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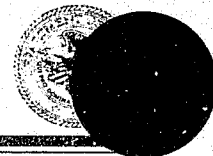
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JUVENILE JUSTICE BULLETIN

NCJRS

Verne L. Speirs, Administrator

October 1988

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Public Juvenile Facilities, 1987

ACQUISITIONS

Children in Custody

by Barbara Allen-Hagen

Although the size of the juvenile population has been shrinking, the number of juveniles confined in public juvenile facilities increased 10 percent between 1983 and 1987. According to the latest Children in Custody (CIC) Census, 53,503 juveniles were held in publicly run facilities in 1987, the highest number since the first CIC Census in 1971. Nearly all these juveniles, 94 percent, were held for criminal-type offenses, 86 percent were male and 82 percent were between the ages of 14 and 17.

Other major findings from the 1987 CIC Census include the following:

- The volume of juvenile admissions and discharges was the highest since 1977.
- Minority youths—blacks, Hispanics and other races—comprised more than half the juveniles in public custody facilities.

- More than 8 out of 10 juveniles held in public facilities were in institutional rather than open settings.
- The number of juveniles held for the most serious, violent offenses continued to decline, down 8 percent from 1985 and 11 percent from 1983.
- The number of juveniles held in 1987 for alcohol or drug offenses has increased by more than 50 percent since 1985.
- Total annual costs for State and local governments operating public juvenile facilities reached nearly \$1.46 billion—up 32 percent between 1982 and 1986.
- Nationally, the annual per resident cost averaged \$27,000 in 1986. States' average costs ranged from a low of \$16,500 to over \$78,000.

The 1987 CIC Census was conducted for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by the

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census surveyed more than 3,500 public and private facilities nationwide that provided custody and care for more than 80,000 children.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders—runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some of these facilities also house youth who are detained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, neglect, or other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes. (For an explanation of key terms used in the collection of CIC data, see Definitions.)

This *OJJDP Bulletin* presents highlights of results from the *public facility census* only. These results are based on data

From the Administrator:

I am pleased to announce these initial findings from OJJDP's 1987 Children in Custody Census. This *Bulletin* is the first of several reports the Office plans to publish from this important survey of juvenile facilities.

The Children in Custody (CIC) Census, which has been ongoing since 1971, tries to capture the breadth and diversity of public and private residential facilities holding juveniles in custody. Last year OJJDP added new questions to the basic survey so we could provide a more complete, in-depth picture of juvenile

facilities. Although these new questions made the survey longer and the data more difficult to collect, the answers will provide more detailed information about treatment, educational, and medical services available to juveniles in detention, correction, and other residential treatment programs.

While we await the full analysis of the Children in Custody Census, we are pleased to release this first report focusing on public juvenile facilities.

CIC is the only national source of data to monitor national and State trends in juvenile correctional facilities. We hope that the timely release of this OJJDP Bulletin and

our followup CIC Reports will help public policymakers, program decisionmakers, legislators, and the public develop programs that effectively respond to juvenile correctional issues in their jurisdictions.

We thank the many administrators of public juvenile facilities who responded to this survey. Their excellent cooperation yielded virtually a 100-percent response to our questionnaire.

Verne L. Speirs
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

from 1,107 facilities administered by State or local governments in 1987. Data from the private facility survey are still being processed. Once these data are ready, they will be included in future CIC reports, thereby providing a more complete picture of residential services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

More juveniles held

Public juvenile facilities held 53,503 juveniles on February 2, 1987, the

census date. This was a 10-percent increase over the 1983 count. This higher number of juveniles confined, coupled with the declining juvenile population, means that a greater proportion of the juvenile population was held in custody. In 1987, 208 juveniles per 100,000 were in custody, compared to 176 per 100,000 in 1983. This represents an 18-percent increase in custody rates.

Juvenile admissions and discharges also increased—approximately 13

percent since 1983. Admissions during calendar year 1986 reached 590,654, the highest intake since 1977. Eight out of ten of these admissions to juvenile facilities were male.

In 1986, 81 percent of all admissions were for detention purposes, while 18 percent were for formal commitments. Less than 1 percent were voluntarily admitted by themselves, their parents, school officials, or social services agencies.

