Property Arrests	Property Arrest Rate per 1000	Total Arrests	Total Arrest Rate per 1000
1	27	0.4	170	2.4	1543	22.2	55	0.6	159	1.8	1885	21.6
2	35	0.2	465	3.2	3902	27.0	46	0.2	409	1.9	3571	16.2
3	443	2.0	1729	7.8	14936	67.8	449	1.5	1839	5.9	13675	44.2
4	767	2.0	2870	7.5	21721	56.7	669	1.2	2995	5.4	18037	32.5
5	28	0.3	214	2.1	2769	27.7	45	0.3	282	2.1	3306	24.6
6	41	0.5	350	4.4	2742	34.8	74	0.7	407	3.8	3415	32.2
7	20	0.3	252	4.1	2297	37.0	39	0.5	175	2.2	2148	26.4
8	10	0.2	48	1.1	960	22.7	26	0.5	53	1.0	957	17.7
9	376	4.8	840	10.8	6851	87.8	247	2.2	663	6.0	6369	57.3
10	28	0.6	183	4.2	1771	40.4	29	0.5	177	3.1	1297	22.5
11	78	1.0	390	4.9	4391	55.4	102	1.0	348	3.4	4274	41.6
12	35	0.5	317	4.7	2741	40.5	69	0.8	319	3.7	3071	35.4
NE	1888	1.4	7828	5.7	70075	48.7	1854	1.0	7826	4.2	62026	33.2

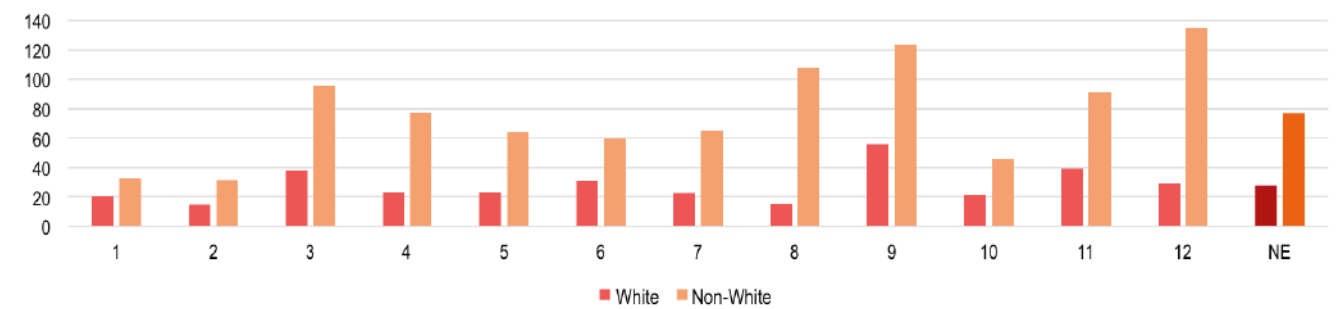
Rate of Arrest per 1,000 Adults 18 Years or Older by Sex by Judicial District (2016)



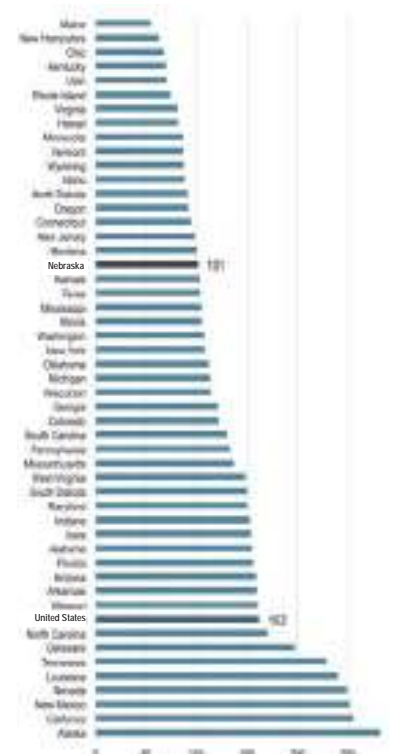
Percent of Arrests under Age 18 by Judicial District (2016)



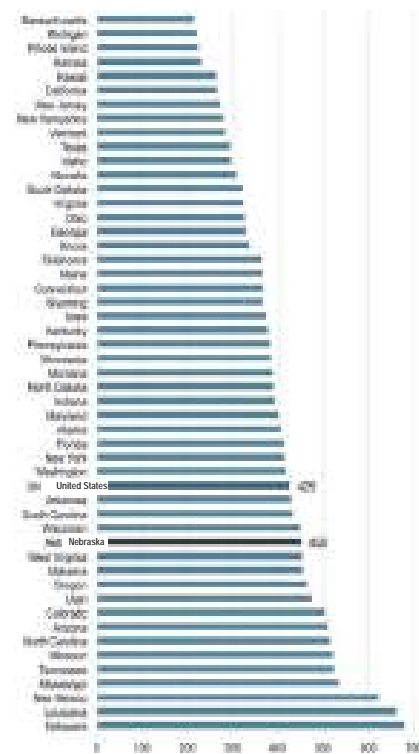
Rate of Arrest per 1,000 Adults 18 Years or Older by Race by Judicial District (2016)



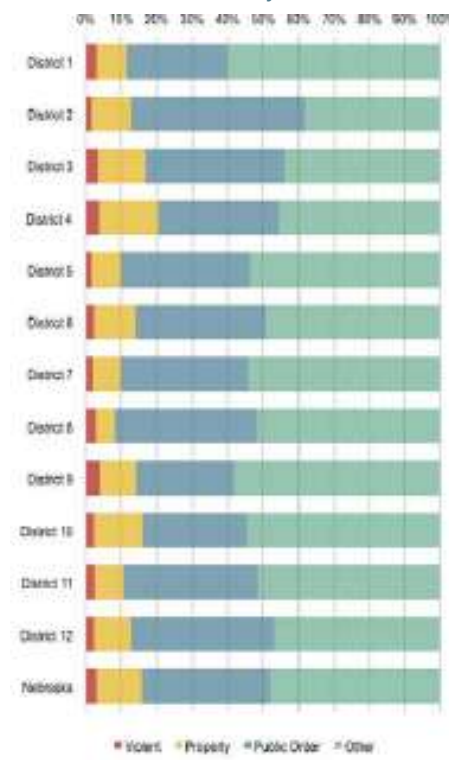
Adult Violent Arrest Rate per 100,000 Residents 18 Years or Older (2016)



