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*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*



# Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1990 Report

# OJJDP

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**JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY:**

**FISCAL YEAR 1990 REPORT**

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

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## FOREWORD

Since the enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 nearly 17 years ago, Federal, State, and local governments and private youth service agencies have confronted serious challenges to the juvenile justice system. Significant progress has been made in JJDP's original policy issues. They include deinstitutionalizing status and nonoffending youth, removing juveniles from adult jails, and targeting the limited justice system resources toward serious, habitual juvenile offenders.

Now we are being confronted with new policy issues, including increased juvenile drug offenses, poor educational achievement of confined juveniles, disproportionate representation of minorities in confinement, crowding of juvenile institutions, and AIDS. As these new issues emerge and as we chart our course, it is essential to have accurate and timely data to guide us at all levels of decisionmaking. Having reliable data on these issues is as critical to the county commissioners and State legislatures as it is to Congress and to this Office. And, as new policies are adopted and new programs are tried, it is important to gather the data necessary to monitor changes over time.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has made a substantial commitment to improve our knowledge about juveniles taken into custody by launching a research program that will help set the future agenda. This report, "Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1990 Report," is the second in the required series of annual reports to Congress. It presents a detailed summary and analysis of existing national and State data that come closest to responding to the congressional mandate for data on juveniles taken into custody. For example, it includes statistics from the 1989 Children in Custody census on the number of juveniles held in juvenile facilities; statistics from the 1988 Jail Census on the number of juveniles in adult jails; and statistics from the 1983 Census of State Prisons on youth under the age of 18 in adult State prisons. The report also illustrates the deficiencies in existing data and demonstrates the need for improved data. For example, looking across all available sources of information, both Federal and State, we cannot answer many basic questions about who these youth are, why they have been taken into custody, and how long they are confined. Without this critical information, we will be unable to forge appropriate policy and develop effective programs for the coming decade.

Through our program of research, and with the cooperation of State and local juvenile justice agencies, we are designing new strategies that will provide the information required in the 1988 Amendments to the JJDP Act of 1974, and the information that is needed on a national basis. By initiating new data collection activities that meet our mutual interests, we can be assured that the data we collect will have greater utility for policy and program development because it will be of improved quality and precision. In the meantime, we hope that State and local policymakers will find this report useful as they continue to work toward improving their own juvenile justice systems and programs.

Robert W. Sweet, Jr.  
Administrator

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We are grateful to the many officials and staff in the State juvenile corrections agencies across the country who were so helpful in obtaining data on their custody populations. We are particularly grateful to the officials and staff of the juvenile corrections systems in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Texas, and California, who have played a valuable role in this program by serving as the first pilot test sites for the new reporting system.

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY:**  
**FISCAL YEAR 1990 REPORT**

The 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act require the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to submit annually to Congress a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent juvenile custody data available. The report must include (1) the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody; (2) the rates at which they are taken into custody; and (3) the number of juveniles who died in custody and the circumstances of their deaths, as well as trends demonstrated by such data. The legislation further requires that this analysis of juvenile custody data be presented separately for delinquent offenders, status offenders, and nonoffenders, and that it be disaggregated by specific types of facilities (e.g., secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups). The analysis must also be disaggregated by selected youth characteristics (e.g., offense, race, sex, and age). *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1990 Report* presents the results of this analysis and OJJDP's progress in developing a data collection system that someday will fully satisfy the needs of Congress and the field.

**Responding to the congressional mandate**

OJJDP immediately recognized that fulfilling this new statutory mandate would be a significant challenge, as available data were inadequate. To respond to the requirements of the Act and to improve our knowledge of juvenile delinquency, OJJDP funded the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) was awarded a grant to work with OJJDP and the Census Bureau to develop a data collection system that would meet the congressional reporting requirements as well as the needs of the State and local administrators and policymakers. A primary objective of that effort was to improve the comprehensiveness, precision, and policy relevance of national data collection. In achieving this objective, the need to develop better ways of using nationally collected data from State and local correctional agencies was recognized.

As the second in the series of required reports, the 1990 Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC) report provides a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent national data from federally sponsored censuses providing data on juveniles in custody. The JTIC report presents the most current statistics on the numbers of juvenile admissions and juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities, adult jails, State correctional facilities, and police lockups. The limitations of existing data for meeting the congressional requirements and the need for improved data are demonstrated in the JTIC report. It assesses State correctional data sources and discusses the design and testing of a new national collection effort to improve current information on juveniles taken into custody.

## Defining a research agenda

The statutory requirements suggest a number of research questions related to the confined youth population. Basic questions that should be answered by national data include the following:

- How many juveniles are taken into custody each year and for what reasons?
- How many and what types of facilities are used to confine juveniles?
- What are the characteristics of youth taken into custody? (These would include their age, race, sex, current and prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, education level, and drug abuse history.)
- How long are juveniles held in custody? Are the average lengths of stay different for juveniles with more serious offenses or for those with prior delinquent records?

While these questions are straightforward, none can be answered completely from existing data. There are several reasons for this lack of basic information. First and foremost, the complexity and decentralization of the juvenile justice system make comprehensive data collection difficult. Decentralization contributes to differences in the basic definition of "juvenile" used by Federal data collection efforts, many of which rely on divergent State definitions. Figure A indicates the breadth of factors that must be considered in constructing definitions of both the juvenile population and the facilities to fit the scope of the statutory requirements. Another factor is the large number of adult custodial facilities that may confine juveniles.

As indicated in table A, more than 11,000 facilities nationwide may hold juveniles who are nonoffenders and status and delinquent offenders. These include secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, State prisons, adult jails and lockups, and other public and private juvenile custody facilities. It is estimated that these facilities process more than 800,000 juvenile admissions annually. While most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, there is no current mechanism for collecting and synthesizing these data on a national level for research, policy, or program development purposes.

Federal censuses and surveys, including OJJDP's Children in Custody series, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Censuses of Jails and Adult Prisons, and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey, provide 1-day census and basic admission counts. With few exceptions, data are not reported for individual juveniles. Details on the characteristics of juveniles in custody collected in these statistical series

# **Figure A**

## **Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Working Definitions**

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**Juveniles Taken Into Custody Are Those Youths Under the Age of 18 or Under Juvenile Court Authority and Admitted to a Juvenile or Adult Custody Facility.**

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### **Authority for custody**

The taking of a juvenile into custody may be the result of:

- a. An order to take or place a juvenile into physical custody by a law enforcement agency (police, sheriff, immigration agent, marshal, or prosecutor); or by a social service agency (Child Protective Services, welfare) that has wardship over the juvenile.
- b. A formal diversion agreement authorized by the parent, the juvenile's legal custodian, or the juvenile.
- c. A voluntary admission by the juvenile.

### **Purpose for custody**

The juvenile may be taken into custody for the purpose of providing care, protection, treatment, supervision and control, or punishment.

### **Reasons for being taken into custody**

The juvenile may be taken into custody for the following reasons:

- a. Violating, or allegedly violating, a Federal, State, or local delinquency or criminal statute or ordinance regarding noncriminal misbehavior; a judicial order, decree, or condition of supervision (either probation or aftercare) pursuant to a diversion agreement or dispositional order (including those youth 18 years or older who are still under juvenile court authority).
- b. Being the subject of a dependency, neglect, or child abuse allegation, investigation, or petition.

### **Custody facility**

A custody facility is one that admits juveniles into custody for one of the above reasons and purposes, and where the juvenile is under the supervision of facility staff. The facility may be:

- a. Operated by Federal, State, or local government agency.
- b. Operated by a private nonprofit or proprietary agency under contract to a Federal, State, or local government agency to provide physical custody to juveniles.
- c. A facility that is architecturally designed or operated to prevent juveniles from leaving without legal authorization.
- d. A facility that does not rely on physical restrictive architecture or devices to prevent juveniles from leaving, but permits access to the community.

**Table A**  
**The Most Recent Estimates of the Number of Juvenile Admissions to Custody and in Custody (1-Day Counts)**

	# of Facilities	# Juvenile Annual Admissions	# In Custody 1-Day Counts
<b>Total</b>	11,056	834,985 <sup>5</sup>	99,617 <sup>5</sup>
Public facilities <sup>1</sup>	1,100	619,181	56,123
Private facilities <sup>1</sup>	2,167	141,463	37,822
Adult jails <sup>2</sup>	3,316	65,263	1,676
State correctional facilities <sup>3</sup>	903	9,078	3,996
Police lockups <sup>4</sup>	3,570	Unknown	Unknown

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of information from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a juvenile differs in each data source. Also, the data on admissions do not represent individual youths taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youths entering custody facilities.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup>1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-Day Count Census Day was 2/15/89.

<sup>2</sup>Census of Local Jails, 1988: Admissions for FY 1988; 1-Day Count Census Day was 6/30/88. Juvenile is defined as a person of juvenile age as defined by State law even if tried as an adult in criminal court.

<sup>3</sup>Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1984. For this report, juveniles are all persons under the age of 18.

<sup>4</sup>Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey, 1987. Juvenile is defined as a person under juvenile court jurisdiction but would not include youth under 18 and under criminal court jurisdiction.

<sup>5</sup>Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

are usually limited to summary data for the resident population on the date of the census. This severely restricts the ability to analyze and interpret those findings to answer the questions previously posed.

### **Summary of findings**

Precise estimates of the number of juveniles taken into custody annually cannot be produced from existing data. Available data used in this report consist primarily of the number of juvenile admissions processed annually and 1-day census counts. Because admission statistics involve a count of transactions rather than individual juveniles and include both readmissions and transfers of juveniles from one facility to another, the result is an overestimation of the number of juveniles taken into custody in a year. Data used to address the statutory requirements for the detailed characteristics of juveniles taken into custody annually are limited to aggregate facility data collected on a single day. Because the facility, rather than the juvenile, is the unit of analysis, available data cannot produce estimates on many of the combined measures specified in the JJDP Act. For example, aggregate data for juveniles held on the census dates are reported for offense by gender, but not by age or race, as required by the Act.

Table A shows that more than 11,000 different facilities might hold juveniles. Among these, 30 percent are specifically designed to hold juveniles; the balance are adult jails, police lockups, and State correctional facilities. On any given day nearly 100,000 youth reside in juvenile and adult facilities. Data on juveniles held in police lockups are available for only a 24-hour admission period in 1987, and then from only a sample of facilities.

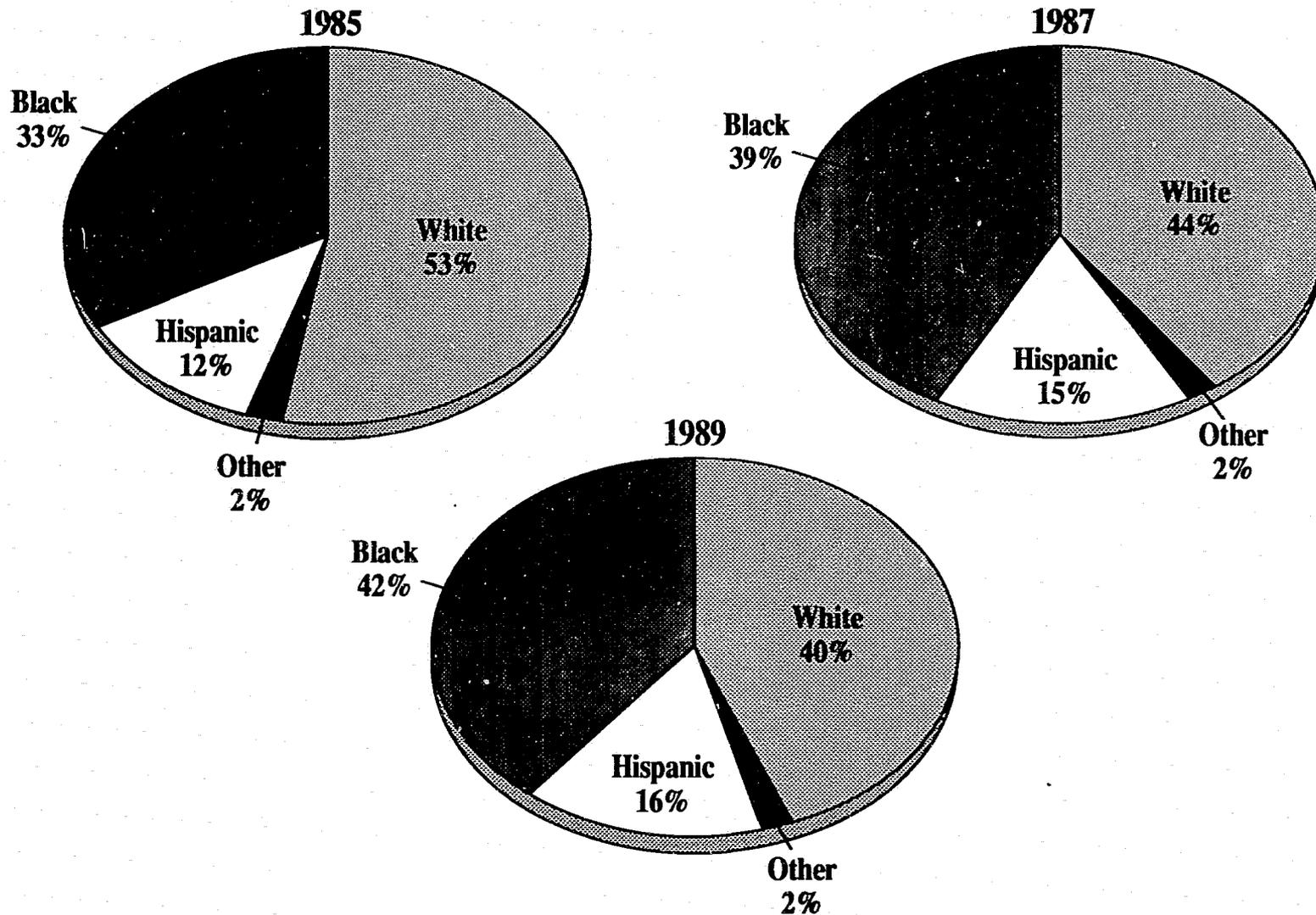
Between the 1979 and 1989 censuses, juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile custody facilities increased steadily from 638,309 to 760,644. The overall juvenile admission rate increased 34 percent; admissions to private-sector juvenile facilities increased by 129 percent.

The number of juvenile admissions to adult jails declined from 105,366 in Fiscal Year 1983 to 65,263 in Fiscal Year 1988, a 38-percent reduction. The average daily juvenile population decreased from 1,760 to 1,451, an 18-percent reduction.

While data from table A indicate that for the 1-day counts of juveniles in custody, nearly 94 percent were held in juvenile facilities, a substantial minority (25 percent) of all juvenile admissions annually are to adult jails or prisons.

In 1989, for the first time, the proportion of minorities (52 percent) in public and private juvenile custody facilities exceeded nonminorities. Figure B shows that the proportion of non-Hispanic white youth in public juvenile facilities decreased from 53 percent in 1985 to 40 percent in 1989.

**Figure B**  
**U.S. Public Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Counts by Race, 1985-1989**



Source: 1985-1989 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

More than 1 out of 5 admissions to jails and all juvenile facilities were young women. Females represented 17 percent of juvenile admissions to jails, 18 percent of admissions to public juvenile facilities, and 40 percent of admissions to private juvenile facilities. Females had a higher proportion (85 percent) of admissions for detention to public juvenile facilities than males (80 percent).

In 1988, 56 juvenile deaths were reported in public and private juvenile facilities; of those, 24 were suicides and 8 were homicides. The 1988 National Jail Census reported five juvenile deaths, four of which were suicides. The suicide rate of juveniles in adult jails per admission was 6.1 per 100,000 admissions, compared to 1.4 per 100,000 admissions to juvenile detention facilities.

In 1989, the vast majority of status offenders (73 percent) were held in nonsecure facilities. Status offenders comprised only 4 percent of the public facility 1-day count and 18 percent of the private juvenile facility count in 1989, compared with 7 percent and 22 percent, respectively, in 1979. Runaways (32 percent) and juveniles charged with violations of valid court orders (26 percent) made up the majority of status offenders held in public facilities. In private facilities, incorrigibility (46 percent) was the most predominant status offense reported, followed by runaways (22 percent).

#### **State correctional agency data**

In an attempt to determine the extent to which State correctional agencies compiled data that could be used to respond to the congressional reporting requirements, NCCD surveyed State agencies, requesting copies of annual reports or other documents. In all, 38 States and the District of Columbia provided data for this assessment. This examination revealed that the current State data show many of the same limitations as the Federal data. For the most part, State reporting systems rely primarily on facility-based admission counts rather than individual-based reporting. Nearly all of the States report data on the characteristics of their juvenile correctional populations, although many States only report some of the required data elements of age, sex, race, and offense.

To illustrate the potential value of individual-based data, NCCD presented information from four States that provided annual data on the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into confinement rather than data from 1-day counts or annual admissions. It is clear that no data systems can fully meet the congressional mandate and address the types of key policy questions of interest to the field.

The last section of this report describes the proposed design of a new national reporting system that would substantially improve our present knowledge about juveniles taken into custody and that would meet the policy and information requirements of Congress and the field more fully.

## **Developing and testing a national reporting system**

During Fiscal Year 1990, NCCD, in cooperation with the Census Bureau and OJJDP, outlined an overall approach to the design of the National Juveniles Taken Into Custody Reporting Program. It has been specifically designed to provide individual-based data on juveniles taken into custody across a broad spectrum of correctional facilities and to strike a balance between providing substantial data enhancement and ease of implementation. The initial design reflects a two-part, two-stage system.

The first is the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP), an individual-based State-level system that would measure the number of juveniles committed annually to the State's juvenile corrections or youth services agency. It would collect admission and release data from automated records systems maintained in a centralized administration, or data would be collected manually for those States without automated systems. The second reporting system, the Local Corrections System Reporting Program (LCSRP), would include county or municipal detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, police lockups, and any privately administered facilities. SJCSRP would include data on the most lengthy and restrictive forms of custody, while LCSRP would cover the high-volume, short-duration custody situations. While SJCSRP captures only approximately 9 percent of the annual admissions and 33 percent of the 1-day count, it is an important and feasible first step.

Testing of the automated data collection procedures began after site visits to the following seven States: California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Texas. All States except Florida were able to participate in the first round of pilot tests in Fiscal Year 1990. Each State agreed to give the Census Bureau data tapes containing all 1989 admissions and releases of juveniles, using definitions and specifications of the JTIC project. The following States are planning to participate as nonautomated test sites, using software developed by NCCD to record admissions and releases for the test period: Delaware, New Hampshire, and North Dakota.

The JTIC report describes the field test of this new reporting system and discusses issues related to data availability, willingness to participate, definitions of key variables, issues of data processing, confidentiality, and implementation. This discussion indicates that the testing to date in a cross-section of States has produced encouraging results. In the coming months, separate reports will be produced presenting the results of the field tests, including examples of individual-based data intended to demonstrate the potential benefits of the new system.

The availability of reliable, comprehensive data is essential to making informed policy decisions about juvenile delinquency at the Federal, State, and local levels. The JTIC

report seeks to increase awareness of the need to collect and organize basic information about juvenile confinement policies and practices. While the task of gathering accurate data on juveniles taken into custody is not without its difficulties, it is a task that must be continued with effective Federal leadership under the aegis of OJJDP.

## **CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH PROGRAM ON JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY**

This is the second in a series of reports using the latest and most reliable information to inform the Nation about confined youth. The principal objective of the research program on juveniles taken into custody is to improve significantly the comprehensiveness, precision, and policy relevance of data on some of the Nation's most troubled and troublesome young people.

Using the most recent available data on juveniles taken into custody as a benchmark, this report examines how well existing data systems answer important policy and research questions about juvenile confinement in the United States. It also provides a detailed summary and analysis of trends in juvenile confinement and presents the latest thinking about a new national reporting system. It discusses the status of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) plans to launch a new data collection system to solve many of the information problems in existing Federal statistical programs. In addition, this report illustrates the benefits of improved data on juveniles in custody to policymakers, practitioners, and the Nation's young people.

### **Background**

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports, more than 1.7 million persons under age 18 were arrested in 1989. Over the past decade, the total number of arrests of youth under age 18 declined by nearly 19 percent. However, since 1984, this trend has begun to reverse itself. Nearly 16 percent of the people arrested nationwide during 1989 were under age 18. Yet information on who these youth are and the nature of their offenses is extremely limited. Even less information is known about what happens to these adolescents after they have been arrested, in terms of detention and confinement. No comprehensive statistical system collects this information nationally. The data that are available cannot fully answer those questions posed by Congress and the field.

Juvenile justice officials, policymakers, and interested citizens are concerned about the limited information available on juveniles in custody. A recent assessment of national juvenile justice statistics concluded that existing statistical systems are ill-equipped to answer many basic questions about juvenile confinement practices in the United States and that a commitment to improving data on juveniles in custody is needed (Lynch et al. 1989). With the passage of the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Congress outlined the information priorities for OJJDP on juveniles taken into custody. As a result of both of these developments, OJJDP initiated the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody in 1989. This program will assist OJJDP in the development and analysis of statistics that will respond to the congressional mandates and the needs of the field.

## Responding to the congressional mandates

The 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established an annual requirement for OJJDP to provide a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent available juvenile custody data on the number and individual characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, the rates at which they are taken into custody, the number of juveniles who died while in custody, and the circumstances of their deaths. In response to the new mandates, OJJDP has initiated a \$935,000 program to develop the required information.

Section 207(1) of the amendments specifically requires a detailed summary and analysis of juvenile custody data presented separately for juvenile nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders by the type of facilities based on the following measures:

1. The number of juveniles taken into custody.
2. The rate at which juveniles are taken into custody.
3. The trends demonstrated by the data, disaggregated by the types of offenses juveniles are charged with, the race and gender of the juveniles, and the ages of the juveniles in custody.

The report must also provide this information for specified types of detention and correctional facilities, such as secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups (42 U.S.C. 5617).

The emphasis on juvenile confinement in secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups reflects the policy concerns of Congress about the major mandates of the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and subsequent revisions. This landmark Federal legislation set forth specific mandates for the removal of status offenders from secure confinement and the separation of adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. The JJDP Act was amended in 1980 to call for the complete removal of minors from adult jails and lockups. The 1980 amendments also permitted limited use of secure confinement for status offenders who had violated valid court orders. The JJDP Act also called for the promulgation of *advanced practices* in juvenile justice, and stated a clear preference for programs and policies that encourage diversion and deinstitutionalization.

Nationwide, more than 11,000 facilities may hold juveniles (nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders) in custody. They include secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, adult jails, and other public and private juvenile custody facilities. It is estimated that all these facilities combined process more than 800,000 juvenile admissions annually. While most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, no current mechanism

exists to collect and synthesize these data on a national level to satisfy Congress or to meet research, policy, or program development needs.

### **OJJDP's research program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody**

In May 1989, OJJDP funded a new program to develop the capacity to effectively meet the congressional mandate and to provide useful information to planners, researchers, and policymakers concerned about juvenile justice. On February 16, 1989, OJJDP announced a competitive research program entitled "Juveniles Taken Into Custody," inviting applications from interested organizations to assist OJJDP in designing a program to collect nationally representative information on juveniles taken into custody. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) was selected and awarded a \$450,000 cooperative agreement to:

1. Identify and analyze existing Federal- and State-level data.
2. Develop a research design, including the design of a new survey instrument, a strategy for data collection, and plans for analysis.
3. Provide necessary field support through development and delivery of appropriate technical assistance.
4. Analyze and prepare reports on juvenile custody data collected under this program.

All new data collection and data processing will be carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement in the amount of \$485,000.

Provisions of the cooperative agreement include the development of a summary and analysis of existing Federal statistics available on these populations. A descriptive summary of existing information sources and plans that will become the basis of future annual reports on juveniles taken into custody will also be developed.

### **Defining a research agenda**

From the statutory requirements flow a number of research questions related to the confined youth population. The following are examples of the fundamental questions that need to be answered by national data on juveniles taken into custody:

- Where are juveniles confined; i.e., what is the universe of facilities?
- How many juveniles are taken into custody annually?
- Why are juveniles taken into custody?

- Who are the youth taken into custody; i.e., their age, race, sex, prior involvement with the juvenile justice system?
- What are the typical lengths of stay for juveniles in custody; i.e., for juveniles with a particular offense and prior delinquent career?
- How can differences in the use of confinement for certain types of juveniles be explained, and how can any disparities—such as overrepresentation of minorities—be reduced?
- Why does the proportion of violent offenders taken into custody vary so widely across jurisdictions?
- To what extent, in what areas, and for what reasons has overcrowding occurred in juvenile correctional facilities?

While these questions are rather straightforward and would seem relatively easy to answer, none of these questions can be answered completely, and some cannot be answered at all. There are a number of explanations for this lack of basic information on juveniles. First and foremost, the complexity and decentralized nature of the juvenile justice system makes comprehensive data collection very difficult. One result of this decentralization is the difference in the basic definition of a juvenile used by current Federal data collection efforts.

Current Federal data collection efforts use a range of definitions of the legal category "juvenile." For example, surveys of juvenile correctional facilities in each State generally cover persons from age 10 to the age of original juvenile court jurisdiction or those who are under continuing juvenile court jurisdiction. In many States, a juvenile is older than 18 years of age. Federal data on juveniles in jails refer to persons younger than the age of original jurisdiction of the adult court. Because most State laws specify a range of court jurisdiction ages that often overlap, these two definitions are not the same.

Data on juveniles in State adult correctional facilities are collected on persons under the age of 18. While most residents of State adult facilities have been tried in criminal courts, some of these youth were initially under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts prior to being transferred to adult correctional facilities. As these definitions are inconsistent, the specific definition of juvenile is presented as it is employed with each of the several data sources discussed throughout this report.

For the purpose of this report and to guide future data collection and analysis, NCCD has developed a working definition of juvenile (the term "youth" is often used interchangeably in this report) that also addresses the authority for custody, purposes of custody, reasons for taking a juvenile into custody, and types of facilities used for holding juveniles. In an attempt to provide the broadest possible understanding of youth in

custody, the working definition of *juvenile* and its related elements are presented (figure 1).

### **Plan of this report**

Chapter 2 of this report summarizes the most recent national surveys on youth and briefly summarizes the limitations of these existing Federal data sources. Chapter 3 describes trends in juvenile confinement between 1979 and 1989 and focuses on the most recent data on the confinement of status offenders. Chapter 4 shifts attention to current national data available from existing State correctional agency reporting systems and discusses some of the major limitations of these systems. Chapter 5 concludes this report by presenting the design of a new national reporting system, the results of field testing this system, and future plans for further implementation.

Several appendixes that have been included in this report contain important supplemental information on additional data analyses, sources of data, definitions, and data collection instruments.

While gathering accurate data on juveniles taken into custody has not been without its difficulties, it is a task that must be continued. It is hoped that this report creates greater awareness of the urgent need to collect and organize basic information about juvenile confinement policies and practices. Improving knowledge about juveniles in custody should be a high priority of Federal efforts in the juvenile justice arena.

# Figure 1

## Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Working Definitions

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**Juveniles Taken Into Custody Are Those Youths Under the Age of 18 or Under Juvenile Court Authority and Admitted to a Juvenile or Adult Custody Facility.**

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### **Authority for custody**

The taking of a juvenile into custody may be the result of:

- a. An order to take or place a juvenile into physical custody by a law enforcement agency (police, sheriff, immigration agent, marshal, or prosecutor); or by a social service agency (Child Protective Services, welfare) that has wardship over the juvenile.
- b. A formal diversion agreement authorized by the parent, the juvenile's legal custodian, or the juvenile.
- c. A voluntary admission by the juvenile.

### **Purpose for custody**

The juvenile may be taken into custody for the purpose of providing care, protection, treatment, supervision and control, or punishment.

### **Reasons for being taken into custody**

The juvenile may be taken into custody for the following reasons:

- a. Violating, or allegedly violating, a Federal, State, or local delinquency or criminal statute or ordinance regarding noncriminal misbehavior; a judicial order, decree, or condition of supervision (either probation or aftercare) pursuant to a diversion agreement or dispositional order (including those youth 18 years or older who are still under juvenile court authority).
- b. Being the subject of a dependency, neglect, or child abuse allegation, investigation, or petition.

### **Custody facility**

A custody facility is one that admits juveniles into custody for one of the above reasons and purposes, and where the juvenile is under the supervision of facility staff. The facility may be:

- a. Operated by Federal, State, or local government agency.
- b. Operated by a private nonprofit or proprietary agency under contract to a Federal, State, or local government agency to provide physical custody to juveniles.
- c. A facility that is architecturally designed or operated to prevent juveniles from leaving without legal authorization.
- d. A facility that does not rely on physical restrictive architecture or devices to prevent juveniles from leaving, but permits access to the community.

## **CHAPTER 2: THE MOST RECENT NATIONAL DATA ON JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY**

This chapter contains a summary and analysis of national data on youth in public and private correctional facilities. The primary focus of this chapter is on the most current national data. In addition, some supplemental data analyses are contained in appendix A (e.g. State and regional data). Detailed descriptions of these Federal data bases are provided in appendix B.

This reporting of national data relies heavily on the survey information provided by the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities, otherwise known as the Children in Custody (CIC) census. Wherever practical, census-specific terminology is defined as it is presented; however, a complete glossary of terms is provided in appendix C.

### **Juveniles taken into custody: numbers and selected characteristics**

Table 1 presents estimates of the numbers of *youth taken into custody* (admissions) and *in custody* (1-day counts) for the most recent available year. Of the more than 11,000 facilities examined for these estimates, slightly less than one-third were designed exclusively to hold juveniles. These data cover public and private juvenile correctional facilities included in the 1989 CIC Survey, jails that reported housing juveniles in the 1988 National Jail Census, and adult prisons that reported housing youth under the age of 18 in the 1984 Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Not included in these counts are data on youth admitted to police lockups. There are no reliable national estimates of the number of youth held in police and sheriff's lockups. In 1987, the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey (LEMAS) reported approximately 3,570 police lockups nationwide. The 1987 LEMAS asked respondents to report on admissions during one 24-hour period. During this period, a total of 520 juveniles were admitted to 208 facilities. These youth represented roughly 6 percent of all the admissions to police and sheriff's lockups on that day. While these data are revealing, it is impossible to use these statistics to estimate the total number of juveniles taken into custody in lockups.

It should also be noted that the data presented on juveniles in prisons were collected in the 1984 Census of State Correctional Facilities, and should only be regarded as estimates of the number of persons under 18 years of age admitted to these prison facilities. That survey reported that more than 9,000 persons under age 18 were admitted to State prisons. The Bureau of Justice Statistics has only recently completed a 1989 update of this Census; data from that update will be available by mid-1991.

**Table 1**  
**The Most Recent Estimates of the Number of Juvenile Admissions to Custody and in Custody (1-Day Counts)**

	# of Facilities	# Juvenile Annual Admissions	# In Custody 1-Day Counts
<b>Total</b>	11,056	834,985 <sup>5</sup>	99,617 <sup>5</sup>
Public facilities <sup>1</sup>	1,100	619,181	56,123
Private facilities <sup>1</sup>	2,167	141,463	37,822
Adult jails <sup>2</sup>	3,316	65,263	1,676
State correctional facilities <sup>3</sup>	903	9,078	3,996
Police lockups <sup>4</sup>	3,570	Unknown	Unknown

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of information from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a juvenile differs in each data source. Also, the data on admissions do not represent individual youths taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youths entering custody facilities.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup>1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-Day Count Census Day was 2/15/89.

<sup>2</sup>Census of Local Jails, 1988: Admissions for FY 1988; 1-Day Count Census Day was 6/30/88. Juvenile is defined as a person of juvenile age as defined by State law even if tried as an adult in criminal court.

<sup>3</sup>Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1984. For this report, juveniles are all persons under the age of 18.

<sup>4</sup>Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey, 1987. Juvenile is defined as a person under juvenile court jurisdiction but would not include youth under 18 and under criminal court jurisdiction.

<sup>5</sup>Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

There are other types of facilities used for holding juveniles in custody, such as Federal and some private facilities, for which data are not currently available. For example, OJJDP is surveying Federal agencies' practices on youth taken into custody in Federal facilities. The results of this survey will be available later in 1991. Certain private facilities, such as chemical dependency programs and private psychiatric hospitals, hold youth for varying lengths of stay. Most of these admissions are not the result of court orders but are voluntary admissions financed through private health care insurance.

The Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities reported 760,644 juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile facilities in Calendar Year 1988. In Fiscal Year 1988, there were 65,263 juvenile admissions to adult jails. Admissions reported in these tables probably reflect multiple counting of a youth if one youth entered several facilities as part of one legal process, or if a youth was taken into custody more than once in a particular admissions year.

The majority of youth taken into custody were admitted to public juvenile facilities. Most of these admissions occurred in short-term juvenile detention facilities. In chapter 3, the different types of public and private juvenile facilities are examined in more detail.

The figures on youth in custody on a given day are also dominated by public juvenile facilities. Table 1 reveals the large differences between the admissions data and the 1-day counts. While the admissions data overestimate the number of youth taken into custody, the 1-day counts underestimate the number of juveniles who experience institutional custody each year.

Most of the current data on the characteristics of youth in juvenile facilities are based on 1-day counts. While these counts provide a reasonable snapshot of youth in custody, 1-day censuses contain an inherent bias. For example, the unduplicated 1-day counts are not representative of the various offenses of the youth admitted to the facility on an annual basis. Furthermore, serious offenders who have longer lengths of stay are more likely to be included in any 1-day census because they will probably be held for a longer period of time.

What follows are summaries of latest available data on the characteristics of youth taken into custody as requested in the 1988 Amendments to the JJDP Act.