Table 1.

Selected characteristics of public juvenile facilities, 1983–1987: facilities, population counts, and population flow.

	1983	1985	1987	Percent change 83-87
Facilities				
Number of facilities	1,023	1,040	1,107	+8%
Total design capacity ^a	56,236	56,895	58,580	+4%
Type of facility				
Institutional	621	681	657	+6%
Open	402	359	450	+12%
Total annual operating expenditures ^b (in billions)	\$1.11B	\$1.25B	\$1.46B	+32%
Population counts				
Average daily juvenile population ^c	48,245	47,496	51,525	+7%
Census day count				
Juveniles	48,701	49,322	53,503	+10%
Adults	2,098	2,080	2,594	+24%
Juvenile custody rates per 100,000	176	185	208	+18%
Population flow of juveniles				
Admissions ^c	523,975	521,607	590,654	+13%
Discharges ^c	516,459	515,301	585,437	+13%

Note: Data are for February 1 of 1983 and 1985, and February 2, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

^a Design capacity is the number of residents a facility is constructed to hold without double bunking or housing residents in areas not designed as sleeping quarters.

^b Operating costs are not adjusted for inflation and are based on expenditures from the calendar year preceding each census.

^c These figures are based on annual data from the calendar year preceding each census date.

Table 2.

Selected demographic characteristics of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities on Census days: 1985 and 1987.

	1985	1987
Total juveniles	49,322	53,503
Sex		
Male	42,549	46,272
Female	6,773	7,231
Minority status		
Nonminority ^a	23,513	23,375
Minority	25,809	30,128
Black ^b	18,174	20,898
Hispanic ^c	6,551	7,887
Other	1,084	1,343
Age on date of census		
9 years and under	60	73
10–13 years	3,181	2,811
14–17 years	40,640	43,898
18 years and over	5,441	6,721

^a Includes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^b Includes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^c Includes both whites and blacks of Hispanic origin. There were 95 and 159 blacks of Hispanic origin for 1985 and 1987, respectively; the remainder were classified as white.

More minorities in custody

The number of white juveniles held in public facilities decreased slightly between 1985 and 1987, while the number of black and Hispanic juveniles increased 15 percent and 20 percent, respectively. (See table 2 for definition of minority status.) In 1987, 56 percent of the juveniles in custody were a racial and/or ethnic minority: 39 percent black, 15 percent Hispanic; 3 percent American Indian, Alaskan native, Asian or Pacific islander. Most of the Hispanic juveniles in custody (75 percent) were held in California, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Types of offenses

Nine out of ten (94 percent) juveniles were held for delinquent offenses: offenses that would be crimes if committed by adults. Close to 5 percent were in custody for status offenses such as running away, truancy, incorrigibility, or violation of a valid court order. Approximately 1 percent were detained or committed because they were abused, neglected, or dependent youth; other nonoffenders; or voluntary admissions.

Most of the youth (89 percent) held for delinquent offenses were males, while the majority of juveniles charged with status offenses were females.

Serious offenses decrease

Although the number of juveniles in custody increased by 8 percent between 1985 and 1987, the number held for serious, violent offenses, including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault, dropped 8 percent. The number in custody for serious property offenses, such as burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, decreased by 2 percent.

At the same time the total number of juveniles held for other property offenses, alcohol/drug offenses, and public order violations increased by 36 percent. Of the 4,161 juveniles held for alcohol/drug-related offenses, 1,422, or 34 percent, were charged with distribution. (Distribution also includes

growing or manufacturing drugs for the purpose of distributing them.)

Public facilities increase

In 1987, State or local government agencies operated 1,107 juvenile facilities, a net increase of 8 percent

Table 3.

Types of offenses and other reasons for which male and female juveniles were held in public juvenile facilities: 1985 and 1987.