Adult Property Arrest Rate per 100,000 Residents 18 Years or Older (2016)



Percent of Arrest due to Violent, Property, Public Order, and Other Crimes by Judicial District (2016)



Notable Findings:

1. Nebraska's property arrest rate is the 14th highest in the nation, while the violent arrest rate is much lower (33rd highest)
2. Non-Whites are arrested at rates almost double or higher than their White counterparts in every district
3. In all districts, violent arrests account for the smallest percent of all arrests (less than 5%)
4. District 2 has the highest percentage of arrests for those 18 and under (29%), while District 8 has the lowest (9%)

Notes:

1. An arrest is counted each time a person is taken into custody or issues a citation or summons. While an individual may be charged with multiple crimes at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted. An arrest is counted for the most serious charge at the time of arrest
2. Violent arrests include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault. Property arrests include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Public order arrests include vandalism, prostitution, drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. Other arrests include simple assault, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, weapons, sex offenses (except rape and prostitution), offense against family and children, liquor laws, all other offenses (except traffic), and unknown.
3. Interstate comparison of arrests drawn from the Uniform Crime Report; all other arrest data drawn from the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice — Crime in Nebraska Series
4. Rates calculated using Annual Estimates of the Resident Population (2012) and American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2016) and demographic and housing estimates derived from American Community Survey (2016), United States Bureau of Census



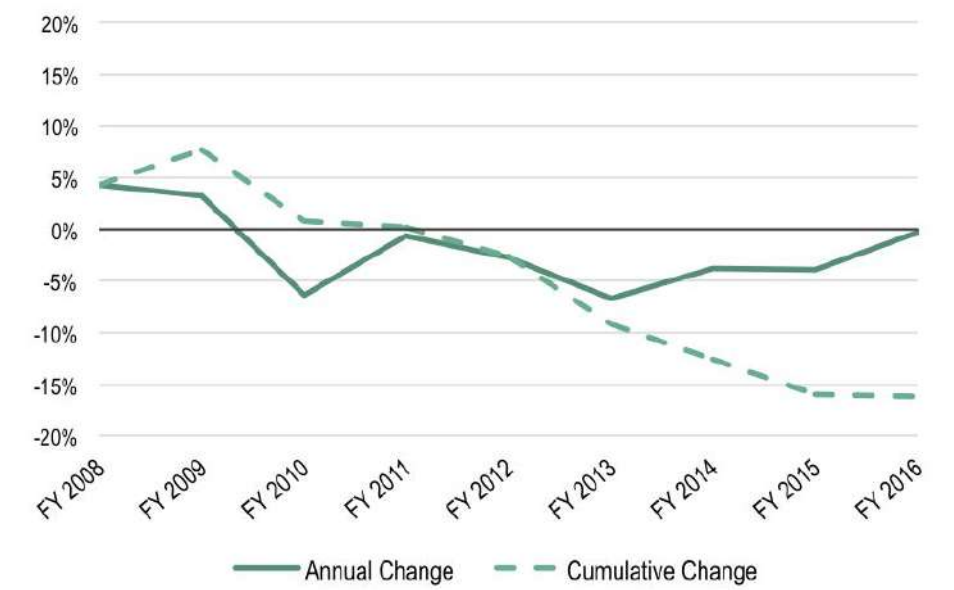
County Court

Judicial District	Number criminal cases	% of Criminal Caseload: Misdemeanors	% of Criminal Caseload: Felonies	Number civil cases	Total Caseload	% of Total Caseload: Criminal	% of Total Caseload: Civil
1	2983	83.6	16.4	2885	13971	21.4	20.6
2	7313	81.5	18.5	6749	27507	26.6	24.5
3	19391	86.6	13.4	13598	55819	34.7	24.4
4	28276	85.1	14.9	25216	87211	32.4	28.9
5	5487	82.6	17.4	5001	19208	28.6	26.0
6	5133	79.5	20.5	3724	17583	29.2	21.2
7	3465	86.3	13.7	2112	12125	28.6	17.4
8	2166	84.2	15.8	1692	9576	22.6	17.7
9	6566	81.2	18.8	6302	21949	29.9	28.7
10	2633	80.7	19.3	4113	13332	19.7	30.9
11	7863	81.5	18.5	5970	28967	27.1	20.6
12	5915	80.2	19.8	4455	20251	29.2	22.0
NE	97191	83.7	16.3	81817	327499	29.7	25.0

