



Office of Justice Programs
Report



Juveniles Taken
Into Custody:
Fiscal Year 1992

Statistics Report

A Publication of the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

For Your Information

This Online Publication ...

The purpose of this online publication is to disseminate information about juveniles in custody as quickly as possible. Contained herein are the most current and extensive data available on admissions to and custodial residents in public and private juvenile facilities, adult jails, State correctional facilities, and police lockups.

The Complete Report ...

The *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1992 Statistics Report* is a paperbound edition that includes the same information that appears online, **as well as the materials listed below, which could not be provided online:**

Appendix B

Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Glossary of Terms

National Corrections System Reporting Program: Concepts and Definitions

Annual Survey of Jails: Definitions

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Appendix D

State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program: Supplemental Survey Instrument

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State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program: Manual Data Collection Forms

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the President and Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Public Law 93–415, as amended. Located within the Office of Justice Programs of the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP’s goal is to provide national leadership in addressing the issues of juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice.

OJJDP sponsors a broad array of research, program, and training initiatives to improve the juvenile justice system as a whole, as well as to benefit individual youth-serving agencies. These initiatives are carried out by seven components within OJJDP, described below.

Research and Program Development Division develops knowledge on national trends in juvenile delinquency; supports a program for data collection and information sharing that incorporates elements of statistical and systems development; identifies how delinquency develops and the best methods for its prevention, intervention, and treatment; and analyzes practices and trends in the juvenile justice system.

Training and Technical Assistance Division provides juvenile justice training and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments; law enforcement, judiciary, and corrections personnel; and private agencies, educational institutions, and community organizations.

Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in such pertinent areas as chronic juvenile offenders, community-based sanctions, and the disproportionate representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.

State Relations and Assistance Division supports collaborative efforts by States to carry out the mandates of the JJDP Act by providing formula grant funds to States; furnishing technical assistance to States, local governments, and private agencies; and monitoring State compliance with the JJDP Act.

Information Dissemination and Planning Unit informs individuals and organizations of OJJDP initiatives; disseminates information on juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and missing children; and coordinates program planning efforts within OJJDP. The unit’s activities include publishing research and statistical reports, bulletins, and other documents, as well as overseeing the operations of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Concentration of Federal Efforts Program promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among Federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice. The program primarily carries out this responsibility through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an independent body within the executive branch that was established by Congress through the JJDP Act.

Missing and Exploited Children Program seeks to promote effective policies and procedures for addressing the problem of missing and exploited children. Established by the Missing Children’s Assistance Act of 1984, the program provides funds for a variety of activities to support and coordinate a network of resources such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; training and technical assistance to a network of 43 State clearinghouses, nonprofit organizations, law enforcement personnel, and attorneys; and research and demonstration programs.

OJJDP provides leadership, direction, and resources to the juvenile justice community to help prevent and control delinquency throughout the country.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1992 Report

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The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Foreword

This report represents the fourth in a series submitted to Congress in fulfillment of its mandate for an annual report regarding juveniles taken into custody. It provides the most current and extensive data available on admissions to and custodial residents in public and private juvenile facilities, adult jails, State correctional facilities, and police lockups.

While we believe that juvenile justice professionals and others will find the information contained in this report useful, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention remains committed to our efforts to improve the quality and the comprehensiveness of data regarding juveniles taken into custody. The inadequacy of individual-level data is a deficiency that must be addressed not simply to meet congressional mandates, but to better serve the juvenile justice community. In this regard, the continued progress of the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program—detailed in the report—is a cause of encouragement.

Thank you for your interest and for your contribution.

Shay Bilchik
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Executive Summary

Juveniles Taken Into Custody

This report responds to a congressional mandate from the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. The amendments expanded the scope of information that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is required to provide on juveniles taken into custody in the United States, and require an annual summary of the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody; the number of juveniles who died in custody and the circumstances of their deaths; and trends demonstrated by the data.

As required by the Act, separate data must be presented for juvenile nonoffenders, status offenders, delinquent offenders, and by types of facilities based on the following measures:

- Number of juveniles taken into custody.
- Rates at which juveniles are taken into custody.
- Trends demonstrated by the data, disaggregated by:
 - Types of offenses with which the juveniles are charged.
 - Race and gender of the juveniles.
 - Ages of the juveniles in custody.

The report must provide this information for specified types of facilities, such as secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups (42 U.S.C. 5617). *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1992 Report*, which is summarized below, presents the results of these analyses.

Responding to the Congressional Mandate

Having identified the available data on juveniles taken into custody and having determined their inadequacy in meeting the congressional mandate, OJJDP funded the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody, which incorporates the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP).

The report presents the most recent information on juveniles taken into custody and the data collected in 40 States and the District of Columbia through SJCSRP. The former offer admissions data on juveniles (including those in adult correctional facilities), primarily based on the survey information provided by the 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, better known as the Children in Custody (CIC) Census.

The national data sets have at least two limitations. First, they do not use individual-level data on juveniles and, therefore, cannot provide an accurate count of admissions per year. If a juvenile transfers from one facility to another, the transfer is counted as a second admission. Thus, unless the individual is the unit of analysis in measuring admissions, the result will almost always be an overestimation of youth admissions.

Second, information available on characteristics of juveniles admitted is inadequate. While most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, no mechanism exists to collect and synthesize these data on a national level for research, policy, or program development purposes.

Nevertheless, national data sets currently remain the only comprehensive measure of the numbers of juveniles taken into the custody by various types of facilities.

Summary of Findings

The most recent data (1990) reflect approximately 12,000 facilities that might hold juveniles (table A). Fewer than 27 percent of those facilities were specifically designed to hold juveniles, the remainder being adult jails, police lockups, and State and adult correctional facilities. On any given day, approximately 100,000 youth resided in juvenile and adult facilities. One-day counts, on February 15, 1991, show that 94 percent of juveniles in custody were held in juvenile facilities. However, data from police and sheriffs' lockups are not included in these counts, because no reliable estimates exist.

In 1990, females accounted for approximately 21 percent of juvenile admissions and were admitted to private facilities in higher percentages than were males (29 percent and 12 percent, respectively) (table B). This is probably because

females tend to commit less serious offenses than males, and private facilities are usually less secure than public.

In 1992, delinquent offenses constituted nearly 74 percent of juvenile commitments. The majority of offenders were held in public facilities (table C). Status offense cases constituted a larger percentage of youth confined in private rather than public facilities (15 percent and 3 percent, respectively); the same being true for nonoffenders.

One-day count rates for black youth in 1991 were more than twice as high as rates for Hispanics and almost 4 times as high as rates for white youth (figure A).

In 1990, there were 26 reported deaths in public facilities and 18 deaths in private facilities. A third of the deaths in public juvenile facilities were suicides.

From 1982 to 1991, the female Part I arrest rate increased 15 percent, while the male Part I arrest rate decreased 2 percent (table D). A disturbing change was the 45-percent increase in the female violent crime arrest rate during the same period. The male violent crime arrest rate increased nearly 28 percent.

Between 1983 and 1991, admissions to detention facilities rose 33 percent (table E).¹ The 1-day count custody rates for juveniles increased from 290 to 357 per 100,000 thousand youth (peaking in 1989 at 367) during the same period.

Total admissions for juveniles to jails decreased from 1983 to 1991 (from 105,366 to 60,181). Admission rates decreased as well (from 386 to 229 per 100,000 thousand). However, 1-day counts for juveniles in jails increased over the same period. This fact could be accounted for by increases in the average length of stay (ALOS) for juveniles in jails (data are unavailable). If lengths of stay were increasing, admissions would decrease, while 1-day counts would increase.

The National Corrections Reporting Program reports that in 1988, most youth admitted to adult prisons were age 17 (82 percent). Forty-nine percent of these youth had committed property offenses and 36 percent had committed person offenses.

Summary of Findings From SJCSRP

To bridge gaps unfilled by existing national data sets on juveniles taken into custody, OJJDP funded SJCSRP, the

¹ Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

goal being to ensure that all States and the District of Columbia would provide individual-level, automated data on juveniles taken into custody in State-operated public and private facilities. This reporting mechanism will allow for access to information about youth nationwide by multiple characteristics, such as age, gender, race, and offense.

Two other programs that come under the Juveniles Taken Into Custody umbrella, the Local Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (LJCSRP) and the Federal Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (FJCSRP), will work in conjunction with SJCSRP to complete the picture of juveniles taken into custody. They are not, however, included in this report.

Participation in SJCSRP increased significantly in 1992. Twenty States provided individual-level data (18 automated and 2 manual), while 20 States and the District of Columbia provided aggregate-level or survey data (see map A).

All 41 jurisdictions provided certain information on juveniles taken into custody (i.e., gender, race/ethnicity, and offense), but only the individual-level States were able to provide such information as age, grade level, facility type, and number of prior admissions. When all States can supply individual-level data, the amount of information available regarding the characteristics of confined juveniles will be unprecedented.

In 1991, 44,096 juveniles were taken into custody in the 41 participating jurisdictions, and 41,253 were released (table F). The majority were males (91 percent). Forty-five percent were black, 36 percent white, and 3 percent other races. Hispanics represented 14 percent of the population.

In the 34 jurisdictions able to report on type of admission and release, new commitments with unknown probation status were the most common type of admission (41 percent), and parole/aftercare the most common type of release (61 percent). Youth were committed most often for property offenses (38 percent), followed by person offenses (23 percent).

Only States reporting individual-level data were able to report on age, facility type, court of commitment, number of days on escape, number of prior admissions, grade, and length of stay. The most common ages for admission were 15 and 16 (52 percent). The most common age for release was 17 and older (53 percent) (table G).

Eighty-three percent of committed youth were admitted to training schools, and 79 percent were released from them.

The most common court of commitment for admission and release was juvenile court (88 percent in both cases). About 2 percent were either admitted or released through adult

court. Courts of commitment for the remainder were unknown.

Seventy-two percent of juveniles committed were never escaped during the reporting period; however, nearly 25 percent were unknown for that category. Most youth had no prior admissions (nearly 66 percent), while 16 percent had 1 to 2 prior admissions. Some individual-level States were unable to report data on grade completed at admission and release (grades 4 and 9, respectively). For those that could report, however, grades 7 and 9 were the most common grades completed (39 percent at admission and 20 percent at release).

ALOS ranged from 110 days (Utah) to 548 days (California) (table H). The highest ALOS by offense was 385 days (person offenses), the lowest was 117 days (unspecified nondelinquency cases).

Individual-level participants reported that the admissions rate for black youth was more than 5 times that of whites (688 versus 131 per 100,000) (figure B). For all offenses, blacks had the highest admission rate among racial/ethnic groups. The discrepancy between black and white youth was highest for males committing drug offenses, for which the black admission rate was 28 times higher than the white rate (figures C and D).

Within age groups, race was well distributed by percentage of admissions (figures E and F). Fifteen- and 16-year-old males were admitted in the highest percentages (about

twice that of males 17 and older and more than 3 times that of males 14 and younger). This was similar for females: 15- and 16-year-olds were admitted in percentages 3 to 4 times higher than those for youth 17 and older, and 2 to 3 times as high as those for youth 14 and younger.

This report includes two special analyses of data provided by individual-level States. The first is the development of a new indicator called “prevalence.” The prevalence indicator reflects the probability of a youth being confined at least once before reaching the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. A calculation of this indicator for all youth, by gender and by race/ethnicity, shows that black males have the highest rates of prevalence, followed by Hispanic males (table I).

Our second special analysis involves the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) projections model, PROPHET, which allows us to calculate projections to determine future bedspace needs for juvenile facilities, while accounting for certain policy shifts that might affect admissions either positively or negatively. Calculations conducted for 15 States (those that could provide the required average daily population [ADP]) showed a projected increase of 15 percent in the juvenile population from 1991 to 2000 (table J). See Chapter 4 for further detail regarding these projections.

Recruitment of States for participation in SJCSRP continues, the goal being to recruit all 50 States and the District of Columbia for participation in the near future.

