

JUVENILE JUSTICE DATA DICTIONARY

Submitted by

Nevada Supreme Court Commission on
Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform

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Juvenile Justice Data Dictionary

The Standardized Data Collection for Juvenile Justice Subcommittee¹ (Subcommittee) developed a Data Dictionary to assist the Juvenile Justice Departments in reporting data to the Department of Child and Family Services—Office of Juvenile Justice Services (Division). The Data Dictionary includes juvenile justice data definitions from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 62H, applicable Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR), and the Disproportionate Minority Report (DMC).

While developing the Data Dictionary, the Subcommittee found many of the definitions provided by OJJDP tended to be broad; whereas definitions provided under NAC and NRS are more specific. For clarification, an asterisk (*) has been added by the source and *Preferred Definition** has been noted for those definitions that are similar under OJJDP and NAC/NRS, and are reported pursuant to NAC 62H.200 to 62H.320. Data that is required to be reported to the Division pursuant to the DMC (SB 232) report shall use the definitions provided by the DMC report, unless otherwise noted. Data that is required to be reported by the courts to USJR shall use definitions provided by USJR, unless otherwise noted.

The Data Dictionary may be amended as necessary to comply with data reporting requirements and changes in Nevada Revised Statutes. Please contact the Juvenile Justice Programs Office (775) 623-6555, for any comments, changes, or proposed updates to this Data Dictionary. Provisions may also be reviewed and amended, as deemed necessary, by the Nevada Supreme Court Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform.

Footnotes have been added to the Data Dictionary where information collected may differ and for clarification of certain definitions and/or reporting elements.

The Data Dictionary is broken into tables for:

- Case Count
- Demographics
- Status Offenses
- Delinquent Acts Against Person, Property, Public Peace and Law and Order
- Controlled Substance Offenses
- Traffic Offenses
- Referrals
- Diversion
- Petitions
- Direct File and Certification
- Adjudications and Dispositions
- Placements
- Recidivism
- Reporting of Information by Youth Correctional Services
- USJR Juvenile Related Proceedings and Hearings

Data is required to be reported by the juvenile courts, local juvenile probation departments, and youth correctional services in Nevada under the following:

[Nevada Revised Statute \(NRS\) 62H.200 to 62H.320, inclusive](#) and **[Nevada Administrative Code \(NAC\) Chapter 62H](#)**

¹ Please see Appendix A for the list of members of the Standardized Data Collection for Juvenile Justice Subcommittee.

Each juvenile court and local juvenile probation department in Nevada is required to report data to the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) of the Department of Health and Human Services (Division)², pursuant to Nevada Administrative Code (NAC), Chapter 62H and Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62H.200 to 62H.320, inclusive. NAC includes specific codes for data reporting, which correspond to specific statutes and charges. Data reported to the Division includes delinquent acts against person, property, public peace and law and order, controlled substances, as well as status and traffic offenses. NAC 62H.540 requires the Division to publish reports of the compiled data once in each calendar year, and once in each fiscal year. Each juvenile court and local juvenile probation department is also required to provide quarterly reports for each fiscal year, with information for each child referred to the court or department whose case is closed or wardship terminated during the quarter. Staff from youth correctional services shall report monthly to the Division for each child committed to or otherwise placed in the custody of the Division whose case has been closed or wardship terminated during the month by the Nevada Youth Training Center, the Caliente Youth Center, or the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division.

Nevada's youth correctional services report data to the Division separately from the juvenile courts and juvenile probation departments under [NAC 62H.300](#) to [NAC 62H.450](#), inclusive. The data reported by youth correctional services is specific to the facilities and programs provided by youth correctional services. Data reported by youth correctional services (Youth Parole and Child Welfare) to the Division is reported using the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (UNITY) system.

Data reported to the Division by the juvenile courts, juvenile probation departments, and youth correctional services is more specific than the data reported to Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The Division is able to extrapolate data reported from the NAC reports to OJJDP.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Federal Government)

Juvenile probation departments are required to report data to the State of Nevada Office of Juvenile Justice Services pursuant to the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act on Disproportionate Minority Contact Report Data. This information is sent to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJJDP also requires the Division to report certain data on delinquent and status offenses, as well as performance measures for certain Federal Grant Funding. In addition, OJJDP definitions incorporates selected terms used in FBI arrest statistics, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report series, and the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Reporting

The DMC report is an annual report that must be provided to the federal government. Each county in Nevada submits their DMC data to the Nevada Juvenile Justice Programs Office, who disseminates the information to the federal government. The data definitions for DMC reporting are the accepted definitions by OJJDP.

In addition, Nevada Revised Statute [62H.230](#) requires each juvenile probation department to analyze information submitted to the standardized system during the previous year pursuant to [NRS 62H.210](#) to determine whether children of racial or ethnic minorities and children from economically disadvantaged homes are receiving disparate treatment in the system of juvenile justice in comparison to the general population. The Division is required to compile a report³ of the results annually.

² NAC 62H.040 defines "Division" as the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.

³ The report is often referred to as the SB 232 report to the Governor. Senate Bill 232 was introduced during the 71st Legislative Session in 2001, and included the language that is now a part of NRS 62H.230.

[Uniform System for Judicial Records \(USJR\) Nevada Supreme Court](#)⁴

The Research & Statistics Unit is part of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Supreme Court of Nevada. The main responsibilities of this unit are to research, plan, implement, and maintain a statewide system of trial court statistics, known as the Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR).

USJR facilitates the collection and compilation of consistent judicial information concerning the filing and resolution of cases. This information can be used to enhance the administration of Nevada courts. The statistics collected are also used as an analysis and planning resource for the Nevada Judiciary.

The Juvenile Section in USJR is under Chapter 4 - Juvenile Case Category, Case Subcategory, and Case Type Definitions. USJR collects data from the District Courts (or their designated court) regarding their juvenile caseloads. The USJR data dictionary can be found on the Nevada Judiciary Website at:

<http://www.nevadajudiciary.us/index.php/viewdocumentsandforms/AOC-Files/Research--and--Statistics-Unit/Documents-and-Forms/>

Currently, USJR collects only numeric caseload data from the trial courts about pending cases, new filings, charges, cases reopened, cases reactivated, and dispositions of cases by case type. USJR does not collect data regarding specific cases within the trial court system. Data compiled by USJR is published in the Nevada Supreme Court's [Annual Reports of the Nevada Judiciary](#).

Finally, it is important that the Departments are using the same definitions when reporting data to JJPO and that the definitions used by both the Departments when reporting to JJPO, and by the courts when reporting to USJR are as consistent as reasonably possible. A footnote has been added to clarify the difference in reporting where the collection of data and definition may vary.

⁴ USJR measures the court work load, while OJJDP, NAC, and NRS are more specific and capture data needed for the juvenile justice departments, including federal grant funding.

Demographics/Identification

Source	Term	Definition
NAC	Identification number for referred child	See NAC 62H.100
NAC/NRS	Date of birth & age of child; date of referral	See NAC 62H.110 and NRS 62H.200
NAC/NRS	Gender	See NAC 62H.120 and NRS 62H.210
NAC/NRS	Race	See NAC 62H.130 and NRS 62H.210
DMC Report	Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White • African American • Hispanic • Asian • Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander • Native American • Other
NAC/NRS	Composition of Household	See NAC 62H.140 and NRS 62H.210
DMC Report	Household Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Parent Present • Both Parents' Present • Relative or Guardian Present • Institutional Setting • Family Foster Home or Group Home • Child Living Independently

Status Offense

Source	Term	Definition
OJJD	Juvenile	A youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in a particular state.
OJJD	Youth Population at Risk	For delinquency and status offense matters, this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. In all states, the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most states, individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18 th birthday. Therefore, for these states, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would be the number of children 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area served by the court.
NAC	Child	See NAC 62H.020
NRS*	Child	See NRS 62A.030 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJD	Status Offense	A non-delinquent/noncriminal offense; an offense that is illegal for underage persons, but not for adults.
NAC*	Status Offense and Most Serious Status	See NAC 62H.200 (Preferred Definition*)

	Offense	
NRS*	Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS)	See NRS 62A.040 and See NRS 62B.320 (Preferred Definition for Status Offenses*)
USJR	Status Petition	A subcategory of juvenile-related cases that includes petitions involving a juvenile in need of supervision, referred to as CHINS (child or children in need of supervision). This sub-type deals with a child (or children) who requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation because of (a) habitual truancy from school; (b) habitual disobedience, being ungovernable, and beyond control of the person having custody of the child without substantial fault on the part of that person; or (c) deportment that is injurious or endangers the child or others.
OJJDP	Curfew Violations	Violation of an ordinance forbidding persons below a certain age from being in public places during set hours.
OJJDP	Incorrigible, Ungovernable	Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians.
OJJDP	Running Away	Leaving the custody and home of parents or guardians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time.
OJJDP	Truancy	Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.
NRS*	Habitual Truant	See NRS 62E.430 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Underage Drinking ⁵	Possession, use, or consumption of alcohol by minor.
OJJDP	Drunkenness	Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is driving under the influence.
OJJDP	Liquor Law Violations (not status)	Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled substance or drug. This category includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code "status liquor law violations." When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.
NRS*	Purchase, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverage by minor ⁶	See NRS 202.020 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Minor loitering in place where alcoholic beverages sold	See NRS 202.030 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	False representation by minor to obtain	See NRS 202.040 (Preferred Definition*)

⁵ See footnote 6.