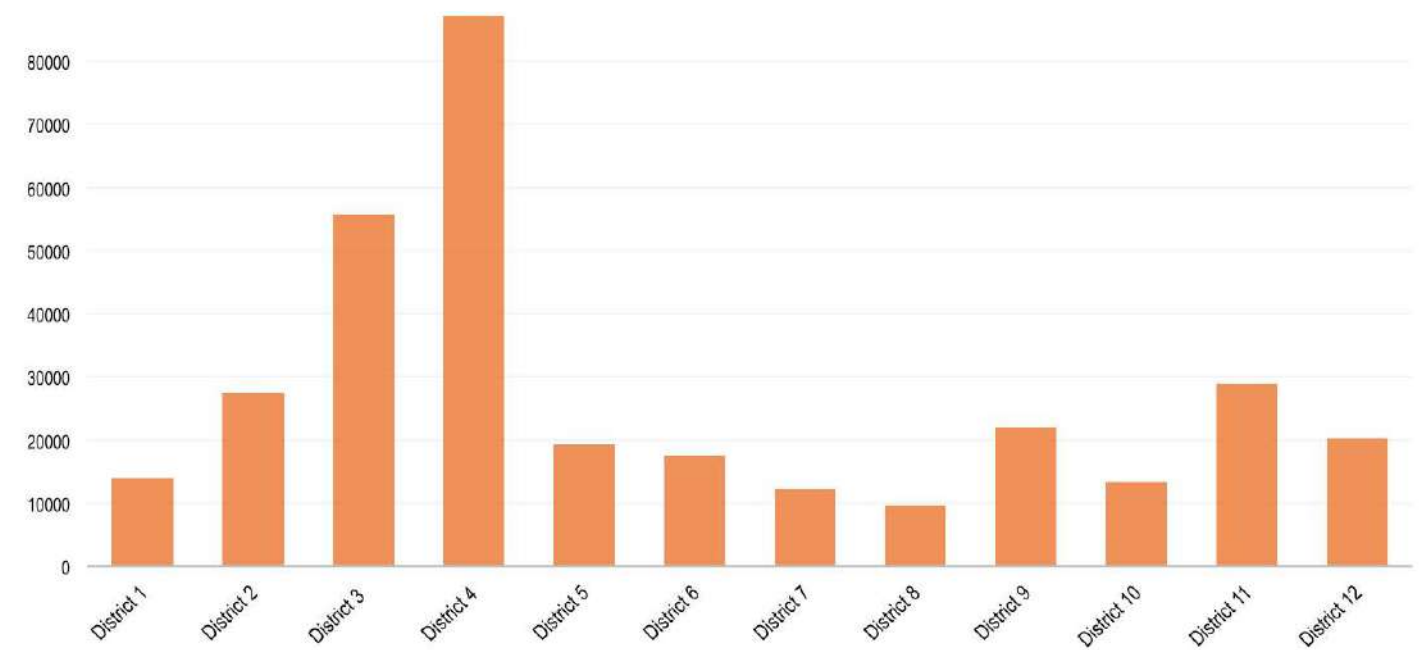
County Court Caseload by Year

Year	Adult Court
FY 2007	390,735
FY 2008	407,361
FY 2009	420,787
FY 2010	393,866
FY 2011	391,327
FY 2012	380,388
FY 2013	354,926
FY 2014	341,644
FY 2015	328,392
FY 2016	327,499

Percent Change in County Court Caseload by Year



FY 2016 County Court Adult Caseload by Judicial District

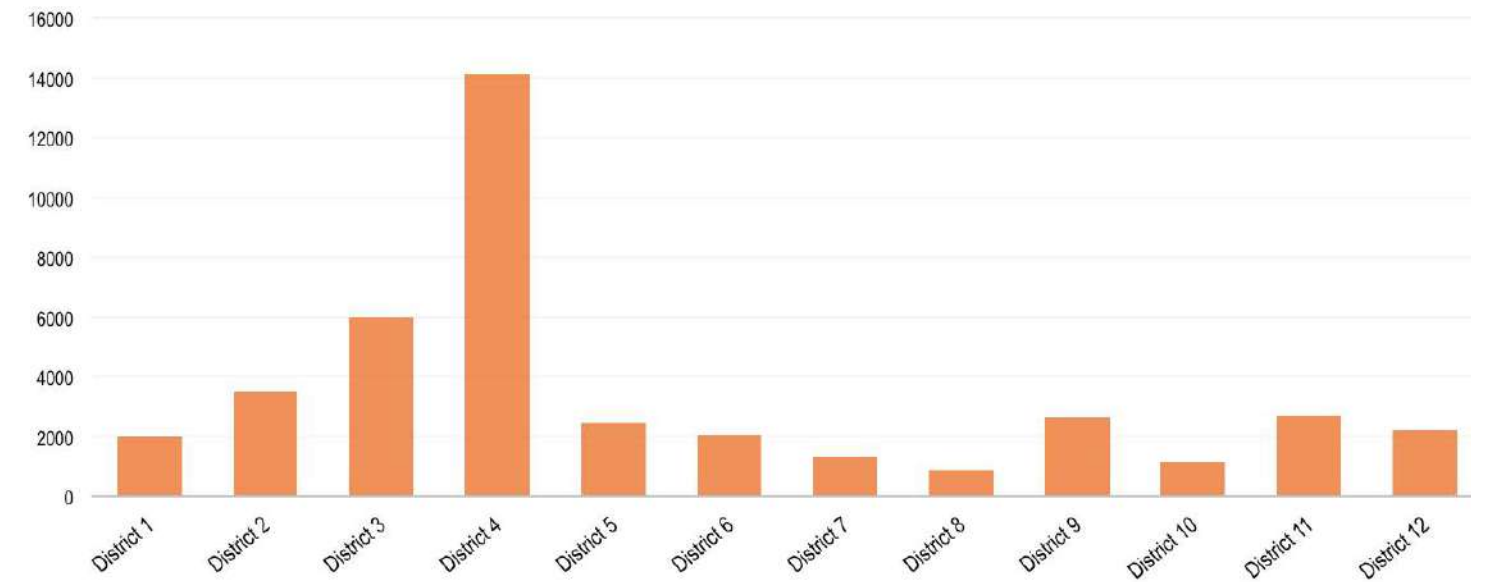


District Court



Judicial District	Number criminal cases	Number of Regular Civil Cases	Number of Domestic Relations Cases	Number of Appellate Cases	Total Caseload	% of Total Caseload: Criminal	% of Total Caseload: Civil	% of Total Caseload: Domestic Relations	% of Total Caseload: Appellate Action
1	425	269	1274	29	1997	21.3	13.5	63.8	1.5
2	956	485	2027	32	3500	27.3	13.9	57.9	0.9
3	1758	823	3285	127	5993	29.3	13.7	54.8	2.1
4	3751	2247	8036	101	14135	26.5	15.9	56.9	0.7
5	681	344	1409	20	2454	27.8	14.1	57.4	0.8
6	598	291	1157	17	2063	29.0	14.1	56.1	0.8
7	374	197	723	10	1304	28.7	15.1	55.4	0.8
8	211	191	465	6	873	24.2	21.9	53.3	0.7
9	903	293	1442	12	2650	34.1	11.1	54.4	0.5
10	260	184	691	10	1145	22.7	16.1	60.3	0.9
11	968	341	1385	13	2707	35.8	12.6	51.2	0.5
12	732	372	1081	28	2213	33.1	16.8	48.8	1.3
NE	11617	6037	22975	405	41034	28.3	14.7	56.0	1.0

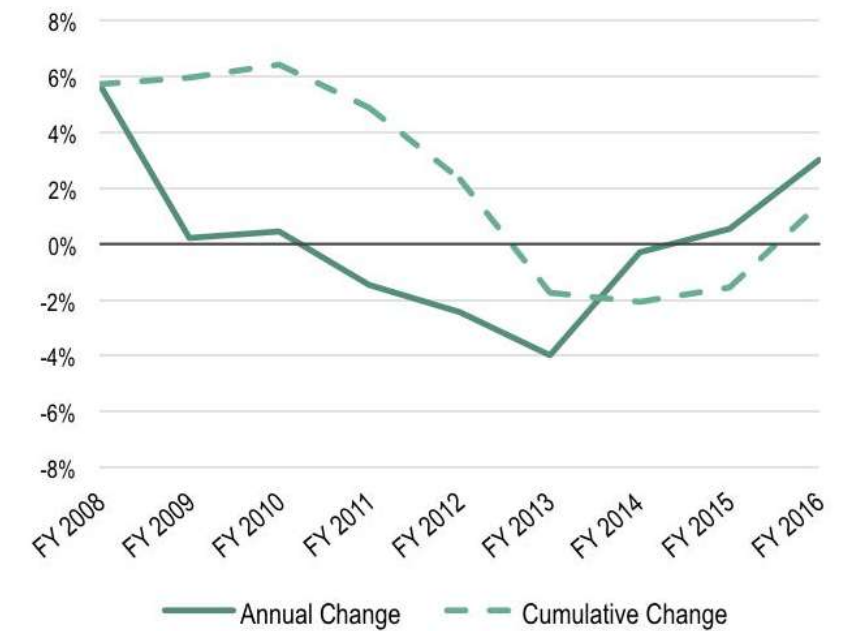
FY 2016 District Court Adult Caseload by Judicial District