Table A

Most Recent Available Data of the Number of Juvenile Admissions and 1-Day Counts

	Facilities	Juvenile Annual Admissions	1-Day Custody Count
Total	11,707	895,412⁵	99,682⁵
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,076	683,636	57,542
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,032	139,813	36,190
Adult jails ²	3,372	60,181	2,350
State and Federal correctional facilities ³	1,287	11,782	3,600
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	Unknown	Unknown

Note: These data were compiled 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 youth taken into custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990; 1-day count census day was 2/15/91. “Juvenile” is defined as a person of an age (usually younger than 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.

² Annual Survey of Jails, 1991: Admissions for the year ending 6/28/91; 1-day count census day was 6/28/91. Juvenile is defined as a person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction, and persons of juvenile age tried as adults in criminal court. The number of facilities is an estimation given that the 1,124 jails from which data were collected in 1991 represent approximately one-third of all jails. Thus, the admissions and 1-day counts are from a sample of about one-third of the total number of facilities in the United States.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990. For purposes of this report, juvenile is defined as a person under 18 years of age. Admissions are reported for the annual period ending 6/26/90; 1-day counts are for 6/29/90.

⁴ Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 1990. Special analysis provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates the number of State and local police agencies having responsibility for administering at least one lockup.

⁵ Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

Table B

Estimated Juvenile Admissions to Custody and 1-Day Counts in Custody by Gender

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Admissions, 1990</i>						
Total	888,712	100%	702,188	100%	186,524	100%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	683,636	77	562,734	80	120,902	65
Private juvenile facilities ¹	139,813	16	85,367	12	54,446	29
Adult jails ²	65,263	7	54,087	8	11,176	6
<i>1-Day Counts, 1991</i>						
Total	95,408	100	78,579	100	16,829	100
Public juvenile facilities ¹	57,542	60	51,214	65	6,328	37
Private juvenile facilities ¹	36,190	38	25,801	33	10,389	62
Adult jails ²	1,676	2	1,564	2	112	1

Note: These data were compiled from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities. Comparable data on juveniles in lockups and in State prisons are not available.

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions are for 1990; 1-day counts for census day 2/15/91.

² 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions are for the year ending 6/29/88. 1-day counts for census day 6/29/88.

Table C

Number of Juveniles in Custody (1-Day Counts) in Public, Private, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1991

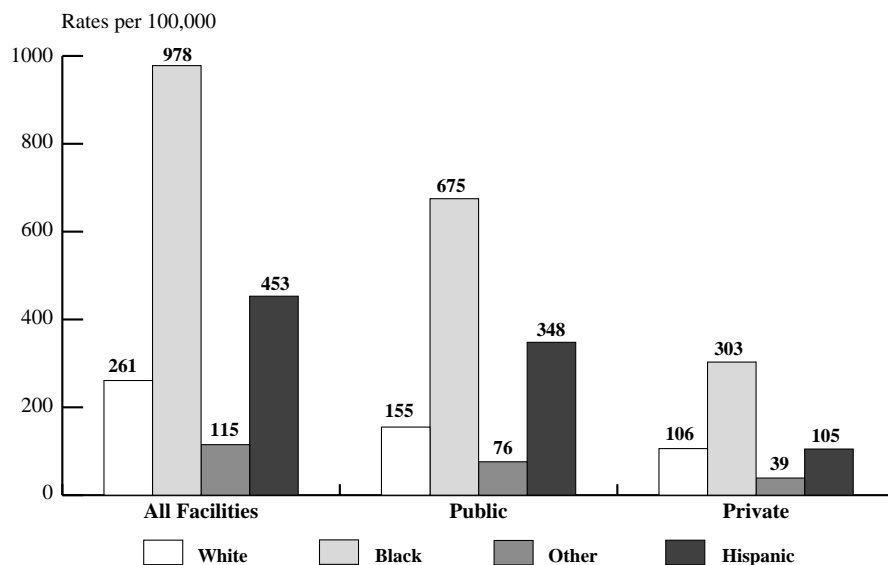
	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities*		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	69,237	7,029	17,466	54,804	1,755	983	14,433	5,274	16,483
Northeast	11,361	1,897	4,073	6,336	217	108	5,025	1,680	3,965
Connecticut	477	67	328	290	0	0	187	67	328
Maine	283	1	267	249	0	0	34	1	267
Massachusetts	653	17	264	180	0	0	473	17	264
New Hampshire	148	27	77	108	0	0	40	27	77
New Jersey	1,683	41	243	1,627	22	70	56	19	173
New York	3,065	1,243	1,334	2,460	164	24	605	1,079	1,310
Pennsylvania	4,756	446	1,377	1,251	24	14	3,505	422	1,363
Rhode Island	245	44	113	154	7	0	91	37	113
Vermont	51	11	70	17	0	0	34	11	70
Midwest	15,787	2,727	5,304	12,232	835	292	3,555	1,892	5,012
Illinois	2,121	5	179	2,022	5	2	99	0	177
Indiana	1,404	475	706	1,139	148	108	265	327	598
Iowa	679	323	566	309	81	28	370	242	538
Kansas	838	150	441	631	5	31	207	145	410
Michigan	2,744	260	638	1,829	99	40	915	161	598
Minnesota	1,062	191	469	627	14	4	435	177	465
Missouri	886	258	345	858	188	14	28	70	331
Nebraska	389	69	607	276	16	1	113	53	606
North Dakota	99	55	92	64	11	0	35	44	92
Ohio	3,811	603	866	3,415	219	62	396	384	804
South Dakota	283	93	128	187	30	0	96	63	128
Wisconsin	1,471	245	267	875	19	2	596	226	265
South	17,539	1,388	4,873	14,903	438	360	2,636	950	4,513
Alabama	835	147	301	767	53	26	68	94	275
Arkansas	324	26	243	284	0	1	40	26	242
Delaware	149	0	8	130	0	0	19	0	8
District of Columbia	442	14	31	373	6	1	69	8	30
Florida	2,418	43	218	1,960	14	34	458	29	184
Georgia	1,609	81	434	1,541	25	0	68	56	434
Kentucky	621	200	430	557	78	31	64	122	399
Louisiana	1,173	86	168	1,099	12	11	74	74	157
Maryland	1,044	60	351	809	4	18	235	56	333
Mississippi	383	22	34	381	13	24	2	9	10
North Carolina	967	107	213	855	22	16	112	85	197
Oklahoma	490	67	394	285	9	42	205	58	352
South Carolina	940	124	100	855	62	9	85	62	91
Tennessee	1,232	145	400	662	35	58	570	110	342
Texas	3,065	101	956	2,640	14	7	425	87	949
Virginia	1,605	125	512	1,539	91	82	66	34	430
West Virginia	242	40	80	166	0	0	76	40	80
West	24,550	1,017	3,216	21,333	265	223	3,217	752	2,993
Alaska	295	4	105	215	2	0	80	2	105
Arizona	1,381	116	405	850	68	29	531	48	376
California	16,966	365	1,409	15,618	128	158	1,348	237	1,251
Colorado	1,044	84	337	679	8	0	365	76	337
Hawaii	73	22	28	70	6	8	3	16	20
Idaho	195	8	39	141	2	0	54	6	39
Montana	223	57	136	210	8	12	13	49	124
Nevada	735	68	42	510	36	9	225	32	33
New Mexico	576	39	179	527	0	0	49	39	179
Oregon	1,015	121	199	717	1	5	298	120	194
Utah	352	52	31	268	3	2	84	49	29
Washington	1,532	11	166	1,415	3	0	117	8	166
Wyoming	163	70	140	113	0	0	50	70	140

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

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Figure A

Juveniles in Custody by Race and Ethnicity: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1991



Note: White Hispanics are included in the white category and black Hispanics in the black category. Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. 1991 Population estimates based on the 1990 population census, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table D

Part I and Drug Arrests by Gender: Juveniles (Younger Than 18), 1982, 1987, 1991

	1982			1987			1991		
	Total Arrests	Rate ¹ Per 100,000	Percent Change 1982–1987	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1987–1991	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1982–1991
Part I Arrests²									
Male	543,983	2,075.0	-7.0%	527,294	1,929.0	5.4%	517,385	2,032.6	-2.0%
Female	121,937	488.3	3.8	131,197	506.7	10.9	135,083	561.9	15.1
Violent Arrests³									
Male	68,285	263.2	-9.2	64,672	239.1	40.4	84,386	335.6	27.5
Female	8,078	32.5	-2.5	8,157	31.7	48.9	11,291	47.2	45.2
Property Arrests⁴									
Male	475,698	1,811.9	6.8	462,622	1,689.9	0.4	432,999	1,697.0	-6.3
Female	113,859	455.8	4.2	123,040	475.0	8.4	123,792	514.7	12.9
Drug Arrests⁵									
Male	63,874	246.2	-0.8	66,081	244.3	-12.2	53,899	214.4	-12.9
Female	12,334	49.7	-22.3	9,956	38.6	-29.3	6,529	27.3	-45.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

¹ Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants belonging to the 10–17 age group.

² Include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³ Include Part I murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

⁴ Include Part I burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

⁵ Include sale/manufacture or possession.

Sources: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1982, 1987, and 1991. FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965–1988, and supplement for 1991.

Table E

Juveniles in Public and Private Correctional Facilities: Admissions and 1-Day Counts by Gender 1983–1991

	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	Percent Change 1983–1991
<i>Private Facilities</i>						
Total	88,806	101,007	125,954	141,463	139,813	57%
Male	54,439	59,928	74,701	84,251	85,367	57
Female	34,367	41,079	51,253	57,212	54,446	58
1-day counts	31,390	34,080	38,143	37,822	36,190	15
Male	22,242	23,844	26,339	26,602	25,801	16
Female	9,148	10,236	11,804	11,220	10,389	14
<i>Public Facilities</i>						
Total	530,200	527,759	590,654	619,181	683,636	29
Male	423,844	423,135	472,893	506,309	562,734	33
Female	106,356	104,624	117,761	112,872	120,902	14
1-day counts	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	57,542	18
Male	42,182	42,549	46,272	49,443	51,214	21
Female	6,519	6,773	7,231	6,680	6,328	-3
<i>Public and Private Facilities</i>						
Total	619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	823,449	33
Male	478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	648,101	36
Female	140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	175,348	25
1-day counts	80,091	83,402	91,646	93,945	93,732	17
Male	64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	77,015	20
Female	15,667	17,009	19,035	17,900	16,717	7

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth taken into custody, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990; and 1-day counts for February 1, 1983, and 1985; February 2, 1987; February 15, 1989, and 1991.