	1985			1987		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total juveniles	49,322	42,549	6,773	53,503	46,272	7,231
Delinquent offenses^a	46,086	40,929	5,157	50,269	44,757	5,512
Offenses against persons	12,245	11,214	1,031	13,300	12,297	1,003
Violent—Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault	8,656	8,096	560	7,943	7,438	505
Other—Manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault	3,589	3,118	471	5,357	4,859	498
Property offenses	22,020	19,978	2,042	23,431	21,272	2,159
Serious—Burglary, arson, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft	16,129	14,946	1,181	15,746	14,595	1,151
Other—Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	5,891	5,030	861	7,685	6,677	1,008
Alcohol/drug offenses	2,660	2,319	341	4,161	3,733	428
Public order offenses	1,936	1,505	431	2,380	1,864	516
Probation violations	4,557	3,652	905	4,200	3,183	1,017
Other delinquent offenses ^b	2,668	2,261	407	2,797	2,408	389
Nondelinquent reasons	3,236	1,620	1,616	3,234	1,515	1,719
Status offenses ^c	2,293	1,096	1,197	2,523	1,198	1,325
Abuse/neglect ^d	512	263	249	429	190	239
Other ^e	132	101	31	29	20	9
Voluntarily admitted	299	160	139	253	107	146

^a Offenses that would be criminal if committed by adults.

^b Includes unknown and unspecified delinquent offenses.

^c Offenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility.

^d Also includes those held for emotional disturbance or mental retardation.

^e Includes all other unspecified reasons for detention or commitment.

Table 4.

**Number of juveniles in custody by reasons held and by type of public facility
(Census classification): 1987.**

	Total facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Short-term	Institutional	Open	Long-term	Institutional	Open
Total all juveniles	53,503	18,156	17,430	726	35,347	26,547	8,800
Total detained for:	16,176	15,403	14,730	673	773	479	294
Delinquent offenses ^a	14,649	14,006	13,883	123	643	454	189
Status offenses ^b	1,303	1,203	817	386	100	23	77
Abuse/neglect ^c	211	182	22	160	29	1	28
Offenses unknown ^d	13	12	8	4	1	1	0
Total committed for:	37,074	2,717	2,692	25	34,357	26,060	8,297
Delinquent offenses	35,620	2,620	2,606	14	33,000	25,632	7,368
Status offenses	1,220	76	71	5	1,144	353	791
Abuse/neglect	218	6	0	6	212	75	137
Offenses unknown	16	15	15	0	1	0	1
Voluntarily admitted	253	36	8	28	217	8	209

^a Offenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult.

^b Offenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, or incorrigibility.

^c Also includes dependency, emotional disturbance, and mental retardation.

^d Includes unknown or unspecified acts.

from 1983. The total design capacity of these facilities was 58,580 residents, 4 percent more than in 1983. Two hundred and thirty (230) facilities reported they planned to renovate, add to, or close existing structures, resulting in a net increase of more than 850 new beds by February 1989, when the next CIC Census will be conducted.

Operating costs rise

Public juvenile facilities spent \$1.46 billion on salaries, food, utilities, and other operating costs during calendar year 1986. This was a 32-percent increase since 1983. This figure does not include expenditures for new construction, major repairs, building improvements, or new equipment.

Most juveniles held in institutional environments

Of all the public facilities surveyed for the 1987 CIC Census, nearly 60 percent were classified as having institutional environments. The remainder were classified as having open or less restrictive environments.

Most of the juveniles in custody (82 percent) were held in institutional-type facilities. Breakdowns by race and Hispanic origin show that 87 percent of all Hispanic juveniles, 84 percent of blacks, 83 percent of other races, and, 79 percent of whites in custody were held in institutional settings.

In 1987, virtually all juveniles (98 percent) *detained* for delinquent

offenses were held in institutional settings. (Detained youth included both those held pending adjudication of their cases and adjudicated youth awaiting placement.) Once adjudicated, 79 percent of delinquent offenders were *committed* to institutional facilities.

Almost two-thirds of the 1,303 juveniles *detained* for status offenses were held in institutional facilities. However, of those adjudicated by the court, nearly two-thirds were *committed* to open facilities.

Comparing State and local facilities

States operated most of the long-term facilities, while county and city agencies operated most short-term facilities. On a daily basis, State facilities held almost twice as many juveniles as local facilities. However, local facilities processed nearly three times more juveniles per year than State facilities.