### **Regional confinement patterns**

Tables 2 and 3 present the regional breakdowns for juveniles taken into custody for the most recent data examined. Table 2 shows that the West had the highest percentage of total youth admissions to public facilities in 1988, while the Midwest and the South each accounted for approximately 30 percent of the juvenile admissions to private juvenile facilities that year. The South had the highest percentage of youth admissions to adult jails in 1988. Table 3 shows the juvenile admission figures as rates per 100,000 eligible

**Table 2**  
**Number of Juvenile Admissions by Region, 1988**

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Public Facilities<sup>1</sup></u>		<u>Private Facilities<sup>1</sup></u>		<u>Jails<sup>2</sup></u>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
U.S.	825,907	100%	619,181	100%	141,463	100%	65,263	100%
Northeast	86,660	11	51,103	8	33,253	23	2,304	3
Midwest	197,969	24	137,296	22	41,899	30	18,774	29
South	257,256	31	188,978	31	39,097	28	29,181	45
West	284,022	34	241,804	39	27,214	19	15,004	23

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of information from two separate statistical series. The definition of a juvenile in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youths taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youths entering custody facilities. Excluded from this table are data on lockups and youths in State prisons.

**States in each region are:**

**Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

**Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

**South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

**West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup>1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988.

<sup>2</sup>Census of Local Jails, 1988: Admissions for Fiscal Year 1988.

**Table 3**  
**Rates Per 100,000\* Juvenile Admissions to Custody**  
**by Region and Type of Facility, 1988**

	Public <sup>1</sup> Facilities	Private <sup>1</sup> Facilities	Total Juvenile <sup>1</sup> Facilities	Jails <sup>2</sup>	Total Juvenile Facilities and Jails
U.S.	2,421	553	2,975	255	3,230
Northeast	1,126	733	1,859	51	1,909
Midwest	2,115	645	2,760	289	3,049
South	2,106	436	2,541	325	2,866
West	4,344	489	4,833	270	5,103

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of information from two separate statistical series. The definition of a juvenile in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youths taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youths entering custody facilities. Excluded from this table are data on lockups and youths in State prisons.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup> 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988.

<sup>2</sup> Census of Local Jails, 1988: Admissions for Fiscal Year 1988.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates (unpublished).

\*Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1988 and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

youth. The annual admissions rate to public juvenile facilities is highest in the West (4,344). While the Northeast has the highest admissions rate to private juvenile facilities (733), it has the lowest admissions rate to public juvenile facilities (1,126) and to adult jails (51). See table A-1 for the number of juveniles in custody and in-custody rates for all regions and States.

#### **Admissions and 1-day counts by gender**

Table 4 shows a comparison by gender of the distribution of juvenile admissions and 1-day counts in the various facility types. While females accounted for 18 percent of admissions to public juvenile facilities, they represented 40 percent of private facility admissions for the most recent census year.

Table 4 also illustrates the different conclusions presented by the data on admissions when compared with the 1-day counts. For instance, 62 percent of female admissions to custody facilities entered public juvenile facilities during 1988, and just over 30 percent of female juvenile admissions were to private facilities, while 6 percent of these admissions were to jails. When 1-day counts are examined, the finding is very different. Based on the 1-day census, 37 percent of the females in custody were in public facilities, 62 percent were in private facilities, and less than 1 percent were in jails.

#### **Adjudication status**

Table 5 compares the legal status of males and females admitted to public juvenile facilities. More than three-quarters of juvenile admissions to public facilities for both males and females are for detention on a pre-adjudication status. Males are slightly more likely than females to be admitted to public juvenile facilities after court adjudication. However, females are more likely than males to be classified as voluntary admissions in these same public facilities.

#### **Reason for custody by State and region**

Table 6 presents data for each State on the number of juveniles in confinement on a given day—whether they were charged as delinquents, status offenders, or nonoffenders. In public and private juvenile facilities combined, 66,132 juveniles (70 percent) were confined as a result of delinquent offenses, 9,098 (10 percent) were confined as a result of status offenses, and 18,715 (20 percent) were nonoffenders. Western States confine the greatest number of youth for delinquency (24,548 or 37 percent of the Nation's juveniles confined on the 1-day count).

When public and private facilities are considered separately, a different pattern emerges for juvenile confinement reasons. In public facilities, 53,037 youth (95 percent) were confined for delinquent offenses and 2,245 (4 percent) were confined for status offenses. One percent of youth in public facilities were nonoffenders. However, in private

**Table 4**  
**Juvenile Admissions to Custody and 1-Day Counts**  
**in Custody by Gender**

Admissions, 1988	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	825,907	100%	644,647	100%	181,260	100%
Public facilities <sup>1</sup>	619,181	75	506,309	79	112,872	62
Private facilities <sup>1</sup>	141,463	17	84,251	13	57,212	32
Jails <sup>2</sup>	65,263	8	54,087	8	11,176	6

1-Day Counts, 1989	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	95,621	100%	77,609	100%	18,012	100%
Public facilities	56,123	59	49,443	64	6,680	37
Private facilities	37,822	39	26,602	34	11,220	62
Jails	1,676	2	1,564	2	112	1

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of information from two separate statistical series. The definition of a juvenile in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youths taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youths entering custody facilities. Excluded from this table are data on lockups and youths in State prisons.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup>The 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988. 1-Day Count for Census Day 2/15/89.

<sup>2</sup>Census of Local Jails, 1988: Admissions are for Fiscal Year 1988. 1-Day Counts for Census Day 6/30/88.

**Table 5**  
**Juvenile Admissions to Public\* Juvenile Facilities by**  
**Adjudication Status and Gender, 1988**

Adjudication Status	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>619,181</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>506,309</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>112,872</b>	<b>100%</b>
Detention	496,659	80	400,395	79	96,264	85
Commitment	118,219	19	103,690	21	14,529	13
Voluntary	4,303	1	2,224	**	2,079	2

\* Comparable data on adjudication status is not available for private facilities and jails.  
 \*\* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source:  
 The 1989 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988.

**Table 6**  
**Juveniles in Custody in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1989**

	All Juvenile Facilities			Public Juvenile Facilities			Private Juvenile Facilities*		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>66,132</b>	<b>9,088</b>	<b>18,715</b>	<b>53,037</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>17,874</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>10,344</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>3,933</b>
Connecticut	440	96	359	276	21	0	164	75	359
Maine	290	0	56	262	0	0	28	0	56
Massachusetts	680	81	272	225	0	2	455	81	270
New Hampshire	162	43	34	136	0	0	26	43	34
New Jersey	1,823	125	219	1,794	81	82	29	44	137
New York	3,027	1,232	1,742	2,342	5	1	685	1,227	1,741
Pennsylvania	3,701	654	1,126	1,061	36	28	2,640	618	1,098
Rhode Island	170	65	140	115	13	0	55	52	140
Vermont	51	3	98	24	0	0	27	3	98
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>14,620</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>5,725</b>
Illinois	1,901	102	305	1,800	3	0	101	99	305
Indiana	1,340	595	648	1,035	226	79	305	369	569
Iowa	670	465	494	327	81	39	343	384	455
Kansas	898	158	544	665	28	27	233	130	517
Michigan	2,614	366	800	1,786	120	51	828	246	749
Minnesota	1,042	229	413	624	16	1	418	213	412
Missouri	718	421	588	700	286	22	18	135	566
Nebraska	394	189	412	287	8	4	107	181	408
North Dakota	128	57	75	73	20	0	55	37	75
Ohio	3,379	955	1,059	2,946	376	66	434	579	993
South Dakota	289	101	61	187	31	0	102	70	61
Wisconsin	1,247	238	617	690	9	2	557	229	615
<b>South</b>	<b>16,620</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>14,683</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>5,114</b>
Alabama	867	176	67	808	83	4	59	93	63
Arkansas	290	16	157	259	3	4	31	13	153
Delaware	161	0	10	146	0	0	15	0	10
D.C.	460	29	13	379	14	3	81	15	10
Florida	2,525	49	747	2,234	16	34	291	33	713
Georgia	1,621	132	444	1,509	73	13	112	59	431
Kentucky	542	196	322	500	97	17	42	99	305
Louisiana	1,112	135	140	1,032	27	15	80	108	125
Maryland	942	80	323	775	7	10	167	73	313
Mississippi	415	39	8	410	35	8	5	4	0
North Carolina	934	154	347	839	25	22	95	129	325
Oklahoma	431	105	372	280	12	30	151	93	342
South Carolina	738	65	87	724	38	5	14	27	82
Tennessee	972	84	268	892	46	34	80	38	234
Texas	2,826	212	1,358	2,290	38	22	536	174	1,336
Virginia	1,525	173	710	1,435	78	106	90	95	604
West Virginia	259	55	68	171	0	0	88	55	68
<b>West</b>	<b>24,548</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3,102</b>
Alaska	267	32	138	191	0	0	76	32	138
Arizona	1,334	46	214	1,064	20	5	270	26	209
California	17,855	442	1,667	15,774	73	22	2,081	369	1,645
Colorado	850	134	305	546	20	0	304	114	305
Hawaii	85	18	14	80	8	1	5	10	13
Idaho	160	23	34	113	2	0	47	21	34
Montana	205	37	103	177	4	26	28	33	77
Nevada	659	74	43	496	54	16	163	20	27
New Mexico	574	45	91	512	7	5	62	38	86
Oregon	969	80	213	627	1	0	342	79	213
Utah	264	93	81	190	28	6	74	65	75
Washington	1,206	43	221	1,168	1	29	38	42	192
Wyoming	120	156	88	62	75	0	58	81	88

\*May include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

Source:

1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

facilities, 13,095 juveniles (35 percent) were held for delinquent acts, 6,853 (18 percent) were status offenders, and 17,874 (47 percent) were held for reasons other than delinquent or status offenses such as abuse and neglect.

The dominance of the western region in the overall number of youth held for delinquent offenses is explained largely by the extensive use of public juvenile facilities in California. Based on the 1-day count in 1989, 15,774 delinquents were in custody in California public facilities, which accounts for 24 percent of juveniles in confinement nationwide for all delinquent offenses on that day.

The Northeast region is notable for holding more youth in private facilities than in public facilities (10,185 and 6,474, respectively). New York State is notable for having the highest number of nonoffenders, and the highest number of status offenders in private facilities.

Taking the size of the general juvenile population into account, table 7 shows national-level 1-day count custody rates per 100,000 eligible youth by region and State for public and private facilities. Nationally, 259 juveniles per 100,000 were confined for delinquent acts, 36 per 100,000 were confined for status offenses, and 73 per 100,000 were in custody as nonoffenders in both public and private facilities.

These custody rates mirror, for the most part, the findings reported in table 6. The highest rate of confinement in public facilities was for delinquent acts. Conversely, the highest rates of confinement in private facilities were for nonoffenders.

There were striking State-by-State differences in rates of confinement in public and private facilities. The highest confinement rate in public facilities for delinquent acts was in the District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, where the delinquency confinement rate of 939 per 100,000 was more than three times the national average. The confinement rates for California and Nevada (second and third highest) were approximately twice the U.S. average. Nebraska and Alaska stand out for having nonoffenders in their private juvenile facilities at rates more than three times the national average.

#### **Demographic characteristics (see appendix A, tables A-2 and A-3 for details)**

**Gender.** Figure 2 shows that, in 1989, 81 percent of the youth in custody in public and private facilities were males. Figure 3 shows that the male 1-day in-custody rate per 100,000 age-eligible male juveniles was 580, while the comparable rate for female juveniles was 144. The 1-day in-custody rate for females was substantially higher in private versus public facilities.

**Table 7**  
**1-Day Count Rates\* of Juveniles in Custody by Reason**  
**for Custody by Region and State, 1989**

	All Juvenile Facilities			Public Juvenile Facilities			Private Juvenile Facilities†		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>87</b>
Connecticut	184	40	150	98	7	0	69	31	150
Maine	215	0	41	169	0	0	21	0	41
Massachusetts	142	17	57	40	0	0	95	17	56
New Hampshire	136	36	29	100	0	0	22	36	29
New Jersey	230	16	28	198	9	9	4	6	17
New York	221	90	127	146	0	0	50	89	127
Pennsylvania	297	52	90	74	3	2	212	50	88
Rhode Island	173	66	143	102	12	0	56	53	143
Vermont	24	6	161	34	0	0	44	5	161
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>88</b>
Illinois	174	9	28	143	0	0	9	9	28
Indiana	204	90	98	138	30	11	46	56	86
Iowa	214	149	158	92	23	11	110	123	145
Kansas	329	58	199	214	9	9	85	48	189
Michigan	241	34	74	145	10	4	76	23	69
Minnesota	221	49	87	116	3	0	89	45	87
Missouri	148	87	121	125	51	4	4	28	116
Nebraska	219	105	229	140	4	2	59	101	227
North Dakota	171	76	100	86	24	0	73	49	100
Ohio	272	77	85	209	27	5	35	47	80
South Dakota	357	125	75	203	34	0	126	86	75
Wisconsin	232	44	115	113	1	0	104	43	114
<b>South</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57</b>
Alabama	173	35	13	142	15	1	12	19	13
Arkansas	99	5	54	78	1	1	11	4	52
Delaware	227	0	14	180	0	0	21	0	14
D.C.	939	59	27	665	25	5	165	31	20
Florida	214	4	63	165	1	3	25	3	60
Georgia	237	19	65	192	9	2	16	9	63
Kentucky	122	44	72	99	19	3	9	22	69
Louisiana	239	29	30	194	5	3	17	23	27
Maryland	197	17	68	142	1	2	35	15	65
Mississippi	121	11	2	105	9	2	1	1	0
North Carolina	173	29	64	132	4	3	18	24	60
Oklahoma	119	29	102	68	3	7	42	26	94
South Carolina	201	18	24	172	9	1	4	7	22
Tennessee	171	15	47	138	7	5	14	7	41
Texas	160	12	77	113	2	1	30	10	76
Virginia	243	28	113	198	11	15	14	15	96
West Virginia	115	24	30	67	0	0	39	24	30
<b>West</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>
Alaska	453	54	234	286	0	0	129	54	234
Arizona	342	12	55	240	5	1	69	7	54
California	595	15	56	463	2	1	69	12	55
Colorado	246	39	88	138	5	0	88	33	88
Hawaii	75	16	12	62	6	1	4	9	12
Idaho	119	17	25	74	1	0	35	16	25
Montana	220	40	111	169	4	25	30	35	83
Nevada	594	67	39	397	43	13	147	18	24
New Mexico	310	24	49	245	3	2	34	21	46
Oregon	321	26	71	183	0	0	113	26	71
Utah	100	35	31	65	10	2	28	25	29
Washington	238	8	44	202	0	5	7	8	38
Wyoming	190	248	140	87	106	0	92	129	140

\* Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1989 and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

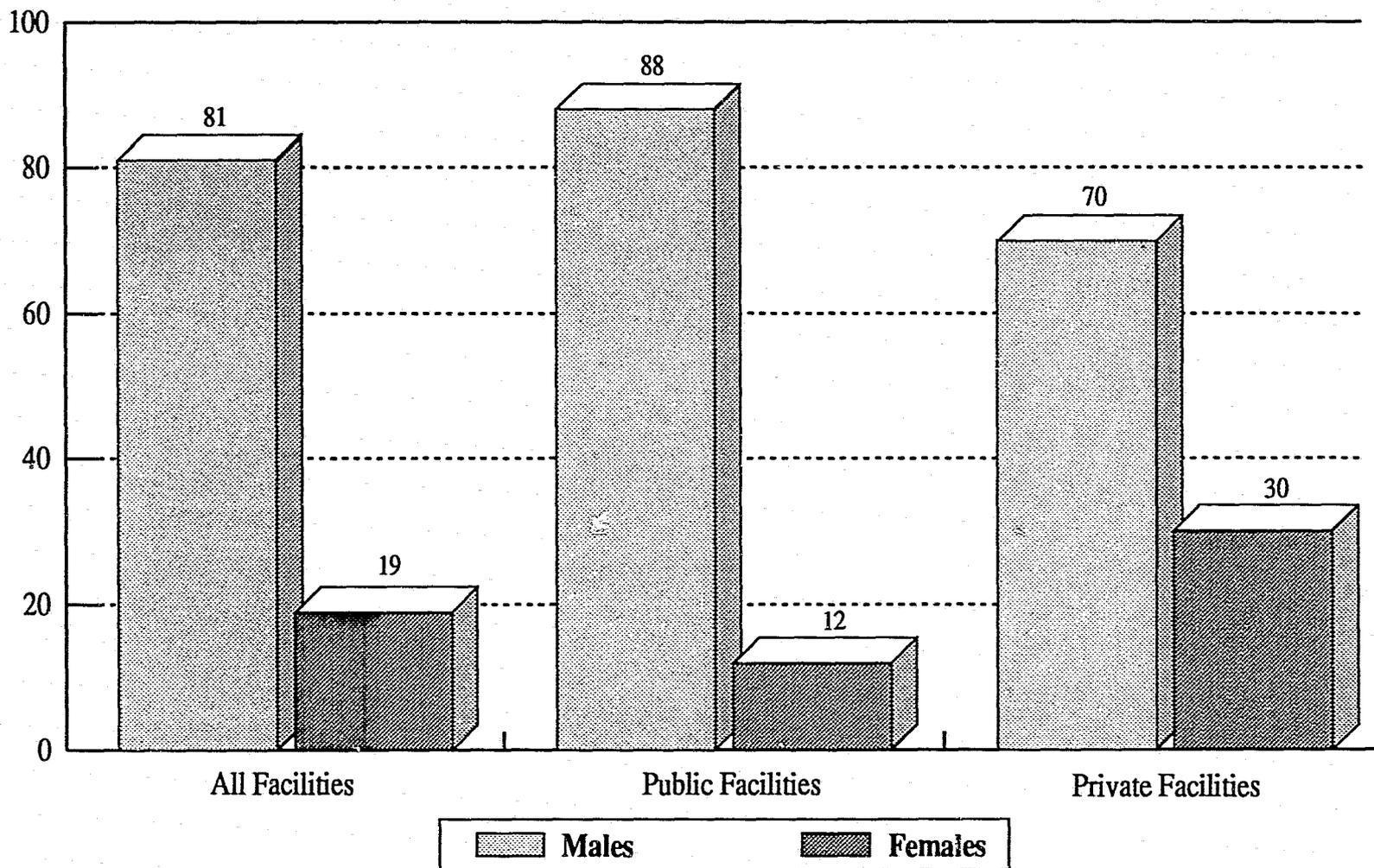
† May include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

Sources:

1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.  
 U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates (unpublished).

**Figure 2**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Gender:**  
**1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**

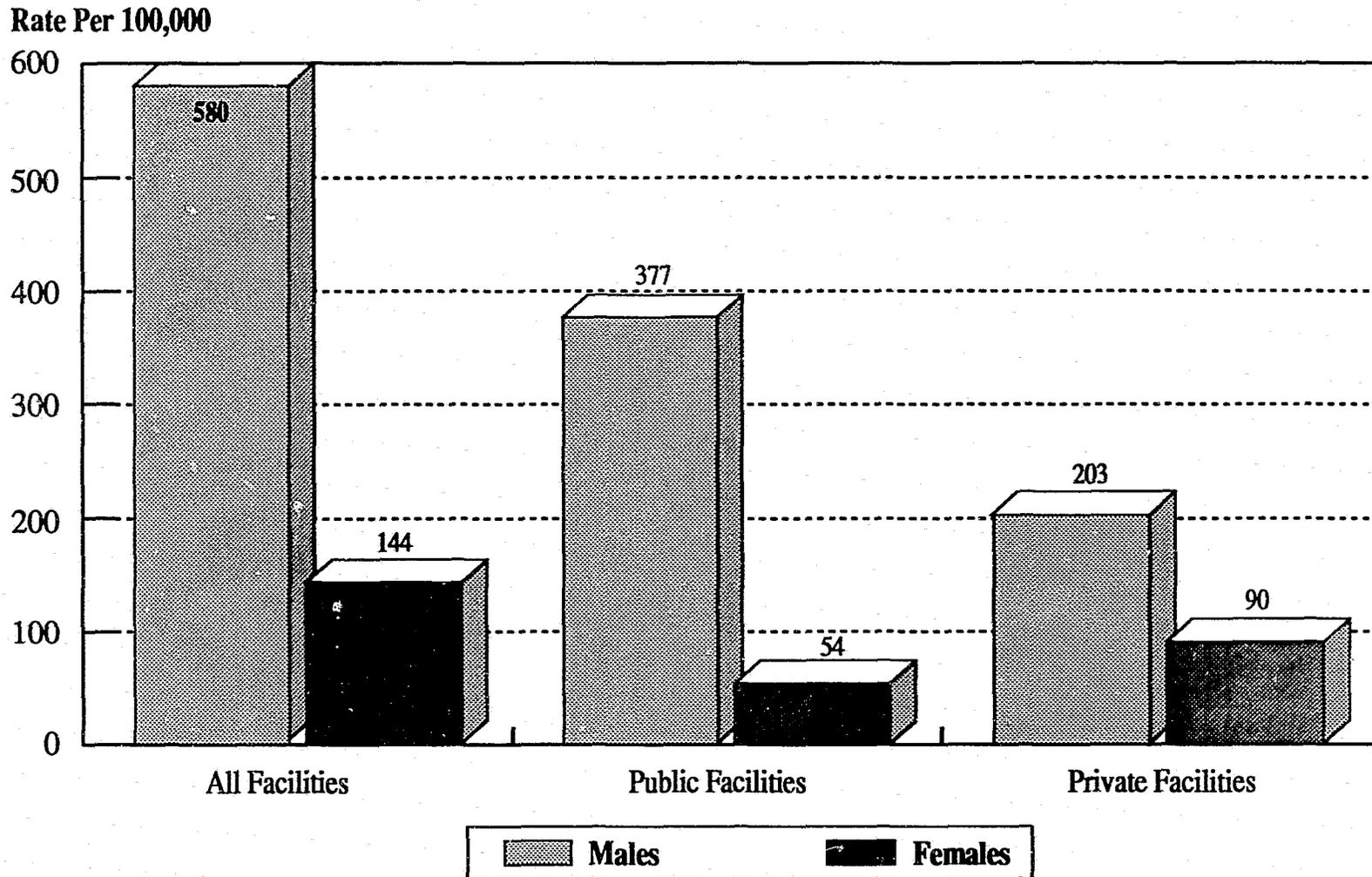
Percent of Population in Custody



18

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

**Figure 3**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Gender:**  
**1-Day Count Rates/100,000 in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**



Sources: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates (unpublished).

**Race/ethnicity.** Comparing youth in custody by race and ethnicity reveals very different patterns of confinement in public versus private juvenile facilities. Whereas whites account for 40 percent of the 1-day count in public facilities in 1989, they represent 60 percent of those confined in private facilities on any 1 day (see figure 4). Perhaps most striking are the different overall rates for the various racial groups. While whites are only slightly more likely to be confined in a private facility, black and Hispanic youth are much more likely to be confined in public rather than private juvenile facilities (see figure 5).

**Age.** The vast majority (79 percent) of juveniles in custody in 1989 were between 14 and 17 years old (see figure 6). In private facilities, more of the daily population were under age 14, whereas only 6 percent of those in public facilities were 13 years old and under; 18 percent of the youth in private facilities were also under 13 years of age. The opposite was true for older juveniles: 14 percent of the youth population in public facilities were 18 years old and older, while only 4 percent of youth in private facilities were over 17 years old. An examination of confinement rates (figure 7) reveals a similar pattern, as older youth are much more likely to be confined in public than private facilities.

### **Offenses and gender**

Table 8 compares the most serious offenses for male and female juveniles in public and private facilities from the 1988 census. These data are presented separately for public and private facilities because reasons for custody in each are quite different. More than 96 percent of males are held in public facilities for delinquent offenses, while just over three-quarters of females are in public facilities for this reason. Only 2 percent of males, but nearly 17 percent of females in public facilities were held for status offenses. Confinement of status offenders will be discussed in more detail in chapter 4.

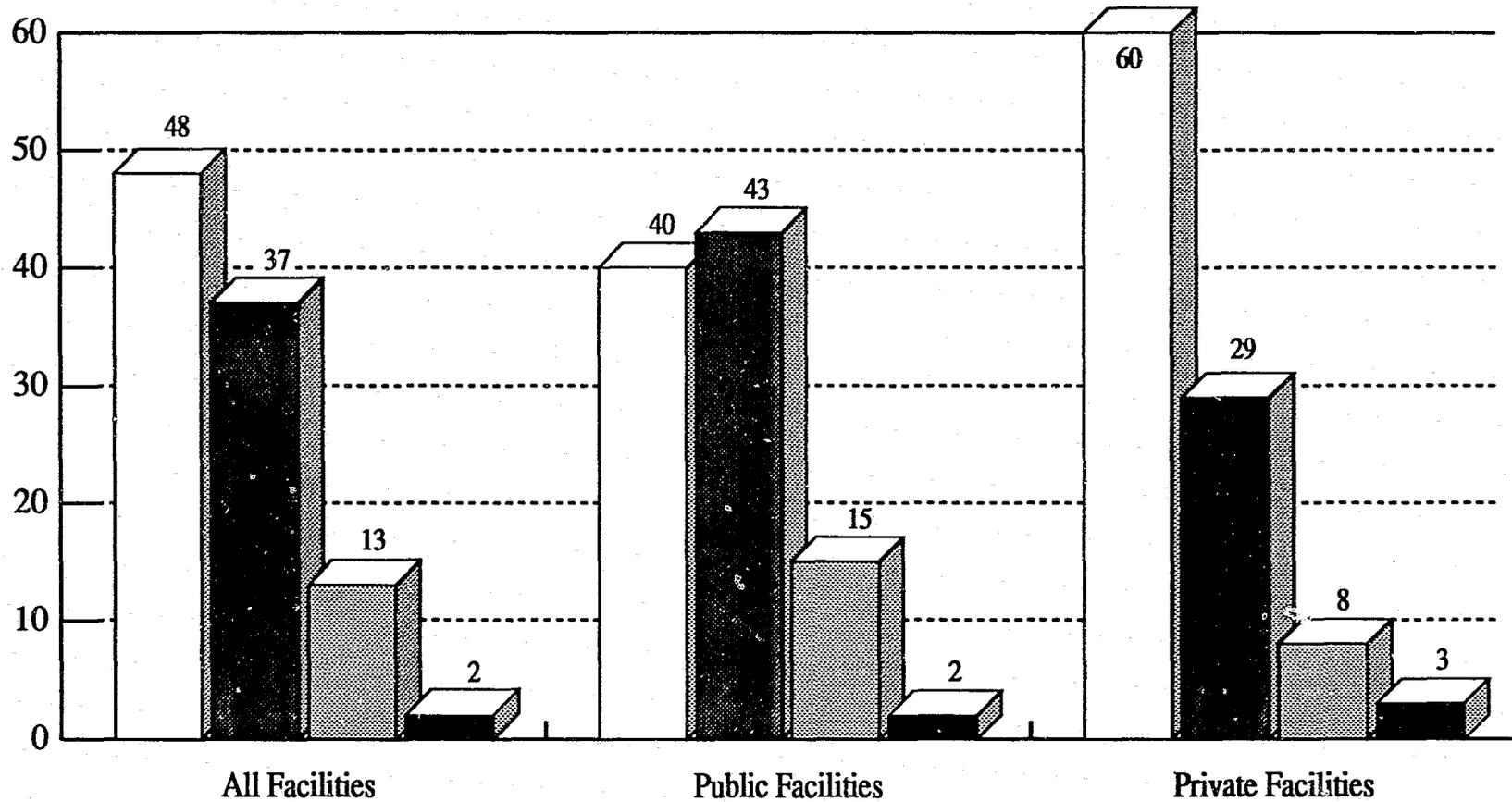
The offense breakdown for private facilities is vastly different for juveniles in general, and for experiences of males and females. It should be noted that only 44 percent of males and 13 percent of females were in custody in private facilities for delinquent offenses. Further, more than one-quarter of the males and more than one-third of the females in custody in private juvenile facilities were nonoffenders (confined for reasons of dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or other related reasons). Finally, more than 14 percent of the males in private facilities were in custody for status offenses and more than 16 percent for voluntary commitments, while nearly 26 percent of the females were in custody for status offenses and more than 29 percent for voluntary commitments.

### **Length of confinement**

The 1989 Children in Custody (CIC) census shows that juveniles stayed longer in private juvenile facilities than in public facilities. To illustrate this finding on the length of stay, a more detailed breakdown of facilities designations is presented in table 9. Overall, youth

**Figure 4**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Race:**  
**1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**

Percent of Population in Custody

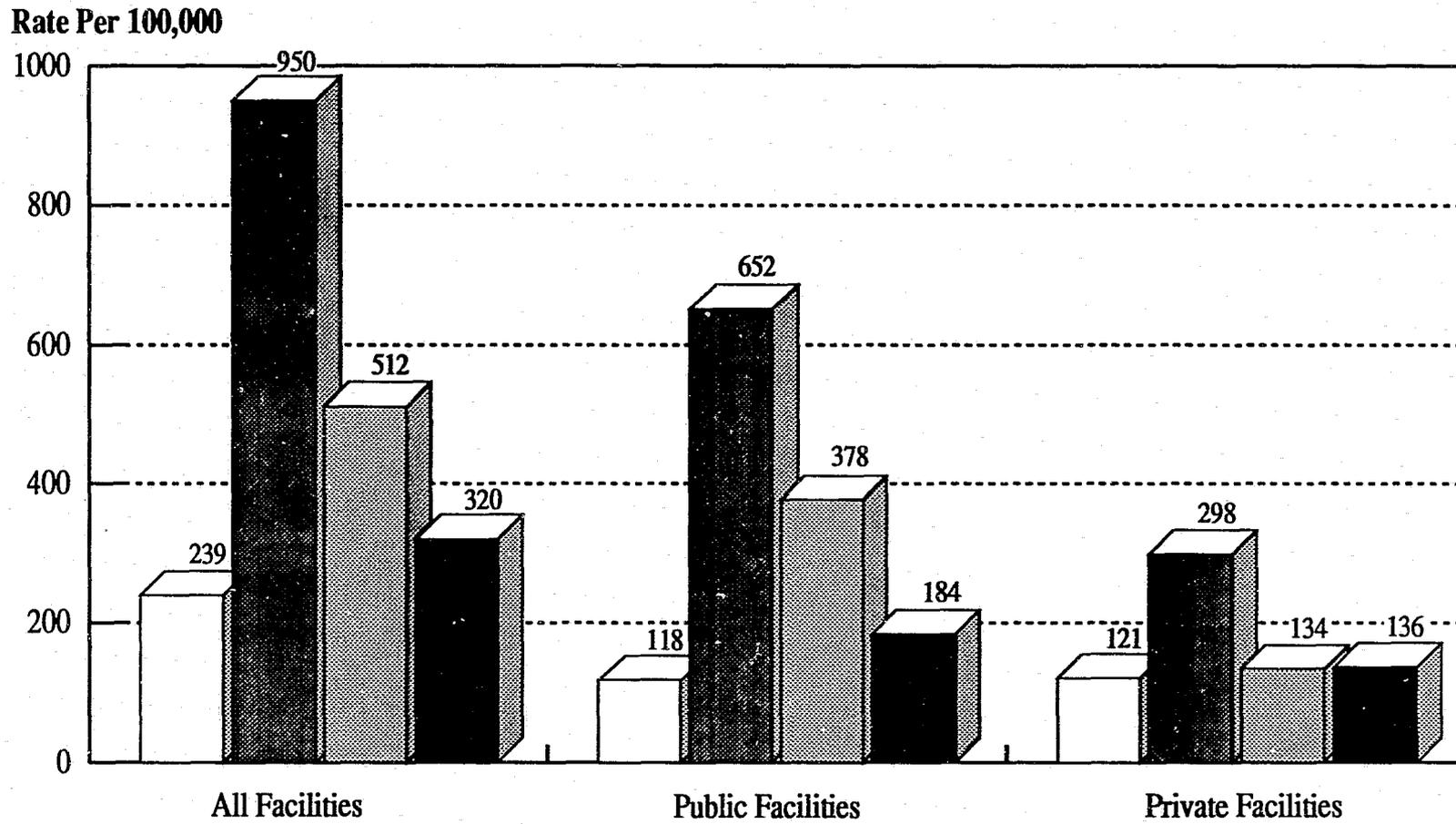


Whites\*
  Blacks
  Hispanics
  Other

\*Note: Whites category does not include Hispanics

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

**Figure 5**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Race:**  
**1-Day Count Rates/100,000 in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**