Map A

**National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program:
State Corrections System Reporting Program Component, 1991 Participants**

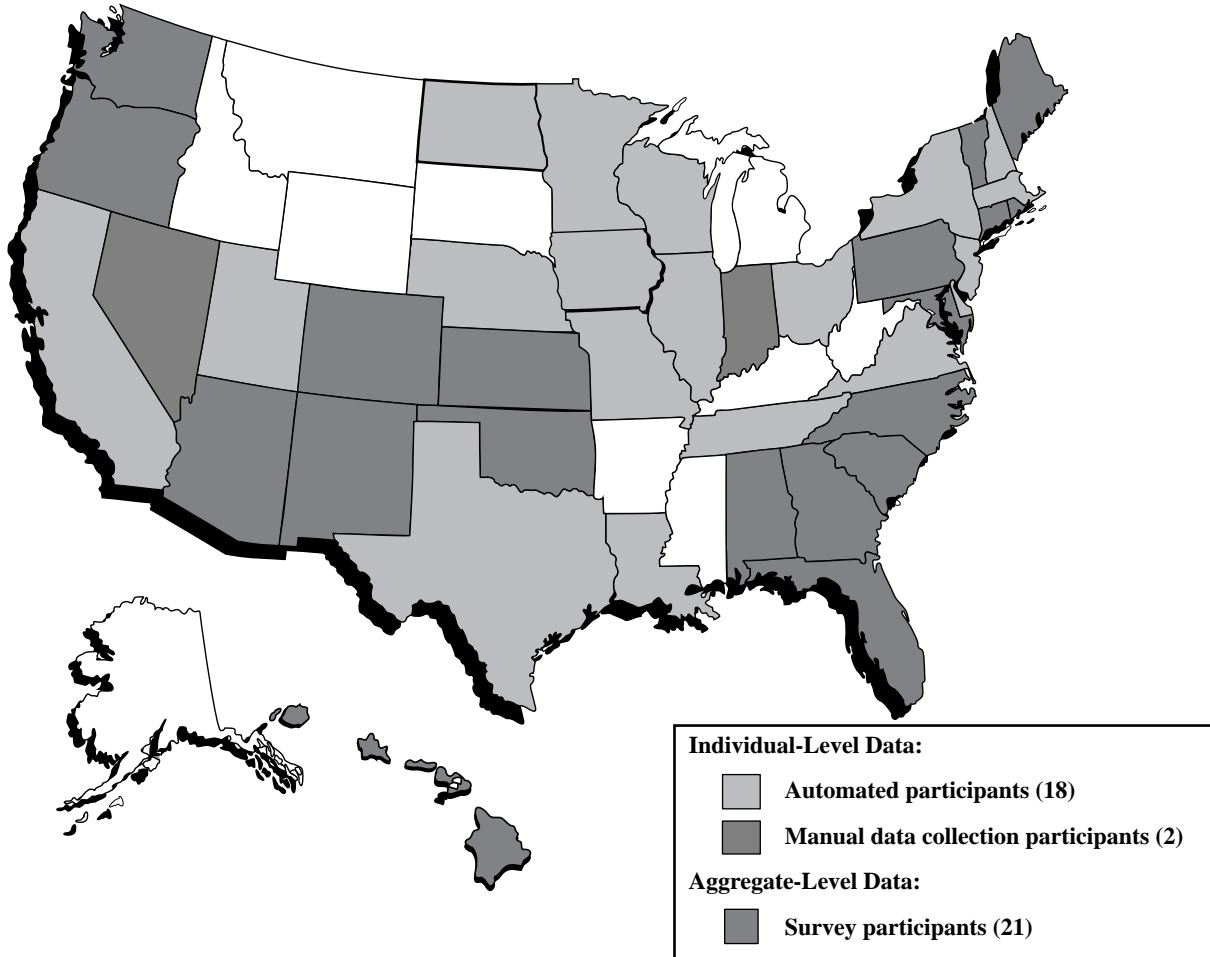


Table F

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for All SJCSRP Participants, 1991

Characteristic	Number	%
Total Admissions	44,096	100.0%
Total Releases	41,253	100.0
Gender—Admissions		
Male	38,818	91.2
Female	3,766	8.8
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions		
White (not of Hispanic origin)	15,829	35.9
Black (not of Hispanic origin)	19,723	44.7
Other (not of Hispanic origin)	1,364	3.1
Hispanic (all races)	6,331	14.4
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	849	1.9
Type of Admission		
New commitment under probation supervision	2,645	6.0
New commitment not under probation supervision	4,039	9.2
New commitment-probation status unknown	18,249	41.4
Parole violator	6,360	14.4
Returned from non-State supervision	525	1.2
Recommitment	3,215	7.3
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	520	1.2
Other	502	1.1
Unknown	8,041	18.2
Type of Release		
Parole/aftercare	25,191	61.1
Discharge	4,253	10.3
Reached adult age	596	1.4
Certified as an adult	428	1.0
Death	18	0.0
Other unconditional	268	0.6
Other conditional	884	2.1
Other/unknown	9,615	23.3
Most Serious Offense at Admission		
Person	10,303	23.4
Property	16,785	38.1
Drug	3,830	8.7
Public order	4,729	10.7
Other delinquency	287	0.7
Status	682	1.5
Other nondelinquency	360	0.8
Unknown	7,120	16.1

Notes:

1 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, but racial categories do not include Hispanic youth.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table G

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for Individual-Level SJCSRP Participants, 1991

Characteristic	Number	%	Characteristic	Number	%
Age at Admission			Number of Weeks on Escape		
14 and younger	3,935	15.2%	Never on escape	17,783	72.1%
15–16	13,404	51.9	1–2 weeks	397	1.6
17 and older	8,495	32.9	3–4 weeks	133	0.5
Unknown	7	0.0	1 + months	321	1.3
Age at Release			Number of Prior Admissions		
14 and younger	1,982	8.0	No prior admissions	16,915	65.5
15–16	9,679	39.2	1–2 prior admissions	4,161	16.1
17 and older	12,976	52.6	3–4 Prior admissions	396	1.5
Unknown	38	0.2	5+ Prior admissions	44	0.2
Admitting Facility Type			Grade Completed at Admission		
Reception/diagnostic center	1,638	6.3	1–3 grade	557	2.2
Training school	21,428	82.9	4–6 grade	4,231	16.4
Ranch/camp/farm	1,608	6.2	7–9 grade	10,070	39.0
Halfway house/group home	1,167	4.5	10–11 grade	1,662	6.4
Releasing Facility Type			Grade Completed at Release		
Reception/diagnostic center	1,799	7.3	1–3 grade	41	0.2
Training school	19,449	78.8	4–6 grade	743	3.0
Ranch/camp/farm	1,622	6.6	7–9 grade	5,018	20.3
Halfway house/group home	1,711	6.9	10–11 grade	1,141	4.6
Unknown	94	0.4	12th grade or GED	843	3.4
Admitting Court of Commitment			Grade Completed at Release		
Juvenile court	22,623	87.5	1–3 grade	41	0.2
Adult court	453	1.8	4–6 grade	743	3.0
Unknown	2,765	10.7	7–9 grade	5,018	20.3
Releasing Court of Commitment			Grade Completed at Release		
Juvenile court	21,600	87.5	10–11 grade	1,141	4.6
Adult court	407	1.6	12th grade or GED	843	3.4
Unknown	2,668	10.8	Unknown	16,889	68.4

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table H

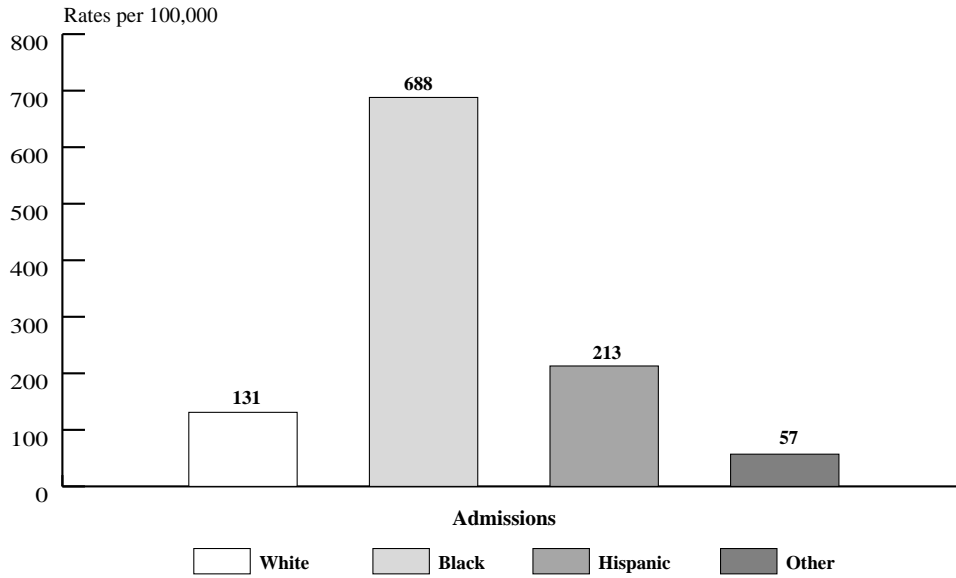
Mean (in Days) Length of Stay by State and Offense and Median (in Days) Length of Stay by State Based on 1991 Releases

	Mean										Median
	Total	Person	Property	Drug	Public Order	Other Delinquent	Status	Traffic	Other Nondel	Unknown	Total
Total	280	385	250	292	195	238	184	191	117	222	191
California	548	662	486	526	338	426	—	385	52	—	448
Delaware	166	167	184	154	136	—	161	44	—	500	102
Illinois	328	455	281	237	230	218	289	158	—	180	248
Indiana	142	156	141	139	144	129	99	225	14	—	128
Iowa	144	124	150	106	130	143	—	166	—	69	138
Louisiana	304	363	285	271	319	170	—	—	—	31	239
Massachusetts	138	226	101	124	164	494	22	140	—	—	25
Missouri	208	208	196	208	203	—	263	287	203	—	196
Nevada	218	228	222	195	220	—	218	228	211	213	217
New Hampshire	193	200	244	147	127	—	—	—	—	376	147
New Jersey	326	368	317	314	295	259	—	—	—	228	288
New York	357	413	355	329	304	321	256	—	—	549	277
North Dakota	128	150	132	80	172	140	94	93	91	—	105
Ohio	213	360	186	194	170	219	—	—	—	—	182
Tennessee	141	165	133	131	119	169	119	222	—	6	126
Texas	180	269	142	138	137	422	243	96	—	—	122
Utah	110	124	102	65	60	—	—	—	105	—	74
Virginia	188	190	187	173	192	98	193	178	—	201	151
Wisconsin	249	280	242	191	226	217	—	—	—	49	203

Note: Length of stay includes time spent in local detention/reception centers, but not time on escape status. Time in local detention/reception centers may include time spent in community-based programs. Average length of stay is based on 10 or fewer juveniles.

Figure B

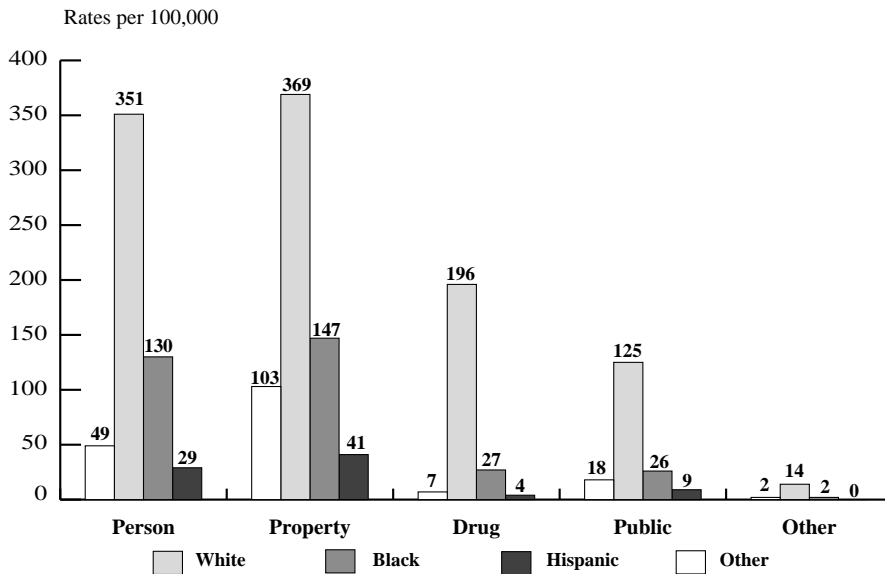
Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity in 20 States, 1983–1991



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure C

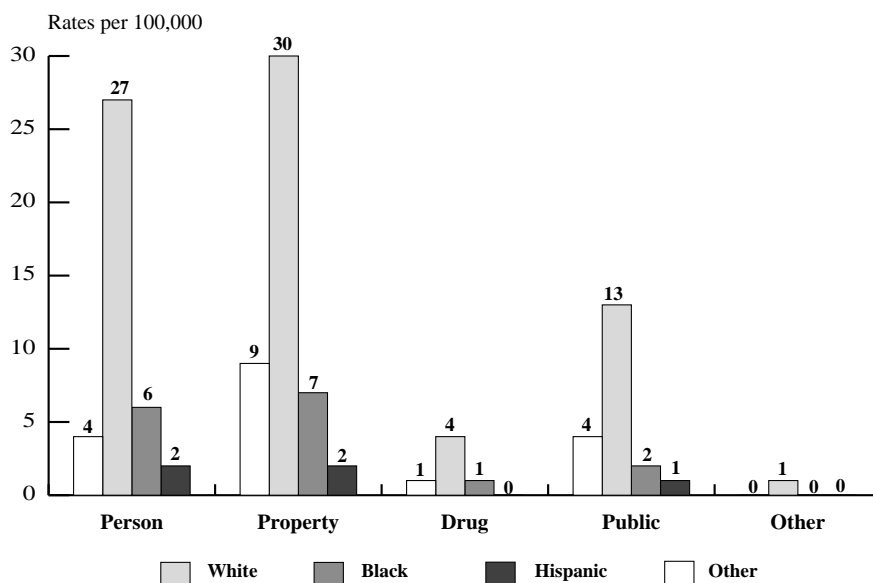
Admission Rates for Male Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in 20 States