Regional differences

Western States had the highest average custody rate, Northeastern States the lowest. The average custody rate for Western States was 364 per 100,000 juveniles compared to 133 per 100,000 for the Northeast. The District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, had the highest rate of 779 per 100,000.

California public facilities reported 156,940 admissions during 1986, accounting for more than one-fourth of all admissions nationwide that year.

Per capita costs highest in Northeast

Public facilities in the Northeast region had the highest costs for housing one juvenile for a full year, at \$45,300.

These facilities had the lowest average daily population of 27 residents per facility. Facilities in the West averaged the lowest per capita costs of \$23,000 and the highest daily population of 92. Although Western States had the lowest cost per resident, their total annual operating costs represented over a third of the national cost for 1986.

Limitations of CIC for explaining trends

The Children in Custody Census is a survey of facilities that serve a population placed under their supervision by other authorities. For the most part, decisions regarding selection, referral, detention, and commitment are made by other decisionmaking authorities in the justice system. CIC is also a survey of organizations and agencies rather than of the youth in their care, thus limiting the amount of information collected on an individual juvenile's prior experience, personal and family characteristics, and other important information.

Therefore, CIC data alone cannot be used to explain the reasons for the recent increases in public custody rates, the demographic characteristics of the custody population, nor the geographic redistribution of juveniles in public custody facilities. For example, while the CIC Census can be used to monitor trends in the aggregate number of minorities in the juvenile detention and correctional population, it is extremely limited in its ability to explain changes in the racial and ethnic minority composition over time. Nor can it be used to document juvenile justice decision-making, particularly decisions that take place in other segments of the justice system or which may reflect social, developmental, or legal variables not addressed by this statistical series.

Likewise, the decrease in the number of violent offenders and the increase

Table 5.

Juveniles in custody by minority status and type of public facility (Census classification): 1987.

	Total facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total short-term	Institutional	Open	Total long-term	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	53,503	18,156	17,430	726	35,347	26,547	8,800
Nonminority^a	23,375	8,077	7,539	488	15,298	10,785	4,513
Minority	30,128	10,079	9,841	238	20,049	15,762	4,287
Black ^b	20,898	6,777	6,583	194	14,121	11,033	3,088
Hispanic ^c	7,887	2,860	2,836	24	5,027	4,043	984
Other	1,343	442	422	20	901	686	215

^a Includes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^b Includes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^c Includes both blacks and whites of Hispanic origin. There were 159 black Hispanic juveniles held in public facilities; 73 in short-term institutional; 1 in short-term open; 38 in long-term institutional, and 47 in long-term open facilities.

Table 6.

Types (Census classification) of State and locally administered public juvenile custody facilities by number of facilities, juvenile population counts, and juvenile admissions for 1986/87.

	Total	State-administered facilities	Locally administered facilities
Facilities	1,107	529	578
Short-term:	500	104	396
Institutional	427	93	334
Open	73	11	62
Long-term:	607	425	182
Institutional	230	179	51
Open	377	246	131
Juvenile residents	53,503	33,542	19,961
Short-term:	18,156	4,315	13,841
Institutional	17,430	4,159	13,271
Open	726	156	570
Long-term:	35,347	29,227	6,120
Institutional	26,547	23,088	3,459
Open	8,800	6,139	2,661
Juvenile admissions	590,654	156,287	434,367
Short-term:	496,907	89,926	406,981
Institutional	477,454	86,653	390,801
Open	19,453	3,273	16,180
Long-term:	93,747	66,361	27,386
Institutional	61,960	47,799	14,161
Open	31,787	18,562	13,225

Table 7.

Juvenile resident population counts, custody rates, and admissions to public juvenile custody facilities by region and State, for 1984/85 and 1986/87.