⁶ [NAC 62H.200](#) includes the list of status offenses as outlined in [NRS 62B.320](#) and [NRS 62B.330](#). Additionally, minor in possession, consumption ([NRS 202.020](#)), and false representation by a minor to obtain intoxicating liquor ([NRS 202.040](#)) are included in [NAC 62H.200](#) and are reported to the State of Nevada Juvenile Justice Programs Office (JJPO) as status offenses, although they are considered a delinquent offense pursuant to statute in Nevada. OJJDP currently considers minor in possession and consumption a status offense and USJR reports minor in possession of alcohol as a delinquency offense. A footnote will need to be added when reporting this data to clarify [NRS 202.020](#) and [202.040](#) are considered delinquent offenses in Nevada but for purposes of reporting the data to OJJDP the offenses will be reported as a status offense.

	intoxicating liquor	
OJJDP	Curfew and Loitering Laws⁷	Offenses relating to violation of local curfew and loitering ordinances where such laws exist (person under age 18 only).
NAC*	Tobacco and Curfew	See NAC 62H.200 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Gambling	Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling
NAC*	Gaming⁸	See NAC 62H.200 (Preferred Definition*)

Delinquent Act Defined

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Delinquent Act⁹	An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Delinquent acts include crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against public order, when juveniles commit such acts.
NAC*	Delinquent Act	See NAC 62H.030 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Delinquent Child	See NRS 62A.070 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Arrest	Hold time in legal custody, either at the scene of a crime or as a result of investigations. Arrest also can be the result of a complaint filed by a third party, an outstanding warrant, or a revocation of probation or parole.
DMC	Juvenile Arrests¹⁰	Youth are considered to be arrested when they are apprehended, taken into custody, and processed by a law enforcement agency for a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those which, if committed by an adult, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order.
NAC/NRS*	Most Serious Delinquent Act	See NAC 62H.150 and NRS 62H.200 (Preferred Definition*)
USJR	Delinquency Petition	A subcategory of juvenile cases that includes cases involving an act committed by a juvenile, which if committed by an adult, would result in prosecution in criminal court and over which the juvenile court has been statutorily granted original or concurrent jurisdiction. These may include petitions transferred to

⁷ Loitering is also included as a delinquency offense under Delinquent Acts Committed against Public Peace and Law and Order. There are two types of loitering 1) Status Offenses, e.g., minor in a casino, minor loitering in place where alcoholic beverages are sold; 2) Delinquent Act-general loitering, where if committed by an adult it would be a crime, e.g., disorderly conduct.

⁸ USJR counts gambling as a Crime against Public Order, whereas gaming is reported as a status offense by the Juvenile Justice Probation Departments (Departments) under [NAC 62H.200](#).

⁹ [The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention \(OJJDP\)](#) requires JJPO to report some delinquent acts for ages 8 and up, and some delinquent acts are reported for ages 10 and up. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office separates the data that is reported to OJJDP accordingly.

¹⁰ The original DMC definition for juvenile arrest included youth apprehended, stopped, or otherwise contacted by law enforcement agencies and suspected of having committed a delinquent act. The Subcommittee discussed the fact that juvenile arrest, based on DMC's current definition, would include contact with law enforcement, which may not result in a citation or arrest, e.g., Terry Stop. Additionally, if a citation is not issued or the youth is not arrested the Departments would have no way of knowing if a youth was stopped or otherwise contacted by law enforcement. The Subcommittee recommended changing the definition to read apprehended, taken into custody, and processed by a law enforcement agency. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office will provide justification to OJJDP as to why the definition for juvenile arrest is different than OJJDP's definition. **Please note:** Cite and release should be counted under referral and not under juvenile arrest.

		the juvenile or family court from the criminal court. Under certain conditions, a delinquency petition may include a motion/pleading to transfer jurisdiction of the case to criminal court.
USJR	Other Delinquency ¹¹	A sub-classification of delinquency cases including cases of unknown specificity or cases not attributable to one of the other previously defined delinquency case categories.
USJR	Total Delinquency Petition	The sum of all delinquency cases types (Person, Property, Drug, Public Order, and Other Delinquency).
NRS	Child who escapes or attempts escape from facility for detention of juveniles deemed escaped prisoner; when court may certify such child for criminal proceedings; when deemed delinquent act	See NRS 62B.400
USJR	Case Subcategories and Case Types Listing	Delinquency Petition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person • Property • Drug • Public Order • Other Delinquency • Total Delinquency Petition • Status Petition

Delinquent Acts Committed Against Persons¹²

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Intentionally causing the death of another without legal justification or excuse, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.
OJJDP	Criminal Homicide	Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, non-negligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the FBI's UCR, in which murder/non-negligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.
USJR	Person ¹³	A sub-classification of delinquency cases involving murder/manslaughter,

¹¹ The Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) uses the "other" delinquency category as a catchall. If the delinquency charge is not otherwise defined, the courts will report using "other" delinquency category. The charges are not specified.

¹² NRS are listed under [NAC 62H.160](#) Delinquent Acts Committed against Person.

		sexual assault (including rape and sexual battery), robbery, and assault.
NRS*	Manslaughter	See NRS 200.040 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Voluntary Manslaughter	See NRS 200.050 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Involuntary Manslaughter ¹⁴	See NRS 200.070 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Robbery	Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force.
NRS*	Robbery	See NRS 200.380 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Aggravated Assault	Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury with or without a deadly weapon, or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Crime Index. It encompasses conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.
NRS*	Battery ¹⁵	See NRS 200.481 Paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive and paragraph (f) of subsection 2 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Battery with a deadly weapon	See NRS 200.481 Paragraphs (e) and (g) of subsection 2 Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Battery with intent to commit a crime	See NRS 200.400 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Battery which constitutes domestic violence	See NRS 200.485 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Mayhem	See NRS 200.280 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Assault with a deadly weapon	See NRS 200.471 (paragraph (b) of subsection 2) (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Assault	See NRS 200.471 (paragraphs (a) and (C) of subsection 2 and NRS 200.490 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Simple Assault	Unlawful threatening, attempted inflicting, or inflicting of less than serious bodily injury, in the absence of a deadly weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.
NRS*	Assault ¹⁶	See NRS 200.471 Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection 2 (Preferred Definition*)

¹³ USJR definition for person is exemplary, not exhaustive. USJR has a table that breaks out every charge for Crimes against Person, whereas OJJDP does not have a specific definition for person because it provides more specific definitions.

¹⁴ The definition for involuntary manslaughter is not included in OJJDP's definition for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. [NAC 62H.160](#) requires involuntary manslaughter data be reported to JJPO pursuant to [NRS 200.070](#). The Juvenile Justice Program Office reports sent to OJJDP will not include data for involuntary manslaughter, unless otherwise requested from OJJDP.

¹⁵ Section 2 of [NRS 200.481](#) is similar to OJJDP's definition for simple assault. The Departments report battery under [NAC 62H.160](#), which includes battery with a deadly weapon (paragraphs (e) and (g) of subsection 2 of [NRS 200.481](#)), battery with intent to commit a crime ([NRS 200.400](#)), mayhem ([NRS 200.280](#)), and assault with a deadly weapon (paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of [NRS 200.471](#)). Departments report battery (paragraphs (a) to (d), inclusive, and paragraph (f) subsection 2 of [NRS 200.481](#) under [NAC 62H.160](#).