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure D

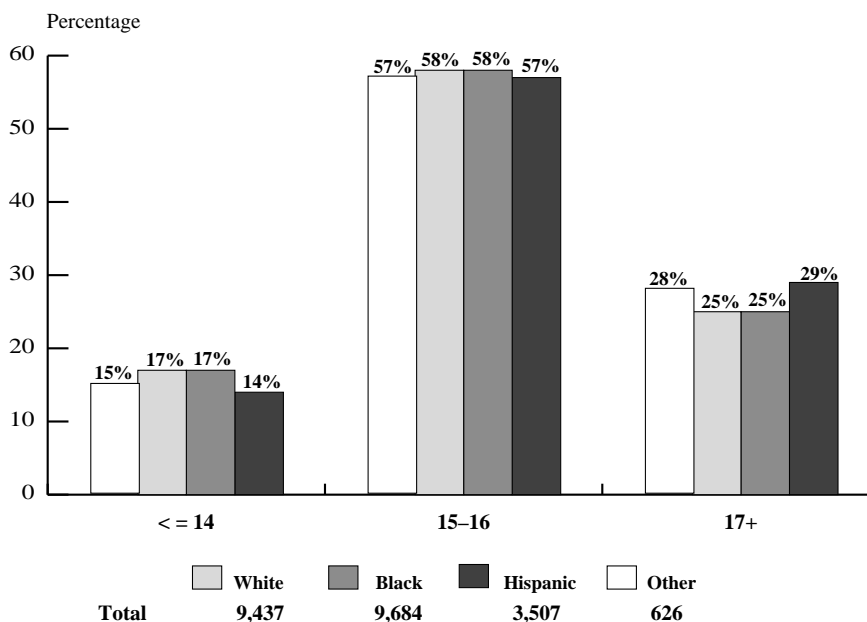
Admission Rates for Female Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in 20 States



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure E

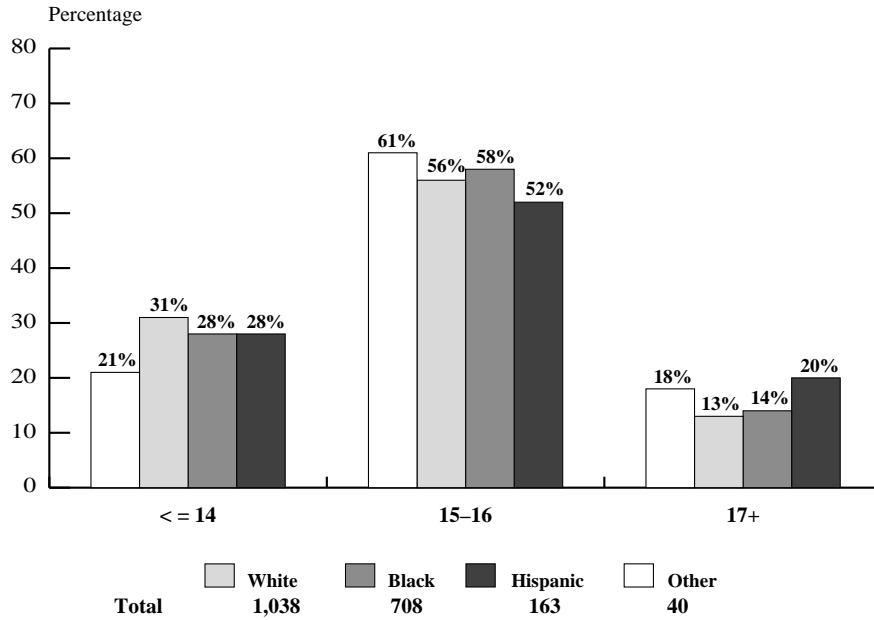
Percentage of Male Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in 20 States



Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure F

Percentage of Female Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in 20 States



Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Table I

Cumulative Estimated Prevalence by State for All Juveniles (Ages 10–17) and for Combined Gender and Race Subgroups

States	All	WM	WF	BM	BF	HM	HF
Ohio	1.55	1.44	0.18	11.88	0.93	2.25	0.08
Virginia	1.20	0.96	0.16	6.34	0.60	0.46	0.30
Missouri	1.08	1.24	0.20	5.85	0.71	NA	NA
Tennessee ³	1.07	1.07	0.32	4.89	0.19	NA	NA
Wisconsin ^{2,3}	1.07	0.77	0.13	13.86	1.15	5.21	0.29
Louisiana	0.87	0.45	0.04	3.54	0.24	0.00	0.00
North Dakota	0.85	1.16	0.09	4.76	0.00	7.34	0.00
Texas	0.85	1.30	0.10	4.68	0.28	1.72	0.10
Utah ²	0.79	1.28	0.15	13.92	1.28	4.37	0.31
Iowa	0.73	1.16	0.06	7.71	1.21	3.59	0.00
Illinois	0.67	0.67	0.05	3.83	0.20	1.49	0.06
California ²	0.69	1.27	0.06	4.92	0.24	1.63	0.05
New Jersey ¹	0.69	0.43	0.02	5.67	0.23	1.64	0.00
New York	0.69	0.58	0.10	3.88	0.53	2.09	0.22
New Hampshire	0.65	1.05	0.18	7.64	1.72	3.71	1.08
Massachusetts	0.56	0.51	0.03	5.25	0.13	3.20	0.08

¹ Prior commitments unknown; used new commitments for estimates.

² Includes some cases that are unknown as to Hispanic origin.

³ Includes some cases with unknown prior commitments.

Table J

Comparison of Current and Projected Populations for 1995 and 2000 by State

States	ADP 1991	Projected Population December 1995	Percent Change 1991–1995	Projected Population December 2000	Percent Change 1991–2000
California	7,643	8,696	13.8%	9,852	28.9%
Delaware	95	97	2.1	102	7.4
Illinois	1,617	1,717	6.2	1,863	15.2
Iowa	163	153	-6.1	165	1.2
Louisiana	892	925	3.7	931	4.4
Massachusetts	240	257	7.1	232	-3.3
Missouri	478	479	0.2	518	8.4
New Jersey	917	945	3.1	1,117	21.8
New York	2,189	2,337	6.8	2,337	6.8
North Dakota	70	70	0.0	72	2.9
Ohio	2,227	2,135	-4.1	2,057	-7.6
Texas	1,628	1,708	4.9	1,767	8.5
Utah	116	124	6.9	124	6.9
Virginia	833	880	5.6	863	3.6
Wisconsin	675	695	3.0	733	8.6
Total	19,783	21,218	7.3%	22,733	14.9%

Chapter 1

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

This report is fourth in a series of annual reports on youth in custody. The principal objective of the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody is to enhance the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and policy relevance of custody data.

The report provides a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data on juveniles taken into custody and an analysis of custody trends over the past decade. It discusses the latest developments in the creation of a new national reporting system, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and designed to fill information gaps in existing Federal statistical programs. Toward this end, the report presents individual-level data on the number and characteristics of juvenile admissions to, and releases from, State custody. To illustrate the benefits of such individual-level data for research, the report presents both State and national analyses.

Background

In 1991, law enforcement agencies arrested an estimated 2.3 million persons under age 18 (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1992). According to the FBI's annual publication *Crime in the United States, 1991* (1992), these youth accounted for 16 percent of all arrests. Of those arrested, 77 percent were male, and 23 percent were female; 71 percent were white, and 26 percent were black. These youth account for 14 percent of arrests for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 16 percent for forcible rape, 26 percent for robbery, 14 percent for aggravated assault, 33 percent for burglary, 44 percent for motor vehicle theft, and 8 percent for drug abuse (National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1992).

Little is known about what happens to juveniles after arrest in terms of detention and confinement. Existing data cannot fully explore the questions posed by Congress and the field. Juvenile justice officials, policymakers, and citizens have long expressed concern about the limited information available regarding juveniles in custody. A detailed assessment of national juvenile justice statistics undertaken

by OJJDP in 1987 concluded that existing statistical systems were ill equipped to answer many basic questions about juvenile custody practices in the United States and that a commitment to improving data on juveniles in custody was needed (OJJDP, *National Juvenile Justice Statistics Assessment: An Agenda For Action, 1989*). With the passage of the 1988 Amendments to the JJDP Act of 1974, Congress outlined information priorities for OJJDP regarding juveniles taken into custody. In 1989, OJJDP initiated a major program, the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody, to assist in the development and analysis of statistics that more fully respond to the congressional mandates and the needs of the field.

Congressional Mandate

The 1988 JJDP Act Amendments require OJJDP to provide an annual detailed summary and analysis of the most recent available data regarding the number and individual characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, the rates at which they are taken into custody, and the number and circumstance of juveniles who died while in custody.

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

- Number of juveniles taken into custody.
- Rates at which juveniles are taken into custody.
- Trends demonstrated by the data, disaggregated by:
 - Types of offenses with which the juveniles are charged.
 - Race and gender of the juveniles.
 - Ages of the juveniles in custody.

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

The emphasis on juvenile custody in secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups reflects the policy concerns of Congress regarding the major mandates of the 1974 JJDP Act and subsequent amendments. This landmark Federal legislation mandates the removal of status offenders from secure custody and the separation of adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. The JJDP Act was amended in 1980 to require the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. The 1980 Amendments permitted

limited use of secure custody for status offenders who had violated valid court orders. The JJDP Act also stated a clear preference for programs and policies that encourage diversion and deinstitutionalization.

Approximately 12,000 U.S. facilities may hold juveniles (nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders) in custody, including secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities; adult jails; and other public and private juvenile custody facilities. Together, these facilities process an estimated 900,000 juvenile admissions annually. While most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, no mechanism has existed to collect and synthesize these data on a national level to satisfy congressional requirements or to meet research, policy, or program development needs.

OJJDP's Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

In May 1989, OJJDP initiated a program to meet the congressional mandate and to provide useful information to planners, researchers, and policymakers concerned with juvenile justice. On February 16, 1989, OJJDP announced a competitive research program, "Juveniles Taken Into Custody," and invited interested organizations to assist OJJDP in designing a program to collect nationally representative information regarding juveniles taken into custody. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) was selected for this task and awarded a cooperative agreement to:

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

Data collection and data processing is implemented by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement.

Defining a Research Agenda

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

- Where are juveniles held (i.e., what is the universe of facilities)?
- How many juveniles are annually taken into custody?
- For what reasons are juveniles taken into custody?
- Who are the youth taken into custody (i.e., their age, race, gender, and 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)?
- What are the differences, if any, in the use of custody for certain types of juveniles (e.g., race and gender)?
- Are there differences in the use of custody for violent juvenile offenders across jurisdictions?

While these questions are straightforward, none can be answered completely given the current lack of basic information. Numerous explanations account for this deficiency. One is the complexity and decentralized nature of the juvenile justice system, which renders comprehensive data collection difficult. Reflecting this decentralization are the differences among diverse Federal collection efforts in defining "juvenile."

For example, surveys of juvenile correctional facilities generally cover persons between age 10 and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State, or those who are under continuing juvenile court jurisdiction, which in many States is older than 18. 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 are often overlapping, these two definitions are not the same. This report presents information on the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction for 30 States, the District of Columbia, the California Youth Authority, and the Federal Prison System. Data on juveniles in State adult correctional facilities are collected on persons younger than 18. While most residents of State adult facilities have been tried in criminal courts, some were youth initially under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts prior to their transfer to adult corrections. Because these definitions are not consistent, 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 used interchangeably). It addresses the authority for custody, the

purposes of custody, reasons for taking a juvenile into custody, and the types of facilities used for holding juveniles. To provide the broadest understanding of youth custody, the working definition of “juvenile” and its related elements are presented as table 1–1.