State	Number of juveniles		Juvenile custody rate ^a (per 100,000)		Number of juvenile admissions	
	1985	1987	1985	1987	1984	1986
Total United States	49,322	53,503	185	208	521,607	590,654
Northeast	5,015	6,225	99	133	41,638	44,909
Connecticut	202	227	74	94	1,704	2,242
Maine	242	214	167	155	784	591
Massachusetts	187	212	32	42	2,784	3,083
New Hampshire	152	126	127	107	847	423
New Jersey	1,508	1,997	166	239	13,649	14,927
New York	1,516	2,226	98	161	7,377	9,679
Pennsylvania	1,060	1,103	76	85	13,861	12,948
Rhode Island	148	105	133	103	632	740
Vermont ^b	0	15	NA	24	0	176
Midwest	11,382	11,948	166	184	112,110	128,282
Illinois	1,534	1,930	126	169	16,111	18,432
Indiana	1,334	1,320	193	197	15,821	18,075
Iowa	399	427	112	133	2,725	4,095
Kansas	651	676	233	250	3,179	2,967
Michigan	1,733	1,816	170	188	13,318	16,828
Minnesota	634	581	125	124	8,640	8,608
Missouri	815	815	158	166	10,101	10,822
Nebraska	269	274	140	152	2,456	2,741
North Dakota	94	69	111	91	557	445
Ohio	3,073	3,126	230	246	32,737	37,229
South Dakota	193	228	222	285	1,598	1,976
Wisconsin	668	686	112	124	4,867	6,064
South	14,905	15,335	162	168	158,007	180,222
Alabama	680	804	133	157	7,512	7,804
Arkansas	274	249	93	85	1,919	2,793
Delaware	190	169	264	238	1,021	1,109
District of Columbia	281	413	461	779	6,012	8,870
Florida	2,179	2,311	189	198	32,462	39,398
Georgia	1,053	1,338	161	197	14,466	16,031
Kentucky	609	607	130	133	5,420	5,674
Louisiana	1,188	1,028	200	214	5,370	4,012
Maryland	1,377	1,032	263	211	8,653	8,329
Mississippi	410	355	114	100	4,642	5,588
North Carolina	798	812	142	150	4,392	5,882
Oklahoma	314	446	80	117	2,480	5,179
South Carolina	647	715	175	194	4,546	4,081
Tennessee	1,128	1,038	195	180	13,824	15,187
Texas	2,209	2,421	125	133	30,509	35,080
Virginia	1,456	1,456	218	226	13,405	13,932
West Virginia	112	141	45	60	1,374	1,273
West	18,020	19,995	327	364	209,852	237,241
Alaska	201	178	314	283	2,441	1,851
Arizona	905	1,019	244	270	10,636	12,344
California	12,524	14,712	430	498	133,462	156,940
Colorado	581	503	156	140	9,322	8,625
Hawaii	149	149	123	130	2,863	3,437
Idaho	118	117	87	90	1,176	921
Montana	204	228	198	240	478	578
Nevada	451	482	425	463	5,697	6,468
New Mexico	511	491	275	265	8,014	6,361
Oregon	702	592	222	199	7,965	9,475
Utah	170	217	73	88	5,414	6,177
Washington	1,342	1,134	260	229	22,107	23,690
Wyoming	162	173	231	262	277	374

^a Juvenile custody rates are calculated by dividing the number of juveniles in public facilities on the census date by the number of persons from 10 years old up to the statutorily defined maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

^b Vermont did not operate any public juvenile facilities in 1984 or 1985.

in drug-related and other property offenses may be due to actual changes in the level of juvenile involvement or a change in community or justice system tolerance or practice, none of which can be explained by this survey.

Definitions

Below are definitions of key words used in this *Bulletin*.

Population

Juvenile. A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States is 17 or 18. (Source: "Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction statutes analysis," Linda A. Szymanski, National Center for Juvenile Justice, March 1987.)

Adult. A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, rather than juvenile court, because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily specified age. This includes youthful offenders who have been tried in adult court and who have been committed to a facility that also houses juveniles.

Population flow

Admissions. Transactions recorded by the facility that include new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. The number of admissions recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles admitted.

Discharges. Transactions recorded by the facility that include final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. The number of discharges recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles discharged.

Table 8.

Total number of public facilities administered by State and local governments, total annual and per-resident operating costs, average daily population, by region and State: 1986/87.

Type of facility

Census classification. The Census Bureau uses answers to survey questions about a facility's purpose and environment to classify it as one of the following four facility types for analysis purposes:

Long-term facilities. These generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to them for treatment and custody.

Short-term facilities. These generally hold juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Institutional environments. These impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools were classified as having institutional environments.