¹⁶ See footnote for battery under [NRS 200.481](#).

NRS*	Provoking Assault	See NRS 200.490 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Kidnapping ¹⁷	See NRS 200.310 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Kidnapping	See NRS 200.359 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	False Imprisonment	See NRS 200.460 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Offenses against the family and children ¹⁸	Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of children or other family members.
NRS*	Abuse, neglect, or endangerment of a child ¹⁹	See NRS 200.508 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Harassment	See NRS 200.571 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Stalking	See NRS 200.575 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Weapons Offenses ²⁰	Unlawful sale, distribution, manufactures, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts.
NRS*	Firearm	See NRS 62A.130 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Willfully poisoning or adulterating food, water or medicine	See NRS 202.170 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Possession of a firearm when under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance or other intoxicating substance	See NRS 202.257 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Discharging a firearm in or upon public streets	See NRS 202.280 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Discharging a firearm at or into a structure, vehicle, aircraft or watercraft	See NRS 202.285 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Discharging a firearm out of a motor vehicle	See NRS 202.287 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Aiming a firearm at a human being or discharging a weapon where a person might be endangered	See NRS 202.290 (Preferred Definition*)

¹⁷ OJJDP does not have a specific definition for kidnapping but it is required to be reported under [NAC 62H.160](#). For purposes of data collection the Departments shall use the definition for kidnapping as defined under [NRS 200.310](#) and [200.359](#).

¹⁸ [NAC Chapter 62H](#) does not require the Departments to report offenses against the family and children differently. OJJDP's definition is specific to offenses against children or other family members and would not include data against a non-family member. As noted in footnote 19, the Departments will report this data pursuant to [NRS 200.508](#).

¹⁹ OJJDP's definition for offenses against the family is broad, whereas [NRS 200.508](#) is more specific. For purposes of data collection the Departments shall use the definition provided under [NRS 200.508](#) to report data to JJPO.

²⁰ Weapon offenses are classified as "other" for purposes of data reporting under USJR and are not included under Crimes against Person. Certain weapon offenses are also reported under Crimes against Public Peace and Law and Order pursuant to [NAC 62H.190](#).

NRS*	Possession of dangerous weapon on property or in vehicle of school or child care facility	See NRS 202.265 (Preferred Definition*)
	Other ²¹	A subcategory of delinquent offenses for Crimes against Person with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under crimes against person. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.
Sexual Offense(s)/Sexual Assault²²		
OJJDP	Forcible Rape	Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. (Statutory offenses are excluded). The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. Some states have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by these states do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.
NRS*	Sexually Motivated Act	See NRS 62A.320 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sexual Assault	See NRS 200.366 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Statutory Sexual Seduction	See NRS 200.368 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Incest	See NRS 201.180 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Sex Offenses	(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.
NRS	Sexual Offense	See NRS 62F.100 and NRS 62F.200
NRS	Definitions as used in this section and NRS 62H.300 and 62H.320 ²³	See NRS 62H.310
NRS*	Open or gross lewdness	See NRS 201.210 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Indecent or obscene exposure	See NRS 201.220 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Lewdness with a child under 14 years of age	See NRS 201.230 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Prostitution and Commercialized Vice ²⁴	Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.
NRS*	Definitions	See NRS 201.295 (Preferred Definition*)

²¹ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular delinquent offense for Crimes against Person under “other” category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

²² Departments are required to collect data regarding juvenile sex offenders (JSO) pursuant to [NRS 62H.220](#) and [NRS 62H.300 – 62H.320, inclusive](#). Currently, Departments report JSO data separately to JJPO as these youth are tracked throughout the duration of their JSO specific programming, and the data collected goes beyond the aggregate data currently collected pursuant to [NAC Chapter 62H](#).

²³ [NRS 62H.310](#) provides definitions for “Juvenile Sex Offender” and “Sex Offense.”

²⁴ Prostitution and Commercialized Vice is reported under the Public Order category in USJR.

NRS*	Prostitution	See NRS 201.295, 201.354, 201.358, and 201.360 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Pandering	See NRS 201.300 to 201.340 , inclusive (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Solicitation of a minor to engage in acts constituting a crime against nature	See NRS 201.195 (Preferred Definition*)

Delinquent Acts Committed Against Property²⁵

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Property Crime Index	Includes burglary, larceny—theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
NRS*	Property	See NRS 62A.250 (Preferred Definition*)
USJR	Property	A sub-classification of delinquency cases involving burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying or receiving), and vandalism.
OJJDP	Larceny-Theft	(Except motor vehicle theft) The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pick-pocket, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence, or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.
NRS*	Larceny	See NRS 205.220 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Burglary	See NRS 205.060 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Invasion of the Home	See NRS 205.067 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Burglary with Explosives	See NRS 205.075 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Possession of an instrument with burglarious intent	See NRS 205.080 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful taking of a vehicle	See NRS 205.2715 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Receiving or transferring stolen vehicles	See NRS 205.273 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Injuring or tampering with a vehicle	See NRS 205.274 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Theft	See NRS 205.0832 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Stolen Property	Buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property, including attempts.
NRS*	Receiving, possessing or withholding stolen goods	See NRS 205.275 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Trespassing	Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.
NRS*	Trespassing	See NRS 207.200 (Preferred Definition*)

²⁵ NRS are listed under [NAC 62H.170](#) Delinquent Acts Committed against Property.

OJJDP	Motor Vehicle Theft	Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily.
OJJDP	Arson	Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.
NRS*	Set Fire To	See NRS 205.005 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Arson	See NRS 205.010 to 205.030 inclusive (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Use of explosives to damage or destroy property	See NRS 202.830 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Bomb threats	See NRS 202.840 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Vandalism	Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent, or public property, except by burning.
NRS*	Malicious Mischief	See NRS Chapter 206 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Embezzlement	Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.
NRS*	Embezzlement	See NRS 205.300 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Fraud	Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.
NRS*	Fraudulent Conveyances	See NRS 205.330 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale or removal of goods subject to security interest by debtor in possession without consent of secured party	See NRS 205.335 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale or creation of security interest in personal property subject to security interest or lien without informing purchaser or secured party	See NRS 205.340 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Destruction or removal of personal property upon which security interest or lease exists	See NRS 205.345 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Removal or sale of property to defraud creditors	See NRS 205.350 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Fraudulent sale or concealment of personal property after action commenced or judgment rendered	See NRS 205.355 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Knowingly receiving a	See NRS 205.360 (Preferred Definition*)

	fraudulent conveyance	
NRS*	Fraudulently selling real estate twice	See NRS 205.365 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Swindling	See NRS 205.370 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	False written statements to obtain property or credit	See NRS 205.375 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Obtaining money, property, rent or labor by false pretenses	See NRS 205.380 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Obtaining signature by false pretense	See NRS 205.390 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Forgery and counterfeiting	Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.
NRS*	False representation concerning title; penalties; civil action	See NRS 205.395 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Fraud by bailee of animal	See NRS 205.400 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Falsifying accounts	See NRS 205.405 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Improper use of insignia	See NRS 205.410 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Collecting for benefit without authority	See NRS 205.415 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Use of false permit, license or writing	See NRS 205.420 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Publishing false statement to affect market price	See NRS 205.440 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Defrauding proprietor of hotel, inn, restaurant, motel or similar establishment	See NRS 205.445 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Personating another	See NRS 205.450 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Personating another same as stealing	See NRS 205.455 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Preparation transfer or use of false identification regarding a person under 21 years	See NRS 205.460 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Possession or sale of a document to establish false status or identity	See NRS 205.465 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful acts regarding computers	See NRS 205.4765 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful interference with or denial of access	See NRS 205.477 (Preferred Definition*)

	to or use of computers, systems or network	
NRS*	Forgery by creation, alteration or deletion of data	See NRS 205.481 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	False statement to procure issuance of credit card or debit card	See NRS 205.680 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Obtaining or possessing credit card or debit card, or identifying description of credit card, credit account or debit card without consent of cardholder	See NRS 205.690 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale or purchase of credit card or debit card, or identifying description of credit card, debit card or credit account	See NRS 205.710 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale of identifying information on telephone calling card	See NRS 205.715 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Obtaining control of credit card or debit card as security for debt	See NRS 205.720 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Forgery of credit card or debit card; presumption from possession	See NRS 205.740 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unauthorized signing of credit card, debit card or related document with intent to defraud	See NRS 205.750 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Fraudulent use of credit card or debit card, or identifying description of credit account or debit card	See NRS 205.760 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Possession of incomplete credit cards or debit cards or equipment to produce cards	See NRS 205.790 (Preferred Definition*)