District Court Caseload by Year

Year	Adult Court
FY 2007	40,454
FY 2008	42,759
FY 2009	42,856
FY 2010	43,053
FY 2011	42,422
FY 2012	41,394
FY 2013	39,741
FY 2014	39,617
FY 2015	39,833
FY 2016	41,034

Percent Change in District Court Caseload by Year



Notable Findings:

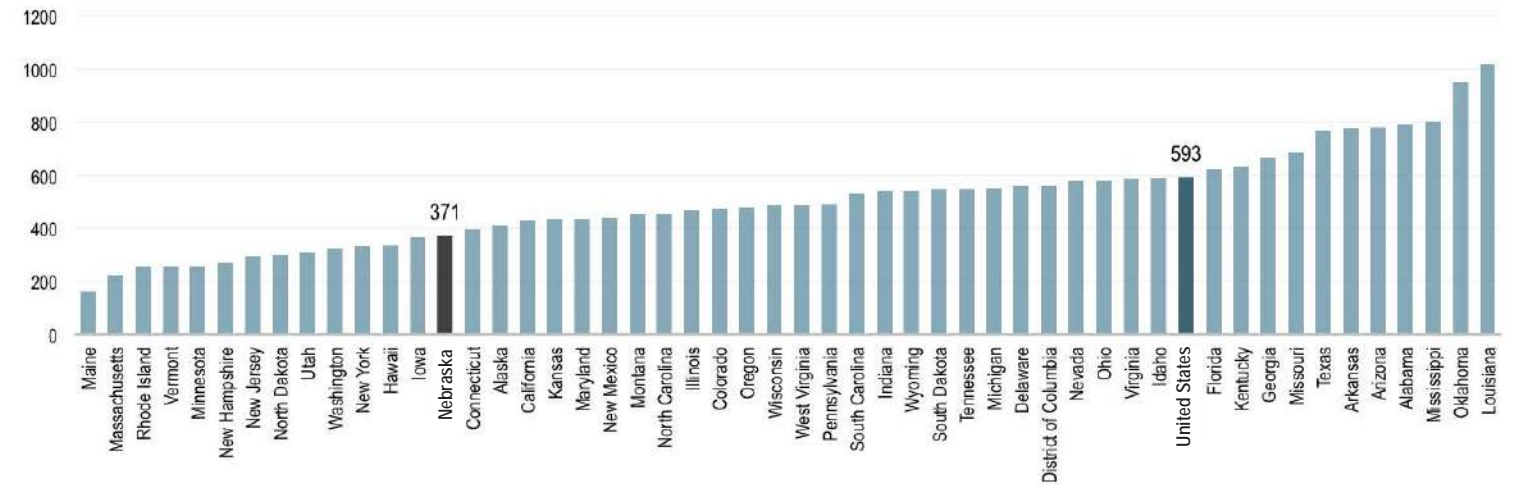
- Districts 2, 3, and 4 account for over 50 percent of the county and district court caseload for FY 2016
- The proportion of criminal cases that are handled in county courts is largest in District 3, 4, and 9, respectively
- Domestic relations cases account for the majority of district court caseloads
- District courts in Judicial Districts 11, 9, and 12 handle the greatest percentage of criminal cases
- The total number of cases filed in county courts has declined over time, while the number of cases filed in district courts decreased between FY 2007 to FY 2012 and since FY 2013 have been increasing

Notes:

- County courts handle misdemeanor cases, traffic, and municipal ordinance violations, preliminary hearing in felony cases, and civil cases involving \$52,000 or less (Nebraska Judicial Branch)
- County court caseloads drawn from the County Court Annual Caseload Report, Nebraska Judicial Branch
- District courts hear all felony criminal cases, equity cases, and civil cases involving more than \$52,000. These courts also function as appellate courts in deciding appeals from county courts (Nebraska Judicial Branch)
- District court caseloads drawn from the District Court Annual Caseload Report, Nebraska, Judicial Branch

Corrections

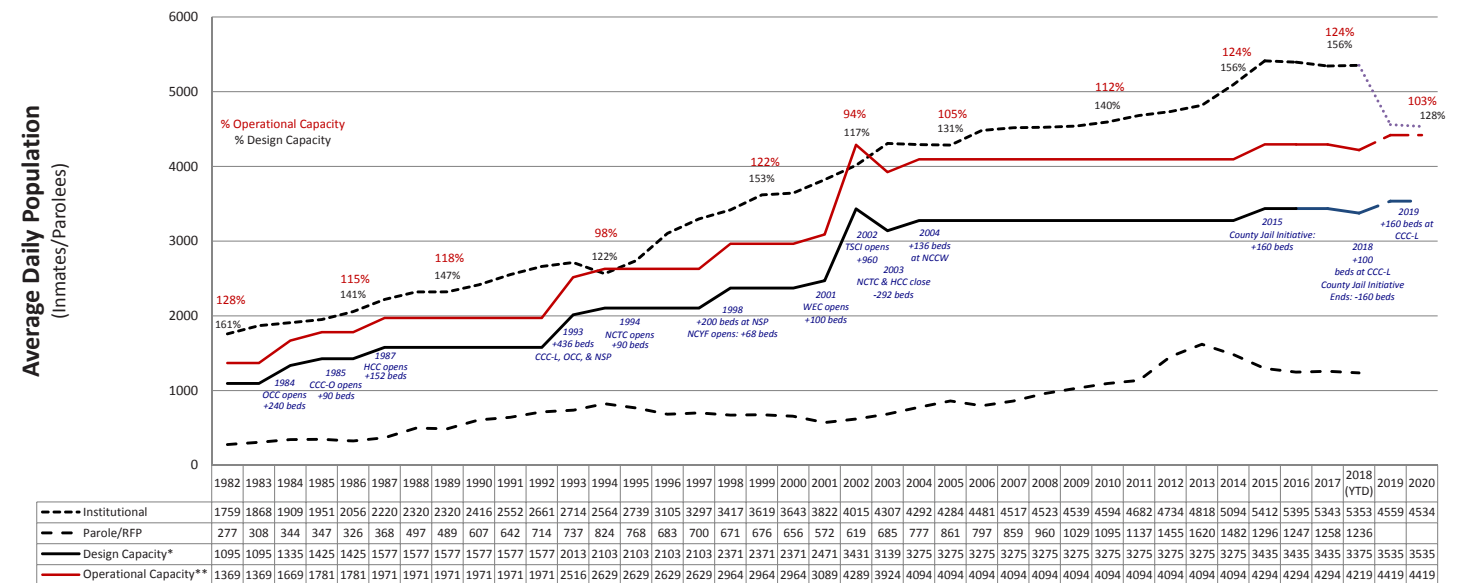
Rate of Incarceration in U.S. per 100,000 Residents by State (2015)