Open environments. These allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. These include most shelters, ranches, forestry camps or farms, halfway houses, and group homes.

Adjudication status

Commitment. The placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing specific delinquent or status offenses; because the juvenile was found to be dependent, neglected, abused; or for other non-delinquent reasons.

Detention. The temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for specific delinquent or status offenses; or for conditions such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting a disposition or a transfer to

State	Number of facilities			Operating costs		Average daily resident ^b population
	Total	State	Local	Total cost 1986 (in thousands)	Average cost ^a per resident for 1 year	
Total United States	1,107	529	578	\$1,458,655	\$27,000	54,036
Northeast	210	142	68	259,457	45,300	5,728
Connecticut	4	4	0	9,892	61,400	161
Maine	1	1	0	6,420	31,300	205
Massachusetts	10	10	0	9,259	44,100	210
New Hampshire	3	3	0	5,610	41,600	135
New Jersey	53	23	30	56,263	31,800	1,767
New York	98	89	9	118,602	54,300	2,185
Pennsylvania	38	9	29	44,896	47,000	955
Rhode Island	2	2	0	7,715	78,700	98
Vermont	1	1	0	800	66,700	12
Mid west	273	78	195	318,534	27,400	11,644
Illinois	20	7	13	46,172	26,800	1,722
Indiana	33	5	28	29,800	20,700	1,437
Iowa	14	2	12	12,530	28,400	441
Kansas	13	5	8	19,393	31,500	615
Michigan	48	19	29	70,004	39,100	1,790
Minnesota	17	3	14	24,081	39,200	614
Missouri	46	20	26	19,613	24,200	809
Nebraska	4	2	2	5,604	22,000	255
North Dakota	2	1	1	2,455	28,900	85
Ohio	62	9	53	66,941	22,000	3,046
South Dakota	5	3	2	3,529	16,500	214
Wisconsin	9	2	7	18,412	29,900	616
South	388	221	167	381,720	25,500	14,978
Alabama	23	10	13	15,476	20,000	773
Arkansas	7	2	5	7,488	27,200	275
Delaware	3	3	0	4,580	26,000	176
District of Columbia	4	0	4	8,414	22,500	374
Florida	54	53	1	41,392	17,900	2,316
Georgia	27	25	2	31,635	25,500	1,241
Kentucky	36	23	13	18,333	29,400	623
Louisiana	13	5	8	25,145	25,300	995
Maryland	18	18	0	31,781	30,700	1,034
Mississippi	8	2	6	6,935	18,900	366
North Carolina	25	9	16	22,195	28,600	775
Oklahoma	17	13	4	17,756	43,700	406
South Carolina	11	10	1	18,680	27,200	686
Tennessee	22	16	6	24,823	25,600	970
Texas	55	16	39	61,794	26,000	2,381
Virginia	59	11	48	42,078	29,100	1,445
West Virginia	6	5	1	3,215	22,600	142
West	236	88	148	498,944	23,000	21,686
Alaska	4	4	0	10,076	51,400	196
Arizona	16	5	11	19,029	18,600	1,021
California	114	18	96	343,207	21,100	16,299
Colorado	8	8	0	14,004	29,000	483
Hawaii	3	3	0	4,092	28,800	142
Idaho	3	2	1	5,429	43,400	125
Montana	7	7	0	5,001	23,400	214
Nevada	8	2	6	14,429	31,800	454
New Mexico	13	9	4	11,962	22,600	529
Oregon	13	7	6	18,921	29,200	647
Utah	15	9	6	7,110	35,400	201
Washington	30	12	18	42,307	35,300	1,199
Wyoming	2	2	0	3,377	19,200	176

^a Average cost to house one resident for one year was calculated by dividing each State's or region's total operating cost by its average daily resident population for 1986.

^b Figures include juveniles and adults.

a placement facility is also considered to be detained.

This *OJJDP Bulletin* was written by Barbara Allen-Hagen, Assistant Director, Research and Program Development Division, OJJDP. Kay McKinney, writer-editor and Special Assistant to the Administrator, edited the report and coordinated its production. Statistical assistance was provided by Susan Kline, Bureau of Justice Statistics statistician.

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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