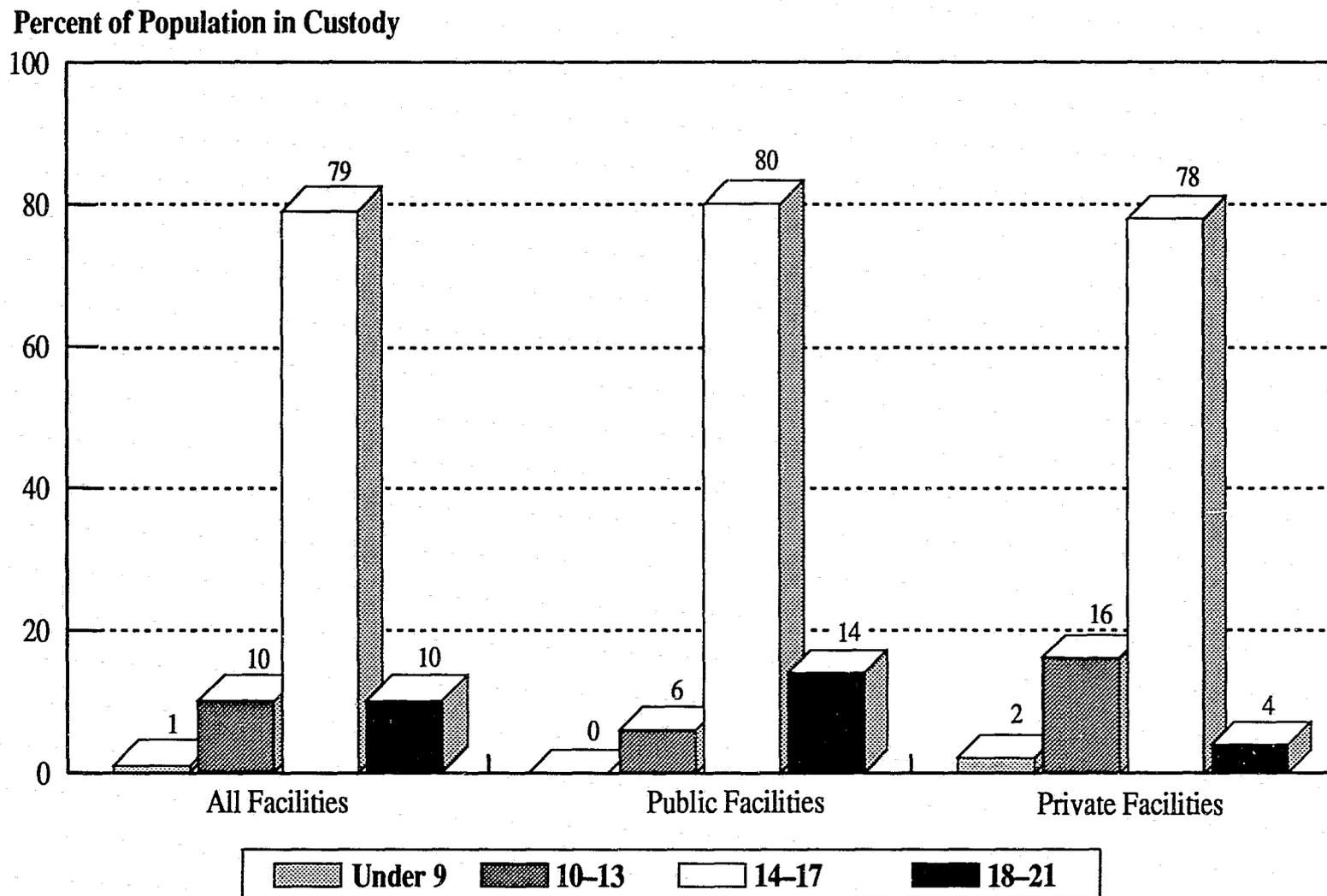


Whites\*
  Blacks
  Hispanics
  Other

\*Note: Whites category does not include Hispanics

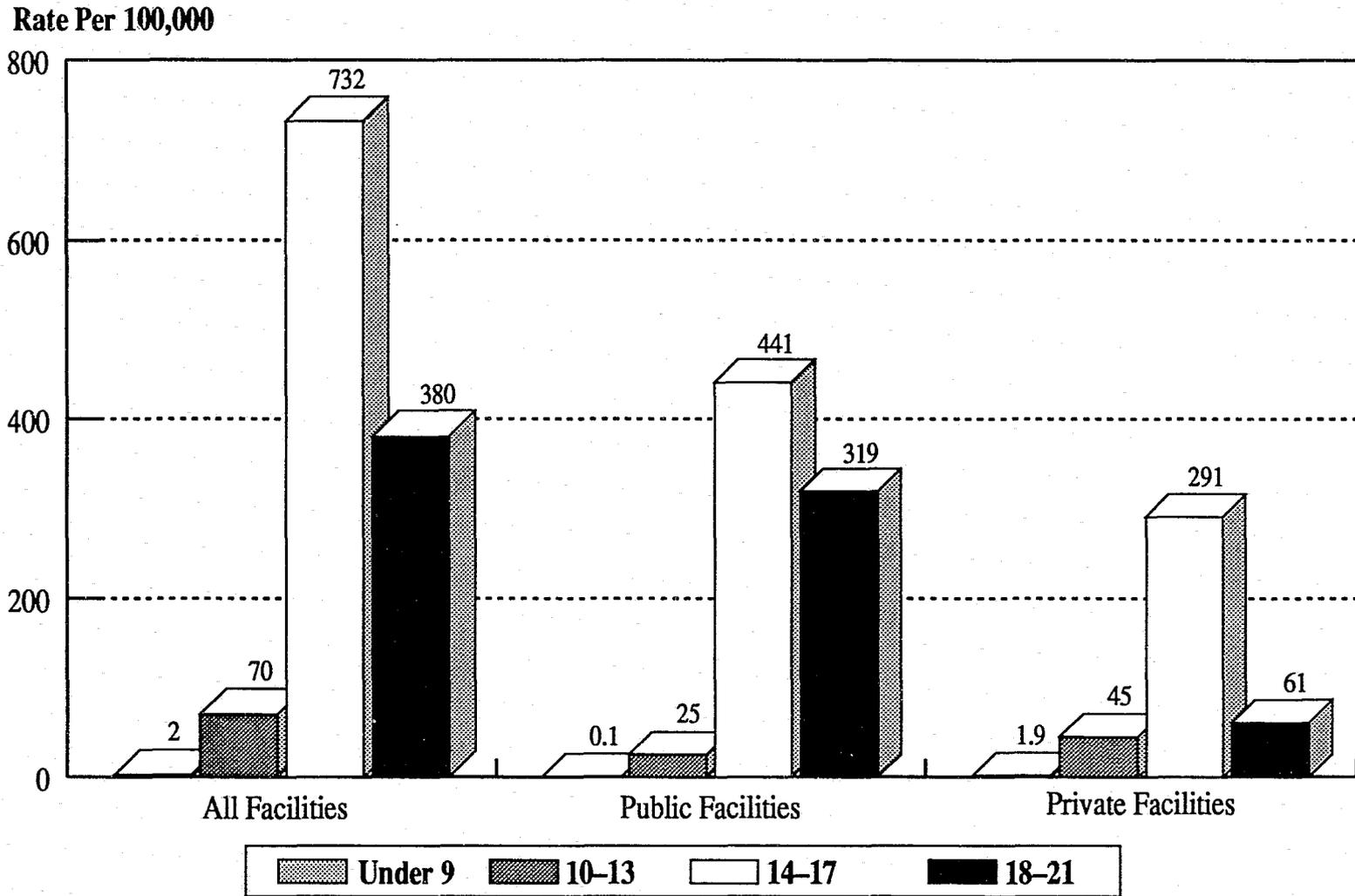
Sources: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates (unpublished).

**Figure 6**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Age:**  
**1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**



Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

**Figure 7**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Age:**  
**1-Day Count Rates/100,000 in Public and Private Facilities, 1989**



Sources: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates (unpublished).

**Table 8**  
**Juveniles in Custody in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Reason for Commitment and Gender, 1989**

**Public Facilities**

	% Males (N=49,443)	% Females (N=6,680)
Delinquent offenses	96.7%	77.7%
1. Violent	16.1	8.8
2. Other personal	10.6	7.9
3. Serious property	28.5	16.0
4. Other property	13.6	13.0
5. Alcohol offenses	1.1	1.5
6. Drug-related offenses	11.1	6.2
7. Public order offenses	4.9	5.7
8. Probation/parole violations	8.0	14.6
9. Other	2.8	4.0
Status offenses	2.3	16.7
Nonoffenders	0.6	3.8
Voluntary commitments	0.4	1.7

**Private Facilities**

	% Males (N=26,602)	% Females (N=11,220)
Delinquent offenses	43.8%	13.0%
1. Violent	2.7	0.5
2. Other personal	6.0	1.4
3. Serious property	12.1	1.75
4. Other property	11.7	4.8
5. Alcohol offenses	1.2	0.7
6. Drug-related offenses	4.8	1.15
7. Public order offenses	0.7	1.0
8. Probation/parole violations	0.8	6.3
9. Other	3.8	1.4
Status offenses	14.8	25.8
Nonoffenders	25.2	37.4
Voluntary commitments	16.1	23.8

**Note:**

Offense categories include the following:

Violent: murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Other personal: negligent manslaughter, assault, sexual assault.

Serious property: burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

Other property: vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized vehicle use.

Status: offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

Nonoffenders: dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, other.

**Source:**

1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities, Census Day 2/15/89.

**Table 9**  
**U.S. Public and Private Detention and**  
**Correctional Facilities: Average Length of Stay**  
**(in Days)\* by Gender, 1988**

**Public Facilities**

	Total	Male	Female
All short-term facilities <sup>1</sup>	16	16	14
All long-term facilities <sup>2</sup>	167	176	131
Detention centers	15	15	14
Training schools	200	204	169

**Private Facilities**

	Total	Male	Female
All short-term facilities <sup>1</sup>	23	24	22
All long-term facilities <sup>2</sup>	189	211	150
Detention centers	24	23	24
Training schools	311	314	302

\*Rounded to nearest day.

<sup>1</sup>Short-term facilities typically hold juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition.

<sup>2</sup>Long-term facilities generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody.

Source:

1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

stayed longer in private versus public facilities, even considering the different types of public and private facilities. For example, a youth sent to a private training school rather than a public one remained an average of 3 to 4 additional months.

### **Deaths in custody**

In the 1989 CIC Survey, respondents were asked for the first time about the numbers of deaths of juveniles in custody during the previous Calendar Year and the circumstances of those deaths. Tables 10, 11, and 12 present these data for both public and private facilities, by region, by type of facility, and by sex.

As table 10 shows, there were 33 deaths in public juvenile facilities and 23 deaths in private juvenile facilities in 1988. The majority of fatalities in public facilities occurred in the South and West, whereas the majority of private facility deaths were reported in the Midwest and West. More than half of all deaths in public juvenile facilities (17) were suicide. The suicide rate (based on the average daily custody population) for youth confined in all public and private juvenile facilities was 25.5 per 100,000 youth in custody. This is more than twice the suicide rate (10.2 per 100,000) for the general youth population ages 15 to 19 years reported for 1986 (Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children, Youth, and Their Families. Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, p. 189, 1989).

Table 10 also shows that eight youth were murdered and four died from illnesses. There were no recorded fatalities from AIDS. Another 20 of the deaths were for other reasons, including accidents.

In 1988, the majority of deaths in public juvenile facilities occurred in juvenile detention centers and training schools, while the majority of deaths in private facilities occurred in halfway houses and group homes (see table 11). In public detention centers and training schools the majority of deaths were suicide, while the majority of deaths in private halfway houses and group homes were because of accidents and other causes. Table 12 shows that more than 90 percent of the deaths in both public and private facilities were males.

The 1988 National Jail Census reported that five juveniles died in jails (four males and one female). All but one of these five deaths were suicides. While there are few such suicides, the suicide rates in jails are four to six times higher than in public juvenile detention centers. Using juvenile admissions to calculate the rate yields 6.1 suicides per 100,000 juvenile admissions to adult jails. This rate is compared with 1.4 suicides for every 100,000 juvenile detention center admissions. Using the average daily population (ADP) as the base, the results are 276 suicides per 100,000 in jails and 41 suicides per

**Table 10**  
**Deaths in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities**  
**by Region, 1988**

**Public Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33	100%	2	100%	17	100%	6	100%	8	100%
Northeast	3	9	0	0	1	6	1	17	1	13
Midwest	4	12	1	50	2	12	0	0	1	13
South	13	39	0	0	7	41	3	50	3	37
West	13	39	1	50	7	41	2	33	3	37

**Private Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	23	100%	2	100%	7	100%	2	100%	12	100%
Northeast	4	17	1	50	1	14	0	0	2	17
Midwest	7	31	0	0	2	29	1	50	4	33
South	4	17	0	0	2	29	0	0	2	17
West	8	35	1	50	2	29	1	50	4	33

Note:  
 Illness includes illness/natural cause and AIDS.  
 Homicide includes homicide by other resident and other.  
 Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source:  
 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table 11**  
**Deaths in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities**  
**by Type of Facility, 1988**

**Public Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>
Detention centers	11	33	1	50	7	41	2	33	1	13
Reception/ diagnostic centers	3	9	0	0	3	18	0	0	0	0
Training schools	16	49	1	50	7	41	2	33	6	74
Ranches/camps or farms	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	13
Halfway houses/ group houses	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0

**Private Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>
Shelters	4	17	0	0	3	43	0	0	1	8
Reception/ diagnostic centers	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Training schools	2	9	1	50	1	14	0	0	0	0
Ranches/camps or farms	2	9	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	8
Halfway houses/ group houses	14	61	1	50	3	43	1	50	9	76

Note:  
 Illness includes illness/natural cause and AIDS.  
 Homicide includes homicide by other resident and other.  
 Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source:  
 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table 12**  
**Deaths in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities**  
**by Sex, 1988**

**Public Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33	100%	2	100%	17	100%	6	100%	8	100%
Male	30	91	2	100	16	94	5	83	7	88
Female	3	9	0	0	1	6	1	17	1	12

**Private Facilities**

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	23	100%	2	100%	7	100%	2	100%	12	100%
Male	22	96	2	100	6	86	2	100	12	100
Female	1	4	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0

Note:  
Illness includes illness/natural cause and AIDS.  
Homicide includes homicide by other resident and other.  
Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source:  
1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

100,000 in juvenile detention. Either measure clearly points to the substantially increased risk of suicides for juveniles held in adult jails.\*

### National estimates on the use of detention

This section reports on the most recent data on the use of detention for juveniles as reported by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, as part of the Juvenile Court Statistics Series. Since 1929, the Juvenile Court Statistics Series has been the primary source of information on activities of the Nation's juvenile courts. The most recent report in this series describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1988 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, whose activities are funded by OJJDP grants.

The detention data presented below, and other data reported in the Juvenile Court Statistics Series, are based on national estimates generated from a large nonprobability sample of courts having jurisdiction over slightly more than 60 percent of the youth population at risk. Therefore, statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined. While this is a clear disadvantage, it is outweighed by the fact that these data provide for a more detailed analysis of the characteristics of juveniles taken into this type of custody than do the other national data sources (such as CIC), as previously discussed. For that reason, these national estimates of the use of detention, as reported through the Juvenile Court Statistics Series, have been included to provide the most complete reporting of the most recent data available on juveniles taken into custody.

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at various points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices vary by State and by court. Law enforcement agencies may detain juveniles in jails and lockups, court intake officials may order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This section presents data only on those detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case are not included in the following discussion.

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\*While the average daily populations (ADP) of jailed or detained juveniles were significantly lower than 100,000 (1,451 juvenile ADP in jails and 17,024 ADP in public juvenile detention centers), the suicide rates are reported in 100,000's to enable comparisons with other rates cited in this section.

### Detained delinquency cases

In 1988, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,156,000 delinquency cases. Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 237,000 delinquency cases, or 21 percent of all delinquency cases disposed in 1988 (figure 8). Also in 1988, youth charged with a property offense were least likely to be detained (17 percent), while youth charged with a drug offense were most likely (33 percent). Even though those charged with property offenses were the least likely to be detained, their volume of the courts' caseloads accounted for nearly half (48 percent) of the delinquent youth held in detention in 1988 (figure 9). By comparison, 19 percent of detained youth were charged with a person offense, 11 percent with a drug offense, and 22 percent with a public order offense.

As table 13 illustrates, the use of detention has varied depending on sex, race, or age. Delinquency cases involving nonwhite youth were more likely to result in detention (28 percent) than those involving white youth (17 percent). The data also show this variation in the use of detention for white versus nonwhite youth across all offense groups. The greatest racial variation in the use of detention was for youth charged with a drug law violation; 51 percent of nonwhites were detained, compared with 21 percent of white youth. Males were also generally more likely than females to be detained. Only in public order offense cases were females more likely to be detained than males. Finally, older youth (14 years old and older) were more likely to be detained for all types of delinquent offenses than younger counterparts.

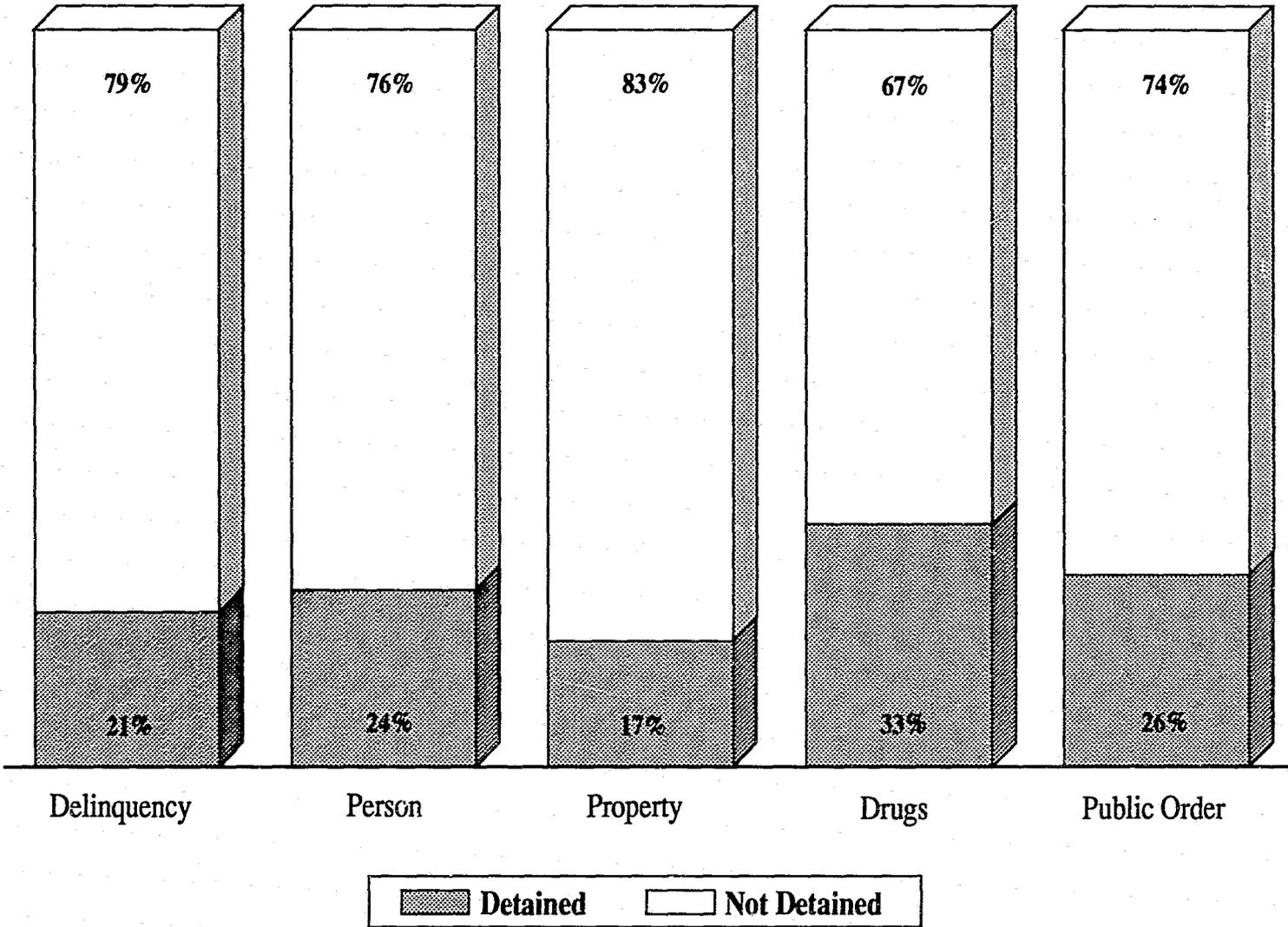
### Detained status offense cases

In 1988, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 312,000 status offense cases. An estimated 22,000 youth, 7 percent of these status offense cases, were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (figure 10). A runaway was the status offender most likely to be detained (16 percent), while a status offender charged with truancy was the least likely (2 percent). Runaways also accounted for the largest group of detained status offenders (47 percent). See figure 11.

Table 14 presents data on the use of detention for status offenders by sex, race, and age at court referral for 1988. White and nonwhite youth were equally likely to be detained for all status offenses except liquor. Nonwhite youth were more likely than white youth to be detained for liquor law violations.

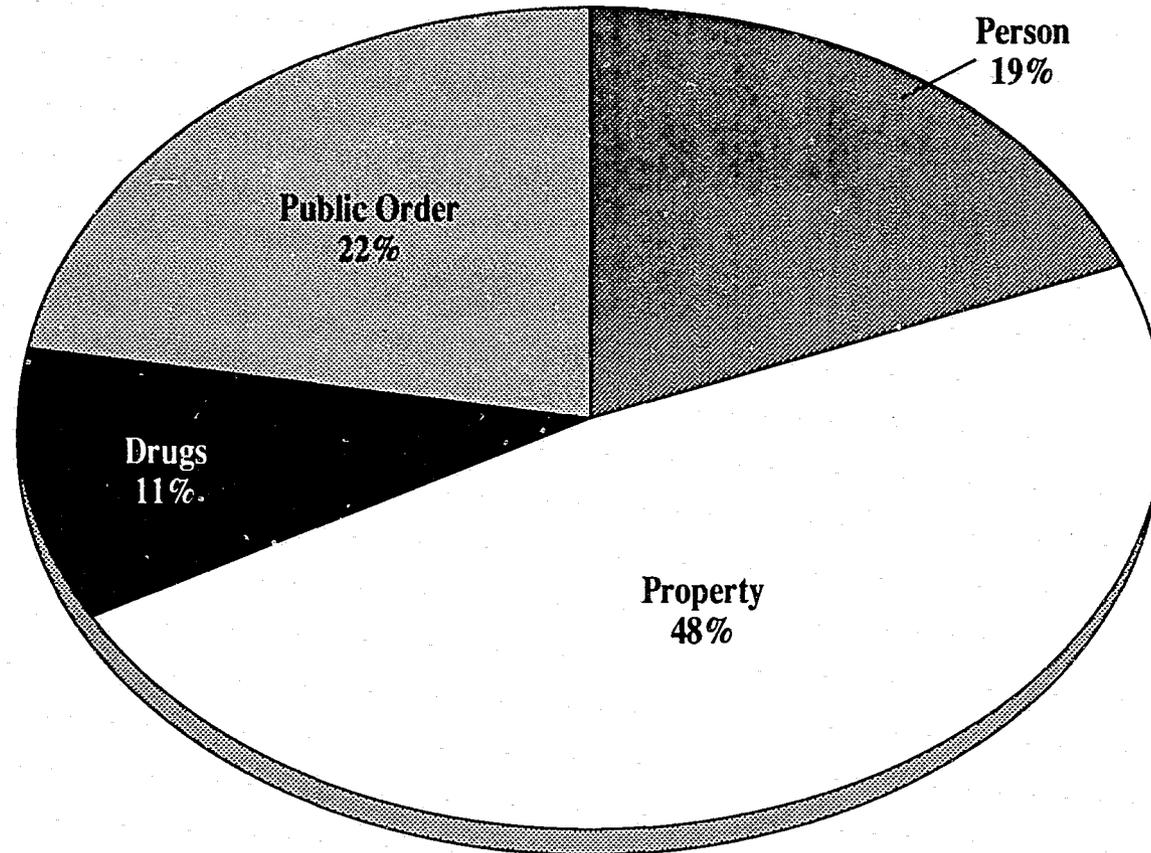
Males and females were almost equally likely to be detained for all types of status offenses except running away; males (17 percent) were only somewhat more likely than females (15 percent) to be detained for this status offense. Finally, there was no consistent pattern in the use of detention for status offenses by age groups. (Additional data on the use of detention from the 1988 Juvenile Court Statistics Series are included in appendix A.)

**Figure 8**  
**Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1988**



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988.

**Figure 9**  
**Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1988**



**Total Detentions: 237,000**

**Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988.**

**Table 13**  
**Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency**  
**Cases by Sex, Race, and Age at Court Referral**  
**(Percent of Cases Detained), 1988**

	Total Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
<b>Offense</b>	21	24	17	33	26
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	21	26	18	34	25
Female	17	18	12	26	27
<b>Race</b>					
White	17	20	14	21	24
Nonwhite	28	29	22	51	30
<b>Age at court referral</b>					
10	5	7	4	*	5
11	8	12	7	14	12
12	12	15	10	29	19
13	17	20	14	29	25
14	20	24	17	32	27
15	23	26	19	34	29
16	24	28	20	34	28
17	23	28	19	32	23

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

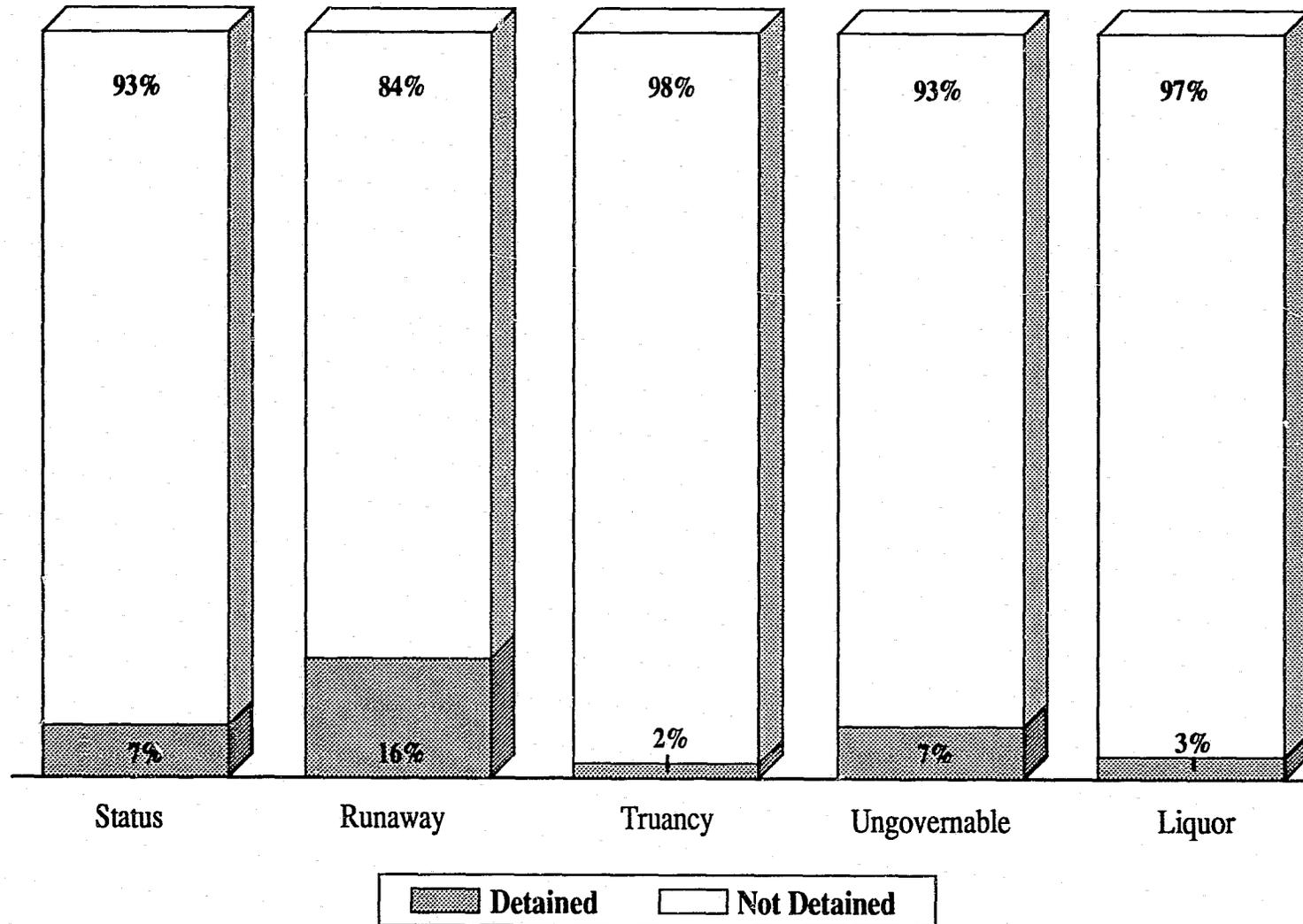
**Note:**

Youth of Hispanic ethnicity were generally included in the white racial category.

**Source:**

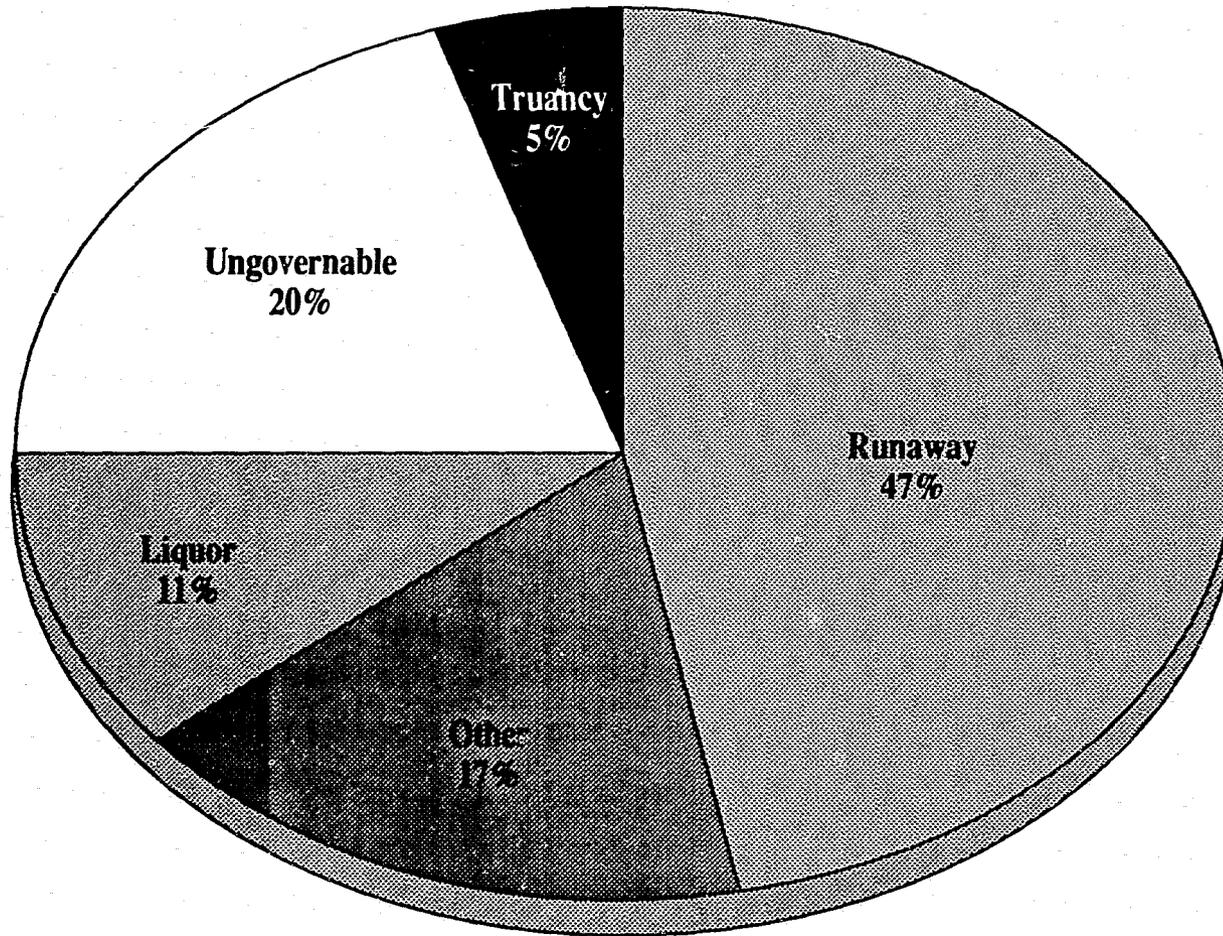
National Center for Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988.

**Figure 10**  
**Use of Detention in Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1988**



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988.

**Figure 11**  
**Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1988**



Total Detentions: 22,000

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988.

**Table 14**  
**Variation in the Use of Detention in Status Offense**  
**Cases by Sex, Race, and Age at Court Referral**  
**(Percent of Cases Detained), 1988**

	Total Status Offense	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
<b>Offense</b>	7	16	2	7	3
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	6	17	2	8	3
Female	8	15	2	7	2
<b>Race</b>					
White	7	16	2	7	3
Nonwhite	8	17	1	8	8
<b>Age at court referral</b>					
10	2	6	0	2	*
11	4	13	1	3	*
12	7	14	4	7	3
13	7	16	2	6	4
14	8	16	2	7	3
15	8	17	2	9	3
16	7	17	2	8	3
17	5	13	4	9	3

\* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

**Note:**

Youth of Hispanic ethnicity were generally included in the white racial category.

**Source:**

National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of 1988 data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archives.

### **CHAPTER 3: NATIONAL TRENDS FOR JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES 1978-1989**

Over the past 11 years, significant trends have developed in juvenile corrections. This chapter reviews these trends, focusing on such data as the number and rate of juveniles taken into custody (admissions), and 1-day counts by sex, race/ethnicity, reasons for commitment, lengths of stay, and expenditures.

From 1978 to 1988, going from the "baby boom" to the "baby bust," there were 11 percent fewer juveniles under 18 years of age. Figure 12 reflects an 11-year decline, showing a similar decrease in the number of juveniles arrested for Part I offenses.\* Figure 13 presents the same data expressed as rates per 100,000 age-eligible population by sex. During the period from 1978 to 1988, the juvenile arrest rate for Part I crimes declined by 20 percent. However, between 1984 and 1988, it rose almost 3 percent.

Table 15 illustrates the details in juvenile arrest trends among males and females. From 1978 to 1989, the male arrest rate for Part I crimes declined by 21 percent, compared with a 14-percent decline for females. There was a slight increase in females arrested for violent offenses (1 percent), but the violent crime arrest rate for males decreased by 16 percent. Comparing 1978 with 1989, drug arrest rates were lower for both males and females. However, there was a significant increase (17 percent) in the drug arrest rate for males from 1984 to 1989. The female drug arrest rate declined by 6 percent during this same 5-year period.