Report Outline

Chapter 2 summarizes the most recent national data on juveniles taken into custody, including 1990 admissions to juvenile facilities and 1-day custody counts for February 15, 1991. It includes information on surveys of juveniles in adult jails and prisons, presenting regional custody patterns, admissions and counts by gender, race/ethnicity, reason for custody, adjudication status, type of facility, ALOS, and reported deaths in juvenile facilities. Chapter 2 concludes with the most recent available information on the use of detention.

Chapter 3 presents 10-year trends in the juvenile population, arrests, police disposition, admissions to public and private facilities, and 1-day counts and rates. As in Chapter 2,

custody information is presented by gender, race/ethnicity, reason for custody, adjudication status, and type of facility. Special attention is given to the numbers of status offenders in custody. Trends in the use of detention, overcrowding, and expenditures are also discussed. The chapter includes a description of trends in juvenile admissions to adult jails, as well as a comparison of custody trends for adults in State prison facilities versus juveniles in State-operated public facilities. Data displays presented in Chapters 2 and 3 represent updates from several national data bases.

Chapter 4 reports on substantive findings of SJCSRP data from 40 participating States and the District of Columbia, and demonstrates the increased analytical power made possible by the new individual-level data by presenting a national estimate of 1991 juvenile admissions, an analysis of prevalence rates of juvenile custody, and a forecast of the size of future juvenile State custody populations. Attached appendixes contain important supplemental information on additional data analyses, definitions, and data collection instruments.

Table 1–1

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Preliminary Working Definitions

Juveniles taken into custody are those youth who are younger than age 18 or 18 and older under juvenile court jurisdiction and who are admitted to a juvenile custody facility or an adult facility in which they are held under (staff) supervision.

Authority for Custody

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

- An order to take or place a juvenile into physical custody issued by a law enforcement agent (police, sheriff, immigration agent, marshal, or prosecutor); by a court (probation officer, magistrate, judge); or by a social service agency (child protective services, welfare) that has wardship over the juvenile.
- A formal diversion agreement authorized by the parent, the juvenile’s legal custodian, or the juvenile.
- A voluntary admission by the juvenile.

Purpose for Custody

The juvenile may be taken into custody for the purposes 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:

- For violating, or allegedly violating, a Federal, State, or local delinquency or criminal statute or local 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).
- For 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 at least 6 hours, during which the juvenile is under the supervision of facility staff. The facility may:

- Be operated by a Federal, State, or local government agency.
- Be operated by a private nonprofit or proprietary agency under contract to a Federal, State, or local government agency to provide physical custody to juveniles.
- Be a facility that is architecturally designed or operated to prevent juveniles from leaving the facility without legal authorization (generally secure).
- Be a facility that does not rely on physically restrictive architecture or devices to prevent juveniles from leaving, but permits access to the community (generally nonsecure).

Chapter 2

The Most Recent National Data on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

This chapter contains a summary and analysis of the most current national data available on youth in public and private correctional facilities. In addition, supplemental data analyses (e.g., State and regional) are contained in appendix A.

This reporting of national data on juvenile correctional facilities relies principally on the survey information provided by the 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, known as the Children in Custody (CIC) Census. Data on juveniles in adult correctional facilities are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1991 Annual Survey of Jails,² the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, and results of the 1989 National Correctional Reporting Program. Data on juvenile detention and out-of-home placements were obtained from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. Complete data source-specific terminology has been defined in appendix B.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Numbers and Selected Characteristics

No national data currently exist on the numbers and characteristics of youth taken into custody annually. Table 2-1 presents estimates of the numbers of juvenile admissions and juveniles "in custody" (1-day counts) for the most recent available year. Of the nearly 12,000 facilities examined for these estimates, slightly more than one-quarter (27 percent) were designed to hold juveniles exclusively.

Not included in these counts are data on youth admitted to police lockups, because no reliable national estimates currently exist. However, data from the 1990 Law Enforce-

ment Management and Administrative Statistics Survey (LEMAS), conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, indicate approximately 3,940 police lockups nationwide. LEMAS asked respondents to report on admissions during the 24-hour period ending Friday, June 29, 1990. A total of 747 juveniles were admitted during this period, who represented approximately 4 percent of all admissions to police and sheriffs' lockups on that day. Although these data are revealing, the statistics cannot be used to estimate the total number of juveniles taken into custody in lockups during a given year.

For other types of facilities used for holding juveniles in custody, such as Federal and some private facilities, data are not available. Certain private facilities such as chemical dependency programs and private psychiatric hospitals also hold youth for varying lengths of stay; however, most of these admissions are not the result of court orders but voluntary admissions that are financed through private health care insurance.

The CIC Census reported 823,449 juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile facilities in 1990. In fiscal year 1991, an estimated 60,181 juveniles were admitted to adult jails, and for the year ending June 30, 1990, 11,782 persons under age 18 were admitted to State and Federal adult correctional facilities. Admissions reported in this and subsequent tables may reflect multiple counting of a youth if, for example, a single youth entered several facilities as part of one legal process or if the youth was taken into custody more than once in a particular admission year.

The majority of juvenile admissions and 1-day counts were to public juvenile facilities, most in short-term juvenile detention facilities. Table 2-1 reveals large differences between the admissions data and the 1-day counts. Although the admissions data overestimate the number of youth taken into custody, the 1-day counts underestimate the number of juveniles who enter custody each year.

Most of the current data on the characteristics of youth in juvenile facilities are based on these 1-day counts. While the 1-day censuses provide a snapshot of youth in custody, the data cannot be assumed to represent the characteristics of youth taken into custody during a given annual period. For example, the unduplicated 1-day counts are not representative of the various offenses of youth admitted to the facility on an annual basis. In addition, the more serious offenders have a higher probability of being included in any 1-day census because they are more likely to be held for a longer period of time.

What follows are summaries of the most recent data on the characteristics of youth taken into custody, as required by the 1988 Amendments to the JJDP Act.

² In tables that report on juveniles in jails by gender or region, the data were taken from the 1988 National Jail Census. The Annual Survey of Jails does not include data on gender, and cannot provide regional estimates.

Regional Custody Patterns

Tables 2–2 and 2–3 present the most recent data examined for regional breakdowns of juvenile custody admissions. Table 2–2 shows that the West had the highest percentage of youth admissions to public juvenile facilities in 1990, while the South accounted for nearly one third of juvenile admissions to private juvenile facilities. The South also had the highest percentage of youth admissions to adult jails in 1990. The Northeast had the highest proportion of youth admissions to Federal and State adult correctional facilities during 1989 and 1990.

Table 2–3 shows the juvenile admission figures as rates per 100,000 eligible youth. The annual admission rate for public juvenile facilities was highest in the West (4,745). Although the Northeast had the highest admission rate to private juvenile facilities (678) and to adult correctional facilities (116), it had the lowest admission rate to public juvenile facilities (1,202) and to jails (50). See also appendix A–1 for the number of juveniles in public and private juvenile facilities and in-custody rates for all regions and States.

Admissions and 1-Day Counts by Gender

Table 2–4 shows a comparison by gender of the distribution of juvenile admissions and 1-day counts in the various facility types. Although females accounted for approximately 18 percent of admissions to public juvenile facilities, they represented approximately 39 percent of private facility admissions for the most recent census year.

Table 2–4 also illustrates the impact of using a different method of counting (1-day counts versus admissions). For instance, 65 percent of female juveniles admitted to custody facilities entered public juvenile facilities during 1990, and 29 percent entered 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 females in custody were in public facilities, whereas 62 percent were in private facilities and only 1 percent were in jails.

Adjudication Status

Table 2–5 compares the legal status of males and females admitted to public juvenile facilities. More than 80 percent of juvenile admissions to public facilities for both males and females were for detention. Males were more likely than females (20 versus 12 percent) to be admitted to public juvenile facilities on commitment status. However, females

were more likely to be classified as voluntary admissions in these same public facilities.³

Reason for Custody by State and Region

Table 2–6 presents data for each State on the number of juveniles in custody on a given day by whether they were charged as delinquents, status offenders, or nonoffenders. In public and private juvenile facilities combined, 69,237 juveniles (74 percent) were charged with or adjudicated for delinquent offenses, 7,029 (7 percent) for status offenses, and 17,466 (19 percent) as nonoffenders. Western States held the greatest number of youth for delinquency offenses (24,550, or 35 percent of the Nation's delinquents reported on the 1-day count).

When public and private facilities are considered separately, a different pattern emerges regarding reasons for juveniles to be taken into custody. Most private facilities, as well as public shelters; ranches, forestry camps, or farms; halfway houses; and group homes are nonsecure facilities with somewhat different and broader missions that may include holding status offenders and nonoffenders, as well as delinquent youth. In contrast, most public facilities, private detention centers, and training schools are secure facilities for detaining more serious juvenile offenders. Our results reflect this differential nature of public and private facilities. In public facilities, 54,804 youth (or 95 percent) were held for delinquent offenses, and 1,755 (3 percent) for status offenses. Two percent of youth in public facilities were nonoffenders. However, in private facilities, 14,433 juveniles (40 percent) were held for delinquent acts, 5,274 (15 percent) were status offenders, and the largest percentage (45 percent, or 16,483 youth) were held for reasons (such as dependency, abuse, and neglect) other than delinquent or status offenses (i.e., nonoffenders).

The dominance of the Western region in the number of youth held for delinquent offenses is largely explained by the population in public juvenile facilities in California. Based on the 1-day counts in 1991, 15,618 delinquents were in custody in California public facilities. These youth accounted for 23 percent of delinquents in custody nationwide on the census date.

The Northeast region is notable for holding more youth in private than in public facilities (10,670 and 6,661, respectively). Private facilities in Pennsylvania and New York State reported the highest number of nonoffenders (1,363 and 1,310, respectively). New York also reported the highest number of status offenders in its private facilities

³ Comparable data on adjudication status are not available for private facilities, jails, and State correctional facilities.

(1,079), primarily because 93 percent of the private facilities in New York are nonsecure, and therefore used primarily to hold less serious offenders than are public facilities.

Taking the size of the general juvenile population into account, table 2–7 shows national-level custody rates per 100,000 eligible youth by region and State for public and private facilities. Nationally, 264 juveniles per 100,000 were held for delinquent acts, 27 per 100,000 for status offenses, and 67 per 100,000 as nonoffenders in both public and private facilities.

These custody rates mirror generally the findings reported in table 2–6. The highest rates of custody in public facilities were for delinquent acts. Conversely, for most States, the highest rates of custody in private facilities were for nonoffenders. One striking exception is Pennsylvania, with a 1-day count rate of 287 per 100,000 for delinquents in private facilities—more than 5 times the national rate. This disproportionately high rate is due primarily to a high number of transfer placements from other States.

Striking State-by-State differences in custody rates were evident in public facilities. The highest rate in public facilities for delinquent acts was in the District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, where the juvenile custody rate of 777 per 100,000 was more than 3 1/2 times the national average of 209 per 100,000. The public custody rates for California and Nevada (second and third highest) were 2.3 and 1.9 times the U.S. average, respectively. Nebraska stood out for having nonoffenders in its private juvenile facilities at rates of more than 5 times the national average. Seven other States (Connecticut, Maine, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Alaska, and Wyoming) reported rates for nonoffenders in private facilities that were twice the national average. These counts, however, were primarily for nonsecure facilities.

Table 2–8 also presents 1-day counts for each State by reason for custody (delinquents, status offenders, or nonoffenders), comparing short- versus long-term facilities. Short-term facilities typically hold juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition, and generally include detention centers and shelter facilities. Long-term facilities generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody, and usually include training schools, camps, ranches, and farms.

In long-term facilities nationwide, 48,136 youth (70 percent) were held for delinquent offenses and 5,406 (8 percent) for status offenses, with more than one-fifth (15,524) in custody as nonoffenders. Juveniles in long-term facilities represented 74 percent of the U.S. total.