NRS*	Receiving property or services obtained by unlawful use of credit card or debit card	See NRS 205.800 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Forgery of conveyances, negotiable instruments, stock certificates, wills and other instruments; utterance of forged instrument	See NRS 205.090 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Other acts constituting forgery	See NRS 205.095 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Making, uttering or possessing with intent to utter fictitious bill, note or check	See NRS 205.100 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Forgery of instrument purporting to have been issued by corporation or state	See NRS 205.105 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Uttering forged instruments: Forgery	See NRS 205.110 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	True writing signed by wrongdoer's name or name of person not in existence	See NRS 205.115 (Preferred Definition*)
	Other ²⁶	A subcategory of delinquent offenses for Crimes against Property with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under Crimes against Property. The "other" category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.

Delinquent Acts Committed Against Public Peace and Law and Order²⁷

Source	Term	Definition
OJDP	Drunkenness	Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is driving under the influence.
OJDP	Liquor Law Violations (not status)	Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled substance or drug. This category includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses

²⁶ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular delinquent offense for Crimes against Property under "other" category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

²⁷ NRS are listed under [NAC 62H.190](#) Delinquent Acts Committed against Public Peace and Law and Order.

		may appear under the status offense code “status liquor law violations.” When a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts that cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.
NRS*	Sale or furnishing of an alcoholic beverage to a minor	See NRS 202.055 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Preparation, transfer or use of false identification regarding person under 21 years of age	See NRS 205.460 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale, gift or disposal of liquor in the capitol ²⁸	See NRS 331.190 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Furnishing intoxicant to a person lawfully confined in a jail or a detention facility	See NRS 212.170 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Sale of liquor within a half mile of an institution of the Department of Corrections	See NRS 212.180 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Disorderly Conduct ²⁹	Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
NRS*	Disturbing the Peace	See NRS 203.010 (Preferred Definition*)
USJR	Public Order	A subclassification of delinquency cases involving violations of liquor laws, public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, gambling ³⁰ , prostitution ³¹ , and other vice. Some jurisdictions refer to these as “public nuisance” or “quality of life” offenses, or “crimes against society.”
NRS*	Assembling to disturb peace or to commit unlawful act	See NRS 203.020 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Provoking commission of breach of peace	See NRS 203.030 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Publishing matter inciting breach of peace or other crime	See NRS 203.040 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Affray ³²	See NRS 203.050 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful Assembly	See NRS 203.060 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Rout and Riot	See NRS 203.070 (Preferred Definition*)

²⁸ [NRS 331.190](#), [212.170](#), and [212.180](#) are considered liquor law violations as defined by OJJDP.

²⁹ Loitering is also included as a status offense. There are two types of loitering 1) Status offenses, e.g., minor in a casino 2) Delinquency-General loitering, where if committed by an adult it would be a crime, e.g., disorderly conduct.

³⁰ Gambling is reported by the Departments as a status offense.

³¹ Prostitution is reported by the Departments under Crimes against Person.

³² USJR reports affray under Crimes against Person.

NRS*	Armed Association	See NRS 203.080 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Disturbing Meeting	See NRS 203.090 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Offenses in Public Conveyances	See NRS 203.100 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Forcible Entry and Detainer	See NRS 203.110 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Criminal Anarchy	See NRS 203.115 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Criminal Syndicalism	See NRS 203.117 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Commission of act in public building or area interfering with peaceful conduct of activities	See NRS 203.119 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Weapons Offenses ³³	Unlawful sale, distribution, manufactures, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts.
NRS*	Firearm	See NRS 62A.130 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Possession, manufacture or disposition of short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun	See NRS 202.275 (Preferred Definition)
NRS*	Changing, altering, removing or obliterating serial number of firearm	See NRS 202.277 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Use or possession of firearm by child under age of 18 years	See NRS 202.300 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Drawing a deadly weapon in a threatening manner	See NRS 202.320 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Manufacture, importation, possession or use of dangerous weapon or silencer; carrying concealed weapon without permit	See NRS 202.350 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Shell, cartridge, bomb, tear gas	See NRS 202.370 to 202.440 Inclusive and NRS 202.380 and NRS 212.160 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Furnishing weapon, facsimile, intoxicant or controlled substance to state prisoner	See NRS 212.160 (Preferred Definition*)

³³ Weapon offenses are classified as “other” for purposes of data reporting under USJR and are not included under Crimes against Property. Certain weapon offenses are reported pursuant to [NAC 62H.160](#), Crimes against Person.

NRS*	Penalties for permitting or aiding escape or concealing escaped child	See NRS 63.610 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Rescuing prisoner	See NRS 199.100 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Obstruction of Justice ³⁴	All unlawful acts committed with intent to prevent or hinder the administration of justice, including law enforcement, judicial, and correctional functions. Examples include contempt, perjury, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resisting of arrest.
NRS*	Acts or omissions constituting contempt	See NRS 22.010 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Penalty for refusal to obey order of court	See NRS 35.240 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Penalties for disobedience	See NRS 50.195 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Bribery of judicial officer ³⁵	See NRS 199.010 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Perjury and subornation of perjury	See NRS 199.120 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Destroying evidence ³⁶	See NRS 199.220 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Preventing or dissuading person from testifying or producing evidence	See NRS 199.230 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Bribing or intimidating witness to influence testimony ³⁷	See NRS 199.240 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Resisting public officer	See NRS 199.280 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Intimidating public officer, public employee, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor or similar person	See NRS 199.300 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Preventing or dissuading victim, person acting on behalf of victim, or witness from reporting crime, commencing prosecution or causing arrest	See NRS 199.305 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Failure to appear after	See NRS 199.335 (Preferred Definition*)

³⁴ Bribing and intimidating a witness are reported as a Crime against Person under USJR.

³⁵ Bribing of judicial officer is reported as a Crime against Property under USJR, although there may be instances where it is a Crime against Person.

³⁶ Destroying evidence is reported as an “other” broad case type under USJR.

³⁷ Bribing and intimidating a witness are reported as a Crime against Person under USJR.

	admission to bail or release without bail	
NRS*	Criminal contempt ³⁸	See NRS 199.340 (Preferred Definition*)
	Other ³⁹	A subcategory of delinquent offenses for Crimes against Public Peace and Law and Order with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under Crimes against Public Peace and Law and Order. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.

Delinquent Acts Involving Controlled Substances⁴⁰

Source	Term	Definition
OJDP	Drug Abuse Violations	State and/or local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drugs are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).
NRS*	Drug	See NRS 453.081 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Marijuana	See NRS 453.096
USJR	Drug	A sub-classification of delinquency cases involving the illegal possession, sale, use, or manufacture of drugs.
NRS*	Opening or maintaining of place for unlawful sale, gift or use of controlled substance prohibited; penalties; prohibition against probation or suspension of sentence for certain repeat offenders	See NRS 453.316 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Offer, attempt or commission of an unauthorized act relating to a controlled or counterfeit substance	See NRS 453.321 (Preferred Definition*)

³⁸ Criminal contempt and failure to appear are secondary offenses under USJR. Cases that occur after a case has been initiated would be on an amended petition or complaint, and USJR counts cases based on the original charge; therefore, USJR would not be capturing these statistics.

³⁹ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular delinquent offense for Crimes against Public Peace and Law and Order under “other” category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

⁴⁰ NRS are listed pursuant to [NAC 62H.180](#) Acts Involving Controlled Substances.