Average Monthly Population and Capacity

Facility	Design Capacity	Average Daily Population (2016)	% Design Capacity (2016)	Average Daily Population (2017)	% Design Capacity (2017)
Nebraska State Penitentiary	718	1,321	184.0%	1,330	185.3%
Lincoln Correctional Center	308	495	160.7%	507	164.5%
Diagnostic & Evaluation Unit	160	421	263.1%	477	298.3%
Omaha Correctional Center	396	761	192.2%	771	194.8%
Community Correctional Center (Omaha)	90	168	186.7%	167	185.5%
Community Correctional Center (Lincoln)	200	383	191.5%	380	189.8%
Nebraska Correctional Youth Facility	68	54	79.4%	53	77.7%
Nebraska Center for Women	275	328	119.3%	337	122.6%
Tecumseh State Correctional Institution	960	1,027	107.0%	1,029	107.2%
Work Ethic Camp	100	175	175.0%	178	177.7%
NDCS Total	3275	5,133	156.7%	5,229	159.7%

NDCS Capacity and Average Daily Population¹ – FY1982-FY2020

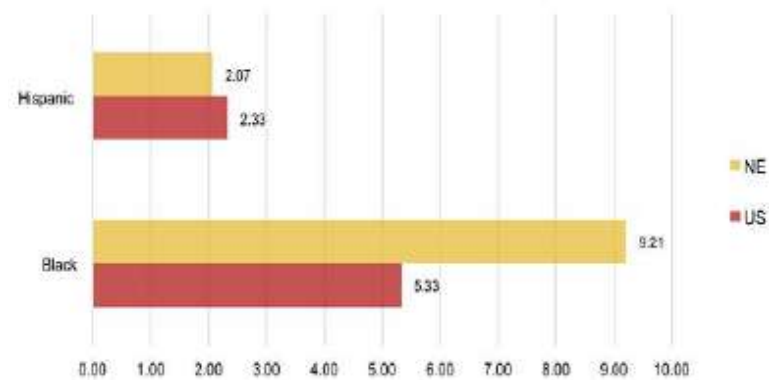


¹ Institutional ADP includes NDCS inmates housed in contracted county jails. Institutional projections after FY2018 YTD (7/1/2016-10/31/2016) use CSG population estimates (December 2014).
^{*} Design Capacity includes 100 beds at the Work Ethic Camp in McCook, NE. Capacity projections account for the discontinuation of the county jail initiative and expanded capacity at CCC-L.
^{**} Operational Capacity reflects the number of inmates that can be housed in a facility and sustained indefinitely, given current conditions, including core infrastructure and programming space.

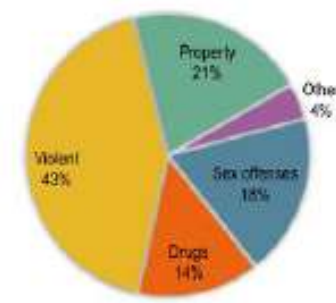
Source: NDCS Location History Records

By: Abby L. Carbaugh, Ph.D., 11/6/2017

Relative Rate Index for Black and Hispanic Incarceration in NE v. US (2015)



Most Serious Incarcerating Offense in Nebraska (2017)



3 Year Recidivism Rate (FY 2014)*

Release Type	% Who Recidivate
Facility	25.5
Parole	35.2
Total	31.8

*Most recent recidivism data available

Notable Findings:

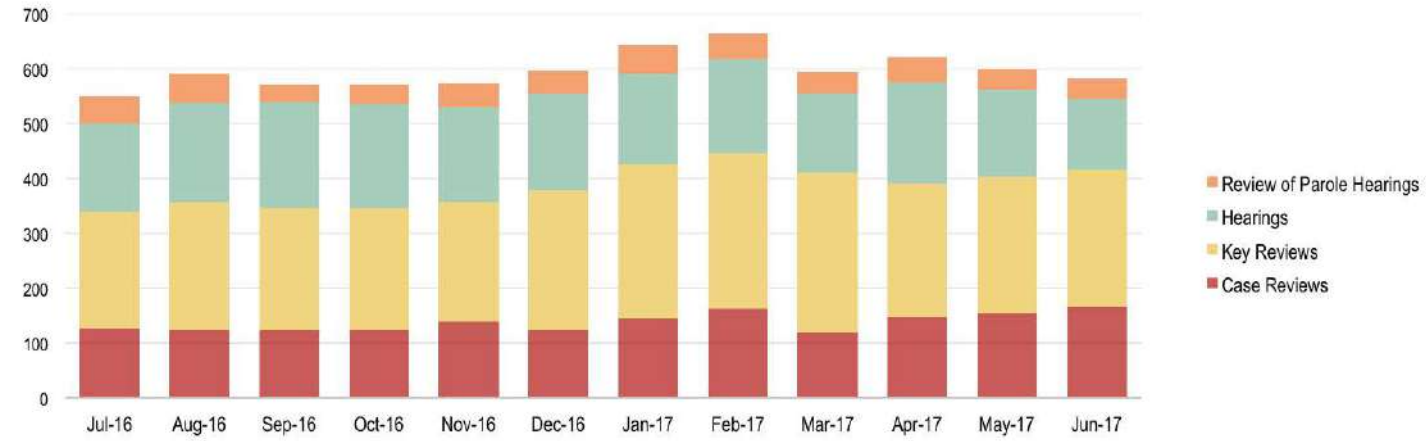
1. Nebraska's rate of incarceration in 2015 was lower than the national average
2. Blacks are almost 10 times more likely to be incarcerated in Nebraska relative to Whites, this disparity is almost double the national average (5.33 to 1, Blacks to Whites)
3. Assault, homicide, robbery, and weapons accounted for the majority of incarcerating offenses in 2017
4. All facilities are over their intended rated capacity as prison populations continue to increase, a trend that has continued since the 1980s