#### **Trends in juveniles taken into custody (admissions)**

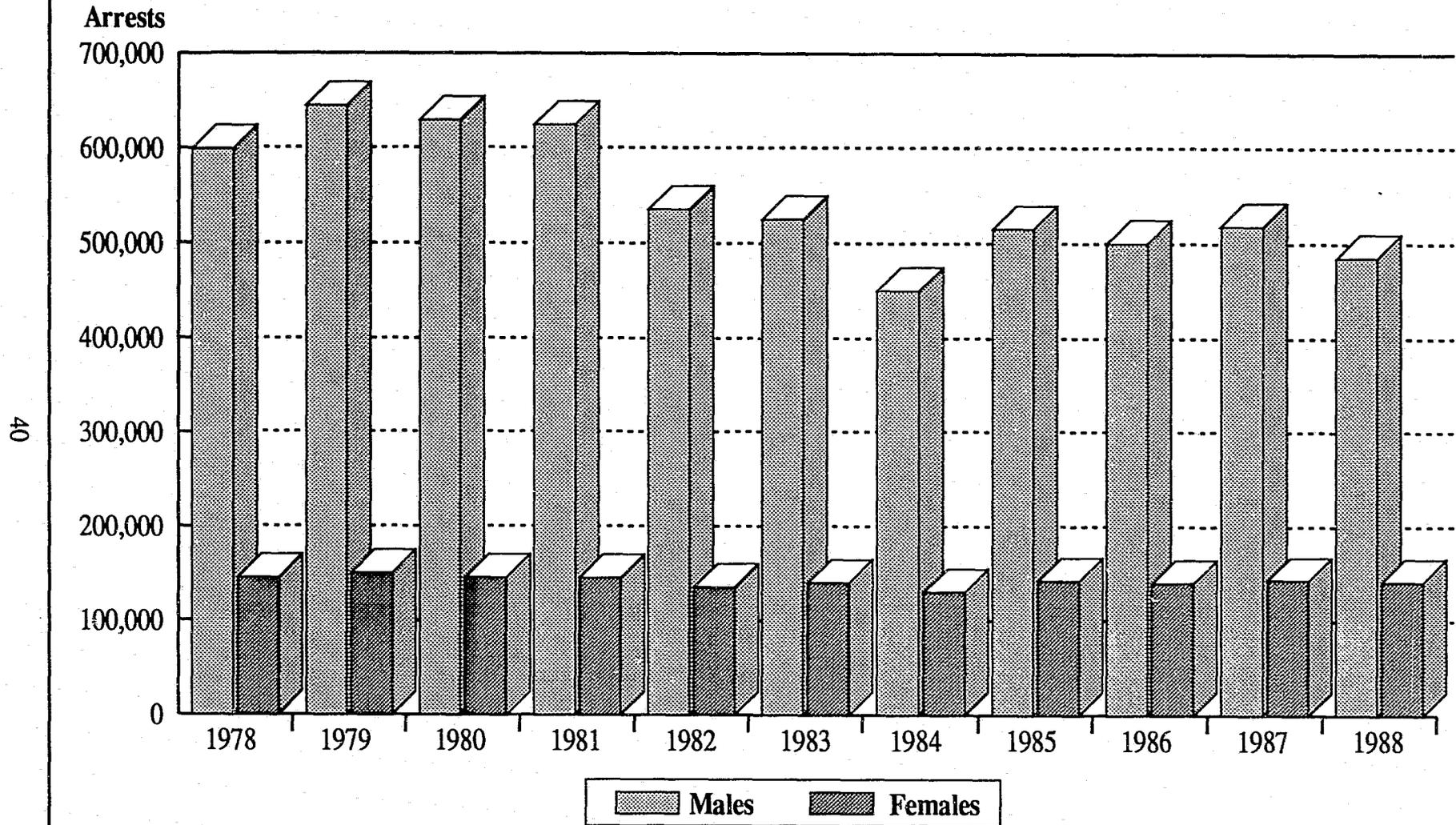
The combined public and private facilities juvenile admissions have grown steadily since the early 1980's (see table 16 and figure 14). These data show a particularly dramatic increase in admissions to private facilities between 1979 and 1989—from 69,507 to 141,463, an increase of 103 percent. During this decade, admissions to public facilities grew by a much more modest 9 percent.

Admissions of females to juvenile facilities rose by 18 percent, compared with a 20-percent increase for males. For both genders, the increased admissions were largely accounted for by more admissions to private facilities. Figure 15 shows that juvenile admissions per 100,000 eligible youth grew slowly between 1978 and 1987, but rose more sharply between 1984 and 1988.

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\*Part I offenses are used by the FBI to construct an index of crime. These offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.

**Figure 12**  
**Juveniles Part I\* Arrests (Under 18 Years of Age), 1978-1988**

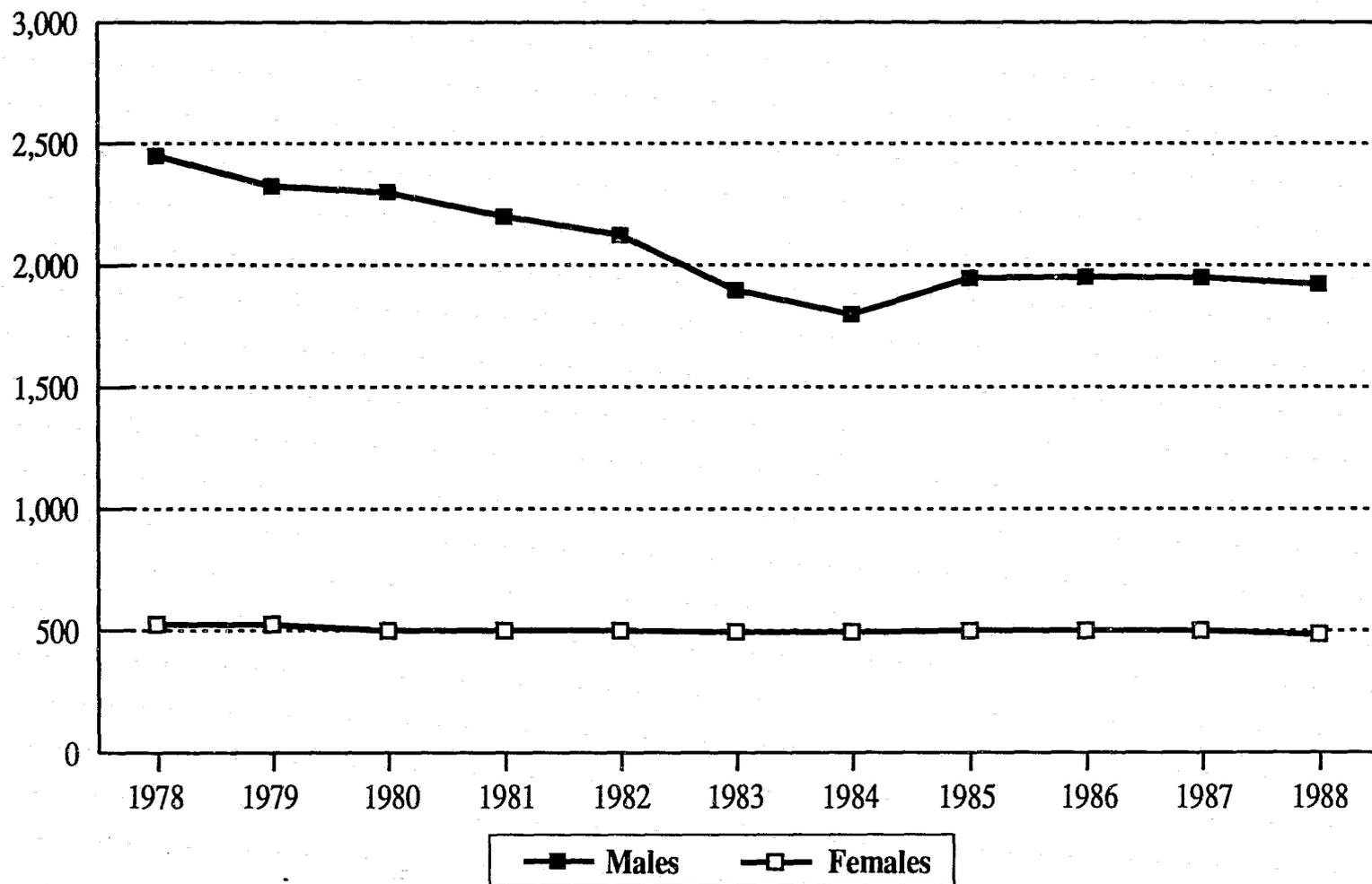


\*Part I offenses are used by the FBI to compute an index of crime; these offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1978-1988.

**Figure 13**  
**Juveniles Part I\* Arrest Rate by Sex (Under 18 Years of Age), 1978–1988**

Rate per 100,000



\*Part I offenses are used by the FBI to compute an index of crime; these offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.

Source: FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965–1988.

**Table 15**  
**U.S. Part I Arrests by Sex: Juveniles**  
**(Under 18 Years of Age), 1978, 1984, 1988**

	1978			1984			1988		
	Total Arrests	Rate*Per 100,000	Percent Change** 1978-1984	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1984-1988	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1978-1988
<b>Part I arrests</b>									
Male	599,089	2,425.0	-23.6	459,007	1,851.4	2.9	483,250	1,906.4	-21.3
Female	139,005	560.7	-17.0	111,912	465.6	3.1	115,440	480.0	-14.3
<b>Violent arrests</b>									
Male	58,447	294.3	-18.8	57,228	238.8	3.2	60,898	246.6	-16.2
Female	6,810	33.2	-7.2	7,116	30.8	9.0	7,858	33.6	1.2
<b>Property arrests</b>									
Male	540,642	2,130.6	-24.3	401,779	1,612.6	2.9	422,352	1,659.8	-22.0
Female	132,195	527.6	-17.5	104,796	434.8	2.6	107,582	446.4	-15.3
<b>Drug arrests</b>									
Male	101,855	396.0	-41.5	56,884	231.3	17.1	67,380	271.0	-31.5
Female	20,774	82.2	-48.0	10,327	42.7	-6.3	9,606	40.0	-51.3

\* Rate refers to the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants belonging to the under 18 years of age group.

\*\* Percent Change denotes change in juvenile arrest rates per 100,000 by sex.

Sources:

FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1978, 1984, and 1988.

FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1988.

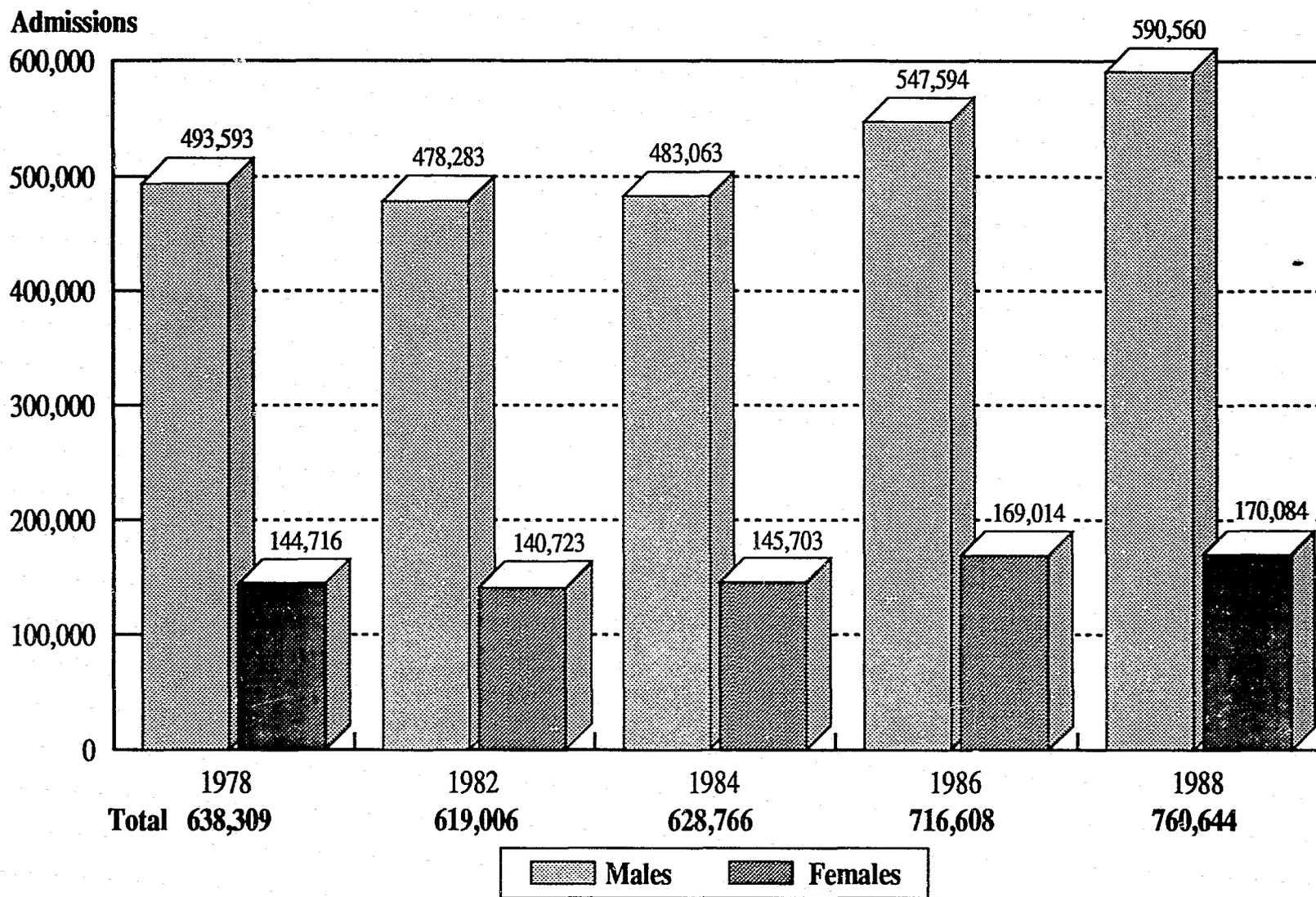
**Table 16**  
**U.S. Juveniles in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities,**  
**1979-1989**

	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	% Change 1979-1989
<b>A. Private facilities</b>						
Total admissions	69,507	88,806	101,007	125,954	141,463	103.5
Male	40,251	54,439	59,928	74,701	84,251	109.3
Female	29,256	34,367	41,079	51,253	57,212	95.5
1-Day counts	28,688	31,390	34,080	38,143	37,822	31.8
Male	20,512	22,242	23,844	26,339	26,602	29.7
Female	8,176	9,148	10,236	11,804	11,220	37.2
<b>B. Public facilities</b>						
Total admissions	568,802	530,200	527,759	590,654	619,181	8.9
Male	453,342	423,844	423,135	472,893	506,309	11.7
Female	115,460	106,356	104,624	117,761	112,872	-2.2
1-Day counts	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	29.8
Male	37,167	42,182	42,549	46,272	49,443	33.0
Female	6,067	6,519	6,773	7,231	6,680	10.1
<b>C. Public and private facilities</b>						
Admissions	638,309	619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	19.2
Male	493,593	478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	19.6
Female	144,716	140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	17.5
1-Day counts	71,922	80,091	83,402	91,646	93,945	30.6
Male	57,679	64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	31.8
Female	14,243	15,667	17,009	19,035	17,900	25.7

**Sources:**

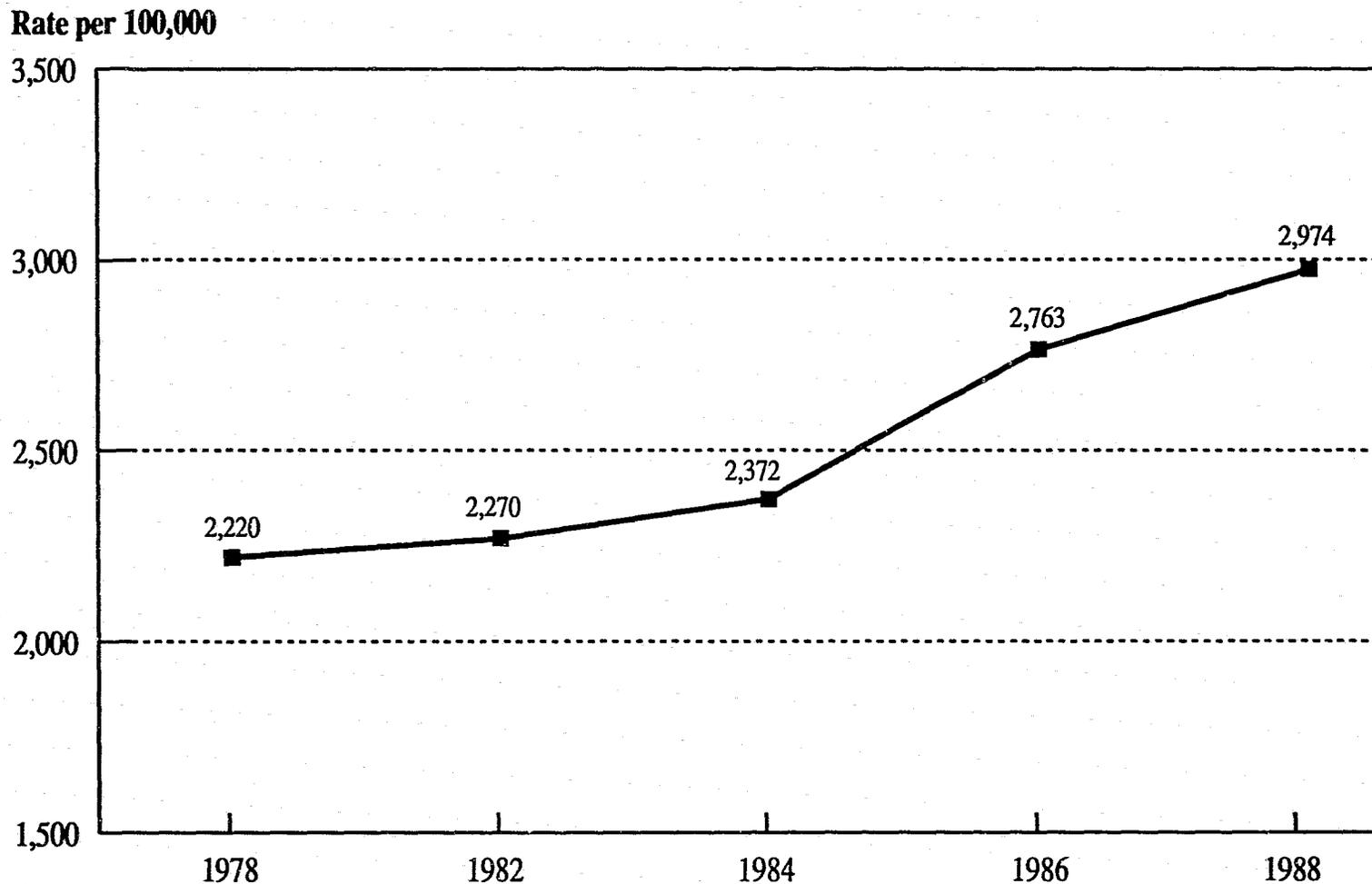
The 1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Years 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988; and 1-Day Counts for December 31, 1978; February 1, 1983, and 1985; February 2, 1987; February 15, 1989.

**Figure 14**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Admissions, 1978–1988**



Source: 1979–1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Figure 15**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Facility Admission Rates, 1978–1988**



Sources: 1979–1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates.

### **Trends in juveniles in custody (1-day counts)**

Figure 16 and table 16 show similar trends in 1-day counts in public and private juvenile facilities by gender. The greatest increases for males occurred in public facilities. Male 1-day counts in public facilities increased by more than 12,000, or 33 percent, from 1979 to 1989. The largest growth for females in custody occurred in private juvenile facilities; female 1-day counts in these facilities grew 37 percent between 1979 and 1989 (from 8,176 to 11,220).

Table 17 and figure 17 show that increases in the rate of juveniles in custody in both public and private facilities were up more than 46 percent between 1979 and 1989 (from 251 per 100,000 to 367 per 100,000).

### **Juveniles taken into custody by facility types**

Table 18 presents trends in admissions to different types of facilities. While the proportion of juveniles taken into custody in most types of public facilities was relatively stable, the number of juveniles admitted to public detention centers from 1978 to 1988 grew by more than 47,000 to an annual total of 499,621 admissions (table 18).

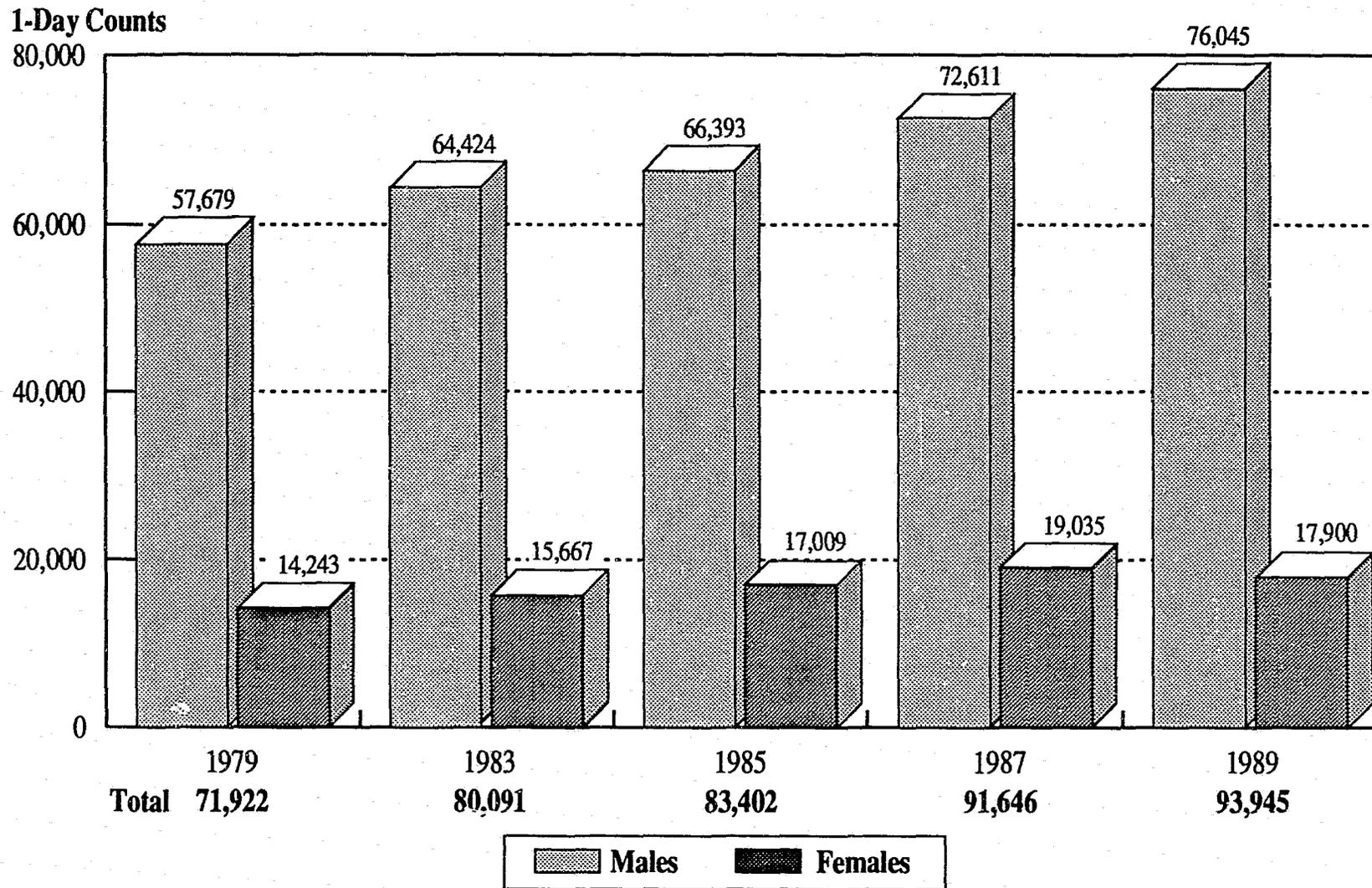
Admission trends in private facilities show clear shifts in the number and proportions of admissions to various facility types over the 11-year period. Private detention center admissions grew from 1,923 to 9,106 between 1979 and 1988, and increased from 3 percent to more than 7 percent of admissions to private facilities. Private shelters showed the most dramatic growth of all types of facilities over this same time period, growing from 20,209 to 75,459 admissions, an increase from 29 percent to more than 50 percent of the private facility admissions. Private halfway houses and group homes showed an increase in the number of admissions, but accounted for a smaller share of private facility admissions overall.

### **Trends on juveniles in jails**

The data on juveniles in jails are much more limited. Between 1983 and 1988, the number of juvenile admissions to jails went from 105,366 to 65,263 (a decline of more than 38 percent). Jail admissions decreased both for males (86,850 to 54,087) and females (18,516 to 11,176), showing declines of 38 percent and 40 percent, respectively (see table 19).

Between 1983 and 1988, the average daily population of juveniles held in adult jails declined by nearly 18 percent, from 1,760 to 1,451 (figure 18).

**Figure 16**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Counts, 1979-1989**



Sources: 1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates.

**Table 17**  
**Admissions and 1-Day Counts: Numbers and Rates Per**  
**100,000 Age-Eligible Youths, 1979-1989**

**Admissions**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989		% Rate Change 1979-1989
	Number	Rate									
Total	638,309	2,220	619,006	2,270	628,766	2,372	716,608	2,764	760,644	2,974	34
Public	568,802	1,978	530,200	1,945	527,759	1,991	590,654	2,278	619,181	2,421	22
Private	69,507	242	88,806	326	101,007	381	125,954	486	141,463	553	129

**1-Day Counts**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989		% Rate Change 1979-1989
	Number	Rate									
Total	71,922	251	80,091	290	83,402	313	91,646	353	93,945	367	46
Public	43,234	151	48,701	176	49,322	185	53,503	208	56,123	219	45
Private	28,688	100	31,390	114	34,080	128	38,143	145	37,822	148	48

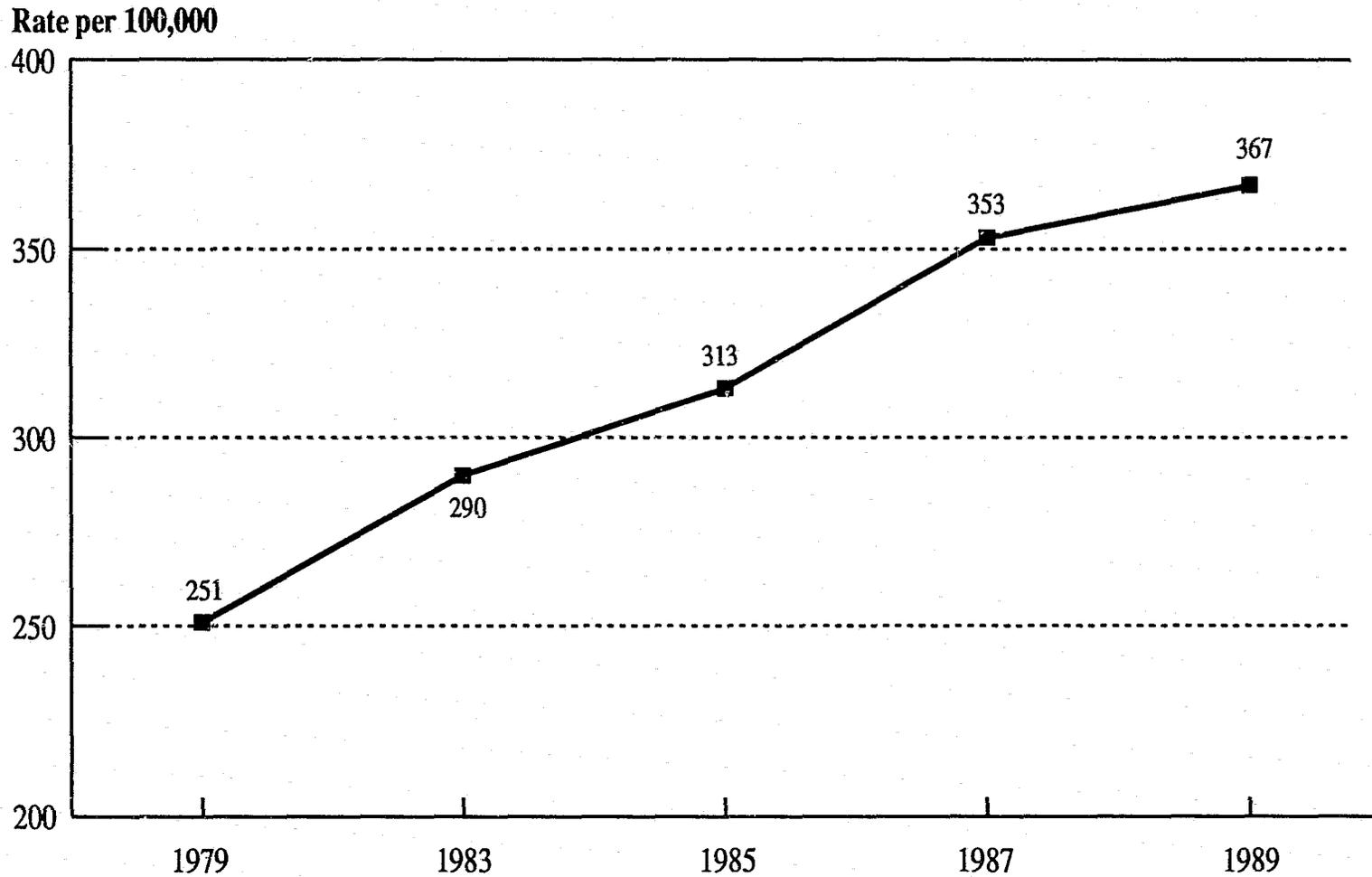
\* Rates are computed for juveniles age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

\*\* Total rates may not add up due to rounding.

Sources:

1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-Day Counts for Census Day 2/15/89; U.S. Bureau of Census Population Estimates.

**Figure 17**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Count Custody Rates, 1979–1989**



Sources: 1979–1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Estimates.

**Table 18**  
**Number of Juvenile Admissions to Public and Private**  
**Juvenile Facilities by Facility Type, 1978-1988**

**Public Facilities**

	1978		1982		1984		1986		1988		% Change
	Number	%	1978-1988								
Admissions	568,802	100	530,200	100	527,759	100	590,654	100	619,181	100	8.9
Detention centers	451,859	79	411,201	78	404,178	77	467,668	79	499,621	81	10.6
Shelters	12,472	2	14,008	2	17,212	3	22,126	4	14,949	3	19.9
Reception/ diagnostic center	13,037	2	15,751	3	16,493	3	13,313	2	13,924	2	6.8
Training schools	65,513	12	59,732	11	61,706	12	61,399	11	62,824	10	-4.1
Ranches/camps or farms	16,753	3	18,962	4	17,062	3	13,248	2	14,146	2	
Halfway houses/ group homes	9,168	2	10,546	2	11,108	2	12,900	2	13,717	2	49.6

**Private Facilities**

	1978		1982		1984		1986		1988		% Change
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	1978-1988
Admissions	69,507	100	88,806	100	101,007	100	125,954	100	141,463	100	103
Detention centers	1,923	3	3,189	4	5,813	6	7,873	6	9,106	7	373
Shelters	20,209	29	40,160	45	47,817	47	66,387	53	75,459	53	273
Reception/ diagnostic center	1,218	2	2,045	2	2,192	2	2,881	2	3,126	2	156
Training schools	5,210	8	5,712	6	7,225	7	7,952	6	9,161	7	75
Ranches/camps or farms	12,076	17	8,636	10	8,924	9	6,858	6	6,030	4	-50
Halfway houses/ group homes	28,871	41	20,064	33	29,036	29	34,003	27	38,581	27	33

**Source:**

The 1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Years 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1988.

**Table 19**  
**Juvenile Admissions to Adult Jails by Sex, 1983 and 1988**

	1983		1988	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	105,366	100%	65,263	100%
Male	86,850	82	54,087	83
Female	18,516	18	11,176	17

**Notes:**

*Juvenile* is defined for the National Jail Census as it was for the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census: "A person subject to the original jurisdiction of juvenile court for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law."

Juvenile admissions to adult jails reflect transaction-based recordkeeping procedures designed to account for detainees at any given point in time. As a result, reentries to jail after temporary departures to outside medical or diagnostic facilities or after court appearances are often counted as new admissions. It should be noted that changes in recordkeeping procedures may affect the number of admissions reported in 1983 and 1988.

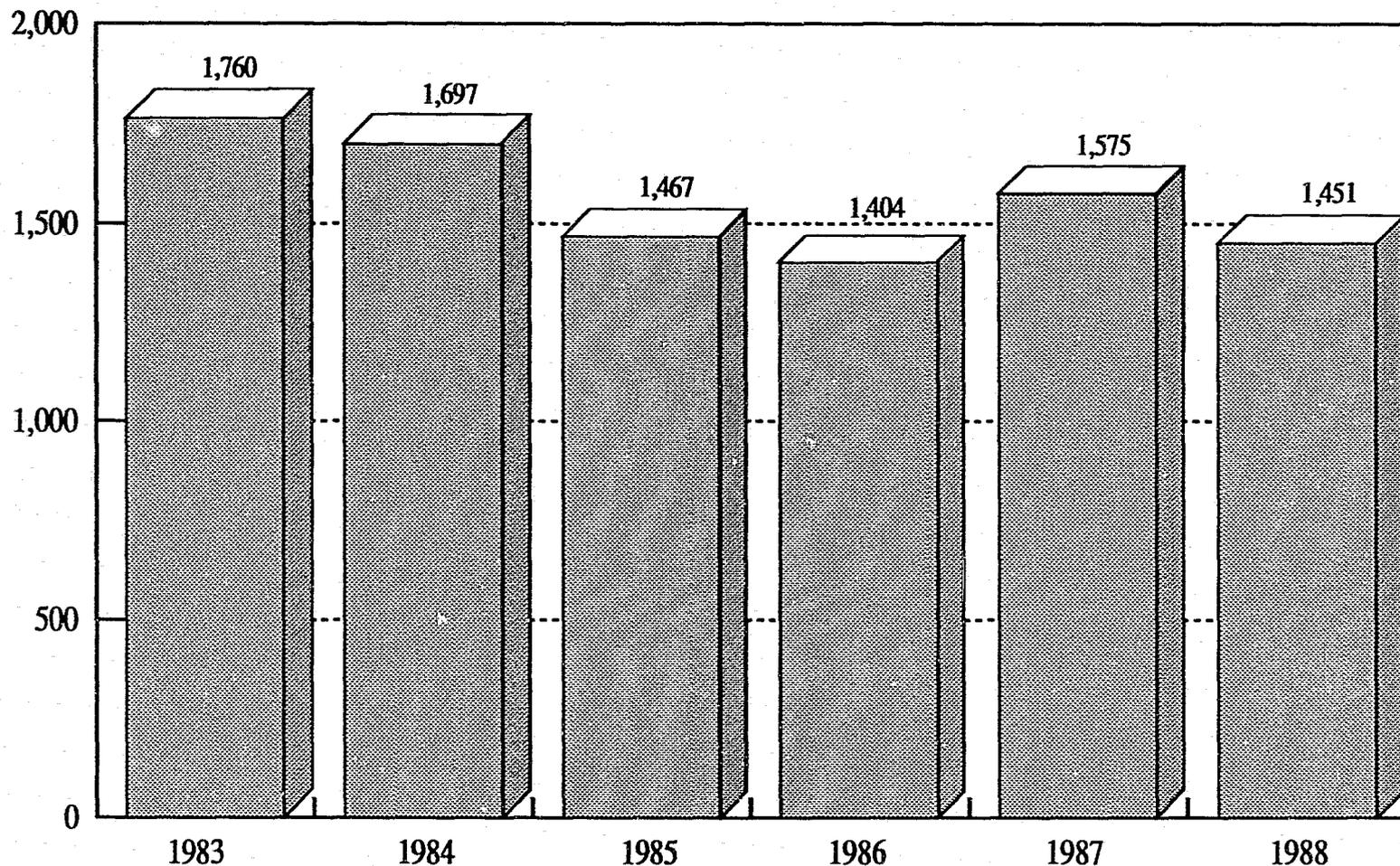
Admissions for Fiscal Years 1983 and 1988.