NRS*	Offer, attempt or commission of unauthorized act relating to manufacture or compounding of certain controlled substances unlawful	See NRS 453.322
NRS*	Unlawful acts relating to recordkeeping, inspections and knowingly keeping or maintaining place where controlled substances are unlawfully used, kept or sold	See NRS 453.326 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful acts relating to distribution of certain controlled substances by registrants, use of unauthorized registration number and possession of signed blank prescription forms; certain fraudulent acts prohibited	See NRS 453.331 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful acts relating to imitation controlled substances	See NRS 453.332 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Trafficking in controlled substances: marijuana	See NRS 453.339
NRS*	Trafficking in Controlled Substances: Schedule I except marijuana	See NRS 453.3385 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Trafficking in controlled substances: Schedule II	See NRS 453.3395 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful possession of a controlled substance not for purpose of sale	See NRS 453.336 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Unlawful possession for sale of substances classified in schedule I or II	See NRS 453.337 (Preferred Definition*)

NRS*	Unlawful Possession for sale of substances classified in schedule III, IV, or V	See NRS 453.338 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Trafficking in controlled substance: Marijuana	See NRS 453.339 (Preferred Definition*)
	Other⁴¹	A subcategory of delinquent offenses for Controlled Substance with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under Controlled Substances. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.

School Disturbance

NRS 392.910	Disturbance of School; assaulting pupil or school employee; interference with persons peaceably assembled within school	See NRS 392.910 (Preferred Definition*)
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Traffic⁴²

Source	Term	Definition
NAC*	Most Serious Traffic Offense	See NAC 62H.210 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS	Minor Traffic Offense	See NRS 62A.220
OJJDP	Driving under the influence	Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
NRS*	Driving under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance⁴³	See NRS 484C.110 (Preferred Definition*)
USJR	Juvenile Traffic Case	A case type of juvenile-related case that involves any matter that originates in the court as a traffic citation involving a juvenile that is classified as a misdemeanor traffic violation for an adult. Report gross misdemeanor and felony type traffic cases involving a juvenile as a delinquency juvenile petition.
NRS	Penalty if death or substantial bodily	See NRS 484C.430 (Preferred Definition*)

⁴¹ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular delinquent offense for Controlled Substances under “other” category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

⁴² NRS are listed under [NAC 62H.210](#) Most Serious Traffic Offense.

⁴³ USJR reports driving under the influence under traffic offenses and it is considered a delinquency offense. Departments report DUIs as alcohol related offenses not traffic offenses. NRS referenced under NAC for traffic violations will be updated with the current corresponding NRS.

	harm results; exception; segregation of offender; plea bargaining restricted; suspension of sentence and probation prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]	
NRS	Duty to stop at scene of accident involving death or personal injury	See NRS 484E.010 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS	Duty to stop at scene of accident involving damage to vehicle or property	See NRS 484E.020 (Preferred Definition*)
	Other ⁴⁴	A subcategory of delinquent offenses for Traffic with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under Traffic. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.
Referrals		
Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Court Referral ⁴⁵	A complaint or petition filed with the juvenile court.
NAC*	Referral ⁴⁶	See NAC 62H.050 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Referral of complaint	See NRS 62C.100 (Preferred Definition*)

⁴⁴ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular delinquent offense for Traffic under “other” category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

⁴⁵ The OJJDP definition for “court referral” is equivalent to the Departments definition for “petitions filed.”

⁴⁶ The definition for “referral” does not include contacts from walk-ins or request for services and should not be reported under “referrals” on the SB 232 report. Departments have agreed to track walk-in referrals internally. A juvenile may be brought to the attention of the Department but are not considered a “referral” pursuant to this definition until an “official record” is opened to document the child’s case.

	to probation officer; preliminary inquiry and recommendation by probation officer; powers and duties of district attorney concerning approval and filing of petition; release of child if petition not approved or timely filed	
DMC Report	Referral	Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile or family court, or juvenile intake agency, either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen or school.
NAC*	Disposition of Referral ⁴⁷	<p>NAC 62H.240</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferred for trial as an adult upon certification by the juvenile court (NRS 62B.390) • Proceeding filed directly in district court with no juvenile proceeding⁴⁸. • Prosecution deferred for the child to satisfy a condition set by the court. • Released from detention and from further court proceedings and transferred to the jurisdiction of a public or private institution or agency. • Unconditionally released or referred to receive services on a voluntary basis. • Imposition of a fine, cost, restitution or a requirement to forfeit the tools of the crime, but no requirement for supervision. • Assigned to the local juvenile probation department for probation. • Placement in a regional facility for children or a facility for the detention of children that is administered or financed by the county, that has locked or continually monitored exits and that monitors and restricts the daily movements of the children placed in the facility. • Placement in a regional facility for children or a facility for the detention of children that is administered or financed by the county, that does not have locked or continually monitored exits and that monitors the daily movements of the children placed in the facility on a random basis only. • Assigned to a group or family foster home or other residential placement. • Assigned to the custody of the Division. • Given a single sanction, the satisfaction of which releases the child from all further involvement in the system of juvenile justice in this

⁴⁷Definitions for items reported under [NAC 62H.240](#) may also be listed in the table for Direct File and Certification as reference. [NAC 62H.240](#). Disposition of Referral is also included in the Diversion and Adjudication/Disposition tables as reference.

⁴⁸ In instances in which the district attorney's office may direct file on a juvenile pursuant to [NRS 62B.390](#) the Departments, especially in the larger jurisdictions (Washoe and Clark County), may not be aware of the direct file and therefore would not be reporting this data to JJPO.

		<p>State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dismissal – A subcategory of juvenile dispositions involving cases in which the complaint or petition is withdrawn by the petitioner and dismissed by the court. Other⁴⁹ – A subcategory of juvenile case Disposition of Referral including cases of unknown specificity or cases not attributable to one of the other defined juvenile case disposition of referral categories listed. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories. <p>(Preferred Definition*)</p>
NAC/NAC	Detention; dates of admission and release⁵⁰	See NAC 62H.230 and NRS 62H.200
Administrative Charge		
NAC	NAC 62H.220	Hold the child for proceedings in a juvenile court in another judicial district.
		Issuance of a bench warrant for the arrest of the child for a violation of any condition of probation.
	Departments	Arrest of the child for a violation of any condition of probation without the issuance of a bench warrant.
	Departments	Violation of any condition of probation that does not result in the arrest of the child and results in formal handling.
	Departments	Violation of any condition of probation that results in informal handling.
	Departments	Violation of any condition of probation that results in a technical violation.
	State	Violation of a condition of parole after institutionalization in a regional facility for children or violation of a condition of probation which does not constitute a crime.
	State	Violation of a condition of parole set by the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division which does not constitute a crime.
	Other⁵¹	A subcategory of juvenile case Administrative Charge including cases with unknown specificity or a delinquent offense not attributable to one of the delinquent offenses listed prior under Administrative Charge. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.

⁴⁹ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting Disposition of Referrals under “other” category the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category under disposition of referrals.

⁵⁰ Departments will continue to report detention dates of admission and release to JJPO on the booking sheets, which are submitted monthly to JJPO.

⁵¹ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting a particular Administrative Charge under “other” category, the Department should contact the JJPO to discuss adding a new reporting category.

Diversion

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Diversion ⁵²	A mechanism designed to hold youth accountable for their actions by sanctioning behavior and in some cases securing services but at the same time generally avoiding formal court processing in the juvenile justice system.
	Diversion*	<p>The process of directing youth, who have been referred to the Juvenile Probation Departments, away from formal court action and towards a method where appropriate level of services, programs, and sanctions are applied informally.</p> <p>Diversion may include counsel and release, consent decree, sanctions, or agreements that prevent the youth from appearing before the Juvenile Court in a formal court proceeding. (Preferred Definition*)</p>
NAC	Disposition of Referral ⁵³	NAC 62H.240
USJR	Diversion ⁵⁴	Any case the Department diverts from formal court action/proceeding.
DMC Report	Cases Diverted	Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are often screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, to resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes all youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.
NRS	Informal supervision by probation officer: Conditions for placement; written agreement; duration; effect on filing petition	See NRS 62C.200
NRS	Informal supervision by probation officer: Agreement may require community service, restitution and completion of program of cognitive training and human development	See NRS 62C.210
NRS	Court referral for informal supervision or court supervision	See NRS 62C.230

⁵² Diversion in the adult court arena often refers to specialty court programs but has a different meaning under the juvenile justice arena.

⁵³ Disposition of Referral may be also be found under the Referral table.