Notes:

1. Relative Rate Index is calculated by taking the Black rate or Hispanic rate of incarceration divided by the White rate of incarceration
2. Violent incarcerating offenses include assault, weapons, homicide, and robbery. Property incarcerating offenses include theft, burglary, motor vehicle theft, fraud, and arson. Other incarcerating offenses include other, restraint, and morals.
3. National estimates (2015 ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates and U.S. Department of Justice, Prisoners in 2015)
4. Nebraska estimates (2015 ACS, Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Quarterly Reports)
5. NDCS capacity and average daily population chart provided by Abby L. Carbaugh, Ph.D., data obtained from NDCS Location History Records

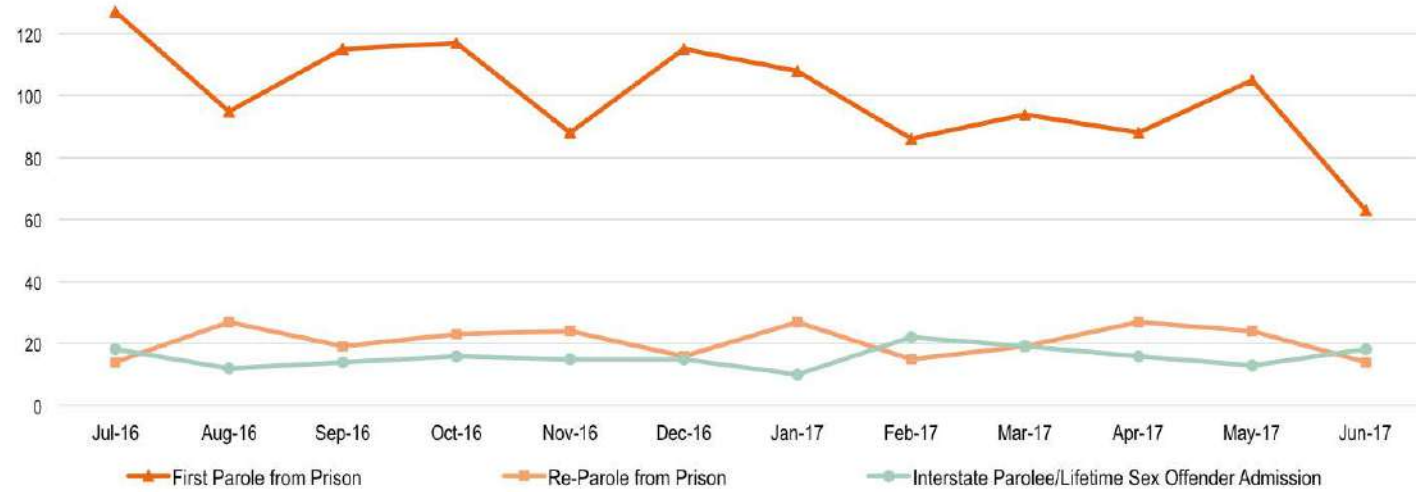
Adults on Community Supervision

Nebraska Board of Parole FY 2017 Reviews/Hearings

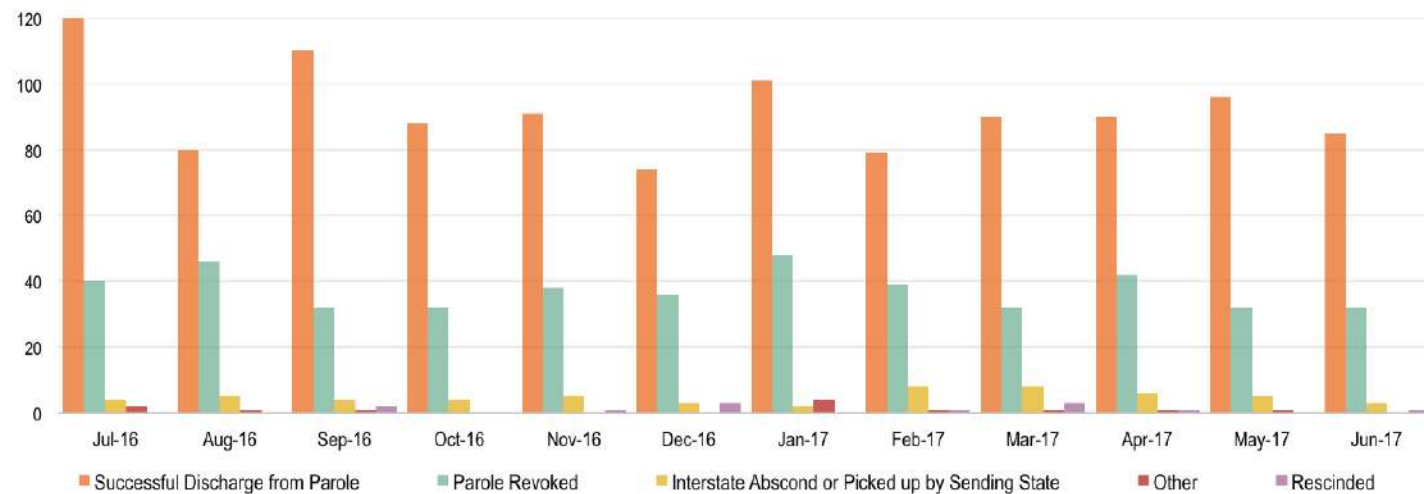


Note: Case review is a review of an inmate's case file more than 13 months prior to their parole eligibility date (parole hearing dates cannot be set as case reviews); Key review is a review of an inmate's case file 13 or fewer months prior to their parole eligibility date or any review occurring after their parole eligibility has passed (parole hearing dates can be set at key reviews); Parole hearing is an inmate appearance before the Board of Parole at which time the Board may deny, defer, or parole an inmate; Review of parole hearing is an appearance before the Board of Parole which occurs after a client has violated their terms of parole, at this appearance, the Board may revoke, revoke and reparole, or continue an individual on parole.