**Source:**

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Jail Census, 1983 and 1988.

**Figure 18**  
**U.S. Average Daily Population of Juveniles Held in Adult Jails**

Average Daily Population



Note: Juveniles are persons of an age (usually under 18) specified by statute in each State who were initially subject to juvenile court authority, even if tried as adults in criminal court. Jails are facilities which hold inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Lockups hold persons for less than 48 hours; Federal, State, and private facilities are not included. Reference dates were June 30 each year. Data for 1978, 1983, and 1988 are from the Jail Census; data for 1984-1987 are from the Annual Survey of Jails.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Special Report for OJJDP.

## **Expenditures**

Table 20 presents the raw data on operational expenditures of juvenile facilities as well as these same data controlled for inflation. Inflation-controlled expenditures for juvenile correctional facilities grew from \$1.8 billion in 1979 to more than \$2.4 billion in 1989 (an increase of 33 percent).

Operational expenditures for public facilities grew from \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion in inflation-controlled dollars (an increase of 22 percent). During this decade, the greater expenditure growth was for private facilities, increasing from \$600 million to more than \$1 billion, an inflation-adjusted increase of nearly 57 percent.

## **Offense types**

Another interesting policy question is whether offenses changed for youth held in custody during the 1980's. At present, there are no data on the offenses of those admitted annually to juvenile facilities. Instead, tables 21 and 22 present information based on the 1-day counts by most serious commitment offense for public and private juvenile facilities. As stated previously, between 1979 and 1989 the total 1-day counts increased by 13,000 for public facilities and by approximately 9,000 for private facilities. These data reveal relatively little change in the segment of youth in custody for various offenses. There is a very slight trend toward less serious offenses within the confined juvenile population. Table 21 shows that for each census year from 1979 to 1989, more than 90 percent of youth in public juvenile facilities were confined for some delinquent offense. Table 22 shows that in public facilities, less than 5 percent were confined for status offenses on any given day, and less than 1 percent were confined voluntarily.

Private juvenile facilities show a very different offense pattern. In these facilities, more than one-third of youth were confined for delinquent offenses. Nonoffenders and status offenders together account for 45 percent of those confined. Voluntary admissions for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, or other causes represented approximately 20 percent of the 1-day count in private facilities.

## **Minority youth confinement**

In 1989, for the first time, minorities accounted for more than half (52 percent) of all juveniles in public and private juvenile facilities. Between 1985 and 1989, the proportion of minority youth in public custody by race (black, Hispanic, or other) increased 13 percent (figure 19). By 1989, black youth represented the largest number of youth in public facilities (42 percent). The proportion of blacks in juvenile facilities grew 9 percent during 1985 and 1989. Hispanic youth experienced a 4-percent increase in their proportion of youth in public facilities, whereas the proportion of white juveniles declined by 13 percent during this same period.

**Table 20**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Detention and**  
**Correctional Facilities: Actual and Inflation-Controlled**  
**Expenditures (in Thousands), Total and Per Facility**  
**Type, 1978-1988**

**Public and Private Facilities**

	1978	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total expenditures	\$1,307,684	\$1,866,072	\$2,052,232	\$2,503,203	\$2,860,818
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$1,801,218	\$1,933,753	\$1,975,199	\$2,283,944	\$2,418,274

**Public Facilities**

	1978	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total expenditures	\$842,470	\$1,147,078	\$2,246,707	\$1,445,116	\$1,674,011
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$1,160,427	\$1,188,682	\$1,199,910	\$1,318,536	\$2,415,056

**Private Facilities**

	1978	1982	1984	1986	1988
Total expenditures	\$465,214	\$718,994	\$805,525	\$1,058,087	\$1,186,807
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$640,791	\$745,072	\$775,289	\$965,408	\$1,003,218

**Note:**

*Inflation-controlled* expenditures are expenditures presented in constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index, employing a methodology provided by the Center of Budget and Policy Priorities.

**Source:**

1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table 21**  
**Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Public Juvenile Facilities by Reason for Custody, 1979-1989**

**Public Facilities**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	%								
<b>Total 1-day counts</b>	<b>43,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48,701</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49,322</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53,503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56,123</b>	<b>100</b>
Violent			8,901	18	8,656	17	7,943	15	8,566	15
Other personal			3,263	7	3,589	7	5,357	10	5,761	10
Serious property			16,644	34	16,129	33	15,746	30	15,181	27
Other property			5,980	12	5,891	12	7,685	14	7,599	14
Part II			10,563	22	11,821	24	13,538	25	15,930	28
<b>Total number of delinquents</b>	<b>39,519</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45,351</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>46,086</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50,269</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>53,037</b>	<b>94</b>
Status offenders	2,789	7	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4
Nonoffenders	625	1	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1
Voluntary admissions	301	1	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1
<b>Total number of nondelinquents</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>6</b>

Source:

1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

Offense categories include the following:

Violent: murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Other personal: negligent manslaughter, assault, sexual assault.

Serious property: burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

Other property: vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized vehicle use.

Part II: alcohol, drug-related, public order, and other delinquent offenses.

Status: offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

Nonoffenders: dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, other.

**Table 22**  
**Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Private Juvenile Facilities by**  
**Reason for Custody, 1979-1989**

**Private Facilities**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	%								
<b>Total 1-day counts</b>	<b>28,688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,822</b>	<b>100</b>
Part I violent			716	2	810	2	699	2	770	2
Other violent			807	3	1,038	3	1,539	4	1,749	5
Part I property			2,872	9	3,183	9	2,992	8	3,407	9
Other property			2,224	7	2,715	8	3,661	9	3,632	10
Part II			4,093	13	3,911	12	4,101	11	3,537	9
<b>Total number of delinquents</b>	<b>9,607</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10,712</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11,657</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12,992</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>35</b>
Status offenders	6,296	22	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18
Non-offenders	6,581	23	8,268	27	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29
Voluntary admissions	6,204	22	5,758	18	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18
<b>Total number of nondelinquents</b>	<b>19,081</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>20,678</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22,423</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25,151</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24,727</b>	<b>65</b>

**Source:**

1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

Offense categories include the following:

Violent: murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Other personal: negligent manslaughter, assault, sexual assault.

Serious property: burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

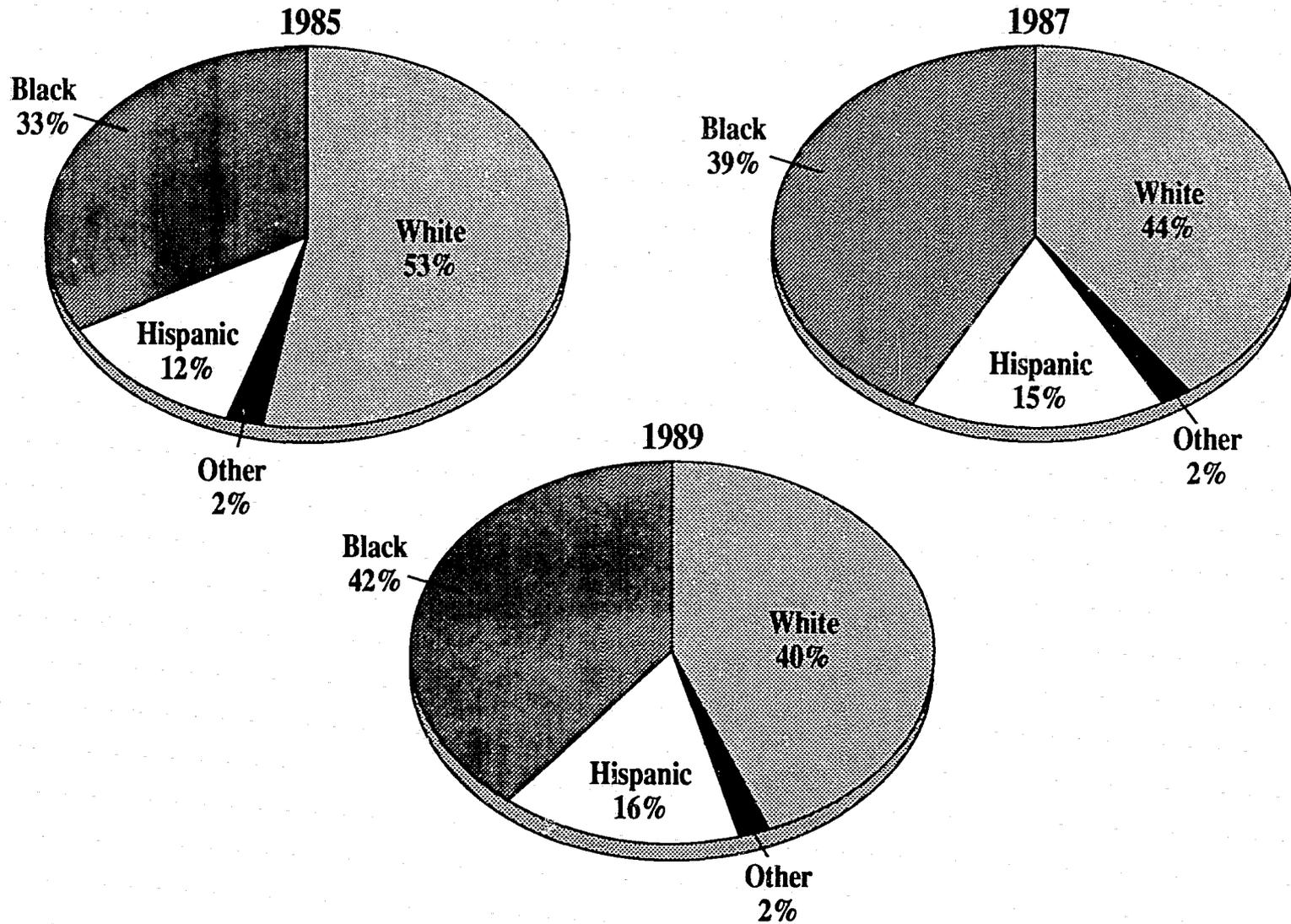
Other property: vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized vehicle use.

Part II: alcohol, drug-related, public order, and other delinquent offenses.

Status: offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

Non-offenders: dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, other.

**Figure 19**  
**U.S. Public Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Counts by Race, 1985-1989**



Source: 1985-1989 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

By comparison, the proportions of racial groups confined in private facilities has been relatively stable, with white youth comprising the majority (60-63 percent) of this confined population between 1985 and 1989 (figure 20).

### **Status offenders in custody**

The 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act encouraged States to prohibit the incarceration of status offenders (runaways, school truants, youth in conflict with their parents, etc.) and nonoffenders (e.g., dependent, neglected, and abused children) in secure facilities such as detention centers and training schools [42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(12)(A)]. When the JJDP Act was enacted, estimates of the involvement of status offenders and nonoffenders in juvenile corrections facilities were as high as 40 percent. For example, in 1977, CIC reported more than 12,000 status offenders in public and private facilities, comprising almost 17 percent of all youth in custody. By 1989, the number of status offenders in custody was 9,098, or roughly 10 percent of juveniles in custody.

This section examines whether this decline of status offenders in custody occurred in various types of facilities, to males and females equally, and across all geographic regions.

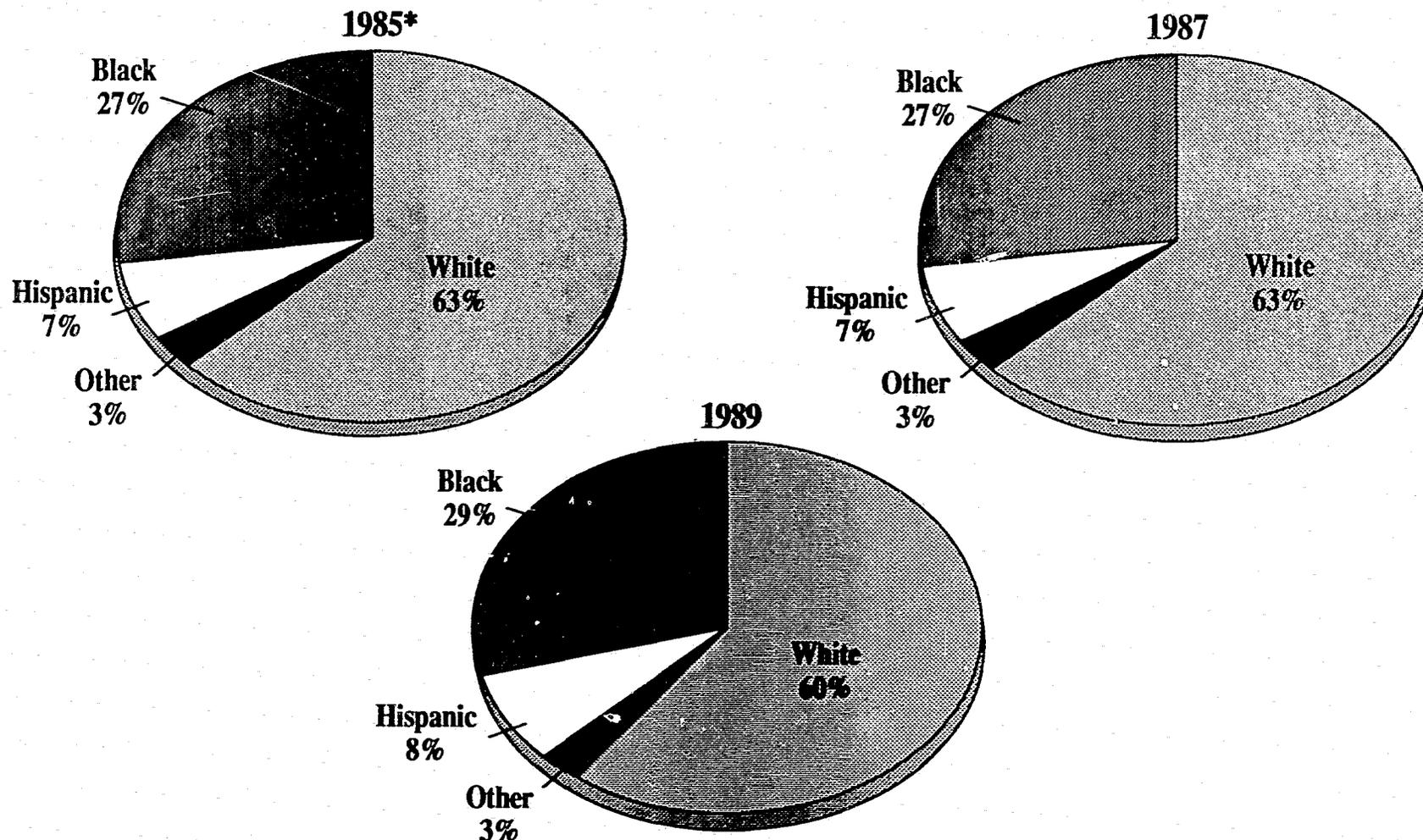
Table 23 presents in summary fashion some of the offense data shown earlier. The focus here is on the overall proportions of youths confined in public and private juvenile facilities for various reasons, including status offenses.

Based on the data from the 1-day counts, public juvenile facilities have made continued progress in adhering to the Federal legislative mandate. Overall, youth in these facilities were held more for delinquent offenses (up from 91 percent to almost 94 percent of the 1-day counts from 1979 to 1989). The total number of status offenders in public facilities went from 2,789 to 2,245 (a decline of almost 20 percent over the decade). The size of the nonoffender population remained about 1 percent of youth in public facilities.

On the other hand, offense profiles of youngsters in private juvenile facilities reflected a different picture when compared with public facilities. Throughout the decade, only about one-third of youth held in private facilities were delinquent offenders. However, the proportion of status offenders in private facilities dropped from 22 percent in 1979 to 18 percent in 1989, while the proportion of nonoffenders grew from 23 percent to 29 percent from 1979 to 1989. The absolute numbers of status offenders in private facilities increased from 6,296 to 6,853—roughly equivalent to the drop in the numbers of status offenders in public facilities. During this same period, the number of non-offenders in private facilities grew 66 percent, from 6,581 to 10,914.

In 1979, the proportion of status offenders in nonsecure facilities was 77 percent; the proportions of males and females housed in secure facilities were 19 percent and 27

**Figure 20**  
**U.S. Private Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Counts by Race, 1985-1989**



\*For 1985 the percentages for whites and blacks were estimated, due to some overlapping in the categories. For that year, blacks and whites were included in the Hispanics category.

Source: 1985-1989 Census of Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table 23**  
**Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Juvenile**  
**Facilities by Most Serious Commitment Offense,**  
**1979-1989**

**Public Facilities**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	%								
Total 1-Day count	43,234	100	48,701	100	49,322	100	53,503	100	56,123	100
Delinquents	35,519	91	45,351	93	46,086	93	50,269	94	53,037	94
Status offenders	2,789	7	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4
Nonoffenders	625	1	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1
Voluntary admissions	301	1	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1

**Private Facilities**

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	%								
Total 1-Day count	28,638	100	31,390	100	34,080	100	38,143	100	37,822	100
Delinquents	9,607	33	10,712	34	11,657	34	12,992	34	13,095	35
Status offenders	6,296	22	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18
Nonoffenders	6,581	23	8,268	26	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29
Voluntary admissions	6,204	22	5,758	19	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18

**Note:**

Offense categories included the following offenses:

Delinquents: youths committed and detained for nonstatus offenses.

Status: offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

Nonoffenders: dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, other.

Voluntary admits: youths who admit themselves or part of diversion, probation program, or referred by parents, school or social service agency.

**Source:**

1979-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

percent, respectively. In 1989, a large majority of status offenders (73 percent) were housed in nonsecure facilities. Males were slightly more likely to be held in nonsecure facilities (75 percent versus 70 percent).

Figure 21 presents a further analysis of trends in confinement by facility, based on 1-day counts in public and private juvenile facilities. It shows a decline in the total number of status offenders in custody by more than 26 percent from 1977 to 1989. The number of status offenders confined in institutional environments declined by more than 50 percent over this period, from 4,816 to 2,392. In addition, the proportion of all status offenders confined in institutional environments declined from about 39 percent in 1977 to 26 percent by 1989 (see appendix A, table A-4 for complete data).

In 1979, approximately 85 percent of confined status offenders were in custody on a committed basis that was placed there by order of a juvenile family court judge following an adjudication. Also in that year, 14 percent of confined male status offenders and 17 percent of confined female status offenders were in detention awaiting their court hearings. The 1989 CIC survey showed that 79 percent of status offenders were primarily in custody on a committed basis. The proportion of committed male status offenders was slightly greater than for female (81 percent and 77 percent, respectively).

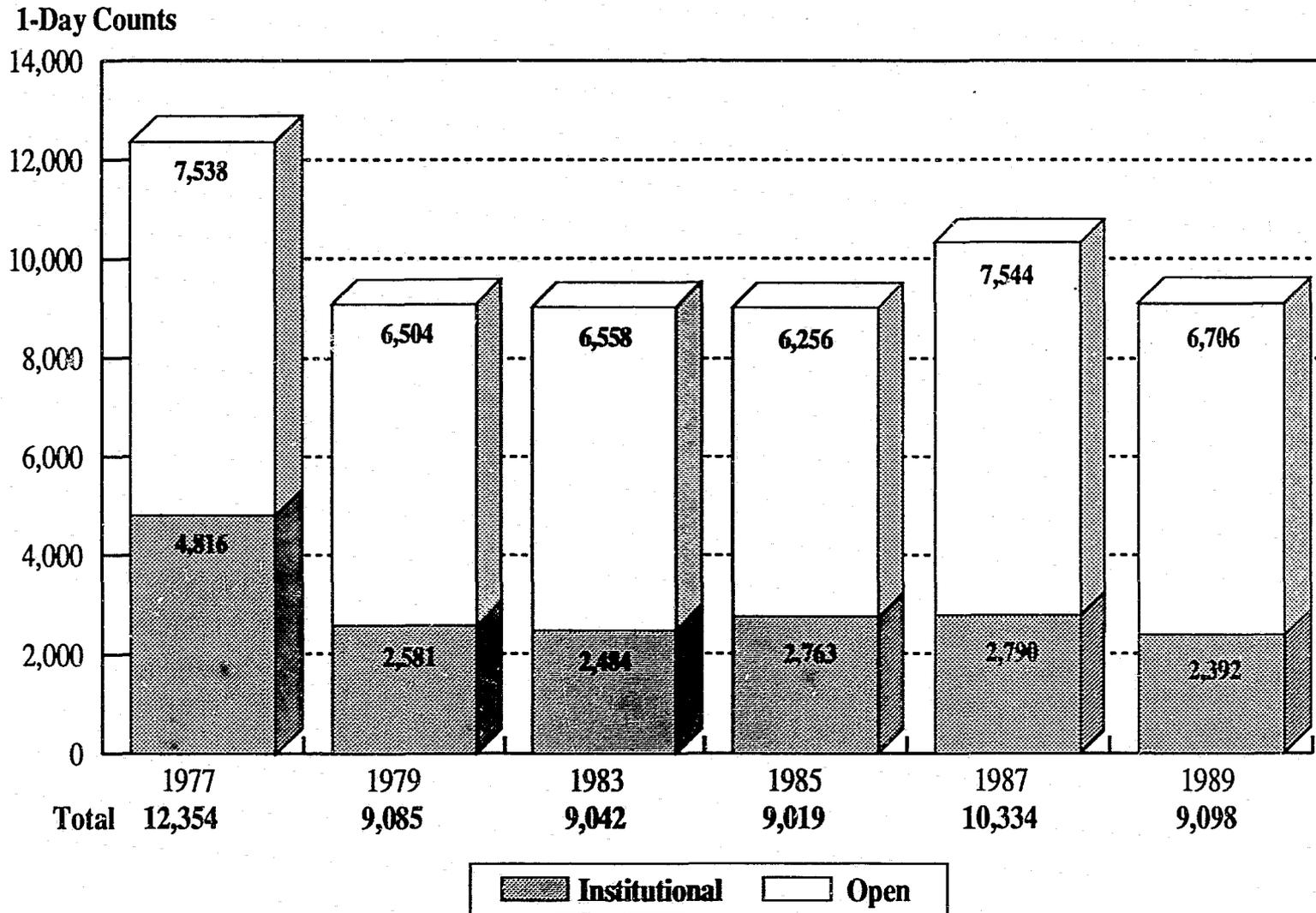
#### **Variations in the confinement of status offenders**

The 1989 CIC public and private facility surveys provide more refined data on the types of status offenses for which youth are confined in juvenile facilities (table 24). When one looks only at the status offender population in custody, some interesting gender differences emerge. For instance, a larger number and proportion of females than males are confined in public facilities (40 percent versus 23 percent) compared with private facilities (28 percent versus 18 percent) as runaways. For most other status offense categories, proportions of males and females in custody are more similar.

Examination of the total youth counts in table 24 offer another perspective on the significance of status offenses for females in custody. There were 477 female youth confined for "incurability" and "violation of a valid court order" in 1989 in public juvenile facilities. Together, these two offense categories accounted for 43 percent of female status offenders in public facilities compared to 57 percent of males. But these 477 female youth can also be seen as 7 percent of all females held in public juvenile facilities whereas the 635 males in custody for these two status offense categories accounted for 1 percent of all males. Analyses of other groupings of the status offense categories support the conclusion that status offenses and minor offenses loom larger for females in custody than for males.

A comparison of the more detailed status offender categories among the various geographic regions for public and private facilities shows that the Midwest accounted for 43 percent of all status offenders in custody and more than half (52 percent) of all status

**Figure 21**  
**Number of Status Offenders Held in Custody:**  
**1-Day Counts by Type of Environment, 1977-1989**



Source: 1977-1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table 24**  
**U.S. Public and Private Juvenile Facilities:**  
**1-Day Count Status Offenders by Type and Gender, 1989**

**Public Facilities**

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>100</b>
Running away	711	32	264	23	447	40
Truancy	299	13	162	14	137	12
Incorrigibility	519	23	266	24	253	23
Curfew violations	33	2	21	2	12	1
Alcohol	49	2	35	3	14	1
Violation of valid court order	593	26	369	33	224	20
Other	41	2	11	1	30	3

**Private Facilities**

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>100</b>
Running away	1,521	22	698	18	823	28
Truancy	1,169	17	726	18	443	15
Incorrigibility	3,134	48	1,952	49	1,182	41
Curfew violations	186	2	89	2	97	3
Alcohol	254	3	176	5	78	3
Violation of valid court order	279	4	172	4	107	4
Other	310	4	144	4	166	6

**Note:**

1-day counts for public facilities total 56,123: males 49,443 and females 6,680.

1-day counts for private facilities total 37,822: males 26,602 and females 11,200.

**Source:**

1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

offenders in public facilities. Likewise, more than half (53 percent) of all status offenders held in public facilities for violating a valid court order were from the Midwest (table 25).

### **Variations in the use of detention for delinquency cases**

This section presents trend data on the use of detention for delinquency cases reported under the Juvenile Court Statistics series. Detention data from this series compares changes in the use of confinement from 1984 to 1988 on selected juvenile characteristics such as age, sex, race, and offense. It should be recalled from the previous chapter that the detailed, automated, case-level data are generated from a nonprobability sample that covers from one-quarter to one-third of the U.S. youth population at risk. The data presented here should therefore be clearly regarded as a rough estimate of recent trends. Between 1984 and 1988, the use of detention for delinquency cases increased by more than 7 percent. This increase has not been shared by both male and female youth; the increase in cases detained for males was more than 9 percent, compared with a 3-percent decline in female cases detained. The greatest increases in the use of detention for delinquency cases were for nonwhite youth (a 39-percent increase overall) and for nonwhite males in particular (a 44-percent increase).

The use of detention by offense for delinquent cases increased over the period for all categories except public order offenses. The greatest increase in the use of detention was for drug law violations, up more than 63 percent (figure 22). Nonwhite male youth charged with drug law violations experienced the greatest increase in the use of detention, up 269 percent from 1984 to 1988. Finally, the use of detention consistently increased for older male youth, while use of detention for females has generally declined regardless of age. Male youth charged with drug law violations experienced the greatest increase in the use of detention across all age groups (see appendix A, A-5, A-6, and A-7 for detailed data).

### **Variations in the use of detention for status offense cases**

Trend data on the use of detention for status offense cases reported under the Juvenile Court Statistics series must be regarded as a rough estimate of changes in the use of this type of confinement for youth charged with status offenses between 1984 and 1988 (see appendix A, A-8, A-9, and A-10 for detailed data).

The use of detention for status offenses has declined more than 17 percent from 1984 to 1988. However, this decline has been greatest for females (down 26 percent) compared with males (down 7 percent). The decline in the use of detention has been experienced by almost all age groups. However, this decline has not been experienced by all racial groups. While the use of detention decreased for white youth by more than 22 percent, detention increased for nonwhite youth charged with status offenses (5 percent). In

**Table 25**  
**Status Offenders in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities**  
**by Type of Offense and Region: 1-Day Counts, 1989**

**Public Facilities**

Facility Type	Total	%	Northeast	%	Midwest	%	South	%	West	%
Total	2,245	100	156	100	1,204	100	592	100	293	100
Running away	711	32	42	27	376	31	222	38	71	24
Truancy	299	13	22	14	181	15	74	12	22	8
Incorrigibility	519	23	28	18	256	21	168	28	67	23
Curfew violations	33	2	4	3	9	1	5	1	15	5
Alcohol	49	2	0	0	36	3	4	1	9	3
Violation of valid court order	593	26	58	37	316	26	113	19	106	36
Other	41	2	2	1	30	3	6	1	3	1

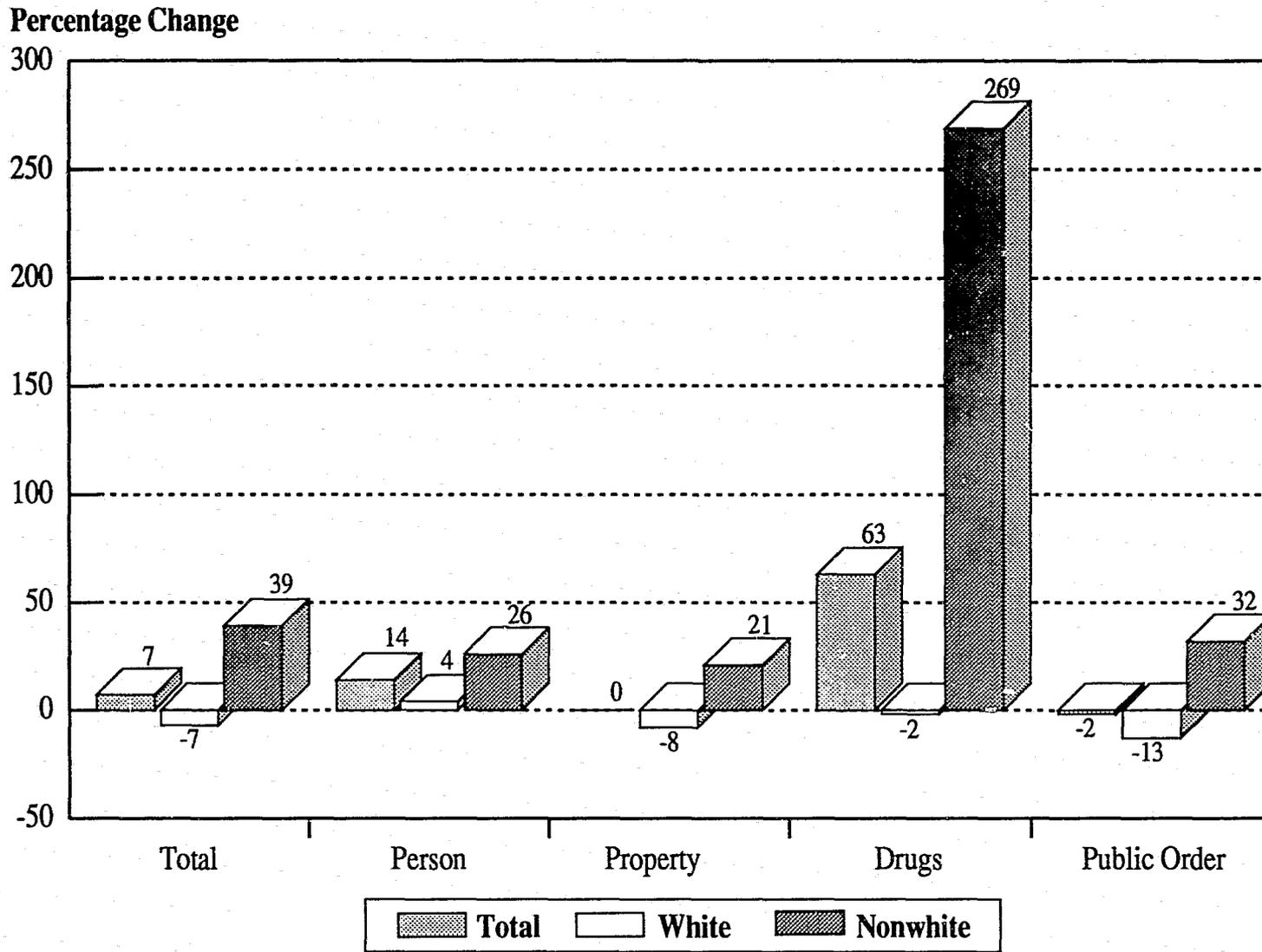
**Private Facilities**

Facility Type	Total	%	Northeast	%	Midwest	%	South	%	West	%
Total	6,853	100	2,143	100	2,672	100	1,108	100	930	100
Running away	1,521	22	346	16	555	21	313	28	307	33
Truancy	1,169	17	405	19	423	16	238	22	103	11
Incorrigibility	3,134	46	971	45	1,362	51	407	37	394	42
Curfew violations	186	3	109	5	33	1	35	3	9	1
Alcohol	254	4	77	4	84	3	24	2	69	8
Violation of valid court order	279	4	101	5	71	3	60	5	47	5
Other	310	4	134	6	144	5	31	3	1	*

\* Less than 0.5 percent.

Source:  
 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

**Figure 22**  
**Detained Delinquency Case Trends by Race and Offense, 1984-1988**



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 1988. Data are from the following States: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA (26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

particular, nonwhite males experienced the greatest increase in the use of detention (19.8 percent).

The use of detention declined across all status offense categories for both males and females except for the miscellaneous status offense group, which experienced an increase of 117 percent and 49 percent, respectively. The greatest decline in the use of detention for status offenses for both sexes and whites and nonwhites was for youth charged with truancy (see appendix A, A-8, A-9, and A-10 for details).

### **Summary of trends**

During the first half of the 1980's, juvenile arrests declined, although that trend began to reverse itself after 1984. In contrast, the numbers of youth taken into custody and who were in custody in both public and private juvenile facilities rose steadily throughout the decade. There was a sharp drop in the number of juvenile admissions to jails, but the average daily populations were down only slightly.