⁵⁴ USJR reports diversion under specialty court programs.

	pursuant to supervision and consent decree; effect of successful completion of supervision and consent decree	
NRS	Report by probation officer concerning cases involving informal supervision	See NRS 62C.220

Petitions⁵⁵

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Petition ⁵⁶	A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is delinquent and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or asking that an alleged delinquent be waived to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.
DMC Report	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	Formally charged (petitioned) delinquency cases are those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender, or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court. Petitioning occurs when a juvenile court intake officer, prosecutor, or other official determines that a case should be handled formally. In contrast, informal handling is voluntary and does not include the filing of charges.
NAC*	Disposition of Petition ⁵⁷	NAC 62H.250 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child adjudicated delinquent and made a ward of the court. • Child found not guilty and the petition dismissed. • Adjudication deferred until the child has satisfied a condition imposed by the court. • Child adjudicated delinquent and committed to the Division for correctional care. • Child adjudicated delinquent and placed in a regional facility for the detention of children pursuant to NRS 62A.280. • Petition was dismissed because the child accepted a plea bargain on another petition.

⁵⁵ Petitions reported by the courts through USJR may differ from petitions reported by the Departments. A petition in juvenile court means formally charging a juvenile with a delinquent act; it is the actual charges filed against the juvenile. Petitions may also be filed requesting specific investigations. USJR treats petitions the same as a juvenile delinquency count when counting court cases. For purposes of data collection for the Departments petition is the formal charge. Other petitions filed would be counted separately.

⁵⁶ OJJDP – Manner of Handling - A general classification of case processing within the juvenile court system. **Petitioned (formally handled)** –Cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth delinquent or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult. **Non-petitioned (informally handled)**-Cases that duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment without the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court, and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

⁵⁷ Disposition of Petition is also referenced in the Petition and Adjudication/Disposition tables.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petition was dismissed after the child satisfied a condition of the court (also referred to in some jurisdictions as abeyance of delinquency). Dismissal - A subcategory of juvenile petitions involving cases in which the complaint or petition is withdrawn by the petitioner and dismissed by the court. Other⁵⁸ – A subcategory of juvenile case Disposition of Petitions including cases of unknown specificity or cases not attributable to one of the other defined juvenile case Disposition of Petition categories defined above. The “other” category should ONLY be used when the most serious offense is not resolved in one of the preceding categories.
USJR	Date Petition Filed	The date on which the court receives the formal written request to re-initiate a case and requesting a decision in a matter described therein.
USJR	Delinquency Petition	A subcategory of juvenile cases that includes cases involving an act committed by a juvenile, which if committed by an adult, would result in prosecution in criminal court and over which the juvenile court has been statutorily granted original or concurrent jurisdiction. These may include petitions transferred to the juvenile or family court from the criminal court. Under certain conditions, a delinquency petition may include a motion/pleading to transfer jurisdiction of the case to criminal court.
USJR	Miscellaneous Petition	<p>For statistical reporting purposes, a residual category in which to classify juvenile petitions that cannot be identified as belonging to other subcategories (delinquency petition, status petition, child abuse/neglect petition, or juvenile traffic case). An example of a petition that is classified as a miscellaneous juvenile petition is a Petition of Emancipation.</p> <p>Do not include petitions involving relationship of adults to children that are classified under domestic relation cases.</p>

Direct File and Certification⁵⁹

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Waived to criminal court	Cases transferred to criminal court as the result of a judicial waiver hearing in juvenile court.
NRS*	Jurisdiction over adult charged with certain delinquent acts committed as child	See NRS 62B.335 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	When court must transfer case to juvenile court	See NRS 62B.370 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Certification of child for criminal proceedings as adult⁶⁰	See NRS 62B.390 (Preferred Definition*)

⁵⁸ If a Department finds it is regularly reporting Disposition of Petitions under “other” category the Department should contact the Office of Juvenile Justice Services to discuss adding a new reporting category under disposition of petitions.

⁵⁹ The district attorney offices maintain data on juveniles who were direct filed pursuant to [NRS 62B.390](#). This data is not reported to JJPO.

DMC Report	Youth Certified to Adult Status⁶¹	Data reported for criminal court transfer should at least include judicially waived cases. Waived cases are those in which a youth is transferred to criminal court as a result of a judicial finding in juvenile court. A petition is usually filed in juvenile court asking the juvenile judge to waive jurisdiction over the matter. The juvenile judge decides whether a case merits criminal prosecution. When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court. If a request is granted, the juvenile is then sent to criminal court for further action. Juveniles may be transferred to criminal court using a variety of other methods, but most of these methods are difficult or impossible to track from within the juvenile justice system, including prosecutor discretion or concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, and the variety of blended sentencing laws. If a state can include data about other transfer methods in measuring DMC, a complete definition should be entered in the notes page below, and clearly marked as such.
USJR	Waiver/Certify/Transfer to Adult Court⁶²	<p>A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases in which the court makes the determination that a juvenile should be certified to adult court (Certification to Adult).</p> <p>A subcategory of juvenile dispositions that involve a motion or pleading on a delinquency petition to transfer jurisdiction of the case to criminal court. This transfer motion/pleading can be filed at any point prior to adjudication of the delinquency petition. These may include transfers that are discretionary, mandatory, or presumptive. Juvenile or family court decisions to transfer jurisdiction of the delinquency matter to criminal court effectively terminate juvenile court involvement and are treated as dispositions for statistical reporting purposes.</p>
USJR	Transferred to Another Juvenile Court (before/during Trial)⁶³	A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases in which a judicial order transfers a case from one court to another jurisdiction. Transferred does not mean transferring the case from one judge or master to another judge or master within the same court. This is a bookkeeping device and does not imply legal resolution of issues alleged in the complaint.

⁶⁰ Certification of child for criminal proceedings as an adult is reported under [NAC 62H.240](#), Disposition of Referral. This is also included under the Referral table.

⁶¹ The data reported to JJPO should include all youth that are certified and is not dependent on whether or not the youth were convicted or acquitted.

⁶² USJR reports data for waiver/certify/transfer to adult court under Manners of Disposition.

⁶³ USJR reports data for transferred to another juvenile court (before/during trial) under Manners of Disposition.

Adjudications and Dispositions

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Juvenile Court	Any court that has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.
NRS*	Juvenile Court	See NRS 62A.180 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Adjudication ⁶⁴	Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which he or she is charged. The term “adjudicated” is analogous to “convicted” and indicates that the court concluded the juvenile committed the act.
NRS*	Adjudication is not conviction and does not impose civil disabilities	See NRS 62E.010 (Preferred Definition*)
NRS*	Child alleged or adjudicated to have committed delinquent act; acts deemed not to be delinquent	See NRS 62B.330 (Preferred Definition*)
DMC Report	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	Youth are judged or found to be delinquent during adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court. Being found (or adjudicated) delinquent is roughly equivalent to being convicted in criminal court. It is a formal legal finding of responsibility. If found to be delinquent, youth normally proceed to disposition hearings where they may be placed on probation, committed to residential facilities, be ordered to perform community service, or various other sanctions.
OJJDP	Predisposition	The period after the filing of a charge and prior to a sanction ordered or treatment plan decided upon or initiated in a particular case by a juvenile court.
OJJDP	Disposition	Sanction ordered or treatment plan decided upon or initiated in a particular case by a juvenile court. The range of options available to a court typically includes commitment to an institution; placement in a group or foster home or other residential facility; probation (either regular or intensive supervision); referral to an outside agency, day treatment, or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service, or restitution.
NAC*	Disposition of Referral ⁶⁵	See NAC 62H.240 (Preferred Definition*)
NAC*	Disposition of Petition ⁶⁶	See NAC 62H.250 (Preferred Definition*)

⁶⁴ Adjudication under OJJDP means that the juvenile has been “convicted” of the offense and the data is reported as adjudicated. Dismissals are reported by Departments under Disposition of Referrals or Dispositions of Petitions. Data reported under dispositions in USJR includes both convictions and dismissals, which may differ from the OJJDP adjudication definition, and the data collected from the Departments. USJR statistics do not track whether the person was convicted, acquitted, or if the case was dismissed. For purposes of data collection from the Departments, the definition for adjudication, as listed under OJJDP, will be the definition used to report their data. OJJDP has a different definition for disposition, which includes the sentencing piece. Adjudication means a decision has been made to the juvenile justice system. Disposition is analogous to sentencing.