For the 23,712 juveniles in short-term facilities (26 percent), the majority (87 percent) were in custody for delinquent offenses, with 6 and 7 percent in custody as status offenders and nonoffenders, respectively.

Of the large number of delinquents held in California, 62 percent were in long-term facilities, which approximates the proportions for the Western and Southern regions (both 65 percent). The percentages for the Midwest and the Northeast were even greater, 74 percent and 82 percent, respectively. Table 2–9 presents national custody rates per 100,000 eligible youth by region and State, for short-versus long-term facilities. Again, Washington, D.C., stands out in having a delinquent custody rate in short-term facilities that is 7 times higher (558 per 100,000) than the U.S. rate of 79 per 100,000. The rate in long-term facilities (363 per 100,000) is twice the U.S. total of 184 per 100,000. Rates for California and Nevada (the States with the highest custody rates), were much higher in long-term than in short-term facilities. As discussed earlier, Nebraska had a high rate of nonoffenders in private facilities, which we now see can be attributed to long-term placements.

Demographic Characteristics

Gender. Figure 2–1 shows that males represent the majority of those held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. Eighty-two percent of the youth in public and private facilities in 1991 were males. Figure 2–2 shows that the male in-custody rate per 100,000 age-eligible male youth was 573, while the comparable rate for female youth was 131. The in-custody rate for females was substantially higher in private than in public facilities.

Race/Ethnicity. Comparing youth in custody by race and ethnicity reveals very different patterns in public versus private juvenile facilities. Whereas white youth accounted for 35 percent of the 1-day counts in public facilities, they represented 56 percent of the counts in private facilities on the census date (see figure 2–3). While Hispanics represented 18 percent of juveniles in public facilities, they represented only 9 percent in private settings.

In figure 2–4, we can see that although both black and white youth were kept in public facilities at higher rates than in private facilities, the discrepancy between placement in the two facilities was much greater for blacks than for whites. Whites were confined in public facilities 1.5 times as often as in private facilities versus 2.2 times as often for blacks. Because public facilities are generally more secure, this discrepancy has serious implications for the in-custody experiences of black versus white youth.

Age. Most (79 percent) juveniles in custody in 1991 were between 14 and 17 (see figure 2–5). Within this age group, 17-year-olds represented 20 percent of the 1-day counts, 16-year-olds 25 percent, 15-year-olds 22 percent, and 14-year-olds 12 percent. In private facilities, a greater proportion of the daily population was under age 14, compared with public facilities (17 percent compared with 6 percent, respectively). The opposite was true for older juveniles (14 percent in public facilities were 18 and older, whereas only 5 percent in private facilities were older than 17).

Figure 2–6 shows 1-day count rates by age group. The 10- to 13-year-old group was 1.6 times more likely to be held in private than public facilities, and the 14- to 17-year-olds were 1.6 times more likely to be held in public facilities. For the 14- to 17-year-olds (representing the largest proportion of juveniles in all facilities), 1-day count rates for 14-, 15-, 16-, and 17-year olds were 362, 637, 701, and 543 (per 100,000), respectively. The oldest group (18 to 21 years) was 4.5 times more likely to be held in public facilities.⁴

Offenses and Gender

Table 2–10 compares the most serious offenses for which male and female juveniles were held in public and private facilities on the 1991 census date. These data are presented separately for public and private facilities because reasons for custody in each of these facilities are quite different. Approximately 97 percent of males were held in public facilities for delinquent offenses, whereas just over 80 percent of females in public facilities were in custody for delinquent offenses. Although fewer than 2 percent of males in public facilities were held for status offenses, nearly 13 percent of females were held in public facilities for status offenses.

The offense breakdown for private facilities is vastly different for both juveniles in general and for the experiences of males and females. Only 51 percent of males and 13 percent of females were in custody in private facilities for delinquent offenses. Further, nearly one-quarter of the males and more than one-third of the females in custody in private juvenile facilities were nonoffenders (held for reasons of dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or other related reasons). Finally, of the males in private facilities, 11.5 percent were in custody for status offenses and 14.8 percent for voluntary commitments. More than one-fifth (22.3 percent) of the females were in custody for status offenses, and more than one quarter (26.5 percent) for voluntary commitments.

⁴ See appendices A–2 and A–3 for complete data.

Length of Stay in Custody

According to the 1991 CIC Census, juveniles stayed longer in private juvenile facilities than in public facilities. Detailed breakdowns of facility designations are presented in table 2–11 to illustrate this finding on length of stay. Youth stayed longer in private versus public facilities, even when considering the different types of public and private facilities. For example, a youth sent to a private training school, rather than a public one, on the average remained an additional 133 days.

Deaths in Custody

In the 1989 CIC Census, respondents were asked for the first time about the number of deaths of juveniles in custody during the previous calendar year and the circumstances of those deaths. Tables 2–12 through 2–14 present the 1991 data on deaths in custody for both public and private facilities by region, type of facility, gender, and circumstance.

From table 2–12, 26 deaths were reported in public and 18 in private juvenile facilities in 1990. 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. A third of all deaths in public juvenile facilities were by suicide (9 of 26). The suicide rate (based on the 1-day census counts) for youth in custody in public and private juvenile facilities was 14.4 per 100,000. The suicide rate was 10.2 per 100,000 for the general youth population aged 15 to 19 years in 1986 (Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children, Youth, and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, p. 189, 1989).

Also from table 2–12, 8 youth were murdered, 4 died from illnesses, and 18 were attributable to other reasons, including accidents. No recorded fatalities were due to AIDS.

From table 2–13, the majority of deaths in public facilities in 1990 occurred in detention centers and training schools, while the majority in private facilities occurred in halfway houses or group homes. In public detention centers, the majority of deaths were by suicide; in training schools most deaths were from accidents and other causes; and in private halfway houses and group homes, half were attributable to accidents and other causes. From table 2–14, nearly 80 percent of the deaths in both public and private facilities were males. Most male deaths in public facilities were by suicide, while most in private facilities were due to other causes such as accidents.

The 1988 National Jail Census reported that 5 juveniles died in jails (4 males and 1 female) in 1988, all but 1 suicides. Using juvenile admissions to calculate the suicide rate yielded 6 suicides per 100,000 juvenile admissions to jails. This rate is compared with 2 suicides for every 100,000 admissions to public detention centers.

National Estimates on the Use of Detention

This section reports the most recent data on the use of detention for juveniles, reported by the National Center for Juvenile Justice as part of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Since 1929, this series has been the primary source of information on activities of the Nation's juvenile courts. The most recent report describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1990 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The present report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, whose data collection and other 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 more than 1,500 courts having jurisdiction over 62 percent of the Nation's juvenile population in 1990. Therefore, statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined. Although this is a disadvantage, these data provide a more detailed analysis of the characteristics of juveniles taken into this type of custody than do other national data sources (such as CIC). For that reason, these national estimates of the use of detention 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.

Detained Delinquency Cases

In 1990, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,264,800 delinquency cases. Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 286,300 delinquency cases, or 23 percent of all delinquency cases disposed in 1990 (figure 2-7). Also in 1990, youth charged with a property offense were least likely to be detained (18.5 percent), while youth charged with a drug offense were most likely (37 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 (47 percent) of the delinquent youth held in detention in 1990 (figure 2-8). By comparison, 23 percent of detained youth were charged with a person offense, 9 percent with a drug offense, and 21 percent with a public order offense.

As table 2-15 illustrates, the use of detention has varied depending on gender, race, or age. Delinquency cases involving nonwhite youth were more likely to result in detention (29 percent) than those involving white youth (20 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 26 percent of white youth. Males were also generally more likely than females to be detained. Only in public order offense cases were females as likely to be detained as males. Finally, youth between 14 and 16 years of age were more likely to be detained for all types of delinquent offenses than were their younger counterparts.

Detained Status Offense Cases

In 1990, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 323,300 status offense cases. An estimated 19,500 youth, 6 percent of these status offense cases, were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (figure 2-9).⁵ A runaway was the status offender case most likely to be detained (12 percent), while a status offender charged with truancy was the least likely (2 percent). Runaways also accounted for the largest proportion of detained status offenders (46 percent) (figure 2-10).

Table 2-16 presents data for 1990 on the use of detention for status offenders by gender, race, and age at court

⁵ It should be noted that the courts are not the only bodies through which status offense cases may be referred to detention, and therefore the figure 323,300 falls short of the total number of status offense cases. Unfortunately, the courts are the only source for obtaining accurate status offense data.

referral. White and nonwhite youth were equally likely to be detained for running away, truancy, and ungovernability. Nonwhite youth were more likely than whites to be detained for liquor law violations and for other status offenses.

Males and females were equally likely to be detained for all types of status offenses; however, males were slightly more likely to be detained for running away, truancy, liquor offenses, and other status offenses. Finally, no consistent pattern emerged in the use of detention for status offenses by age groups.

Table 2-1

Most Recent Available Data of the Number of Juvenile Admissions and 1-Day Counts

	Number of Facilities	Number of Juvenile Annual Admissions	Number in Custody: 1-Day Counts
Total	11,707	895,412⁵	99,682⁵
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,076	683,636	57,542
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,032	139,813	36,190
Adult jails ²	3,372	60,181	2,350
State and Federal correctional facilities ³	1,287	11,782	3,600
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	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 youth taken into custody. However, these are the only data currently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1990; 1-day count census day was 2/15/91. “Juvenile” is defined as a person of an age (usually younger than 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.

² Annual Survey of Jails, 1991: Admissions for the year ending 6/28/91; 1-day count census day was 6/28/91. Juvenile is defined as a person being subject to juvenile court jurisdiction, and persons of juvenile age tried as adults in criminal court. The number of facilities is an estimation given that the 1,124 jails from which data were collected in 1991 represent approximately one-third of all jails. Thus, the admissions and 1-day counts are from a sample of about one-third of the facilities in the United States.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990. For the purposes of this report, juvenile is defined as a person younger than 18 years of age. Admissions are reported for the annual period ending 6/29/90; 1-day counts are for 6/29/90.

⁴ Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, 1990. A special analysis provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates the number of State and local police agencies having responsibility for the administering of at least one lockup.

⁵ Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

Table 2-2

Number of Juvenile Admissions by Region in Public and Private Facilities, 1990

	Total		Public Juvenile Facilities ¹		Private Juvenile Facilities ¹		Jails ²		State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities ³	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
U.S.	900,495	100%	683,636	100%	139,813	100%	65,263	100%	11,783	100%
Northeast	91,438	10	53,687	8	30,266	22	2,304	3	5,181	44
Midwest	208,859	23	151,912	22	35,741	25	18,774	29	2,432	21
South	279,371	31	203,459	30	43,071	31	29,181	45	3,660	31
West	320,827	36	274,578	40	30,735	22	15,004	23	510 ⁴	4

Note: These data reflect a compilation of information from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities. Comparable data on juveniles in lockups and in State prisons are not available.

States in each region are:

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

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

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

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

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990.

² 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/88; regional data on jails are only available through the Census of Local Jails because the Annual Survey of Jails generates national estimates only.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/90.

⁴ The 301 Federal inmates younger than 18 years of age that were held in California and Pennsylvania were included in the West region as in previous reports.

Table 2–3

Estimated Rates per 100,000 Juvenile Admissions to Custody by Region and Type of Facility, 1990

	Public Juvenile Facilities¹	Private Juvenile Facilities¹	Total Juvenile Facilities¹	Jails²	State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities³
U.S.	2,668	546	3,214	254	46
Northeast	1,202	678	1,880	50	116
Midwest	2,340	551	2,891	287	37
South	2,291	485	2,776	323	41
West	4,745	531	5,276	272	9

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1990 and are rounded to the nearest whole number. Rates for juveniles in State and Federal adult correctional facilities are calculated on the same basis for 1989. These data reflect a compilation of information from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody. However, these are the only data available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990.

² 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/88.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/90.