Between 1979 and 1989, juvenile populations rose more sharply in privately operated facilities. The lengths of stay of youth in both public and private juvenile facilities were relatively stable. In 1989, lengths of stay in comparable facilities were longer in private facilities than in public facilities. The residents of private correctional facilities are charged with less serious offenses than are youth confined in similar public juvenile facilities.

Between 1985 and 1989, minorities made up an increasingly larger share of youth in public custody. During this same period, the most serious charges for youth in custody were essentially unchanged.

While the number of status offenders in public facilities continued to decline in the 1980's, this decrease was matched by a rise in status offenders in private facilities. The number of nonoffenders in private facilities also increased significantly. Other data on status offenders in custody revealed that most were held in nonsecure facilities on a postadjudication basis. The CIC data also showed regional and gender differences in the confinement patterns of status offenders.

## **CHAPTER 4: STATE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY DATA\***

This chapter has two objectives: (1) to determine if the use of current State data sources can improve our knowledge (based on Federal data sources) of the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into State correctional custody annually; and (2) to determine the extent to which existing State data may meet some of the congressionally mandated information requirements without placing excessive demands on State resources to provide these data.

### **Inventory of State data**

To gather the most recent available data from each State, a letter was forwarded to the directors of the agencies responsible for juvenile corrections in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, seeking their cooperation. This letter explained the purposes of the OJJDP Juveniles Taken Into Custody research program and requested their most recent reported data, such as annual reports or other documents that present analyses of the number and characteristics of their juvenile population. A second letter was sent 2 months later to those jurisdictions that had not responded. In all, 38 States and the District of Columbia provided data in response to this inquiry.

Of the 12 States that did not provide data, Nevada, South Dakota, and Vermont indicated that data on their juvenile populations were not available at the time of the request. The remaining nine States did not respond to this request for data. However, through subsequent contacts, four of these States (Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and North Dakota) agreed to serve as field test sites for the prototype of a new national reporting system and to provide data in future years on their populations. From NCCD's general knowledge of the five remaining States (Idaho, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia) we can speculate that the data were not submitted because of some combination of lack of data, insufficient resources, or organizational restructuring.

Examination of the data provided by the 39 respondents involved a review of all documents from each State to determine the answers to the following questions:

1. What is the standard time period used by each State for the reporting of information on juveniles taken into custody annually?
2. How many juveniles are taken into custody in each State and what method(s) was employed as the basis for counting this population annually?

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\* Many States refer to the agency with responsibility for providing services and treatment to committed delinquent youth as Youth Services. This chapter refers to such agencies.

3. What are the characteristics of this juvenile correctional population in each State?
4. What are the typical lengths of stay for juveniles in custody in each State?
5. What are the different kinds of facilities (security levels) used to confine juveniles in each State?

This examination revealed a diversity of data in both the methods and the coverage of reporting systems. To summarize the results of this survey, table 26 presents an inventory for each State with respect to the questions listed previously. Appendix D presents the source document(s) for each State's data presented in this chapter.

First, the States reported data on juveniles taken into custody using different reporting periods that are about equally divided between those using Fiscal Year and those using Calendar Year for reporting. This absence of comparable timeframes reduced the feasibility of using these States' data to compute national estimates for a specific period.

Second, all of the responding States reported the number of their confined juveniles; however, the methods for counting this population varied significantly. Whereas all States reported the number of juveniles taken into custody each year, the majority of States based these reports on admission counts to individual facilities. This approach means that double-counting may be occurring. In only four States were annual counts based on individual juveniles admitted to custody within the State's jurisdiction (which is more responsive to congressional requirements). A more detailed assessment of these individual-based data is presented later in this chapter. Further, a number of States employed additional methods of counting their juvenile population, including the reporting of 1-day counts or the reporting of average daily population.

The absence of comparable reporting methods further reduces the feasibility of using existing State data to develop national estimates of the numbers of juveniles taken into State correctional custody. By relying on facility-based admission data and 1-day counts, the majority of the States reporting data may overestimate or underestimate the actual number of juveniles taken into custody each year. Except for the few States reporting individual-based data, most State data systems share the same limitations as the Federal data sources in meeting the congressional information requirements.

Nearly all of the States report data on the characteristics of their juvenile populations. However, many of the States only report some of the needed data elements of age, sex, race, and offense. In addition, the vast majority of States report the characteristics of their populations based on facility-based or 1-day counts. The absence of individual-based data on juvenile characteristics severely limits both the descriptive and analytic utility of these existing State data.

**Table 26**  
**Inventory of Current State Reporting Systems on the**  
**Confinement of Committed Juveniles**

State	Reporting Period	No. of Juveniles Taken Into Custody	Juvenile Characteristics						
			Age	Sex	Race	Offense	By LOS	Security Level	
Alabama	CY 1988	Annually: 5,483 1-day count: 896		•	•			By facility	
Alaska	CY 1989 FY 1989	Annually: 129 Annually: 129		•	•			7.8 mos.	
Arizona	FY 1989	Annually: 997 1-day count: 830 ADP: 746	•	•	•	•			
Arkansas	CY 1988	Annually: 660	•	•					
California	CY 1988 CY 1989	Annually: 2,796 1-day count: by facility	•	•	•	•		24.4 mos.	
Colorado	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 474	•	•	•	•		15.5 mos.	
Connecticut	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 315 1-day count: 164 ADP: 167							
Florida	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 8,886	•	•	•	•			
Georgia	FY 1989	Annually: 3,109	•	•	•	•			
Hawaii	FY 1989	Annually: 65 ADP: 70		•				14 mos.	
Illinois	FY 1989	Annually: 1,289 ADP: 1,182	•	•	•	•		12.4 mos.	
Indiana	May 1990	Annually: N/A 1-day count: 749		•					
Iowa	FY 1989	Annually: 662 1-day count: 348	•		•	•		By facility	
Kansas	FY 1989	Annually: 1,558	•	•	•	•		By facility	
Kentucky	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 1,599							
Louisiana	FY 1989-1990	Annually: N/A 1-day count: 1,854	•	•	•	•		By facility	•
Maryland	FY 1986	Annually: 1,550	•		•	•			
Massachusetts	CY 1989	Annually: 836	•	•	•	•			
Michigan	FY 1989	Annually: NA		•	•	•		By facility	•
Minnesota	CY 1989	Annually: 382 1-day count: 152	•	•	•	•			•
Mississippi	FY 1989 CY 1988	Annually: 823 Annually: 752	•	•	•				
Missouri	FY 1989	Annually: 917 1-day count: 473	•	•	•	•		161 days	
Montana	FY 1988	Annually: N/A							
Nebraska	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 817 ADP: 235	•	•	•	•		By facility	
New Mexico	FY 1989	Annually: 1,347 ADP: 426				•		By facility	
New York	CY 1988	Annually: 2,283	•	•	•	•		13.9 mos.	•

**Table 26 (continued)**  
**Inventory of Current State Reporting Systems on the**  
**Confinement of Committed Juveniles**

State	Reporting Period	No. of Juveniles Taken Into Custody	Juvenile Characteristics					
			Age	Sex	Race	Offense	By LOS	Security Level
North Carolina	FY 1989	Annually: 835	•	•	•	•		
	CY 1989	Annually: 749	•	•	•	•		
Ohio	FY 1989	Annually: 1,981		•	•			
	CY 1989	Annually: 2,411				•		
Oklahoma	FY 1990	Annually: 2,105 1-day count: 1,264		•	•		By facility	
Oregon	CY 1989	Annually: 479 1-day count: 121		•		•	By facility	Close custody only
	FY 1988-1989	Annually: 511 ADP: 490		•				
South Carolina	FY 1989	Annually: 2,657 ADP: 649	•	•	•	•	By facility	
Tennessee	FY 1988-1989	Annually: N/A ADP: 618 1-day count: 609	•	•	•	•		
Texas	FY 1989	Annually: 1,997 ADP: by facility	•	•	•	•	By facility	
Utah	FY 1989	Annually: 893 ADP: 400	•	•	•	•	By facility	
Washington	FY 1989	Annually: 1,495 1-day count: 780 ADP: 732	•	•	•	•	223 days	•
Washington, D.C.	FY 1989	Annually: N/A 1-day count: 614	•	•	•	•		
West Virginia	FY 1987-1988	Annually: 364 ADP: 49	•	•	•	•		•
Wisconsin	CY 1988	Annually: 767	•	•	•	•	8.5 mos.	•
Wyoming	FY 1989 (Girls' school)	Annually: 96 ADP: 75		•		•		
	CY 1988 (Boys' school)	Annually: 226	•	•		•	5-6 mos.	

The bulk of the States (22) reported data on the average lengths of stay for juveniles in custody. Of those reporting, however, most reported average length of stay for individual facility or facility type (such as training schools). Calculation of the actual total length of confinement for juveniles can only be done for those few States reporting individual-based data for average length of stay in those jurisdictions. Only six States provided the information needed to determine the numbers of juveniles confined in various security levels within their jurisdictions.

Thus, several problems with existing State data severely limit the utility of these data sources for meeting the congressional mandate. The main issues are (1) the absence of many of the required data elements for most States; (2) the lack of comparable data across the States; and (3) the reliance on facility-based and 1-day counts as opposed to individual-based reporting.

NCCD has determined that State juvenile corrections agencies' reporting systems do not, in most instances, address the informational needs of Congress or the juvenile justice field.

#### **States coming closest to meeting the congressional mandate**

While most States rely on facility-based counts in reporting admissions, four States reported individual-based data on admissions—New York, California, Massachusetts, and Texas. To illustrate the potential value of individual-based reporting, NCCD examined data on the number of admissions and the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody in these four States. The following tables present a more responsive profile of the juveniles taken into custody in these selected States than current Federal data on these same jurisdictions.

Table 27 presents the number of individual youth admissions, admission rates, and the average length of stay for the four States. This table shows that the number of admissions cover a wide range, from 836 in Massachusetts to 2,796 in California. However, when computing the admission rates per 100,000 for at-risk youth, the ranking of the States is reversed, with Massachusetts reporting the highest admission rate and California the lowest. In part, this finding is a function of the large number of confined juveniles in California juvenile facilities operated by counties. The data from the California Youth Authority, the State youth corrections agency, do not include these youth.

While these individual-based admissions data are an improvement over the facility-based counts in terms of more fully meeting the informational requirements of Congress, they contain some limitations in their responsiveness. Specifically, the number of admissions in each of the four States is not based on a completely uniform definition. While admissions in each of these States is based on the commitment of individual youth to the respective State correctional agencies, some States use a broad definition that includes

**Table 27**  
**Juvenile Admissions and Admission Rates for Selected States Reporting Individual-Level Data**

State (Reporting period)	Number of Admissions	Admission Rate (per 100,000)	Average Length of Stay
New York CY 1988	2,283	166.5	13.9m
California CY 1988	2,796	93.2	24.4m*
Massachusetts CY 1989	836	174.5	N/A
Texas FY 1989	1,997	131.4	N/A

\*Includes CYA adults.

**Note:**

The definition of "admission" differs in each of the State data sources. In New York, admissions include first commitments, recommitments from aftercare, and recommitments for new offenses for youths with prior placements. For California, admissions include only first commitments. In Texas and Massachusetts, admissions include new commitments (first or any subsequent commitment) and exclude any recommitments.

**Source:**

See State reports listed in appendix D.

all types of commitments—including recommitments—for new subsequent offenses or revocations (New York), while others employ somewhat narrow definitions that exclude revocations (Texas and Massachusetts). California employs a very narrow definition counting only first-time commitments, thus excluding revocations and youth returning for a subsequent commitment for another offense. In addition, the reporting periods for the most recent data available from these States also vary, further restricting their comparability and responsiveness. Finally, while these individual-based data eliminate some of the problem of multiple-counting that was due to interfacility transfers in these jurisdictions, the inconsistent inclusion of recommitments in several of these States continues this same problem, albeit to a much lesser degree.

Table 28 presents data on the proportion of juveniles taken into custody by sex, race, and age for the selected States. The vast majority of juveniles taken into custody were males, with females constituting only 5 to 15 percent of all those taken into custody. In addition, the majority of juveniles taken into custody were nonwhites, who constituted from 53 to 77 percent of all admissions. The average age for admissions ranged from 15.3 years in New York to 17.1 years in California. These data on age are limited by problems of both completeness and comparability. For example, Massachusetts did not report data on average age and Texas reported the median age rather than the mean.

Table 29 reports the proportion of youth taken into custody by offense category. It shows that the largest proportion of juveniles taken into custody in all four States had committed property offenses. Violent offenses constituted the second largest category for juveniles taken into custody in all States except Texas. It is worth noting that the proportion of juveniles taken into custody for violent offenses was nearly equal to the proportion of admissions for property offenses in California. Whereas admissions for drug-related offenses varied over a more narrow range, from 9 percent in Texas to 19 percent in California, the miscellaneous offense category (e.g., weapons, motor vehicle, public order) varied more widely, from only about 6 percent in California to 28 percent in Texas.

Presenting comparable data on offenses required restructuring the existing data reported by the States. Each of the four States used a different set of offense categories, which were collapsed by NCCD to produce the four general offense categories reported in table 29. While somewhat less troublesome than the comparability problems mentioned earlier, there is a definite need for an offense code crosswalk system to increase the usefulness of existing offense data as currently reported by the States.

The limitations of the individual-based data from the selected States notwithstanding, we are reminded at this point that simply having data on the characteristics of annual admissions is already a significant improvement over the existing data from our current Federal sources. However, having individual-based data on the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody each year will allow for detailed comparisons among subgroups. This is needed to be fully responsive to the congressional requirements. To varying degrees,

**Table 28**  
**Percent Juveniles Taken Into Custody Annually**  
**by Sex, Race, and Age for Selected States Reporting**  
**Individual-Level Data**

State	Sex		Race		Average Age
	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	
New York	85%	15%	32%	68%	15.2 years
California	95	5	23	77	17.1 years
Massachusetts	92	8	47	53	# by range
Texas	94	6	26	74	15 years 10 months (median)

Source:  
 See State reports listed in appendix D.

**Table 29**  
**Percent Juveniles Taken Into Custody Annually**  
**by Offense for Selected States Reporting**  
**Individual-Level Data**

State	Offenses			
	Violent	Property	Drugs	Other
New York	18%	58%	11%	13%
California	37	38	19	6
Massachusetts	31	47	11	11
Texas	16	47	9	28

Source:  
 See State reports listed in appendix D.

each of the four selected States report some cross-group comparisons on selected characteristics of its population of juveniles taken into custody, such as offense by race, race by sex, sex by age, etc. To illustrate the increased analytical power of individual-based data on juvenile characteristics, table 30 presents a breakdown by race and sex of juvenile admissions in each of the four selected States. Data on race and sex were employed, as they represent the only subgroup comparisons common to the current reporting system of these four jurisdictions.

From table 30, we see that black males constitute the largest subgroup of juveniles taken into custody overall in three of the selected State systems, those of New York, California, and Texas. Hispanic males constitute the second largest subgroup of juveniles taken into custody in California and Texas, while white males constitute the largest subgroup in Massachusetts, with the second largest subgroup in New York. Females constitute a larger proportion of the total admissions in New York than in any other of the selected States and are about equally divided between white and black females.

### **Conclusions**

NCCD found that only a very few States currently report data in a form that could potentially meet the congressional information requirements. Examination of these data did produce a more responsive profile of the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody in these four States, yet there remain problems of completeness and comparability limiting the usefulness of these data even among the selected jurisdictions. This further reinforces NCCD's conclusion that OJJDP must look beyond the current State and Federal reporting systems to substantially increase our knowledge about juveniles taken into custody. The last chapter of this report describes the design of a new national reporting system and the preliminary results of the field testing of that system.

**Table 30**  
**Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Race and Sex for**  
**Selected States Reporting Individual-Level Data**

State	Male								Female								Total
	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		White		Black		Hispanic		Other		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
NY	580	26	1,023	45	325	14	17	1	145	6	165	7	24	1	4	*	2,283
CA	585	21	1,112	40	824	29	127	5	56	2	54	2	34	1	4	*	2,796
MA	360	43	229	28	157	19	19	2	35	4	28	3	8	1	0	0	836
TX	464	23	679	34	713	36	13	0.6	54	3	43	2	31	1.4	0	0	1,997
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>7,912</b>

\*Represents less than 0.5 percent.

Source:  
 See State reports listed in appendix D.

## **CHAPTER 5: IMPROVING OUR KNOWLEDGE OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY**

### **Introduction**

A key goal of the research program on juveniles taken into custody was to provide annual reports to Congress on their number and characteristics. The first step in this project entailed a comprehensive assessment of current Federal data sources. The shortcomings of the Federal data collection efforts were first detailed in the 1989 report to Congress entitled "Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Developing National Statistics" (Krisberg et al. 1989). These shortcomings are briefly reviewed in chapter 2 of this report as part of the presentation of the most recent data from the 1989 CIC Survey.

A second step in the project entailed a comprehensive assessment of existing State reporting systems. This assessment also found major deficiencies in the State systems that often paralleled those found in the Federal data systems.

Because current data from both existing Federal and State sources are inadequate to meet the congressional mandate (or the needs of the juvenile justice field), the next phase of this OJJDP research program involves designing a new national data collection and reporting system. It is expected that this effort will more fully meet the policy information needs of Congress and substantially improve our present knowledge. A range of options for the design of the new national data collection system was presented to OJJDP in a report entitled "Proposed National Juveniles Taken Into Custody Reporting Program" (Austin et al. 1990). As a part of that report, NCCD recommended a design capable of producing individual-level data from both State and local jurisdictions. This recommended design was ultimately approved for testing by OJJDP.

### **General description of new data collection efforts**

This section outlines the proposed structure and design for what will be referred to as the National Juveniles Taken Into Custody Reporting Program (NJTICRP). The NJTICRP is intended to supplement the existing CIC biennial facility-based series. Implementation of NJTICRP would significantly improve our knowledge on the extent of custody of the Nation's youth and provide a data base for conducting meaningful policy analysis. NJTICRP is a reporting system providing more precise and policy-relevant national data on the numbers and types of youth taken into custody each year and the length of confinement in State, county, and privately operated institutions.

When fully implemented, NJTICRP would consist of at least two individual reporting systems instead of a single reporting system. The first system would focus exclusively on youth committed by the juvenile courts to State-administered juvenile correctional

facilities. This statistical reporting program will be referred to hereafter as the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP).

This State-level reporting system would measure the youth's period of confinement, from the date of commitment to the State's juvenile correctional system until discharge from that system. *Consequently, it should be viewed as a jurisdiction-based reporting system as opposed to a facility-based reporting system.*

The youth's period of custody as a committed juvenile would be continuously tracked regardless of the number and type of facilities (public and private, reception centers, shelter care facilities, and halfway houses) to which the juvenile might be transferred or housed. State-administered detention centers, primarily used for precommitment status youth, would not be included in this component of the reporting system unless those facilities were also used by the juvenile correctional system to hold youth committed to the State by the juvenile court.

Therefore, the SJCSRP is designed to measure periods of continuous confinement within a State juvenile correctional system. Thus, it would be very similar to the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), which captures individual records for persons admitted to a State prison system regardless of the types of facilities utilized by a State for continuous confinement purposes.

The second reporting system will be referred to as the Local Corrections System Reporting Program (LCSRP). A second reporting system is needed to cover the other places where youth may be confined, including:

1. Juveniles committed by the juvenile court to county-administered juvenile correctional systems.
2. Juveniles committed by the juvenile court to privately administered juvenile correctional systems.
3. Juveniles detained by the State or county juvenile court in a publicly or privately administered facility.
4. Juveniles detained in an adult jail.
5. Juveniles detained in a police lockup.

Simply stated, the LCSRP would capture admissions and releases to juvenile facilities not covered by the SJCSRP program. This system would involve instances of confinement occurring in all facilities not administered by the State for youth committed to their care. Privately operated or contracted facilities could be included in either or both the SJCSRP or LCSRP systems, depending upon their function.

Table 31 summarizes how the various forms of custody could be covered by current and new national reporting programs. Youth now being sentenced by the adult court to adult prison systems are included in the existing NCRP or the Census of State Correctional Facilities. (An estimated 9,078 youth were admitted to State prison systems in 1984.) Note that additional data systems may eventually be required to include youth being admitted to mental health facilities and Federal agencies, such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Marshal's Service. Although no individual reporting system has been designed for these populations, it is feasible to collect aggregate data on these and other custody populations by augmenting existing 1-day survey efforts such as LEMAS and the National Jail Census, or by implementing an occasional national census covering specific types of facilities.

SJCSRP will capture the most restrictive and lengthy forms of custody. Once SJCSRP is fully implemented nationwide, it will capture approximately 33 percent (30,643) of the entire 1989 CIC public and private facility 1-day counts and 56 percent of the 1989 CIC public facility 1-day population counts (table 32). Since State-administered facilities typically have youth with far longer lengths of stay than local facilities, SJCSRP would capture a smaller proportion of admissions and releases. Using 1989 data, only about 11 percent of all CIC admissions and releases would be captured by SJCSRP after full implementation, as shown in table 32. However, some unknown percentage of admissions and releases from private facilities would be captured by SJCSRP as designed. This is why SJCSRP must be augmented by LCSRP to cover the universe of admissions and releases.

Figure 23 illustrates the potential coverage of admissions by the proposed SJCSRP and LCSRP across all types of facilities and jurisdictions. From figure 23, we see that SJCSRP could capture approximately 9 percent of all juvenile admissions and LCSRP could capture an additional 90 percent of admissions across all types of facilities. When both components are fully implemented nationwide, the combined coverage of both SJCSRP and LCSRP would approach 99 percent of admissions to all types of facilities where estimates are available. Table 33 shows the 1988 CIC admissions that would have been covered by SJCSRP by facility type.

#### Universe to be sampled

For SJCSRP, all 50 States and the District of Columbia would eventually participate. State juvenile correctional agencies would provide individual data for the entire Calendar Year of admissions and releases. Automated State data systems would provide the information in computerized form. Unautomated systems would receive a microcomputer software program developed by NCCD to capture the required admission and release data elements. The ultimate goal would be to automate these State manual systems by using the NCCD software. Forms for manual coding would be provided to States that are not automated and choose not to implement the microcomputer system.

**Table 31**  
**Institutional Admissions and Releases To Be Covered**  
**by SJCSRP, LCSRP, and NCRP**

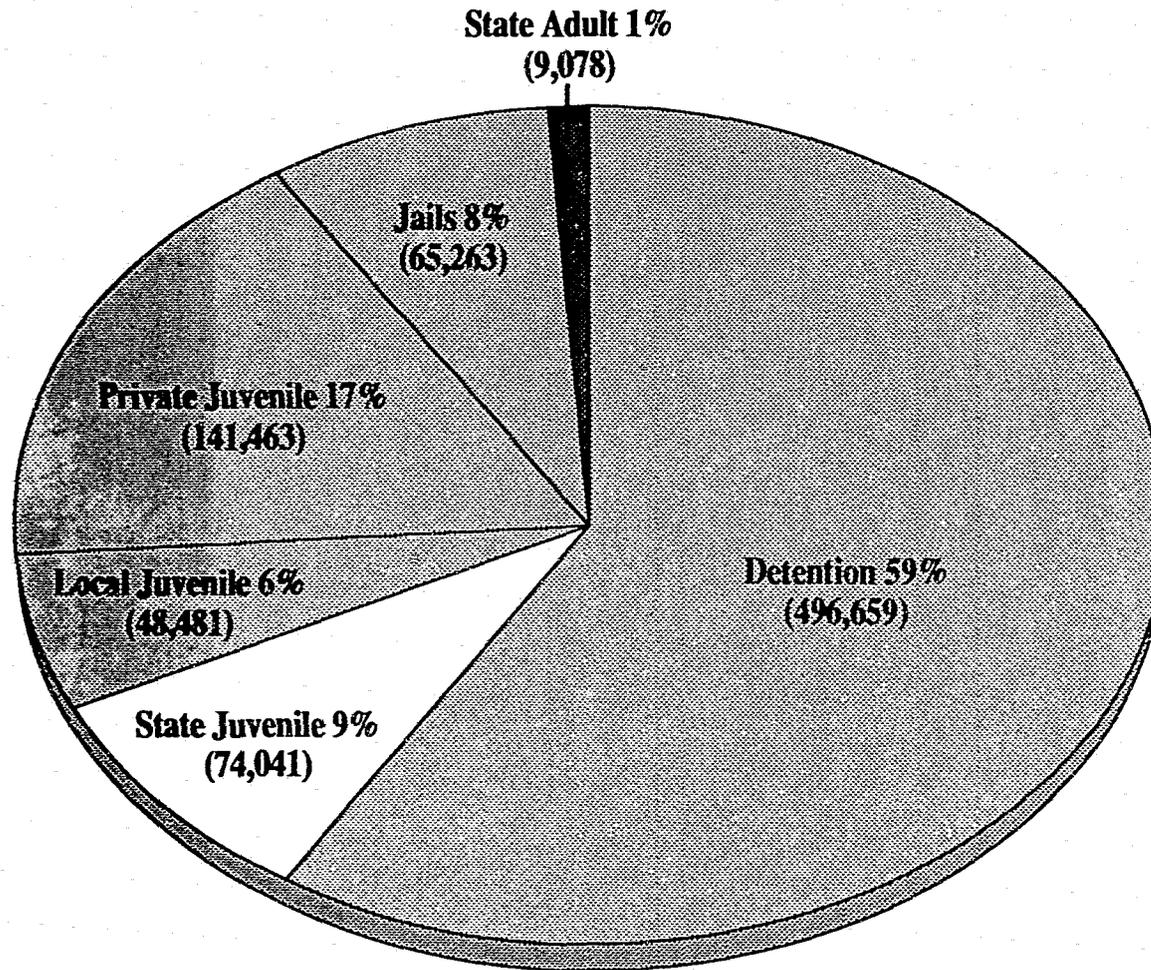
<b>Form of Custody</b>	<b>Reporting Program</b>
1. Juvenile committed by juvenile court to State juvenile correctional system	SJCSRP
2. Juvenile committed by juvenile court to State juvenile correctional system but placed in private facility	SJCSRP
3. Juvenile committed by adult court to State adult correctional system	NCRP
4. Juvenile committed by juvenile court to county correctional system (including detention centers, camps and ranches, shelters, and halfway houses)	LCSRP
5. Juvenile committed by juvenile court to privately operated juvenile correctional system	LCSRP (possibly)
6. Juvenile detained by juvenile court in a public (State or county) or privately administered system	LCSRP
7. Juvenile held in an adult jail	LCSRP or augment National Jail Census
8. Juvenile held in a police lockup	LCSRP or augment LEMAS
9. Juvenile held in mental health facility	None proposed/augment Children in Custody
10. Juvenile held in Federal facility (INS, U.S. Marshal's Office, etc.)	None proposed/ implement new survey

**Table 32**  
**1989 CIC 1-Day Public Juvenile Facility Count Covered**  
**by State Juvenile Correctional System Reporting**  
**Program (SJCSRP)**

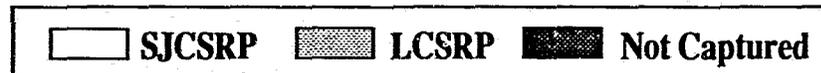
Facility Type	SJCSRP Population	SJCSRP Facilities	Total CIC Population	Total CIC Facilities
Detention Centers	0	0	18,014	422
Shelters	0	0	646	63
Reception/Diagnostic	985	15	1,424	19
Training Schools	25,705	177	27,823	201
Camps/Ranches	1,423	40	4,617	87
Halfway/Group Houses	2,530	207	3,599	308
Private Facilities	0	0	37,822	2,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,643</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>93,945</b>	<b>3,267</b>

Source:  
The 1989 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Figure 23**  
**U.S. Juvenile Admissions by Type of Facility**



Total Admissions: 834,985



Sources: 1964 National Census of State Correctional Facilities; 1988 Census of Local Jails; and 1989 Survey of Children in Custody.

**Table 33**  
**1988 CIC Admissions Covered by SJCSRP**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>SJCSRP Admissions</b>	<b>Total CIC Admissions</b>	<b>Percent of Total CIC Admissions</b>
Detention Centers	0	499,621	0
Shelters	0	14,949	0
Reception/Diagnostic	12,140	13,924	87
Training Schools	53,983	62,824	86
Camps/Ranches	4,435	14,146	31
Halfway/Group Houses	9,334	13,717	68
Private Facilities	N/A	141,463	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,892</b>	<b>760,644</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Source:  
The 1989 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

For LCSRP, the issue of sampling needs to be addressed. Because it is not feasible to include each of the more than 3,100 counties in the United States in LCSRP, a representative sample is needed that is large enough to provide reliable national estimates to enumerate the major variables.

The major issues to be determined here are the sample size required and the cost implications of launching such an effort. NCCD asked the U.S. Bureau of the Census and national sampling experts to estimate the number of counties that would have to be sampled to produce national estimates on admissions and releases at different levels of standard error. This analysis, summarized in table 34, presents a range of options for sample sizes for different levels of accuracy using figures based on the Census Bureau's experience with a similar survey to measure characteristics of sentenced adults.

In table 34, the sample size of county areas varies over a wide range, from 300 with a standard error of 3 percent to 50 with a standard error of 20 percent. The Census Bureau staff further estimated that this strategy would include approximately 1,200 CIC facilities in a sample size of 300 counties, but would not include substantial numbers of police lockups and jails, which need to be included to fully capture all admissions and releases.

Finally, in evaluating these options, the Bureau indicated that the standard it follows is a relative standard error rate of 3 percent on major variables. They do not recommend going below 5 percent for a continuing statistical series that requires measuring year-to-year changes. An independent analysis conducted by NCCD also failed to identify a sampling strategy that would significantly lower the required number of counties (i.e., 300) while retaining the recommended standard error.

### Data elements

SJCSRP design would require one record to be established for each youth accounted for by SJCSRP. Admission information on the youth at the time of commitment to a State juvenile corrections system would be integrated with release data when that youth was discharged from confinement from that same system. A partial listing of the admission and release data elements to be captured follows (see appendix E for data collection instrument):

#### SJCSRP: Core data elements

- |         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| Item 1: | Agency I.D.       |
| Item 2: | Unique youth I.D. |
| Item 3: | Admission date    |
| Item 4: | Date of birth     |

**Table 34**  
**County Area Facility Sample Options for the**  
**Local Corrections System Reporting**  
**Program (LCSRP)**

Relative Standard Error	Sample Size	Regional Comparison	Year-to-Year Comparison
.03	300	Yes	Yes
.05	245	Yes	Yes
.10	120	No	Probably not (unless really large)
.15	75	No	No
.20	50	No	No

- Item 5: Sex
- Item 6: Race
- Item 7: Hispanic origin
- Item 8: County of commitment
- Item 9: Primary offense of commitment
- Item 10: Type of admission
- Item 11: Probation status at admission
- Item 12: Determined sentence
- Item 13: Sentence length
- Item 14: Type of admitting facility
- Item 15: Release date
- Item 16: Releasing facility code
- Item 17: Type of release

For LCSRP, the volume of admissions and releases for these facilities is enormous, with the lengths of stay remaining quite short. This suggests a data collection strategy that only requests agencies to forward records containing both admission and release data at the point of release. Such a strategy greatly reduces the burden of local agencies to provide the U.S. Census with the requested data and eliminates the need to merge admission and release records into a complete record.

The core data elements for LCSRP are quite similar to SJCSRP data elements to allow cross-comparisons on the key youth characteristics. These elements follow:

LCSRP: Core data elements

- Item 1: Agency I.D.
- Item 2: Unique youth I.D.
- Item 3: Admission date
- Item 4: Date of birth
- Item 5: Sex
- Item 6: Race
- Item 7: Hispanic origin
- Item 8: County of detention/commitment/admission
- Item 9: Primary charge/offense at admission
- Item 10: Type of admission  
(detention/commitment/other)
- Item 11: Probation status at admission
- Item 12: Admitting facility I.D.
- Item 13: Release date

## **Confidentiality**

It is likely that laws in some jurisdictions will prohibit or complicate the release of any identifiers on youth admitted and released from juvenile correctional facilities. For this reason, the inclusion of names will not be necessary for this reporting program. To conduct more detailed analysis, other key identifiers are necessary for basic statistical reporting, such as date of birth, sex, race, and ethnicity. The inclusion of mutually exclusive identifier numbers is required to determine the number of multiple admissions and releases a youth may experience in a given time period. As required in other national reporting programs, the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Department of Justice will ensure that such identifiers will not be traceable to the names of youth by external users of the data files released to other researchers.

## **Anticipated analysis and products**

Data collected in the proposed SJCSRP reporting system will provide the first standardized national individual-based records of juveniles for analysis. The full research potential of this data will become clear as the program progresses. At a minimum, the following products are expected:

1. National estimates on the number of youth admitted to, and released from, State and local juvenile facilities.
2. Regional comparisons and analysis controlled for relevant youth characteristics.
3. National forecast of future size of local facility populations (5- to 10-year forecast).
4. Capacity to conduct special studies of special subpopulations on specific topics.

## **Testing the design**

Successfully launching this new national reporting program requires careful planning, coordination, and the commitment of sufficient resources. Clearly identifying all of the implementation issues to be addressed and accurately estimating the costs of a new system at the outset can greatly enhance the prospects for successful implementation. To realistically assess these requirements, NCCD, working in cooperation with the Census Bureau, has designed the new system and is in the process of conducting a pilot test. The objectives of the pilot test are to:

1. Determine the strengths, weaknesses, and feasibility of the system's design.
2. Assess the willingness and capacity of State and local jurisdictions to participate.

3. Obtain actual data on juveniles taken into custody to illustrate how the new system can help improve our knowledge about this population.

Examples of some of the other specific questions to be answered by the pilot test follow:

1. What is the availability of the required data elements in the test sites?
2. Are the test sites able and willing to reformat the data according to Census Bureau specifications?
3. What is the best means for reporting data from test sites with nonautomated information systems?
4. How many and what types of facilities must be incorporated in the reporting system?
5. What is required to deal with the problem of multiple coding schemes for offenses?
6. Are State and local jurisdictions wary of having individual differences identified and compared?
7. How can the system protect the right to confidentiality while ensuring that individual records can be properly matched?
8. Do jurisdictions see a need for the new data and do they have sufficient resources to add a new system to their existing national reporting requirements?