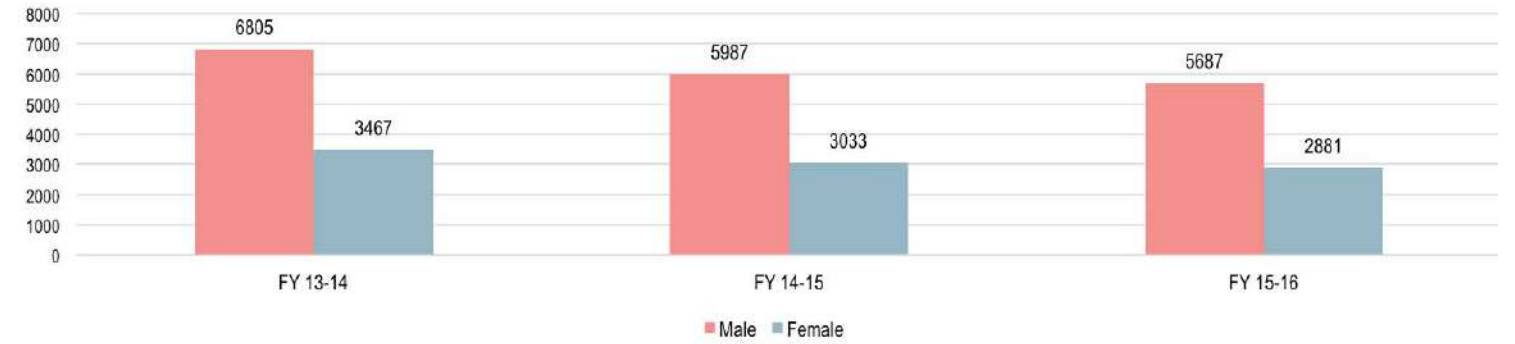
Division of Parole Supervision Admissions (FY 2017)



Division of Parole Supervision Discharges (FY 2017)



Number of Adults on Probation by Gender and Fiscal Year



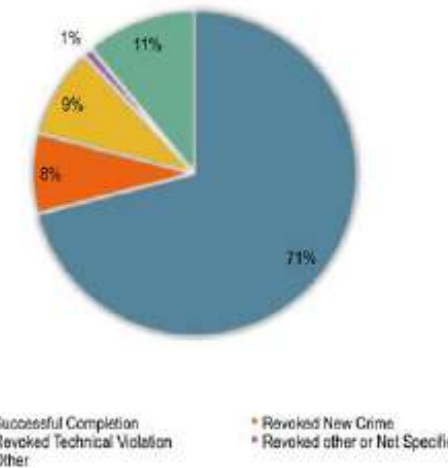
Adults on Probation by Age

Age Group	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
Under 18	126	78	37
18-20	1205	1045	952
21-25	2568	2179	2030
26-30	1650	1423	1361
31-35	1221	1055	1064
36-40	914	878	837
41+	2588	2362	2286

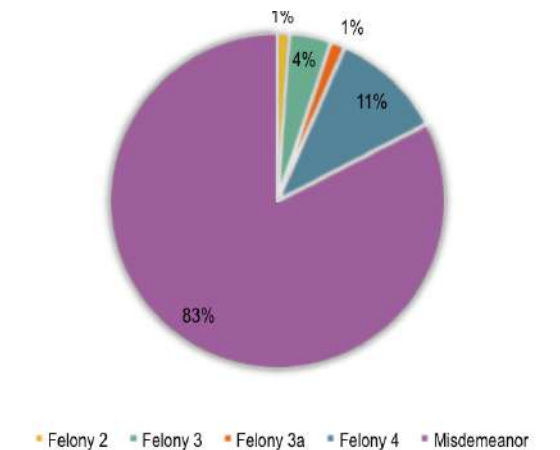
Adults on Probation by Race/Ethnicity

Race	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
American Indian or Alaskan Native	201	172	161
Asian or Pacific Islander	115	99	97
Black	779	725	721
Other	1279	1100	1015
White	7898	6924	6574
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	1291	1268	1241
Not of Hispanic Origin	8981	7752	7327

Probation Discharges and Revocations (FY 2015-2016)



Sentences to Probation by Offense Seriousness (FY 2015)



Notable Findings:

1. Since FY 2013, there has been a decrease in the number of people sanctioned to probation
2. The majority of probation and parole discharges are considered successful
3. The largest age group sentenced to probation includes those forty and older, followed by those in the 21-25 category

Notes:

1. For sentences to probation by offense seriousness, the smaller the felony number, the more serious the offense; for example, Felony 4 offenses are less serious than Felony 2 offenses
2. Adults on Community Supervision data were provided by the Nebraska Board of Parole
3. Probation data were obtained from Nebraska Crime Commission 2016 Annual Report-Probation

Problem-Solving Courts

Five Focus Areas of the 2013-2017 Nebraska Problem-Solving Court Strategic Plan

1. Sustainable infrastructure of Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts
2. Statewide coordination, collaboration, and administration
3. Quality assurance; establish and ensure best practices
4. Multi-system integration, support and service access
5. Scope and scale of problem-solving courts