Table 2-4

Estimated Juvenile Admissions to Custody and 1-Day Counts in Custody by Gender

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Admissions, 1990						
Total	888,712	100%	702,188	100%	186,524	100%
Public Facilities ¹	683,636	77	562,734	80	120,902	65
Private Facilities ¹	139,813	16	85,367	12	54,446	29
Adult Jails ²	65,263	7	54,087	8	11,176	6
1-Day Counts, 1991						
Total	95,408	100	78,579	100	16,829	100
Public Facilities ¹	57,542	60	51,214	65	6,328	37
Private Facilities ¹	36,190	38	25,801	33	10,389	62
Adult Jails ²	1,676	2	1,564	2	112	1

Note: These data reflect a compilation of information from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents. However, these are the only data presently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities. Comparable data on juveniles in lockups and in State prisons are not available.

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990; 1-day counts for census day 2/15/91.

² 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions are for the year ending 6/29/88. 1-day counts for census day 6/29/88.

Table 2-5

Juvenile Admissions to Public Facilities by Adjudication Status and Gender, 1990

Adjudication Status	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	683,636	100%	562,734	100%	120,902	100%
Detention	552,012	81	447,907	80	104,105	86
Commitment	126,892	19	112,668	20	14,224	12
Voluntary*	4,732	1	2,159	**	2,573	2

Note: Comparable data on adjudication status are not available for private facilities, jails, and State correctional facilities. The data on admissions do not represent individual youth taken into custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

* 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.

** Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Source: 1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990.

Table 2-6

Number of Juveniles in Custody (1-Day Counts) in Public, Private, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1991

	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities*		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	69,237	7,029	17,466	54,804	1,755	983	14,433	5,274	16,483
Northeast	11,361	1,897	4,073	6,336	217	108	5,025	1,680	3,965
Connecticut	477	67	328	290	0	0	187	67	328
Maine	283	1	267	249	0	0	34	1	267
Massachusetts	653	17	264	180	0	0	473	17	264
New Hampshire	148	27	77	108	0	0	40	27	77
New Jersey	1,683	41	243	1,627	22	70	56	19	173
New York	3,065	1,243	1,334	2,460	164	24	605	1,079	1,310
Pennsylvania	4,756	446	1,377	1,251	24	14	3,505	422	1,363
Rhode Island	245	44	113	154	7	0	91	37	113
Vermont	51	11	70	17	0	0	34	11	70
Midwest	15,787	2,727	5,304	12,232	835	292	3,555	1,892	5,012
Illinois	2,121	5	179	2,022	5	2	99	0	177
Indiana	1,404	475	706	1,139	148	108	265	327	598
Iowa	679	323	566	309	81	28	370	242	538
Kansas	838	150	441	631	5	31	207	145	410
Michigan	2,744	260	638	1,829	99	40	915	161	598
Minnesota	1,062	191	469	627	14	4	435	177	465
Missouri	886	258	345	858	188	14	28	70	331
Nebraska	389	69	607	276	16	1	113	53	606
North Dakota	99	55	92	64	11	0	35	44	92
Ohio	3,811	603	866	3,415	219	62	396	384	804
South Dakota	283	93	128	187	30	0	96	63	128
Wisconsin	1,471	245	267	875	19	2	596	226	265
South	17,539	1,388	4,873	14,903	438	360	2,636	950	4,513
Alabama	835	147	301	767	53	26	68	94	275
Arkansas	324	26	243	284	0	1	40	26	242
Delaware	149	0	8	130	0	0	19	0	8
District of Columbia	442	14	31	373	6	1	69	8	30
Florida	2,418	43	218	1,960	14	34	458	29	184
Georgia	1,609	81	434	1,541	25	0	68	56	434
Kentucky	621	200	430	557	78	31	64	122	399
Louisiana	1,173	86	168	1,099	12	11	74	74	157
Maryland	1,044	60	351	809	4	18	235	56	333
Mississippi	383	22	34	381	13	24	2	9	10
North Carolina	967	107	213	855	22	16	112	85	197
Oklahoma	490	67	394	285	9	42	205	58	352
South Carolina	940	124	100	855	62	9	85	62	91
Tennessee	1,232	145	400	662	35	58	570	110	342
Texas	3,065	101	956	2,640	14	7	425	87	949
Virginia	1,605	125	512	1,539	91	82	66	34	430
West Virginia	242	40	80	166	0	0	76	40	80
West	24,550	1,017	3,216	21,333	265	223	3,217	752	2,993
Alaska	295	4	105	215	2	0	80	2	105
Arizona	1,381	116	405	850	68	29	531	48	376
California	16,966	365	1,409	15,618	128	158	1,348	237	1,251
Colorado	1,044	84	337	679	8	0	365	76	337
Hawaii	73	22	28	70	6	8	3	16	20
Idaho	195	8	39	141	2	0	54	6	39
Montana	223	57	136	210	8	12	13	49	124
Nevada	735	68	42	510	36	9	225	32	33
New Mexico	576	39	179	527	0	0	49	39	179
Oregon	1,015	121	199	717	1	5	298	120	194
Utah	352	52	31	268	3	2	84	49	29
Washington	1,532	11	166	1,415	3	0	117	8	166
Wyoming	163	70	140	113	0	0	50	70	140

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

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Table 2-7

One-Day Count Rates of Juveniles in Custody in Public, Private, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1991

	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	264	27	67	209	7	4	55	20	63
Northeast	252	42	90	140	5	2	112	37	88
Connecticut	203	29	140	123	0	0	80	29	140
Maine	207	1	195	182	0	0	25	1	195
Massachusetts	134	3	54	37	0	0	97	3	54
New Hampshire	129	23	67	94	0	0	35	23	67
New Jersey	216	5	31	209	3	9	7	2	22
New York	223	90	97	179	12	2	44	78	95
Pennsylvania	389	37	113	102	2	1	287	35	112
Rhode Island	255	46	118	160	7	0	95	39	118
Vermont	80	17	109	27	0	0	53	17	109
Midwest	238	41	80	184	13	4	54	28	76
Illinois	189	0	16	180	0	0	9	0	16
Indiana	215	73	109	174	23	17	41	50	92
Iowa	208	99	174	95	25	9	113	74	165
Kansas	293	53	154	221	2	11	72	51	143
Michigan	255	24	60	170	9	4	85	15	56
Minnesota	211	38	93	125	3	1	86	35	92
Missouri	172	51	67	167	37	3	5	14	64
Nebraska	206	36	322	146	8	1	60	28	321
North Dakota	128	71	119	83	14	0	45	57	119
Ohio	309	49	70	277	18	5	32	31	65
South Dakota	322	106	145	213	34	0	109	72	145
Wisconsin	259	43	46	154	3	0	105	40	46
South	193	15	54	164	5	4	29	10	50
Alabama	172	30	62	158	11	5	14	19	57
Arkansas	114	9	85	100	0	0	14	9	85
Delaware	219	0	12	191	0	0	28	0	12
District of Columbia	921	30	65	777	13	2	144	17	63
Florida	195	3	18	158	1	3	37	2	15
Georgia	241	12	65	231	4	0	10	8	65
Kentucky	142	46	98	127	18	7	15	28	91
Louisiana	244	18	35	229	3	2	15	15	33
Maryland	216	13	73	167	1	4	49	12	69
Mississippi	111	7	10	110	4	7	1	3	3
North Carolina	182	20	40	161	4	3	21	16	37
Oklahoma	131	18	105	76	2	11	55	16	94
South Carolina	262	34	28	238	17	3	24	17	25
Tennessee	225	26	73	121	6	11	104	20	62
Texas	166	6	51	143	1	0	23	5	51
Virginia	248	19	79	238	14	13	10	5	66
West Virginia	112	19	37	77	0	0	35	19	37
West	409	17	54	355	4	4	54	13	50
Alaska	428	6	152	312	3	0	116	3	152
Arizona	331	28	97	204	16	7	127	12	90
California	526	11	44	484	4	5	42	7	39
Colorado	284	23	92	185	2	0	99	21	92
Hawaii	62	19	24	59	5	7	3	14	17
Idaho	134	5	27	97	1	0	37	4	27
Montana	219	56	134	206	8	12	13	48	122
Nevada	569	53	33	395	28	7	174	25	26
New Mexico	294	20	91	269	0	0	25	20	91
Oregon	310	37	61	219	0	2	91	37	59
Utah	122	18	11	93	1	1	29	17	10
Washington	277	2	30	256	1	0	21	1	30
Wyoming	232	100	200	161	0	0	71	100	200

Notes:

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

2 Private facilities may include some out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census.

Table 2-8

Number of Juveniles in Custody (1-Day Counts) in Short-Term, Long-Term, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1991

	All Facilities			Short-Term Facilities			Long-Term Facilities		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	68,828	6,860	17,090	20,692	1,454	1,566	48,136	5,406	15,524
Northeast	11,332	1,824	3,961	2,043	221	206	9,289	1,603	3,755
Connecticut	477	67	328	83	2	16	394	65	312
Maine	283	1	267	—	—	—	283	1	267
Massachusetts	647	16	210	281	7	11	366	9	199
New Hampshire	148	27	77	26	9	1	122	18	76
New Jersey	1,683	41	243	642	23	41	1,041	18	202
New York	3,042	1,183	1,305	478	133	55	2,564	1,050	1,250
Pennsylvania	4,756	434	1,348	509	43	78	4,247	391	1,270
Rhode Island	245	44	113	7	4	0	238	40	113
Vermont	51	11	70	17	0	4	34	11	66
Midwest	15,762	2,693	5,308	4,111	500	478	11,651	2,193	4,830
Illinois	2,121	5	179	755	5	2	1,366	0	177
Indiana	1,398	470	705	352	47	67	1,046	423	638
Iowa	679	323	571	103	40	82	576	283	489
Kansas	838	150	441	128	24	127	710	126	314
Michigan	2,744	260	638	982	77	32	1,762	183	606
Minnesota	1,062	191	469	210	15	74	852	176	395
Missouri	886	258	345	292	39	8	594	219	337
Nebraska	389	69	607	47	16	2	342	53	605
North Dakota	99	55	92	3	0	0	96	55	92
Ohio	3,811	603	866	990	185	45	2,821	418	821
South Dakota	264	64	128	24	12	20	240	52	108
Wisconsin	1,471	245	267	225	40	19	1,246	205	248
South	17,539	1,382	4,873	6,103	430	503	11,436	952	4,370
Alabama	835	147	301	342	62	73	493	85	228
Arkansas	324	26	243	52	7	20	272	19	223
Delaware	149	0	8	35	0	0	114	0	8
District of Columbia	442	14	31	268	14	8	174	0	23
Florida	2,418	43	218	1,243	15	41	1,175	28	177
Georgia	1,609	81	434	832	26	4	777	55	430
Kentucky	621	200	430	95	81	66	526	119	364
Louisiana	1,173	86	168	471	35	18	702	51	150
Maryland	1,044	54	351	269	6	39	775	48	312
Mississippi	383	22	34	66	16	22	317	6	12
North Carolina	967	107	213	155	24	28	812	83	185
Oklahoma	490	67	394	126	27	71	364	40	323
South Carolina	940	124	100	226	37	34	714	87	66
Tennessee	1,232	145	400	171	22	25	1,061	123	375
Texas	3,065	101	956	973	14	25	2,092	87	931
Virginia	1,605	125	512	710	39	29	895	86	483
West Virginia	242	40	80	69	5	0	173	35	80
West	24,195	961	2,948	8,435	303	379	15,760	658	2,569
Alaska	295	4	105	17	2	18	278	2	87
Arizona	1,372	116	401	395	16	45	977	100	356
California	16,620	309	1,205	6,265	140	187	10,355	169	1,018
Colorado	1,044	84	277	429	18	1	615	66	276
Hawaii	73	22	28	8	17	11	65	5	17
Idaho	195	8	39	35	2	7	160	6	32
Montana	223	57	136	11	17	14	212	40	122
Nevada	735	68	42	139	15	4	596	53	38
New Mexico	576	39	179	97	20	0	479	19	179
Oregon	1,015	121	199	222	16	44	793	105	155
Utah	352	52	31	195	3	2	157	49	29
Washington	1,532	11	166	621	4	12	911	7	154
Wyoming	163	70	140	1	33	34	162	37	106

Notes:

1 Short-term facilities refer to those typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition. These generally include detention centers and shelter facilities. Long-term facilities include those generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody. These generally include training schools, camps, ranches, and farms.