⁶⁵ Disposition of Referral is also referenced under the Referral and Diversion tables. Certain items listed under Disposition of Referral could also be considered diversion.

NRS	Disposition of Cases by Juvenile Court	See NRS Chapter 62E for statutes regarding disposition of cases by Juvenile Courts
OJJD	Post Disposition	The period following the imposition of a sanction ordered or treatment plan decided upon or initiated in a particular case by a juvenile court.
OJJD	Judicial Disposition	<p>Definite action taken or treatment plan decided on or initiated regarding a particular case after the judicial decision is made. For the Juvenile Court Statistics report series, case dispositions are coded into the following categories:</p> <p>Waived to criminal court-Cases that were transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver hearing in juvenile court.</p> <p>Placement-Cases in which youth were placed in a residential facility for delinquents or were otherwise removed from their homes and placed elsewhere.</p> <p>Probation-Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.</p> <p>Dismissed-Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further action anticipated. Among cases handled informally, some cases may be dismissed by the juvenile court because the matter is being handled in another court.</p> <p>Miscellaneous-A variety of actions not included above. The category includes fines, restitution and community services, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as “Other” by the reporting courts.</p>
USJR	Dispositions-Entry of Judgment	<p>Dispositions are reported under the two dispositions subcategories: original or reopened. For cases involving multiple parties/issues the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved. The sum of the original and reopened disposition subcategories on the caseload work sheet should equal the grand total dispositions on the disposition worksheet for each case type.</p> <p>Disposition – Original: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.</p> <p>Dispositions – Reopened: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to, and/or enforcement of, the original judgment of the court. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.</p>

⁶⁶ Disposition of Petition is also referenced in the Petition table.

USJR MANNERS OF DISPOSITION

USJR	Manners of Disposition⁶⁷	Statistics on manners of disposition for juvenile-related cases record the procedural manner in which cases are disposed and the significant type of decision employed to resolve the case. Manners of dispositions are used to record the adjudication of the case.
USJR	Juvenile Dispositions	A major classification category for juvenile case dispositions in which a case is disposed of by dismissal or withdrawal, default, plea, stipulation, alternative dispute resolution, an evidentiary hearing, waiver/certification/transfer to adult court, or transfer to another juvenile court jurisdiction.
USJR	Other Manner of Disposition	<p>A subcategory of juvenile case dispositions including cases of unknown specificity or cases not attributable to one of the other defined juvenile case disposition categories defined below.</p> <p>Use “other manner of disposition” if an original disposition has not been previously entered on a petition, but the court orders the matter closed because the juvenile has reached adulthood.</p>
USJR	Dismissal/Non-Adjudicated	<p>A subcategory of juvenile dispositions involving cases in which the complaint or petition is withdrawn by the petitioner and dismissed by the court.</p> <p>A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases terminated by the court at the request of an outside party, usually at the District Attorney’s Office, in which the case is not adjudicated.</p> <p>If the court renders a decision to dismiss the case because of its merits, record the case under “Adjudicated After Evidentiary Hearing/Bench (Non-Jury) Trial.” If the court dismisses the case as a result of the juvenile complying with the terms of the court’s ruling or a plea, record the case under the appropriate category. Count a case as a dismissal when a warrant is quashed because the defendant was 21+ when arrested.</p>
USJR	Adjudicated by Default	A subcategory of juvenile disposition involving cases in which the person who is the subject of the petition has failed to appear and respond to the complaint following appropriate notice and opportunity to respond.
USJR	Adjudicated by Plea/Admission/Stipulation	<p>A subcategory of juvenile dispositions involving cases in which the person who is the subject of the petition admits or stipulates to the alleged facts. This statistical reporting category is analogous to a “guilty plea” in criminal court.</p> <p>A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases for those cases in which the juvenile admits having committed an offense with which s/he is charged, or</p>

⁶⁷ USJR definitions for adjudication includes disposition, whereas the data reported by the Departments report adjudication and dispositions separately.

		a lesser included offense, less than all charges, substituted charge, and nolo contendere cases under this category.
USJR	Disposed by Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	A subcategory of juvenile dispositions involving cases that were referred by the court to programs such as mediation or arbitration and, through those processes, reached disposition.
USJR	Adjudicated After Evidentiary Hearing/Bench (Non-Jury) Trial	<p>A subcategory of juvenile dispositions involving cases in which an evidentiary hearing or bench (non-jury) trial is held, and the judge makes a finding on the evidence.</p> <p>A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases for those cases in which a judge or master determines both the issues of fact and law in the case. Also referred to as a “contested hearing.”</p>
USJR	Waiver/Certify/Transfer to Adult Court⁶⁸	<p>A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases in which the court makes the determination that a juvenile should be certified to adult court (Certification to Adult).</p> <p>A subcategory of juvenile dispositions that involve a motion or pleading on a delinquency petition to transfer jurisdiction of the case to criminal court. This transfer motion/pleading can be filed at any point prior to adjudication of the delinquency petition. These may include transfers that are discretionary, mandatory, or presumptive. Juvenile or family court decisions to transfer jurisdiction of the delinquency matter to criminal court effectively terminate juvenile court involvement and are treated as dispositions for statistical reporting purposes.</p>
USJR	Transferred to Another Juvenile Court (before/during Trial)⁶⁹	A disposition classification for juvenile-related cases in which a judicial order transfers a case from one court to another jurisdiction. Transferred does not mean transferring the case from one judge or master to another judge or master within the same court. This is a bookkeeping device and does not imply legal resolution of issues alleged in the complaint.
USJR	Non-Trial Dispositions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other Manner of Disposition 2. Bail Forfeiture 3. Nolle Prosequi (before trial) 4. Dismissed (after diversion) 5. Dismissed (before trial) 6. Guilty Pleas with Sentence (before trial) 7. Transferred to Another Juvenile Court (before/during trial)
USJR	Bench Trial Dispositions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dismissed (during trial) 2. Acquittal 3. Guilty Plea with Sentence (during trial) 4. Conviction

⁶⁸ This definition was also included under the table for Direct File and Certification.

⁶⁹ This definition was also included under the table for Direct File and Certification.

Placements

Source	Term	Definition
OJJDP	Placement Status	<p>Identifies categories of juveniles held in residential placement facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed-Includes juveniles in placement in the facility as part of a court-ordered disposition. Committed juveniles include those whose cases have been adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and those who have been convicted and sentenced in criminal court. • Detained-Includes juveniles held prior to adjudication while awaiting an adjudication hearing in juvenile court, as well as juveniles held after adjudication while awaiting disposition or awaiting placement elsewhere. Also includes juveniles awaiting transfer to adult criminal court, or awaiting a hearing or trial in adult criminal court. • Diversion-Includes juveniles sent to the facility in lieu of adjudication as part of a diversion agreement.
NAC*	Placement ⁷⁰	See NAC 62H.320 and footnote (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Commitment	A court order giving guardianship of a juvenile to the state department of juvenile justice corrections. The facility in which a juvenile may be placed may be publicly or privately operated and may range from a secure correctional placement to a non-secure or staff-secure facility, group home, foster care, or day treatment setting.
DMC Report	Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition. Note: youth on “probation” under voluntary agreements without adjudication should not be counted here, but should be part of the diverted population instead.
OJJDP	Placement Facility Type	<p>Identifies whether a juvenile placement facility is publicly or privately owned/operated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public facilities-Facilities operated by state or local government agencies in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are state or local government employees. • Private facilities-Facilities operated by private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are employees of the private corporation or organization.
NRS*	Local Facility for the detention of children	See NRS 62A.190 (Preferred Definition*)
OJJDP	Detention	Usually refers to the placement of youth in a secure facility under court authority at some point between the time of referral to court intake and case disposition. Detention prior to case disposition is known as pre-dispositional detention. At times there is a need for detention after sentencing, known as

⁷⁰ Placements are reported by youth correctional services to the JJPO as outlined in [NAC 62H.320](#). Youth correctional services report data to JJPO for [NAC 62H.300](#) to [NAC 62H.450](#), inclusive through the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth (UNITY). See table for youth correctional services data reporting on page 37.