To meet objectives for the pilot test, site visits to selected jurisdictions were conducted by teams of NCCD and Census Bureau staff. During the site visits, program teams interviewed agency representatives responsible for information management. In the course of the field visit, the researchers explained the purpose of the JTIC research program, obtained detailed information on the agencies' population(s) and service delivery systems, reviewed the proposed record layout for the collection of data, and encouraged the agencies' participation. Following the site visit for those participating agencies, specific arrangements were made to forward the data to the Census Bureau. The Bureau then edited the data and provided clean data tapes to NCCD for analysis to illustrate the utility of the new system. Taken together, the site visits and the sample data will produce valuable information on the true implementation requirements of the

system and create a clear picture of its potential products that will form a solid basis for decision regarding nationwide implementation.

In selecting pilot test jurisdictions, a number of factors were considered, including size, geographical location, and the types of facilities operated for juveniles. In addition, it was recognized that juvenile agencies vary in their information management capabilities so that a realistic test of the new system must involve agencies with both automated and unautomated systems. Finally, it was decided that conducting the site visits for the pilot test in three phases would be the most efficient process.

**Phase 1:**

States with automated information systems.

**Phase 2:**

States with unautomated systems.

**Phase 3:**

Local jurisdictions.

**Results of pilot testing to date**

As of this writing, site visits have been completed for seven automated and two unautomated States, as follows:

1. The Florida Children, Youth and Families Agency (CYF), Tallahassee, Florida.
2. The Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections, Springfield, Illinois.
3. The Ohio Department of Youth Services, Columbus, Ohio.
4. The Division of Juvenile Services (DJS), New Jersey Department of Corrections, Trenton, New Jersey.
5. The Division for Youth, New York Executive Department, Albany, New York.
6. The Texas Youth Commission, Austin, Texas.
7. The California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California.
8. The Department of Youth Development, Nashville, Tennessee.
9. The Division of Juvenile Services, North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Bismarck, North Dakota.

The results of these site visits were very positive in terms of both the willingness and capacity of the States to participate in the new reporting system and resulted in valuable information that formed the basis for revisions to the program design (e.g., record layout). The following is a summary of the major findings of the site visits completed to date.

Participation. All of the States understood the importance of improving the national reporting capability on juveniles taken into custody and agreed to provide the required data. Six automated States (Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and California) agreed to report beginning with 1989 data, and to report annually thereafter.

However, because of current workload demands and/or staff limitations, New Jersey indicated it would not be able to report for 1989 in the format requested by the Census Bureau. In addition, a tape was not requested of Florida since the State's staffing vacancies would make reporting overly burdensome for that year. Both New Jersey and Florida agreed to report in the prescribed format for 1990 if their workload circumstances improve. To date, tapes containing 1989 admissions and release data have been submitted to the Census Bureau by the six automated States.

Tennessee and North Dakota agreed to begin reporting in 1990. While Tennessee is an automated State, it agreed to pilot test the forms developed by the Census Bureau for use in States opting for manual data collection procedures. North Dakota was the first test site for an unautomated State, and agreed to report in 1990 using the specially designed software offered through the research program.

Definitions of admissions and releases. The States all employ unique definitions and terminologies to describe their admissions and releases (e.g. commitments, placements, discharges). However, all the States were willing and able to apply the standardized definition for admissions and releases in reporting their data. Reaching an understanding of the variety of circumstances that may be defined as an admission and release in these individual jurisdictions was most valuable in developing a universal set of definitions for NJTICRP.

Data elements. From a review of the record layout during the site visits, it was determined that the States would be able to provide all or most of the specific data elements required. In only a very limited number of instances did the test States report that certain data elements were unavailable or that certain categories of specific variables could not be reported, such as Hispanics as a subcategory of race. A complete assessment of the States' abilities to fully report the required data must await the analysis of the actual data sets for 1989 provided by each jurisdiction (see data collection form in appendix E).

Types of facilities. The States reported a wide range of diverse types of facilities used for the confinement of juveniles, including detention centers, reception centers, training

schools, and community-based residential facilities such as group homes. The number and type of these facilities varied by State. States also reported different patterns in the flow of admissions. In some States, all admissions occur through reception centers, while in others juveniles are admitted directly to specific facilities such as a training school; still others use a combination of approaches. In addition, all States reported that juveniles are often transferred between facilities. In most instances these movements are continuously tracked and recorded by their information systems, with the exception of certain types of specialized facilities (e.g., certain private facilities).

Offense codes. All States reported the recording of offenses for all admissions, but the means of coding offenses varied significantly. In several States, offenses were coded by statute number, while others used unique departmental coding schemes. Some States used multiple coding schemes. It was clear from the site visits that a special offense crosswalk system must be developed to standardize the reporting of offenses across jurisdictions, and that this will involve substantial time and effort to accomplish. Since several of the States are involved in other national reporting systems, such as the National Corrections Reporting Program and the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, the possibility of adapting these crosswalk systems for use in the new reporting system warrants further consideration.

Confidentiality. Each State expressed concern about the confidentiality of the individual-level data to be reported under NJTICRP. In most cases, simply agreeing to eliminate names from the data base was sufficient to safeguard identities. In other cases, a specific agreement would be required to release the data. Some States were satisfied by the existing Federal statutes on the confidentiality of data collected by the Census Bureau.

### Further testing

Several tasks must be undertaken to complete the pilot testing process. First, site visits must be completed for the unautomated States. A total of three unautomated States has been set as the target for the number of jurisdictions to begin reporting 1991 data. Once site visits are completed and three States have agreed to report, reporting procedures must be established for each State. Should a State opt to report by completing manual data collection forms for all admissions and releases, a data collection training program will be conducted by the Census Bureau for designated State personnel. However, if a State chooses to receive a specially designed PC software application for reporting, NCCD will install the software and train department personnel.

Second, pilot testing of the new system in local jurisdictions must be completed. To complete this phase, local jurisdictions that will serve as test sites must be selected, site visits conducted, and procedures established to obtain sample data from at least three local sites for 1991.

Once the sample data sets from all test sites have been collected by the Census Bureau, the Bureau must edit the data to identify any problems, such as missing data or coding or recoding errors. The Bureau will then work with each jurisdiction to correct any problems so that clean data tapes can be forwarded to NCCD for analysis. NCCD will analyze the sample data sets according to a plan approved by OJJDP. This analysis will be designed to illustrate the enhancements provided by the new reporting system when compared with the data supplied by existing State and Federal systems. The findings from all of the site visits, the analysis of the sample data sets, and recommendations on the final design of a new national reporting system will be reported to OJJDP by September 1991, and will conclude this initial phase of the research program.

### **Nationwide implementation**

Concurrent with the remaining testing activities just described, NCCD will actively pursue dissemination opportunities. It will seek ways to inform juvenile justice officials and agencies of the accomplishments of the research program thus far, and any future plans for the research program, including the anticipated benefits of the new reporting system. Current plans for disseminating program information will rely primarily on reports and publications, such as OJJDP Bulletins, and presentations at national conferences, such as the American Correctional Association Mid-Winter Meeting and the National Conference on Juvenile Justice. With the knowledge gained from the testing activities, this type of dissemination should establish a solid foundation for nationwide implementation.

Implementing a new nationwide, individual-based reporting system for juveniles taken into custody will require a substantial commitment in terms of effort and funding. Before making the decision to proceed, OJJDP must weigh the level of financial commitments required against the prospects for successful implementation and the benefits of each of the components within the new data system. Decisionmaking will be assisted by pilot testing. Assuming an affirmative decision to undertake a new nationwide data collection effort, a detailed planning process will be established to deal with a number of complex issues, including (1) the most effective and efficient process for soliciting participation by additional State and local jurisdictions; (2) the level of support and assistance required of reporting jurisdictions; and (3) the integration of the new reporting system within existing systems such as the CIC Survey.

The quality of information about our most troubled juveniles and the care they receive in the foreseeable future rests on the thoughtful resolution of these important issues.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Supplemental Data**

**Table A-1**  
**1-Day Counts and Rates by Regions and States**  
**for Public and Private Facilities, 1989**

Region and State	Total		Public		Private	
	Number	Custody Rate	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>93,945</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>56,123</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37,822</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>East</b>	<b>16,689</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>6,504</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10,185</b>	<b>61</b>
Connecticut	895	374	297	33	598	67
Maine	346	256	262	76	84	24
Massachusetts	1,033	216	227	22	806	78
New Hampshire	239	201	136	57	103	43
New Jersey	2,167	274	1,957	90	210	10
New York	6,001	438	2,348	39	3,653	61
Pennsylvania	5,481	440	1,125	21	4,356	79
Rhode Island	375	383	128	34	247	66
Vermont	152	249	24	16	128	84
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>24,512</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>49</b>
Illinois	2,308	211	1,803	78	505	22
Indiana	2,583	393	1,340	52	1,243	48
Iowa	1,629	520	447	27	1,182	73
Kansas	1,600	586	720	45	880	55
Michigan	3,780	349	1,957	52	1,823	48
Minnesota	1,684	357	641	38	1,043	62
Missouri	1,727	355	1,008	58	719	42
Nebraska	995	553	299	30	696	70
North Dakota	260	347	93	36	167	64
Ohio	5,393	435	3,387	63	2,006	37
South Dakota	451	557	218	48	233	52
Wisconsin	2,102	391	701	33	1,401	67
<b>South</b>	<b>23,761</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>15,602</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>8,159</b>	<b>34</b>
Alabama	1,110	221	895	81	215	19
Arkansas	463	158	266	57	197	43
Delaware	171	241	146	85	25	15
D.C.	502	1,024	396	79	106	21
Florida	3,321	281	2,284	69	1,037	31
Georgia	2,197	321	1,595	73	602	27
Kentucky	1,060	238	614	58	446	42
Louisiana	1,387	298	1,074	77	313	23
Maryland	1,345	281	792	59	553	41
Mississippi	462	134	453	98	9	2
North Carolina	1,435	266	886	62	549	38
Oklahoma	908	250	322	35	586	65
South Carolina	890	243	767	86	123	14
Tennessee	1,324	233	972	73	352	27
Texas	4,396	249	2,350	53	2,046	47
Virginia	2,408	383	1,619	67	789	33
West Virginia	382	169	171	45	211	55
<b>West</b>	<b>28,983</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21,403</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>26</b>
Alaska	437	741	191	44	246	56
Arizona	1,594	409	1,089	68	505	32
California	19,964	666	15,869	79	4,095	21
Colorado	1,289	373	566	44	723	56
Hawaii	117	104	89	76	28	24
Idaho	217	161	115	53	102	47
Montana	345	371	207	60	138	40
Nevada	776	699	566	73	210	27
New Mexico	710	384	524	74	186	26
Oregon	1,262	418	628	50	634	50
Utah	438	167	224	51	214	49
Washington	1,470	290	1,198	81	272	19
Wyoming	364	578	137	38	227	62

Source:  
1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

**Table A-2**  
**Juveniles in Custody by Gender 1-Day Counts, 1989**

	Males	%	Females	%
Total	77,609	100	18,012	100
Public Facilities <sup>1</sup>	49,443	64	6,680	7
Private Facilities <sup>1</sup>	26,602	34	11,220	62
Jails <sup>2</sup>	1,564	2	112	1

**Note:**

These data reflect a compilation of statistical information from several separate data sources. The definition of a "juvenile" is different in each of these data sources.

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup> 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Census Day 2/15/89.

<sup>2</sup> Census of Local Jails, 1988: Census Day 6/30/88.

**Table A-3**  
**Demographic Characteristics of Juveniles (1-Day Counts)**  
**for Public and Private Facilities, 1989**

	Public Facilities	%	Private Facilities	%	Total Facilities	%	Custody Rates
<b>All Juveniles</b>	<b>56,123</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37,822</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>93,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>Gender</b>							
Males	49,443	88	26,602	70	76,045	81	580
Females	6,680	12	11,220	30	17,900	19	144
<b>Race/Ethnicity**</b>							
White	22,201	40	22,807	60	45,008	48	238
Black	23,836	42	10,833	29	34,719	37	945
Hispanic	8,671	16	3,082	8	11,753	13	510
Other	1,415	2	1,050	3	2,465	2	296
<b>Age at Census**</b>							
9 and under	45	*	718	2	763	1	2
10-13 years	3,276	6	5,917	16	9,193	10	70
14-17 years	44,894	80	29,688	78	74,582	79	732
18-21 years	7,908	14	1,499	4	9,407	10	380
<b>Regional Distribution</b>							
Northeast	6,504	12	10,185	27	16,689	18	368
Midwest	12,614	22	11,898	31	24,512	26	378
South	15,602	28	8,159	22	23,761	25	265
West	21,403	38	7,580	20	28,983	31	521
<b>Adjudication Status</b>							
Detainer <sup>†</sup>	17,612	31	2,593	7	20,205	21	—
Committed	38,209	68	28,269	75	66,478	71	—
Voluntary	302	1	6,960	18	7,262	8	—
<b>Reasons for Admissions</b>							
Delinquent Acts	53,037	95	13,095	43	66,132	76	—
Status Offenders	2,245	4	6,853	22	9,098	11	—
Nonoffenders	539	1	10,914	35	11,453	13	—

\* Denotes less than .5 percent.

\*\* Custody Rates were estimated as a proportion of the 1987 Custody Rates since population estimates for these groups were not available at the time of this publication.

Source:  
 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.

**Table A-4  
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders 1-Day Counts,  
1977-1989**

	1977			1979			1983			1985		
	Total	% Inst.	% Open	Total	% Inst.	% Open	Total	% Inst.	% Open	Total	% Inst.	% Open
<b>All Facilities</b>												
Total	12,354	39	61	9,085	28	72	9,042	27	73	9,019	31	69
Detained	2,052	68	32	1,369	63	37	1,488	56	44	1,730	57	43
Committed	10,302	33	67	7,716	22	78	7,554	22	78	7,289	24	76
<b>Public Facilities</b>												
Total	4,916	63	37	2,789	44	56	2,390	55	45	2,293	60	40
Detained	1,584	82	18	1,071	69	31	995	68	32	1,149	76	24
Committed	3,332	54	46	1,718	27	73	1,395	46	54	1,144	44	56
<b>Private Facilities</b>												
Total	7,438	23	77	6,296	22	78	6,652	17	83	6,726	21	79
Detained	468	18	82	298	40	60	493	31	69	581	21	79
Committed	6,970	23	77	5,998	21	79	6,159	16	84	6,145	21	79

	1987			1989			1977-1989		
	Total	% Inst.	% Open	Total	% Inst.	% Open	% Change Total	% Change Inst.	% Change Open
<b>All Facilities</b>									
Total	10,334	27	73	9,098	26	74	-26	-51	-11
Detained	2,159	47	53	1,891	47	53	-8	-36	53
Committed	8,175	22	78	7,207	21	79	-30	-55	-18
<b>Public Facilities</b>									
Total	2,523	50	50	2,245	51	49	-54	-63	-40
Detained	1,303	64	36	1,008	72	28	-36	-44	-1
Committed	1,220	35	65	1,237	35	65	-63	-76	-48
<b>Private Facilities</b>									
Total	7,811	20	80	6,853	18	82	-8	-28	-2
Detained	856	22	78	883	20	80	89	110	84
Committed	6,955	20	80	5,970	18	82	-14	-33	-9

**Sources:**

BJS, Children in Custody, 1975-1985; Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities; Census of Juvenile Detention, Correctional Facilities, 1987 and 1989.

**Table A-5**  
**Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Age, and Race**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases Detained</b>	<b>79,795</b>	<b>85,615</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>66,999</b>	<b>73,194</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>12,422</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
12 or Younger	3,349	3,254	-2.8	2,885	2,763	-4.2	465	491	5.6
13	5,936	5,712	-3.8	4,734	4,596	-2.9	1,202	1,117	-7.1
14	11,132	11,165	0.3	8,807	9,063	2.9	2,325	2,101	-9.6
15	16,773	17,898	6.7	13,752	15,050	9.4	3,020	2,849	-5.7
16	19,911	21,937	10.2	16,894	19,051	12.8	3,017	2,886	-4.3
17 or Older	22,694	25,648	13.0	19,927	22,670	13.8	2,767	2,978	7.6
<b>White</b>	<b>55,131</b>	<b>51,277</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>45,870</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>8,527</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
12 or Younger	1,916	1,607	-16.1	1,635	1,342	-17.9	281	265	-5.5
13	3,938	3,206	-18.6	3,082	2,510	-18.6	856	696	-18.7
14	7,617	6,382	-16.2	5,889	4,935	-16.2	1,728	1,447	-16.3
15	11,727	10,590	-9.7	9,464	8,616	-9.0	2,263	1,974	-12.8
16	14,091	13,447	-4.6	11,902	11,394	-4.3	2,188	2,053	-6.2
17 or Older	15,842	15,994	1.0	13,898	13,092	0.0	1,945	2,092	7.6
<b>Nonwhite</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>34,388</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>21,129</b>	<b>30,494</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>10.1</b>
12 or Younger	1,434	1,647	14.9	1,249	1,421	13.7	184	226	22.5
13	1,998	2,506	25.4	1,652	2,086	26.3	346	421	21.4
14	3,515	4,783	36.1	2,918	4,128	41.4	596	655	9.8
15	5,046	7,308	44.8	4,289	6,434	50.0	757	874	15.4
16	5,821	8,490	45.9	4,992	7,657	53.4	829	833	0.5
17 or Older	6,852	9,654	40.9	6,029	8,769	45.4	822	886	7.7

**Data Sources:**

National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988—AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA (26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**Table A-6**  
**Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases Detained</b>	<b>79,795</b>	<b>85,615</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>66,999</b>	<b>73,194</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>12,422</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Person	14,979	17,044	13.8	12,859	14,722	14.5	2,119	2,323	9.6
Property	39,209	39,359	0.4	33,782	34,271	1.4	5,426	5,088	-6.2
Drugs	6,350	10,319	62.5	5,282	8,966	69.7	1,068	1,353	26.6
Public Order	19,257	18,893	-1.9	15,075	15,234	1.1	4,182	3,659	-12.5
<b>White</b>	<b>15,131</b>	<b>51,277</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>45,870</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>8,527</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Person	8,068	8,373	3.8	6,826	7,133	4.5	1,243	1,240	-0.2
Property	27,621	25,358	-8.2	23,639	21,666	-8.3	3,982	3,692	-7.3
Drugs	4,829	4,712	-2.4	3,898	3,811	-2.2	931	901	-3.2
Public Order	14,613	12,783	-12.5	11,508	10,089	-12.3	3,105	2,694	-13.2
<b>Nonwhite</b>	<b>24,665</b>	<b>34,388</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>21,129</b>	<b>30,494</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Person	6,911	8,671	25.5	6,034	7,588	25.8	877	1,083	23.5
Property	11,588	14,001	20.8	10,144	12,605	24.3	1,444	1,396	-3.4
Drugs	1,522	5,607	268.5	1,384	5,155	272.4	137	451	228.8
Public Order	4,645	6,110	31.5	3,567	5,145	44.2	1,077	965	-10.5

**Data Sources:**

National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988—AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA  
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**Table A-7**  
**Detained Delinquency Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Age, and Offense**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases</b>									
<b>Detained</b>	<b>79,795</b>	<b>85,615</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>66,999</b>	<b>73,194</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>12,422</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Person	14,979	17,044	13.8	12,859	14,722	14.5	2,119	2,323	9.6
Property	39,209	39,359	0.4	33,782	34,271	1.4	5,426	5,088	-6.2
Drugs	6,350	10,319	62.5	5,282	8,966	69.7	1,068	1,353	26.6
Public Order	19,257	18,893	-1.9	15,075	15,234	1.1	4,182	3,659	-12.5
<b>Age 12 or Younger</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Person	647	820	26.7	561	680	21.3	87	140	61.4
Property	2,117	1,851	-12.6	1,860	1,614	-13.2	257	236	-8.0
Drugs	57	103	80.3	39	83	113.6	18	20	10.6
Public Order	527	480	-9.0	425	386	-9.2	102	94	-8.4
<b>Age 13</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>5,712</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
Person	1,119	1,247	11.4	914	979	7.2	205	267	30.1
Property	3,352	3,067	-8.5	2,765	2,543	-8.0	587	524	-10.7
Drugs	199	282	41.6	133	233	75.4	66	48	-26.6
Public Order	1,267	1,117	-11.8	923	840	-8.9	344	277	-19.4
<b>Age 14</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>11,165</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>9,063</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
Person	1,943	2,275	17.1	1,577	1,860	17.9	366	416	13.6
Property	5,939	5,646	-4.9	4,890	4,700	-3.9	1,048	946	-9.7
Drugs	552	868	57.2	429	737	71.8	123	131	6.4
Public Order	2,697	2,375	-12.0	1,910	1,767	-7.5	787	608	-22.7
<b>Age 15</b>	<b>16,773</b>	<b>17,898</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>13,752</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Person	3,064	3,390	10.6	2,540	2,857	12.5	523	532	1.7
Property	8,374	8,544	2.0	7,158	7,376	3.0	1,217	1,168	-4.0
Drugs	1,122	1,870	66.7	917	1,628	77.5	205	242	18.1
Public Order	4,212	4,095	-2.8	3,137	3,189	1.7	1,076	907	-15.7
<b>Age 16</b>	<b>19,911</b>	<b>21,937</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>16,894</b>	<b>19,051</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Person	3,729	4,274	14.6	3,232	3,802	17.6	497	473	-4.9
Property	9,466	9,770	3.2	8,226	8,678	5.5	1,240	1,092	-11.9
Drugs	1,757	2,922	66.3	1,488	2,544	70.9	269	378	40.6
Public Order	4,959	4,972	0.2	3,948	4,028	2.0	1,011	944	-6.7
<b>Age 17 or Older</b>	<b>22,694</b>	<b>25,648</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>22,670</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Person	4,476	5,038	12.6	4,035	4,544	12.6	441	494	12.2
Property	9,961	10,482	5.2	8,883	9,361	5.4	1,078	1,121	4.0
Drugs	2,663	4,274	60.5	2,276	3,741	64.4	387	533	37.8
Public Order	5,594	5,854	4.6	4,732	5,025	6.2	862	829	-3.8

Data Sources: National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988—AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA (26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**Table A-8**  
**Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Age, and Race**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases Detained</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>-17.4</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>-26.4</b>
12 or Younger	206	186	-9.5	121	104	-13.9	85	82	-3.4
13	406	306	-24.5	148	120	-19.1	258	187	-27.6
14	785	592	-24.6	291	232	-20.2	494	359	-27.2
15	1,157	848	-26.7	464	396	-14.7	693	452	-34.7
16	1,042	891	-14.5	552	511	-7.4	490	379	-22.5
17 or Older	797	805	1.0	499	560	12.3	298	245	-17.8
<b>White</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>-30.5</b>
12 or Younger	121	122	0.6	72	67	-6.0	49	54	10.3
13	317	209	-34.2	106	81	-24.0	211	128	-39.3
14	640	445	-30.4	234	170	-27.5	405	276	-32.0
15	941	649	-31.0	364	297	-18.5	577	352	-38.9
16	880	691	-21.5	470	395	-16.0	410	296	-27.8
17 or Older	696	672	-3.5	446	457	2.3	250	216	-13.7
<b>Nonwhite</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
12 or Younger	85	65	-23.9	49	37	-25.3	36	28	-22.1
13	89	98	9.9	42	39	-6.7	47	59	24.6
14	145	146	0.5	57	63	9.7	88	84	-5.4
15	216	199	-7.8	99	99	-0.7	116	100	-13.9
16	161	200	23.9	82	117	42.0	79	83	5.2
17 or Older	101	133	32.1	52	103	98.3	48	30	-39.1

Data Sources: National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988— AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA (26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**Table A-9**  
**Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Race, and Offense**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases Detained</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>-17.4</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>-26.4</b>
Runaway	2,387	1,687	-29.3	912	687	-24.7	1,475	1,000	-32.2
Liquor	637	556	-12.8	502	431	-14.3	135	125	-7.5
Truancy	133	59	-55.6	63	30	-52.6	70	29	-58.3
Ungovernable	1,013	911	-10.1	473	507	7.1	540	404	-25.2
Other Status	222	416	87.2	124	269	117.0	98	147	49.6
<b>White</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>-22.5</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>-30.5</b>
Runaway	2,014	1,371	-31.9	769	563	-26.8	1,246	809	-35.1
Liquor	565	483	-14.5	451	365	-19.0	114	118	3.3
Truancy	101	47	-53.6	48	22	-54.4	53	25	-52.9
Ungovernable	773	614	-20.5	350	341	-2.7	423	274	-35.3
Other Status	142	273	92.3	75	176	133.2	66	97	45.8
<b>Nonwhite</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Runaway	372	316	-15.1	143	124	-13.2	229	192	-16.3
Liquor	73	73	0.2	52	66	27.1	21	7	-65.8
Truancy	32	12	-62.1	15	8	-46.9	17	4	-75.9
Ungovernable	240	296	23.4	123	166	35.0	117	130	11.3
Other Status	81	143	78.2	49	93	91.8	32	50	57.5

Data Sources:  
National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988—AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA  
(26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**Table A-10**  
**Detained Status Offense Cases: 1984-1988**  
**Trends by Sex, Age, and Offense**

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change	1984	1988	Percent Change
<b>Total Cases</b>									
Detained	4,393	3,629	-17.4	2,075	1,923	-7.3	2,318	1,705	-26.4
Runaway	2,387	1,687	-29.3	912	687	-24.7	1,475	1,000	-32.2
Liquor	637	556	-12.8	502	431	-14.3	135	125	-7.5
Truancy	133	59	-55.6	63	30	-52.6	70	29	-58.3
Ungovernable	1,013	911	-10.1	473	507	7.1	540	404	-25.2
Other Status	222	416	87.2	124	269	117.0	98	147	49.6
<b>Age 12 or Younger</b>									
Runaway	206	186	-9.5	121	104	-13.9	85	82	-3.4
Liquor	99	86	-12.5	54	47	-11.9	45	39	-13.3
Truancy	3	3	0.0	2	1	-50.0	1	2	100.0
Ungovernable	15	7	-53.6	9	4	-57.4	6	3	-47.6
Other Status	85	69	-19.0	53	38	-28.8	32	31	-3.1
Other Status	4	21	430.4	3	14	373.8	1	7	600.0
<b>Age 13</b>									
Runaway	406	306	-24.5	148	120	-19.1	258	187	-27.6
Liquor	247	172	-30.4	82	51	-37.7	164	120	-26.8
Truancy	13	15	14.6	7	5	-28.7	6	10	64.6
Ungovernable	18	7	-61.2	8	4	-50.0	10	3	-70.1
Other Status	104	82	-21.5	39	41	5.9	65	40	-38.1
Other Status	24	31	29.2	12	18	53.6	12	13	5.6
<b>Age 14</b>									
Runaway	785	592	-24.6	291	232	-20.2	494	359	-27.2
Liquor	457	313	-31.6	152	108	-29.1	306	205	-32.9
Truancy	61	31	-49.2	41	20	-50.6	21	11	-46.4
Ungovernable	29	21	-26.5	10	7	-30.0	19	14	-24.6
Other Status	196	160	-18.6	75	66	-11.8	121	93	-22.9
Other Status	41	67	61.8	14	32	124.0	27	35	29.3
<b>Age 15</b>									
Runaway	1,157	848	-26.7	464	396	-14.7	693	452	-34.7
Liquor	669	431	-35.5	223	151	-32.3	446	281	-37.1
Truancy	110	77	-30.0	73	58	-20.7	37	19	-48.4
Ungovernable	44	15	-65.7	21	9	-56.5	23	6	-73.8
Other Status	271	229	-15.4	116	117	1.1	155	112	-27.7
Other Status	63	95	50.8	31	60	94.8	32	35	8.5
<b>Age 16</b>									
Runaway	1,042	891	-14.5	552	511	-7.4	490	379	-22.5
Liquor	574	431	-25.0	240	198	-17.4	334	232	-30.4
Truancy	173	142	-17.5	146	110	-24.4	27	32	20.6
Ungovernable	16	5	-68.3	11	4	-64.3	5	1	-77.1
Other Status	228	208	-8.8	118	124	5.1	111	85	-23.5
Other Status	50	104	108.0	37	75	103.5	13	29	120.7
<b>Age 17 or Older</b>									
Runaway	797	805	1.0	499	560	12.3	298	245	-17.8
Liquor	341	254	-25.4	162	132	-18.5	179	122	-31.7
Truancy	278	287	3.4	233	236	1.2	44	51	15.4
Ungovernable	10	3	-68.6	4	2	-50.0	6	1	-81.0
Other Status	129	163	26.5	72	120	66.4	56	43	-24.6
Other Status	40	98	146.1	27	70	156.3	13	28	124.0

Sources: National Juvenile Court Data Archive, 1984 and 1988—AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, VA (26.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk).

**APPENDIX B**

**National Data Sources of Juveniles in Custody**

## NATIONAL DATA SOURCES OF JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

The information contained in this report is designed to give an overview of the data sources that are available on juveniles taken into custody in the United States.

The purpose of this document is to provide a sketch of the type and use of information that currently exists on juveniles in custody. This information should assist in describing limitations of existing data sources for the purpose of the Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC) project.

The data sources include:

- Children in Custody: Census of Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities.
- Survey of Youth in Custody.
- The National Juvenile Court Data Archive.
- OJJDP Annual Monitoring Reports.
- National Jail Census.
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.
- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities.
- National Corrections Reporting Program.

Several of these data sets focus primarily on juveniles, while others, particularly those dealing with adult criminal justice facilities, are included because they may hold juveniles in their custody. For each data source, several topics are discussed, including the purpose of the program, funding source, design, periodicity, content, and limitations of this data source for studying juveniles taken into custody. Also included is a description of the data elements for each program.

Note: The material contained in this report is based in part on information in *National Statistics on Children, Youth and Their Families: A Guide to Federal Data Programs*, April 1988, Child Trends, Inc.

## **CHILDREN IN CUSTODY: CENSUS OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

### **Purpose**

The census gathers current nationwide data on public and private juvenile custody facilities and populations. The purpose of the census is to provide a source of data with which to monitor Federal and State trends in juvenile correctional facilities.

### **Funding**

The census of facilities is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and administered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Currently, the Bureau of the Census collects the data, and OJJDP conducts the analysis and disseminates the reports on Children in Custody.

### **Design**

A questionnaire is mailed to all public and private correctional institutions where juveniles comprise more than 50 percent of the total population. Facilities include detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes. Facilities are classified as short-term or long-term, open and institutional environments.

There is one record for every facility. Separate data collection forms are used for the private and public institutions. The response rate for public facilities was 96 percent; and for private facilities, over 91 percent.

### **Trend potential**

Considered biennial, the censuses have been conducted in 1971 and 1973 in public facilities, with private institutions added for the censuses of 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985, and 1987. The most recent census was taken in February 1989. The results are published by OJJDP in the *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*.

### **Content**

The following information was collected in the 1989 census on an aggregate or facility basis: sex and age; the adjudication status; the reason for admission (diagnosis, detention, commitment, probation, or voluntary admission); the type, age, and capacity of the facility; the reason the largest group of juveniles is held; the type of status or delinquent offense; the estimated average length of stay; admissions and departures of the population; and programs and services available. Also included is the State, county, and city in which the facility is located, and the level of government and type of agency

responsible for the facility. The census contains information on types of offenses, sex of juveniles, staff, and operating expenditures.

The 1987 data collection included additional sections on educational and treatment programs, condition of confinement and reasons for court order/consent decrees, new questions on the physical setting and location of the facility, the number and reasons for deaths of juveniles in custody, and the availability of information required by the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

#### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The main limitation of Children in Custody data for JTIC purposes is that the facility is used as the unit of analysis rather than the juvenile.
- There is no detention flow information, only information on the 1-day count population.

#### **Contacts**

##### **General:**

Barbara Allen-Hagen  
OJJDP  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-5929

##### **Public facilities portion of census:**

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010

#### **Publications**

*OJJDP Update on Statistics, "Public Juvenile Facilities Children in Custody 1989,"* January 1991 (NCJ 127189)

*Children in Custody 1987: A Comparison of Public and Private Juvenile Facilities,* March 1991 (NCJ 127675)

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 638-8736

**Children in Custody: Census of Juvenile Detention  
and Correctional Facilities  
Data Elements**

**Number and Type  
of Facility:**

Estimated 3,267 public and  
private detention and  
correctional juvenile  
facilities

**Number of Juveniles  
Taken Into Custody  
(admissions):**

Annually: 760,644  
1-day count: 93,945

**Unit of Count:**

Facility

**Juvenile Characteristics  
(aggregate):**

Age: yes  
Race: yes  
Gender: yes  
Offense: yes (since 1983)

## **SURVEY OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY**

### **Purpose**

This survey provides an indepth profile of those youth housed in long-term State-operated juvenile correctional facilities. It includes self-reported drug and alcohol use patterns and criminal and demographic characteristics. The survey was designed to act as a companion to the Children in Custody census and the Survey of State Prison Inmates, which allows comparison of incarcerated populations in both the juvenile and adult justice systems.

### **Funding**

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, this survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### **Design**

The survey was a personal interview administered to 2,621 randomly selected juveniles residing in 50 long-term State-operated juvenile institutions across 26 States. No short-term or locally operated facilities were included. The survey includes the criminal histories of the youth; descriptions of their family situations, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities. For those confined for violent offenses, information is also available on their victims and their use of weapons.

### **Trend potential**

The survey of juveniles in custody was a pilot survey conducted in December 1987 and January 1988. It is unknown whether this data collection effort will be continued.

### **Content**

The data cover the juvenile population by age, sex, race, ethnicity, and schooling completed; nature and location of current offenses and weapons used during these offenses; victim characteristics for violent acts; drug and alcohol use; and prior delinquent and status offenses and probations.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The pilot survey of juveniles was the first national effort to collect data describing the drug and alcohol histories and criminal behavior of juveniles incarcerated in long-term facilities. Since this study was designed to be representative of more than 26,000 juveniles confined in 199 State training schools, it cannot be used to generalize about juveniles who are in less institutional settings.