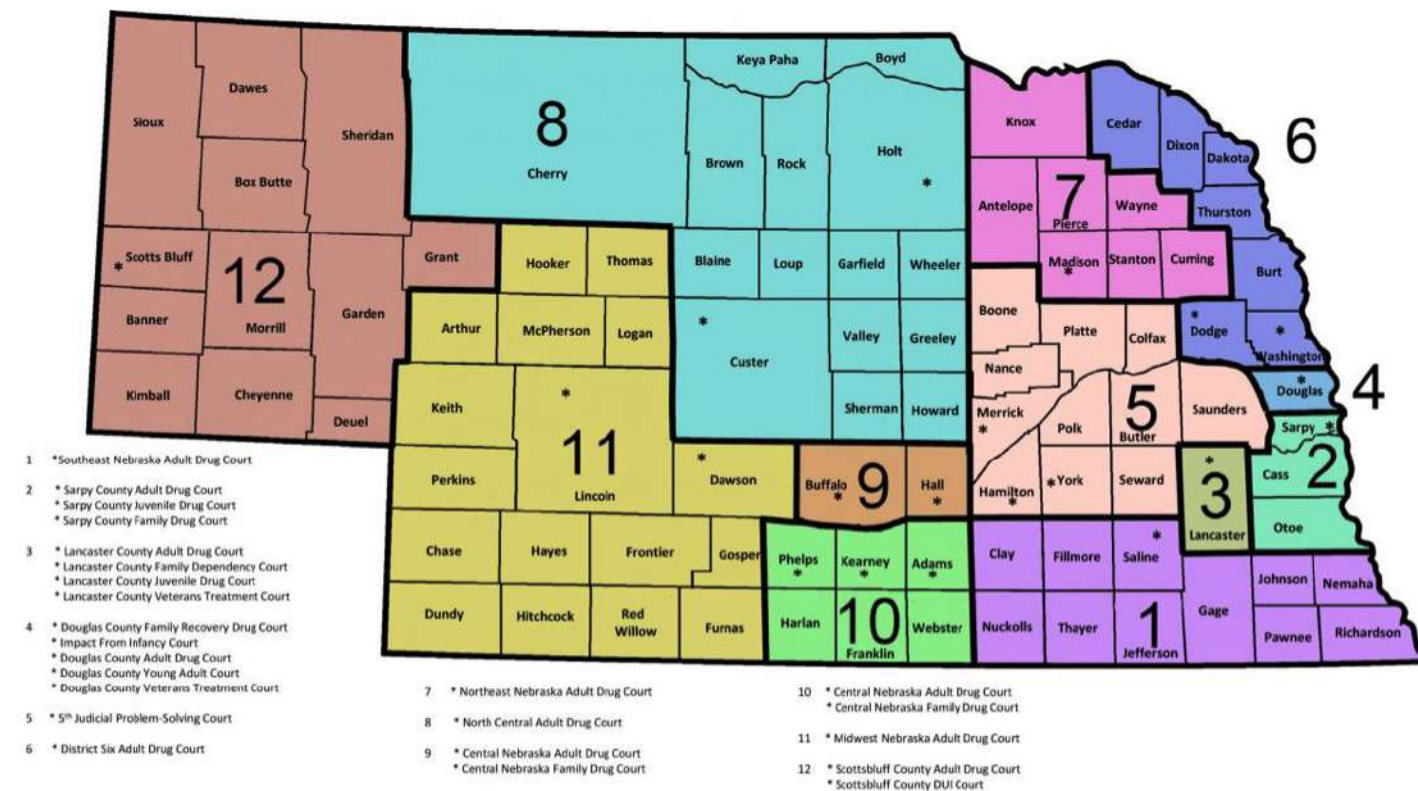
Vision:

Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts is an institution of the Nebraska Supreme Court utilizing innovative court programs through which individuals and families thrive, and all Nebraska communities become safer.

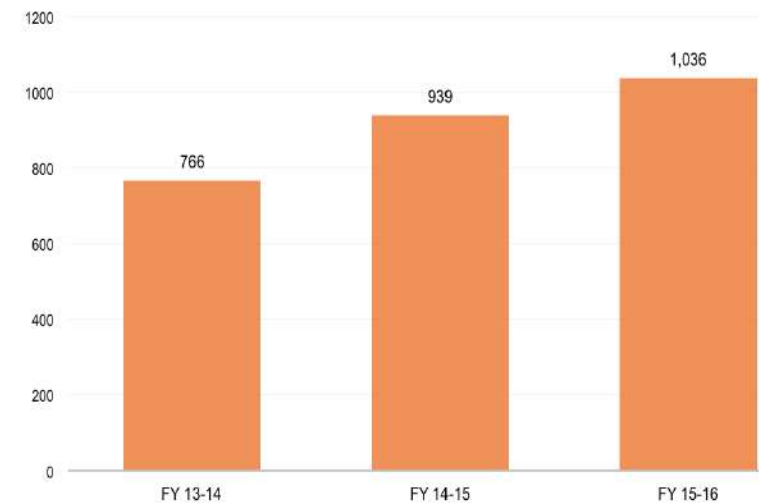
Mission:

The mission of the Problem-Solving Courts Leadership Group is to make problem-solving courts available to all eligible participants and to ensure these courts have the resources necessary to operate in conformity with standards adopted by the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Nebraska Problem Solving Courts Statewide Map



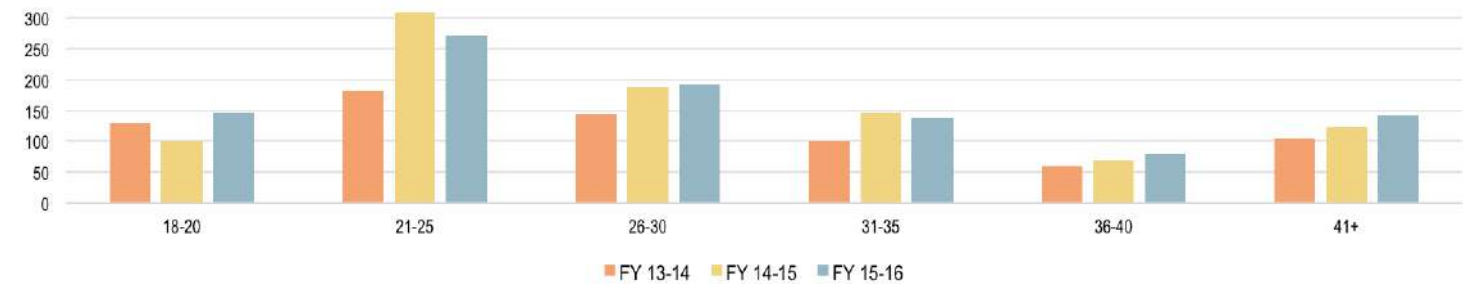
Number of Participants



Gender of Participants

	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
Female	269	359	354
Male	497	580	682

Age of Participants



Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Race	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	20	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	6	7
African American	70	85	96
Other	44	82	88
White	626	746	826
Unknown	0	1	0
Ethnicity			
Hispanic Origin	50	93	113
Not of Hispanic Origin	716	846	923

Notable Findings:

1. The number of participants in various problem-solving courts throughout Nebraska has increased since FY 2013
2. The typical offender participating in Nebraska's problem-solving courts is a White non-Hispanic male between the ages of 21 and 25

Notes:

1. Information on problem-solving courts (2013-2017 Strategic Plan for Nebraska Problem-Solving Courts Report)
2. Problem-solving court data obtained from Nebraska Crime Commission 2016 Annual Report-Problem Solving Courts; data represent participants across all problem-solving courts in Nebraska
3. Statewide map provided by the State of Nebraska Judicial Branch



For more information on the content of
this report please feel free to contact:

Dr. Ryan Spohn, Director
Nebraska Center for Justice Research
University of Nebraska at Omaha
6001 Dodge Street
Omaha, NE 68182-0310
Phone (402) 554-3794

justiceresearch.unomaha.edu