		post-dispositional detention. The reasons for post-dispositional detention generally include awaiting placement, short-term sentencing to detention, or being a danger to self or others.
OJJDP	Detention Facility	A secure pre-dispositional/post-dispositional public or private facility (local or regional) with construction fixtures or staffing models designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals that is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, or of any other individual convicted of a criminal offense. There are generally three types of detention centers: local, regional, and state. Local facilities are owned and operated by one local political jurisdiction. Regional facilities are owned and operated jointly by more than one local political jurisdiction; these facilities are eligible to receive youth from each member jurisdiction. State facilities are owned and operated by a state agency; these facilities are eligible to receive youth from designated (or all) localities within the state.
OJJDP	Correctional Facility	Any public or private residential facility with construction fixtures or staffing models designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals that is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, or of any other individual convicted of a criminal offense. For pre-adjudication placement, see Detention and Detention Facility.
DMC Report	Secure Detention (Felony/GM)	Definition refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases-i.e., prior to disposition. In some jurisdictions, the detention population may also include youth held in secure detention to await placement following a court disposition. For the purposes of DMC, detention may also include youth held in jails and lockups. Detention should NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.
DMC Report	Secure State Facilities	Confined cases are those in which youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders following a court disposition. The confinement population should NOT include all youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement. Group homes, shelter homes, and mental health treatment facilities, for example, would usually not be considered confinement. Every jurisdiction collecting DMC data must specify which forms of placement do and do not qualify as confinement.
OJJDP	Residential Placement	Includes cases in which youth are placed in a residential correctional or treatment facility because they are awaiting adjudication or have been adjudicated for an offense, and cases in which youth are otherwise removed from their homes and housed out-of-home (e.g., child abuse, abandonment, running away). Residential placements can include secure confinement, residential treatment facilities, non-secure confinement, group homes, foster care, shelter care, etc.

Recidivism

Source	Term	Definition
	Recidivism⁷¹	<p>The adjudication of delinquency or conviction for any act designated a crime under Nevada Revised Statutes, other than a traffic offense except as specified in NRS Chapter 484A.710, with which a child or an adult may be charge when the individual has been previously adjudicated delinquent.</p> <p>For purposes of measurement, recidivism will be measured when an individual is re-adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court or convicted by an adult court.</p> <p>Recidivism shall be measured by year subsequent to initial finding of delinquency for a time period of three years.</p>

Reporting of Information by Youth Correctional Services⁷²

Source	Term	Definition
NAC	Most Serious Delinquent Act or Offense	See NAC 62H.300
NAC	Date of Placement in and Release from Facility	See NAC 62H.310
NAC	Placement	See NAC 62H.320
NAC	Education Received	See NAC 62H.330
NAC	Vocational Training Received	See NAC 62H.340
NAC	Services for Mental Health Received	See NAC 62H.350
NAC	Services for Special Needs Received	See NAC 62H.360
NAC	Education or Counseling for Prevention of Drug and	See NAC 62H.370

⁷¹ The definition for recidivism, as listed in the dictionary, is specific to those youth that have been adjudicated and have re-adjudicated and been convicted. The definition for recidivism does not capture those juveniles who recidivate after they have left the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system. It may be difficult for some jurisdictions to track juveniles past the age of 18 or once they leave their jurisdiction. Recidivism collected by the JJPO, under performance measures, is an overall system measure of recidivism, evaluating and measuring program outcomes on an individualized basis. This level of measurement is required by the federal government for some of its grant funding and is meant to measure programs performance.

⁷² Youth correctional services report data to the JJPO for [NAC 62H.300](#) to [NAC 62H.450](#), inclusive through the Unified Nevada Information Technology for Youth system ([UNITY](#)). Data reporting by youth correctional services through UNITY includes: most serious delinquent act or offense; date of placement in and release from facility; placement; education received; vocational training received; services for mental health received; services for special needs received; education or counseling for prevention of drug and alcohol abuse received; training in social skills received; medical education or services received; training or understanding position of victim of crime; activities; date of placement on and termination of parole; other services received or activities required; level of intensity of services received; and nature of discharge.

	Alcohol Abuse Received	
NAC	Training in Social Skills Received	See NAC 62H.380
NAC	Medical Education or Services Received	See NAC 62H.390
NAC	Training on Understanding Position of Victim of Crime	See NAC 62H.400
NAC	Activities	See NAC 62H.410
NAC	Date of placement on and termination of parole	See NAC 62H.420
NAC	Other Services Received or Activities Required	See NAC 62H.430
NAC	Level of Intensity of Services Received	See NAC 62H.440
NAC	Nature of Discharge	See NAC 62H.450

USJR Juvenile Related Proceedings/Hearings⁷³

Source	Term	Definition
USJR	Juvenile Related Proceedings	<p>A broad classification category for court caseload inventory that includes juvenile-related proceedings that are not considered cases (and subsequently included in juvenile-related case sub-types listed above). Juvenile-related proceedings are defined as major events (see USJR data dictionary for definition) related to already filed (counted) case/petition or one that likely will not result in an official case/petition filing.</p> <p>Juvenile-related proceeding is a summary category that includes the following sub-types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal Hearing (involving a Judicial Officer) • Detention Hearing • Extradition Hearing • Protective Custody Hearing
USJR	Informal Hearings (involving a judicial officer)	Any hearing/event held by a judicial officer involving a juvenile in which no formal charge has been filed with the court. Only record an informal hearing if it is held on a matter that is not a part of an existing case. The court may impose a disposition as a result of the informal hearing.
USJR	Detention Hearing	Any hearing requesting a juvenile to be held in detention, or continued to be held in detention, pending further court action(s) within the same jurisdiction or another jurisdiction. Only record a detention hearing if it is held.
USJR	Extradition Hearing	A hearing held before a court in which evidence is presented so that the court can determine if a juvenile should be surrendered to another state jurisdiction.

⁷³ This table reflects additional juvenile related caseload statistics collected by USJR.

		Count an extradition hearing for each juvenile addressed by the court during these proceedings. Extradition hearings are counted upon completion of the hearing.
NRS	Extradition of child⁷⁴	See NRS 62C.330
USJR	Protective Custody Hearings	Any hearing held to determine if the risk to a child is great enough to warrant removal, or continued removal, from their custodian. Only record a protective custody hearing if it is held.
USJR	Additional Juvenile-Related Caseload Statistics	To better understand the workload of the courts, it is useful to capture some additional data regarding juvenile-related cases. The following additional statistical measurements are included in the USJR caseload worksheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remanded Cases • Bench (non-jury) Trials
USJR	Remanded Cases	The number of juvenile cases remanded back to the originating court from the District or Supreme court after an appeal during the specified time.
USJR	Bench(Non-Jury) Trial	The number of bench (non-jury) trials initiated during the specified time for juvenile-related cases. A bench (non-jury) trial is counted when an opening statement is made, the first evidence is introduced, or the first witness sworn, whichever comes first. Count each bench (non-jury) trial only once, regardless of how many juvenile related cases/petitions are heard as a part of the trial. If bench (non-jury) trials are held on subsequently filed supplemental petitions, count each bench (non-jury) trial separately. Evidentiary hearings are not tracked as an additional statistics and should not be reported.

⁷⁴ Extradition of a child data is tracked through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles [NRS Chapter 62I](#).

APPENDIX

Standardized Data Collection for Juvenile Justice Subcommittee A Subcommittee of the Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform

Membership List

Scott Shick, Chair, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Douglas County Juvenile Probation
Hon. William Voy, District Court Judge, Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
Alan Bates, Information Systems Manager, Ninth Judicial District Court
Frank Cervantes, Director, Washoe County Juvenile Services
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Lynette Gust, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, White Pine County Juvenile Probation
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Roger Sayre, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Lyon County Juvenile Probation
Curtis Schlepp, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Mineral County Juvenile Probation

John Simms, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer (retired), Carson City Juvenile Probation was the Chair of the Subcommittee from November 2010, until his retirement in June of 2013. Scott Shick, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Douglas County Juvenile Probation was appointed chair of the Subcommittee in June of 2013.

Fritz Reese, Director (retired), Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services, served on the Subcommittee from November 2010, until his retirement in September 2012.

Carey Stewart, Director (retired), Washoe County Juvenile Services (retired), served on the Subcommittee from November 2010, until his retirement in June 2013.

Administrative Office of the Courts-Support Staff

Stephanie Heying, Court Services Analyst
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 Penalty if death or substantial bodily harm results;
 exception; segregation of offender; plea
 bargaining restricted; suspension of sentence and
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