### **Contacts**

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Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 616-3277

Larry Greenfeld  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0755

### **Publications**

*BJS Special Report*, "Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987," September 1988

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 732-3277

**Survey of Youth in Custody  
Data Elements**

**Number and Type  
of Facility:**

50 long-term State-operated  
juvenile correctional  
facilities, representing 199  
facilities

**Number of Juveniles  
Taken Into Custody  
(admissions):**

Annually: 49,610  
1-day count: 2,621 (sample  
representing approximately  
25,024 residents)

**Unit of Count:**

Individual

**Juvenile Characteristics  
(individual):**

Age: yes  
Race: yes  
Gender: yes  
Offense: yes

## **NATIONAL JUVENILE COURT DATA ARCHIVE**

### **Purpose**

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA) maintains information on courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The archive describes both the volume and characteristics of juvenile cases decided by courts at the State and county level. The data are used to conduct descriptive analyses of the activities of the juvenile court systems at the local, State, and Federal levels; basic research on the nature of juvenile delinquent and court careers; and applied research on the impact of the juvenile court system and the effects of jurisdictional, legislative, and operational differences. It also assists in monitoring the impact and progress of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

For the purposes of research on juveniles in custody, it contains useful case-based data on youths ordered to detention prior to court hearings and those placed out of home after adjudication.

### **Funding**

Funding has been provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), which has been responsible for collecting, archiving, and analyzing all available juvenile court statistical information.

### **Design**

NCJJ seeks to obtain data from all State (and some county) agencies in the United States responsible for the collection and dissemination of information on the processing of youth through the juvenile justice system, primarily juvenile courts. The data in the NJCDA is either automated case-level data or unautomated court-level statistics. The case-level data describe the characteristics of each case handled by the court. The unautomated court-level statistics provide aggregate characteristics based on the volume of cases handled. The court-level information is abstracted from annual reports or from data collection forms.

### **Trend potential**

Court-level statistics and case-level data are used to produce the annual series *Juvenile Court Statistics*, through which the information is disseminated to policymakers and researchers. The series, published since 1927, is the oldest continuous source of information on juvenile courts' processing of delinquent and dependent youth. Since 1974, when NCJJ assumed responsibility for the system, it has been expanded to include automated case records, a more detailed source of data on cases handled by the juvenile justice system. The most recent edition of this annual series is 1987 (Calendar Year).

While *Juvenile Court Statistics* is produced annually, the data can be analyzed for any period that is needed.

### **Content**

NJCDA contains data on delinquency, status offenses, and dependency (child abuse/neglect) cases.

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series presents national estimates of the volume and characteristics of delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases handled by the juvenile justice system in a given year. For delinquency and status offense cases, data are reported on the age at referral, sex, and race of the juvenile involved. Case characteristics are presented, including source of referral, reason for referral, use of secure detention, whether a petition was filed, the adjudication decision, and the disposition of the case.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

Limitations of NJCDA include:

- NJCDA automated case-level data only covers about one-third of all courts in the country. Those courts participating often are the ones with automated data systems and cover about 60 percent of the at-risk juvenile population.
- The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series analyzes the case, defined as a referral disposed by the court. Within a single referral, a youth can be charged with several offenses. A single youth can also be involved in a number of cases within a year. Therefore, reported statistics are not interpretable as to the number of children processed or the number of offenses charged. However, the archived data can be processed to include an analysis of the individual juvenile.
- While the series provides information on court-ordered detention and placement in correctional facilities, the detail provided for many dispositions is limited. For example, a court commitment to probation may include placement in a youth camp, but may only be recorded in the data as a placement on probation.
- NJCDA relies on the courts' ability to provide data and is therefore subject to the problems that may exist due to undiscovered reporting differences across the courts. Staff provide national estimates based on data from a large sample of reporting courts, but this does not fully overcome the difficulties of using a nonprobability sample.

## Contacts

Principal investigator:

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National Center for Juvenile Justice  
701 Forbes Avenue  
Pittsburgh, PA 15219  
(412) 227-6950

Aggregate data and users' guides that document the individual data files:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010

## Publications

*Juvenile Court Statistics 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988*

*Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders*, March 1988 (NCJ 110854)

*OJJDP Update on Statistics*, "Juvenile Courts Vary Greatly in How They Handle Drug and Alcohol Cases," August 1989 (NCJ 119319)

*OJJDP Update on Statistics*, "Growth in Minority Detention Attributed to Drug Law Violators," March 1990 (NCJ 122011)

*OJJDP Update on Statistics*, "Juvenile Court Property Cases," November 1990 (NCJ 125625)

*OJJDP Update on Statistics*, "Runaways in Juvenile Court," November 1990 (NCJ 124881)

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 638-8736

**National Juvenile Court Data Archive  
Data Elements**

**Types of Custody  
(facility):**

**Detention, commitment/placement  
in juvenile facility**

**Number of Juveniles  
Taken Into Custody  
(admissions):**

**Annually: n/a  
1-day count: n/a**

**Unit of Count:**

**Juvenile cases disposed of by courts with  
juvenile jurisdiction**

**Juvenile Characteristics  
(aggregate):**

**Age: yes  
Race: yes  
Gender: yes  
Offense: yes**

## **OJJDP ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS**

### **Purpose**

The OJJDP Monitoring Data are used mainly to determine which States are in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Annual Monitoring Reports are only for those juveniles in secure custody who are held in violation of the Federal courts. For example, States report on status offenders and non-offenders who are held more than 24 hours, and those juveniles who are held in jails or lockups for more than 6 hours.

### **Funding**

The reporting system is carried out by State planning agencies and reports are submitted to OJJDP.

### **Design**

The report is a technical assistance tool that every State has. The States are required by law to report if they participate in the JJDP Act of 1974. Forty-nine States participate in the act (South Dakota does not participate), as do the District of Columbia and eight territories. Those States that are shown to be in compliance with the regulations have historically been exempt from reporting in the Annual OJJDP Monitoring Data the following year. However, in 1987 it was mandatory for all States to report.

### **Trend potential**

The Monitoring Data is collected on an annual basis and has been since 1975. There is no indepth trend analysis, only current versus baseline data.

### **Content**

The summary report is distributed to participating States and included in an annual report to Congress. It includes an overall summary of the status of States and their compliance with the JJDP Act. Further examination of State-by-State data appears in appendixes.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The main limitation in the Monitoring Data is that it does not include all youth in custody. The Office of Management and Budget allows OJJDP to ask States only for that data that is statutorily required, so only the basics are asked. The biennial Children in Custody survey is designed to pick up

where the Monitoring Reports leave off, but if one is trying to build a totally comprehensive report, both reports have shortfalls.

**Contact**

State Relations and Assistance Division  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-5921

**Publications**

*Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, "OJJDP Helps States Remove Juveniles From Adult Jails and Lockups," September 1991 (Reprint from *NIJ Reports*, 1990)

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 638-8736

**Annual Monitoring Reports  
Data Elements**

**Number and Type  
of Facility:**

Juvenile and adult detention and secure custody  
facilities

**Number of Juveniles  
Taken Into Custody  
(admissions):**

Annually: Only those held in violation. 1988 is most  
recent year information is available: DSO, 9,741;  
Separation, 18,417; Juveniles in Jails, 42,537.  
1-day count: n/a

**Unit of Count:**

Individual

**Juvenile Characteristics:  
(individual)**

Age: yes  
Race: yes  
Gender: yes  
Offense: yes

## **NATIONAL JAIL CENSUS**

### **Purpose**

This census provides information on population and facility characteristics of jails administered at the county and municipal level.

### **Funding**

Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, this census is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### **Design**

The National Jail Census includes all locally administered county and municipal institutions in 45 States and the District of Columbia. Excluded are 48-hour lockups, federally administered jails, State-administered jails, and the combined jail-prison systems in Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

### **Trend potential**

National jail censuses were conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1988. The Annual Survey of Jails provides population counts and movements in interim years.

### **Content**

For the 3,316 jails included in the 1988 Census, there are 452 variables. The data cover the jail population by legal status, age, sex, maximum sentence, and employment; institutional variables include admissions and releases, available services, structure and capacity, confinement space, expenditures, and personnel.

A juvenile is defined as a person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law. Numbers of juveniles who die in jails and cause of death are also provided in the 1978, 1983, and 1988 censuses.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The National Jail Census uses the institution, not the individual, as the unit of analysis. Therefore, only summary counts of individuals are available.
- One-day counts provide limited data on characteristics of juveniles admitted over the course of a year.

## Contacts

Substantive questions:

James Stephan  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0755

Codebook and public use tapes:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010  
Prices: Janet Vavara  
Coding: Victoria Schneider

## Publications

*BJS Bulletin*, "Census of Local Jails 1988," May 1990 (NCJ 121101)

*Census of Local Jails*, Volumes I-V: Northeast, Midwest, South, West, and Summary,  
December 1988

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 732-3277

**National Jail Census  
Data Elements**

Number and Type  
of Facility:

Approximately 3,316 locally  
operated secure detention  
facilities for those awaiting  
hearing or those sentences  
of less than 1 year

Number of Juveniles  
Taken Into Custody  
(admissions):

Annually: 1988 admissions-65,263  
1-day count: 1,767

Unit of Count:

Institution

Juvenile Characteristics  
(aggregate):

Age: no  
Race: yes (1988 only)  
Gender: yes  
Offense: no

## **SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS**

### **Purpose**

In response to the growth of the prison and jail populations in the 1970's, the Department of Justice developed a series of data-gathering efforts. The Survey of Inmates of Local Jails is one such project that helps policymakers assess and overcome deficiencies in the Nation's correctional institutions.

The Survey of Inmates, collected every 5 years, complements the National Jail Census, which is also conducted every 5 years. The surveys provide baseline and trend data describing the jail population in terms of sociodemographic characteristics, criminal history, and adjudication experience.

### **Sponsorship**

The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice, and data are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### **Design**

The data are collected through personal interviews with a probability sample of inmates of local jails. Temporary holding facilities designed to keep persons less than 48 hours are excluded.

### **Trend potential**

Surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, and 1989. Surveys use the National Jail Census in their design. Data for the 1989 survey are not yet available.

### **Content**

Included in the survey are social and demographic characteristics; the current period of incarceration, including reason for incarceration (if not convicted); type of pretrial release; type of offenses, sentences, and conviction status; prior criminal and adjudication history; medical services received in jail; military service; and history of drug and alcohol use. The current and prior criminal history sections identify whether the inmate was incarcerated as a juvenile or as an adult.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The number of juveniles (persons under age 18) was less than 1 percent of the jail population on the day of the survey in 1983. Consequently, the numbers sampled in the surveys are also small. Still, they should be useful

for estimating the numbers of children in jails nationally. Describing their basic characteristics with more detailed multivariate analyses would be inappropriate given the small sample of juveniles.

- The sampling design precludes the possibility of using the survey for State or regional estimates.

### Contacts

Substantive questions:

James Stephan  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0755

Public use tapes:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010  
Prices: Janet Vavara  
Coding questions: Victoria Schneider

### Publications

*BJS Special Report*, "Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989," May 1991 (NCJ 129097)

*BJS Special Report*, "Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989," August 1991 (NCJ 130836)

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 732-3277

**Survey of Inmates of Local Jails  
Data Elements**

Number and Type of Facility:	In 1983, 407 locally operated detention facilities for those awaiting hearing or those sentenced to less than 1 year
Number of Juveniles Taken Into Custody (admissions):	Annually: n/a 1-day count: 1,800
Unit of Count:	Facility
Juvenile Characteristics (aggregate):	Age: yes Race: yes Gender: yes Offense: yes

## **CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

### **Purpose**

The Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities collects periodic information on the facilities, inmates, programs, staff, and expenditures for State-operated confinement and community-based correctional facilities.

### **Funding**

The census is funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Data are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### **Design**

All State-operated secure and community facilities are included. Nonrespondents are sent additional questionnaires and contacted by telephone. The census is used in selecting the sample for the survey of inmates in State correctional facilities.

### **Trend potential**

The census is conducted about every 5 years. The most recent published data are for 1984; the next census is scheduled for 1991.

### **Content**

This census collects data on both facility and inmate population characteristics. Data include the population of State correctional facilities tabulated by sex, race, ethnicity; population movement; inmates by custody level, capacity, confinement, program participation, health and safety conditions, employment, incidents, facilities under court order; inmate deaths; inmate counts; and expenditures.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- There are no separate counts of juveniles as defined by State laws. However, the census does report the number of persons under 18 years old by type of facilities, region, and State.

## **Contacts**

Substantive questions:

James Stephan  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0755

Public use tapes:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010  
Prices: Janet Vavara  
Coding questions: Victoria Schneider

## **Publications**

*BJS Special Report*, "Population Density in State Prisons," June 1990 (NCJ 103204)

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 732-3277

**Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities  
Data Elements**

**Number and Type of Facility:** 903 State-operated adult imprisonment and community-based correctional facilities

**Number of Juveniles Taken Into Custody (admissions):** Annually: 9,078  
1-day count: 3,996

**Unit of Count:** Facility

**Juvenile Characteristics:** Age: no  
Race: yes (aggregate)  
Gender: yes (aggregate)  
Offense: no

## **SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

### **Purpose**

In response to the growth in the prison population and its impact in the 1970's, the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities was developed to help policymakers assess conditions in the Nation's correctional institutions.

The Survey of Inmates is designed to complement the Census of State Correctional Facilities, which is undertaken simultaneously. The survey describes those inmates confined to State correctional facilities in terms of sociodemographic characteristics, reason for incarceration, prior criminal and adjudication history, and prison routine. It also identifies the career patterns of offenders.

### **Sponsorship**

The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, and data are collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### **Design**

The data are collected through personal interviews with a probability sample of inmates. In 1974, 9,030 inmates from 190 facilities were interviewed in January and February. In 1979 the interviews were conducted in October and November; 9,500 with males, 2,500 with females. The actual number of interviews was 11,397; and the number of facilities, 215. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted in February. For each survey, weights are developed so that tabulations of the data yield national estimates of the characteristics for all prisoners in State correctional facilities.

### **Trend potential**

The survey is intended to be conducted every 5 or 6 years. The next survey is scheduled for 1991.

### **Content**

The survey covers the following topics: social and demographic characteristics; the current period of incarceration, including types of offenses, sentences, disciplinary actions, grievances (not in 1986), and parole hearings (not in 1986); prior criminal and adjudication history; communication with persons outside prison (not in 1986); prison activities; services received in prison (not in 1986); military service; inmate's perception of the victim (1986); and history of drug and alcohol use. The current offense and prior criminal history sections identify whether the inmate was incarcerated as a juvenile or as an adult, and separately identifies juvenile offenses.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The number of juveniles (persons under age 18) in State correctional facilities is very small. Therefore the number sampled in the surveys is also small. It should still be adequate for estimating the numbers of children incarcerated nationally. Describing their basic characteristics with more detailed multivariate analyses would be inappropriate given the small samples.
- Information about the prior criminal history of incarcerated adults, which includes their juvenile delinquent and criminal histories, is useful for some analyses of children as offenders. However, such data cannot be used to construct estimates of the numbers of juvenile offenders in past years, because the sample is restricted to those currently in prisons. In addition, such retrospective data are subject to the usual caveats about faulty recall (especially as to timing) and outright omissions.
- The sampling design precludes the possibility of using the survey for State or regional estimates.

### **Contacts**

Survey content:

Allen Beck  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0755

Codebooks:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010  
Prices: Janet Vavara  
Coding questions: Victoria Schneider

**Publications**

*BJS Special Report*, "Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986," September 1988 (NCJ 109926)

*BJS Special Report*, "Drug Use and Crime," July 1988 (NCJ 111940)

*BJS Special Report*, "Women in Prison," March 1991 (NCJ 127991)

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS

Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20850

(800) 732-3277

**Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities  
Data Elements**

Number and Type of Facility:	Estimated 275 State correctional facilities in 1986 (13,711 interviews with inmates)
Number of Juveniles Taken Into Custody (admissions):	Annually: n/a 1-day count: n/a (too few in sample)
Unit of Count:	Individual
Juvenile Characteristics (individual):	Age: yes Race: yes Gender: yes Offense: yes

## **NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM**

### **Purpose**

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) incorporates prisoner admissions, prisoner release, and parole exits into a single reporting system. Its purpose is to improve and consolidate corrections reporting at the national level and to reduce the reporting burden for the States.

### **Funding**

NCRP is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Currently, the Bureau of Census compiles the statistical data for NCRP.

### **Design**

NCRP is conducted on an annual basis. A letter and manual forms are sent to about 50 departments of corrections and 50 parole authorities at the State and Federal levels with user manual updates. Some jurisdictions send their information in manual data collection forms, others send it in automated computer tapes. Bureau of Justice Statistics then creates a variable distribution, the State rechecks the information, and the two work together to solve any coding problems. Bureau of Justice Statistics then critiques the agency's final report to assist with the data collection the following year.

### **Trend potential**

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) was established in 1926. The Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) started in 1966 as an experiment. In 1983, NPS and UPR were combined under one reporting system, NCRP. The most recent year data are available is 1984. Data for 1985 is expected to be available in the near future. NCRP data were released in Bureau of Justice Statistics reports, "Prison Admissions and Releases, 1983." A special extraction of data, "Time Served in Prison and on Parole," is also available.

### **Content**

Thirty-five States participated in the 1984 NCRP and reported data on about 400,000 people who entered prison and people who were on parole. Included in the reports are admission types, demographic characteristics, offense, and sentence length. Currently, 46 States are participating in the data collection.

### **Limitations for JTIC purposes**

- The number of juveniles (persons under age 18) in State correctional facilities is very small. Therefore the number sampled in the surveys is

also small. They should still be adequate for estimating the numbers of children incarcerated nationally. Describing their basic characteristics with more detailed multivariate analyses would be inappropriate given the small samples.

- The States have differing reporting practices.

### **Contacts**

Substantive questions:

Craig Perkins  
Bureau of Justice Statistics  
633 Indiana Avenue NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
(202) 307-0758

Codebooks:

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research  
Box 1248  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
(313) 763-5010  
Prices: Janet Vavara  
Coding questions: Victoria Schneider

### **Publications**

*National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985, forthcoming (NCJ 123522)*

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
(800) 732-3277

**National Corrections Reporting Program  
Data Elements**

**Number and Type  
of Facility:**

State and Federal adult prison  
and parole authorities in 46 States.

**Number of Juveniles  
in Custody  
(admissions):**

Annually: n/a  
1-day count: 3,320

**Unit of Count:**

Individual

**Juvenile  
Characteristics  
(individual):**

Age: yes  
Race: yes  
Gender: yes  
Offense: yes

**Table B**  
**Matrix of Data Sources**

Data Sources	Number and Type of Facility	Number of Juveniles Taken Into/ in Custody	Unit of Analysis	Juvenile Characteristics			
				Age	Race	Gender	Offense
Children in Custody (1989)	3,500 public and private detention and correctional juvenile facilities	Annually: 761,644 1-day count: 93,945	Facility	•	•	•	•
Survey of Youth in Custody (1987)	50 long-term State-operated juvenile correctional facilities (sample of 199 total)	Annually: N/A 1-day count: 2,621 (randomly selected)	Individual	•	•	•	•
National Juvenile Court Data Archive (1985)	Detention, commitment/ placement in juvenile facility	Annually: N/A 1-day count: N/A	Case	•	•	•	•
Annual OJJDP State Monitoring Reports (1986)	Juvenile and adult detention and secure custody facilities	Those held in jurisdictions not in compliance with Federal law: total about 90,000	Individual				•
National Jail Census (1988)	3,316 adult secure detention facilities	Annually: 65,263 1-day count: 1,676	Facility		•	•	
Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities (1984)	903 State-operated adult imprisonment and community-based correctional facilities	Annually: 9,078 1-day count: 3,996	Facility		•	•	
National Corrections Reporting Program (1984)	State and Federal prison and parole authorities in 46 States	Annually: est. 6,000 1-day count: N/A	Individual	•	•	•	•

**APPENDIX C**

**Glossary of Terms**

**Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional  
and Shelter Facilities**

## APPENDIX C

### Glossary of terms

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#### Types of facilities and classifications

**Public facility.** A facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by government employees.

**Private facility.** A juvenile facility (either profitmaking or nonprofit) subject to government licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; it may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources.

**Design capacity.** The number of persons a facility is designed to hold—exclusive of arrangements, if any, to alleviate crowding, such as the use of double bunks in a unit designed for single bunks or the conversion to sleeping quarters of space designed for other purposes.

**Self-classification.** In all censuses for the Children in Custody series—1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1985—respondents were asked to classify their facilities into one of the following six types:

- **Detention center.** A short-term facility that provides custody in a physically restricting environment pending adjudication; or following adjudication, pending disposition, placement, or transfer.
- **Shelter.** A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center but in a physically unrestricted environment.
- **Reception or diagnostic center.** A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate custody facilities.
- **Training school.** A long-term facility for adjudicated juvenile offenders typically under strict physical and staff controls.
- **Ranch, forestry camp, or farm.** A long-term residential facility for persons whose behavior does not require the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.
- **Halfway house or group home.** A long-term, nonconfining facility in which residents are allowed extensive access to community resources, such as schooling, employment, health care, and cultural events.

**Census classification.** Beginning with the 1977 census, the facility classifications were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls. In this newer classification scheme, each facility is classified by type and environment:

- **Short-term.** Facilities typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition.
- **Long-term.** Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody.
- **Institutional environments.** Impose greater restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. Most public or private detention centers and most public reception or diagnostic centers and training schools were classified as having institutional environments.
- **Open environments.** Allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most public shelters, ranches, forestry camps, farms, halfway houses, or group homes.

**Secure facilities.** Institutions in which the movement of residents is controlled through staff monitoring of entrances or exits and/or through hardware such as locks, bars, and fences. Most public facilities and private detention centers were classified as secure facilities.

**Nonsecure facilities.** Institutions in which residents' movement is not restricted by hardware restraints such as locks, bars, and fences or by the use of staff monitoring of entrances and exits. Most private facilities and public shelters, ranches, forestry camps, farms, halfway houses, or group homes were classified as nonsecure facilities.

### **Types of residents**

**Juvenile.** A person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

**Nonjuvenile.** In the 1975 enumeration, the nonjuvenile component of the population was subdivided into youthful offenders and adults; in 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1985 it included both youthful offenders and adults without a breakdown of the two. If the 1975 classification procedure had been followed in subsequent years, the majority of nonjuveniles would have been classified as "youthful offenders."

**Resident.** A resident of a facility may be either a juvenile or a nonjuvenile. Particular attention should be paid as to whether data tables include both juveniles and nonjuveniles or juveniles only.

**Adult criminal offender.** A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because the age of the person at the time of the offense was greater than the upper age limit of a juvenile, as statutorily defined.

**Youthful offender.** A person adjudicated in criminal court who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit and for whom special correctional commitment and record-sealing procedures are made available by statute.

**Adjudication status.** One of three general categories under which juveniles are held:

- **Detained or detention.** Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Includes those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.
- **Committed or commitment.** The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."
- **Voluntary admission.** A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

**Reasons for custody.** Subcategories of adjudication status specifying an activity or condition for which a juvenile might be admitted:

- **Delinquent.** A juvenile charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would be considered criminal (misdemeanor or felony) if committed by an adult.
- **Status offender.** A juvenile awaiting disposition or already adjudicated for conduct that would be not considered criminal if committed by an adult, such as running away, incorrigibility, or truancy.
- **Nonoffender.** A juvenile held as dependent, neglected, abused, emotionally disturbed, or mentally retarded over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of legal standards. Excludes juveniles held on delinquency or status offense charges even if they could also be considered to be in one of the above categories.
- **Voluntary admission.** See previous definition.

## **Race and Hispanic origin**

**White.** A person having origin in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

**Black.** A person having origin in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**American Indian or Alaska Native.** A person having origin in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

**Asian or Pacific Islander.** A person having origin in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific islands.

**Other race.** Some tables only distinguish white, black, and other race. In these tables other race includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

**Hispanic.** A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin. Excludes Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti.

## **Expenditures**

**Capital expenditures.** For the 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 censuses, the costs for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment, including single expenditures of any amount. Capital expenditures were not collected for the 1985 census.

**Operating expenditures.** Gross salaries and wages plus other operating expenditures.

**Gross salaries and wages.** A component of operating expenditures. For the 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 censuses, it excludes employer contributions to employee benefits; for the 1985 census, it includes employer contributions to employee benefits.

**Other operating expenditures.** A component of operating expenditures. For the 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 censuses, it covers expenditures for food, supplies, and contractual services and employer contributions to employee benefits. For the 1985 census, it covers expenditures for food, supplies, and contractual services.

**APPENDIX D**

**Sources of State Correctional Agency Data**

## APPENDIX D

### Sources of State Correctional Agency Data

#### ALABAMA

Fact Sheet.  
1988 Statistical Report.  
Alabama Department of Youth Services, 1988 Annual Report.

#### ALASKA

Alaska Division of Family and Youth Services, Youth Corrections Data, May 1990.

#### ARIZONA

Arizona Department of Corrections, 1989 Annual Report.

#### ARKANSAS

Arkansas Department of Human Services, July 1, 1987-June 30, 1988.

#### CALIFORNIA

A Comparison of Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations, June 30 each year, 1980-1989 (February 1990).

Department of Youth Authority, "Length of Stay of Offenders Institutionalized and on Parole During 1988."

#### COLORADO

Colorado Department of Institutions, Annual Report 1988-1989.

## **CONNECTICUT**

Long Lane School Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year (FY) 1988--1989.

## **FLORIDA**

Children, Youth, and Families Program Office, Research and Development, "Profile of Delinquency Cases at Various Stages of the Juvenile Justice Process 1982-83 through 1988-89" (February 1990).

## **GEORGIA**

DYS Annual Report, "Juvenile Offenders--Let's Give Them What They Deserve...Support, Supervision, Rehabilitation, FY 1989."

## **HAWAII**

Intake and Release Data Sheets (FY 1974-75 to FY 1988-89).  
"Public Safety with Care: A Model System for Juvenile Justice in Hawaii, June 1988."

## **ILLINOIS**

Human Services Plan Fiscal Years 1989-1991, Illinois Department of Corrections.

## **INDIANA**

Indiana Department of Corrections Offender Population Report, May 1, 1990.

## **IOWA**

Juvenile Court Cases Reported by the Juvenile Probation Officer, CY 1988.

## **KANSAS**

Fact Sheet, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Youth Services, Division of Juvenile Offender Programs, FY 1989.

## **KENTUCKY**

Foster Care Status Report, July 1985–July 1989.  
Cabinet for Human Resources, Division of Children's Residential Services.

## **LOUISIANA**

Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Correction, Office of Juvenile Services,  
Division of Youth Services Fact Sheet, January 1990.  
Quarterly Demographics Report, March 1990.

## **MARYLAND**

JSA–Juvenile Services Administration, Annual Report, FY 1986.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

Analysis of Commitment, 1989, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, June 1990.

## **MICHIGAN**

Annual Report 1989, Residential Care Division, Office of Children and Youth Services.

## **MINNESOTA**

Juvenile Profile, Minnesota Department of Corrections, January 1990.

## **MISSISSIPPI**

1989 Youth Court Report, Mississippi Youth Court Statistics (January 1 through  
December 31, 1989), Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Family and  
Children's Services, Office of Youth Services.

Annual Report FY '89, Mississippi Department of Youth Services.

## **MISSOURI**

Statistical Supplemental, 1989 Annual Report.  
1988 DYS Annual Report, Missouri Department of Youth Services.  
Juvenile Court Statistics Report, 1988.

## **MONTANA**

Not available--only reports data for detention facilities.

## **NEBRASKA**

Nebraska Department of Correctional Services 15th Annual Report FY 1988-1989.

## **NEW MEXICO**

Individual Fact Sheets on Boy's School, Girl's School, and Youth Department of Corrections, Juvenile Reintegration Centers, Probation and Parole Services, FY 1988-1989.

## **NEW YORK**

New York State, Annual Statistical Report, Residential Services 1989.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services, Admissions and Demographics Reports for Training Schools, FY 1988-1989 and Calendar Year (CY) 1989.

## **OHIO**

Ohio Division of Youth Services, Serious Offender Population Data Sheet, FY 1989, CY 1989.

## **OKLAHOMA**

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**APPENDIX E**

**NJTICRP Manual Data Collection Form**





### Instructions for Entering Data for JTIC Admissions Record

1. **County of commitment** — The Census Bureau will provide you with a list of five-digit codes for each county in your State. Review this listing and enter the code for the county which had original jurisdiction over the juvenile admitted to your facility.
2. **Youth ID number** — Enter the youth identification number which is assigned to the juvenile when he enters the facility.
3. **System-wide ID number** — Answer whether the above youth ID number stays with the juvenile when transferred to another facility or recommitted after discharge.
4. **Name of juvenile** — Provide the name of the juvenile. The name of the juvenile allows Census workers to check for duplicate records or to verify data. Names will not be keyed on a public use data tape and will be held in strict confidence by law. If your agency cannot supply names, mark (X) the "Not known" box.
5. **Date of birth** — Enter the date of birth for the juvenile using 01—12 for the month, 01—31 for the day, and the last two digits for the year.
6. **Sex of juvenile** — Mark (X) the box that describes the sex of the juvenile.
7. **Race** — Mark (X) the box that describes the race of the juvenile.
8. **Ethnicity (Hispanic origin) of juvenile** — Mark (X) the one box that describes the Hispanic origin, if any, of the juvenile.
9. **Admission date** — For the purpose of this reporting program an admission is defined as the following:
  - a. The new commitment of a juvenile by the court to the jurisdiction of your State juvenile system for the purpose of placement in/commitment to a State residential facility.
  - b. The return to custody of a supervision violator. This would include:
    - (1) previous releases by transfer to a non-State residential facility
    - (2) release to parole/aftercare
    - (3) returned escapees/AWOL's who had been taken off the facility rolls.
  - c. The recommitment of a juvenile, that is the re-admission of a juvenile under court order after discharge from supervision.
  - d. The detention of a juvenile by law enforcement or court to a facility in your jurisdiction for any purposes, including awaiting court action or pending placement.Based on the above directions, enter the date that the juvenile was admitted into the facility. Transfers between facilities are not to be considered as admissions. Use 01—12 for month, 01—31 for day, and the last two-digits for the current reporting year.
10. **Grade** — Mark (X) the box that describes the highest grade completed when admitted to the facility.
11. **Classified as drug abuser** — Mark (X) the box that describes whether the juvenile has been classified as a drug abuser.
12. **Number of prior admissions** — Mark (X) the box that describes the number of prior admissions to this or any other facility in the State system.
13. **Probation status** — Mark (X) the box that describes the probation status of the juvenile when he was admitted to the facility.
14. **Admitting facility code** — Enter the 17-digit code for the facility to which the juvenile was taken into custody for detention/commitment to either serve his sentence or receive treatment. The Census Bureau will provide you with a listing of facilities in your jurisdiction with corresponding codes for each facility. If there is no code for the admitting facility, contact the Bureau of the Census and one will be supplied.

**Note** — For jurisdictions that have reception centers or units, use the reception center facility as the admitting facility only if the juvenile has no further facility placements. For example, if a juvenile is committed to a reception center for evaluation and, following the evaluation, is released back into the community with no further facility placements, then code the reception center as the admitting facility. However, if the juvenile receives placement or commitment in another facility following his evaluation, then code that as the admitting facility, not the reception center.
15. **Admitting facility type** — Mark (X) the facility type. Only one type can be marked. If your facility has more than one function, mark (X) the one that serves the largest population of juveniles.
16. **Type of admission** — Mark (X) the type of admission for the juvenile.
17. **Time spent in reception/diagnostic center prior to admission at admitting facility** — Mark (X) whether the juvenile was placed at a reception center prior to his/her commitment to the facility in item 14. If the juvenile was placed in a reception center and then returned to the community, the admitting facility should be the reception center and the box "No" should be marked.
18. **Evaluation time — Length of stay** — If the answer to item 17 is "Yes," then supply in days the length of stay at the reception center prior to the juvenile's commitment to the admitting facility. Enter 999 if unknown.
19. **Census use only** — Leave this box blank.
20. **Did juvenile receive determinate sentence?** — Mark (X) to indicate whether the juvenile received a determinate sentence, i.e., a specified sentence length of time.
21. **Sentence length** — If the answer to item 20 is "Yes," then supply the sentence length in months. If the sentence length is not known, enter three 9's.
22. **Offense code** — Supply the code for the committing offense or charge at detention (or most serious, if more than one) at admission. The offense code should be the one that your agency uses to describe the offense for which the juvenile was taken into custody. If the code is not known, write a description of the offense in the space above the boxes.

### Instructions for Entering Data for JTIC Release Record

- Items 1 through 9** — These items were entered when the admission record was filled out via a no-carbon-required sheet. If they are not filled out, the information should be obtained from the juvenile's record.
10. **Census use only** — Leave this box blank.
  11. **Releasing facility code** — Enter the 17-digit code for the facility from which the juvenile was released. Transfers between facilities during continuous care or confinement are not to be counted as releases. A release occurs when the juvenile is released from the facility on a conditional or unconditional basis.

**Note** — For jurisdictions that have reception centers or units, consider the reception center as the releasing facility only if the juvenile has no further facility placements (i.e., returned home or to a non-residential setting.)
  12. **Releasing facility type** — Mark (X) the box that describes the type of facility that the juvenile was released from.
  13. **Release date** — Enter the date that the juvenile was released from the facility to the community using 01—31 for the day, 01—12 for the month, and the last two-digits for the current reporting year.
  14. **Type of release** — Mark (X) the box that describes the type of release for the juvenile.
  15. **Post release placement** — Mark (X) the box that describes where the juvenile was placed following his release from the facility.
  16. **Escape** — Enter the number of days the juvenile was on escape or AWOL, if any. If never on escape, mark (X) the appropriate box.
  17. **Offense code** — Supply the code for the committing offense or charge at detention (or most serious, if more than one) at release. If the code is not known, write a description of the offense in the space above the boxes.

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**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

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