2 Census classification codes for short- versus long-term facility could not be obtained for 59 private facilities, thereby eliminating 954 juveniles from this analysis.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Table 2-9

One-Day Count Rates of Juveniles in Custody in Short-Term, Long-Term, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State, 1991

	All Facilities			Short-Term Facilities			Long-Term Facilities		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	263	27	65	79	6	6	184	21	59
Northeast	251	41	88	45	5	5	206	36	83
Connecticut	203	29	140	35	1	7	168	28	133
Maine	207	1	195	—	—	—	207	1	195
Massachusetts	133	3	43	58	1	2	75	2	41
New Hampshire	129	24	67	23	8	1	106	16	66
New Jersey	217	5	31	83	3	5	134	2	26
New York	221	86	95	35	10	4	186	76	91
Pennsylvania	390	36	110	42	4	6	348	32	104
Rhode Island	255	46	118	7	4	0	248	42	118
Vermont	80	17	109	27	0	6	53	17	103
Midwest	238	41	80	62	8	7	176	33	73
Illinois	189	0	16	67	0	0	122	0	16
Indiana	214	72	108	54	7	10	160	65	98
Iowa	208	99	174	95	25	9	113	74	165
Kansas	293	52	154	45	8	44	248	44	110
Michigan	255	24	59	91	7	3	164	17	56
Minnesota	211	38	94	42	3	15	169	35	79
Missouri	173	51	68	57	8	2	116	43	66
Nebraska	206	36	321	25	8	1	181	28	320
North Dakota	129	71	119	4	0	0	125	71	119
Ohio	309	49	71	80	15	4	229	34	67
South Dakota	300	73	146	27	14	23	273	59	123
Wisconsin	258	43	47	39	7	3	219	36	44
South	193	15	54	67	5	6	126	10	48
Alabama	173	31	62	71	13	15	102	18	47
Arkansas	113	9	85	18	2	7	95	7	78
Delaware	219	0	12	51	0	0	168	0	12
District of Columbia	921	29	65	558	29	17	363	0	48
Florida	195	3	17	100	1	3	95	2	14
Georgia	241	12	65	125	4	1	116	8	64
Kentucky	142	45	98	22	18	15	120	27	83
Louisiana	244	18	35	98	7	4	146	11	31
Maryland	216	11	73	56	1	8	160	10	65
Mississippi	111	7	9	19	5	6	92	2	3
North Carolina	182	21	40	29	5	5	153	16	35
Oklahoma	131	18	105	34	7	19	97	11	86
South Carolina	262	34	27	63	10	9	199	24	18
Tennessee	224	26	73	31	4	5	193	22	68
Texas	166	6	51	53	1	1	113	5	50
Virginia	248	19	79	110	6	4	138	13	75
West Virginia	112	18	37	32	2	0	80	16	37
West	402	16	49	140	5	6	262	11	43
Alaska	428	6	152	25	3	26	403	3	126
Arizona	329	28	96	95	4	11	234	24	85
California	515	9	38	194	4	6	321	5	32
Colorado	285	23	75	117	5	0	168	18	75
Hawaii	62	18	23	7	14	9	55	4	14
Idaho	134	5	27	24	1	5	110	4	22
Montana	219	56	134	11	17	14	208	39	120
Nevada	570	53	32	108	12	3	462	41	29
New Mexico	293	20	91	49	10	0	244	10	91
Oregon	310	37	60	68	5	13	242	32	47
Utah	123	18	11	68	1	1	55	17	10
Washington	278	2	30	113	1	2	165	1	28
Wyoming	232	100	200	1	47	49	231	53	151

Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper ages of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1991 and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

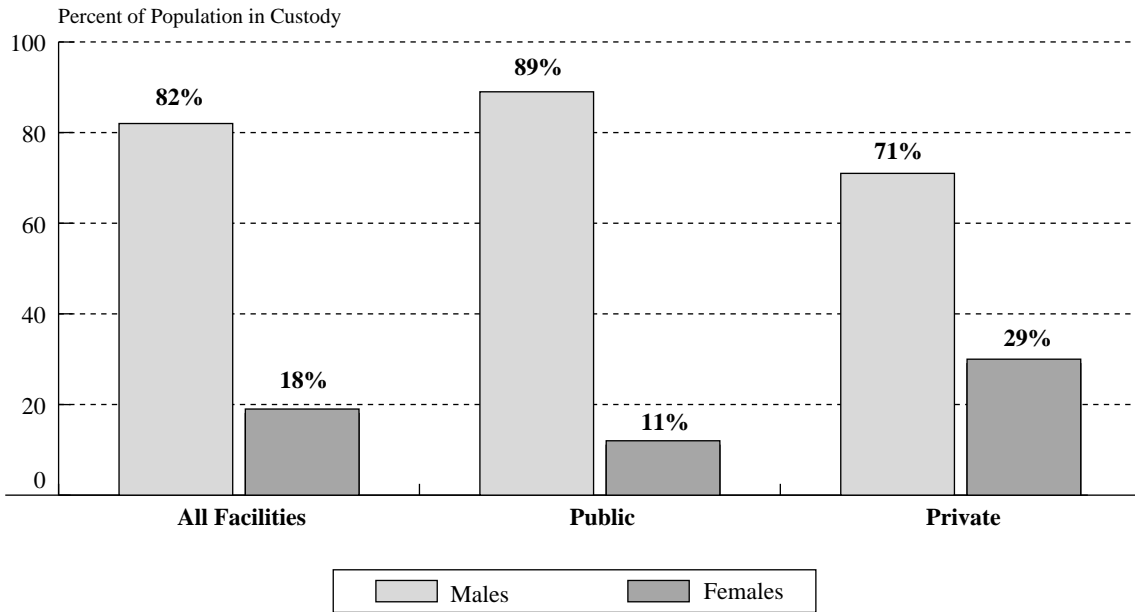
2 Short-term facilities refer to those typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition. These generally include detention centers and shelter facilities. Long-term facilities include those generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody. These generally include training schools, camps, ranches, and farms.

3 Census classification codes for short- versus long-term facility could not be obtained for 59 private facilities, thereby eliminating 954 juveniles from this analysis.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census.

Figure 2-1

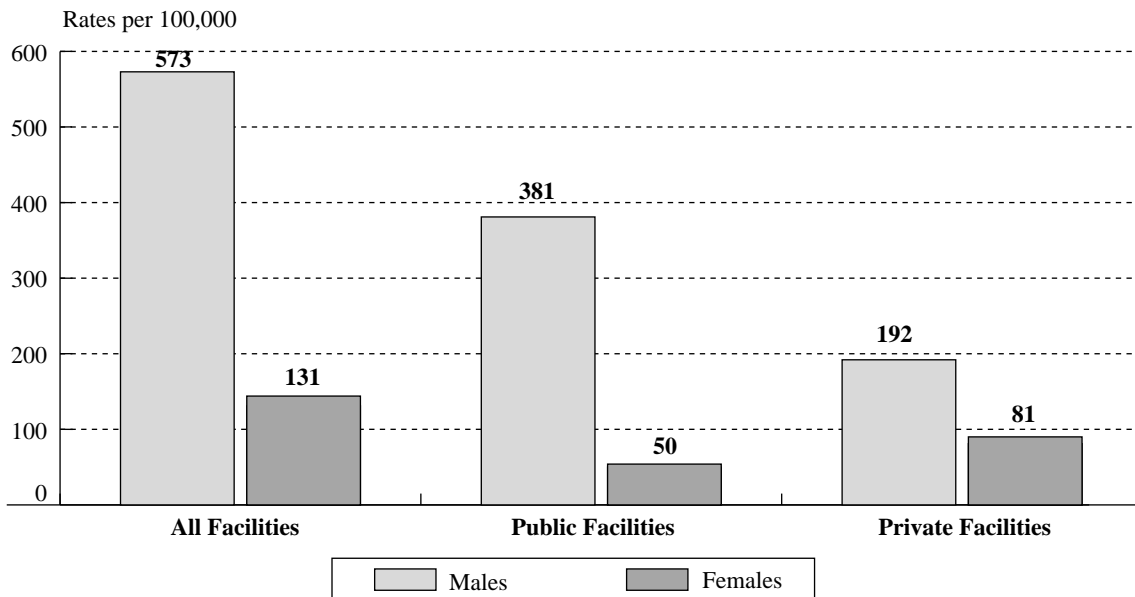
Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Figure 2-2

Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1991

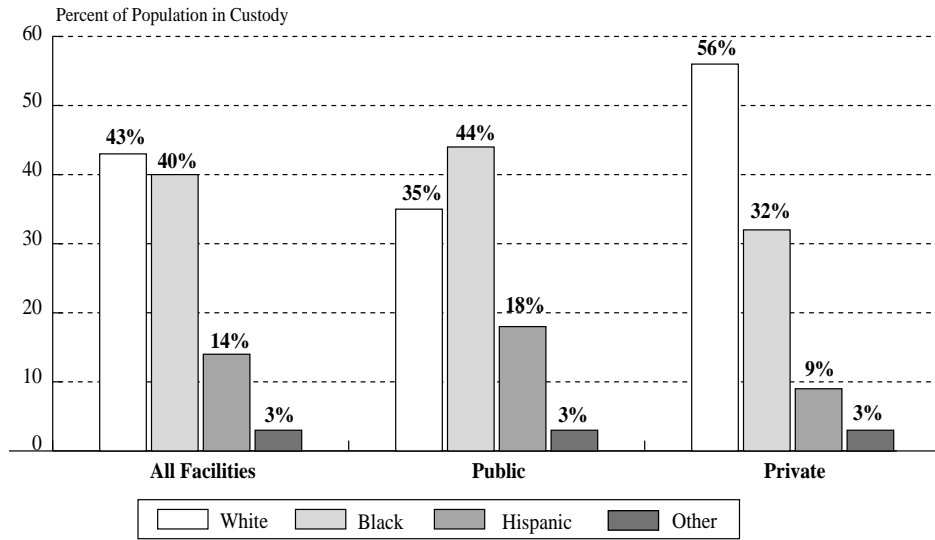


Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State on the census day 2/15/91.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. 1991 census population estimates based on the 1990 population census, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 2-3

Juveniles in Custody by Race and Ethnicity: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1991

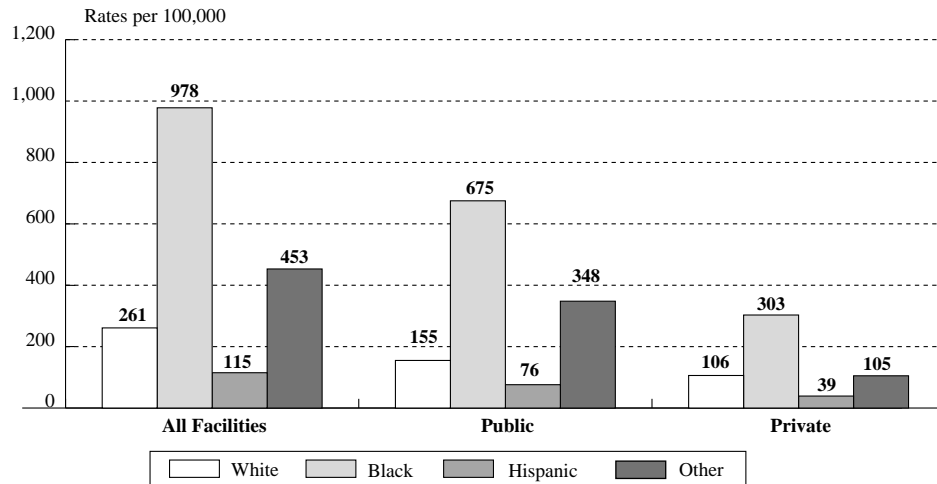


Note: Persons of Hispanic origin are not included in the white or black categories.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Figure 2-4

Juveniles in Custody by Race and Ethnicity: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1991



Notes:

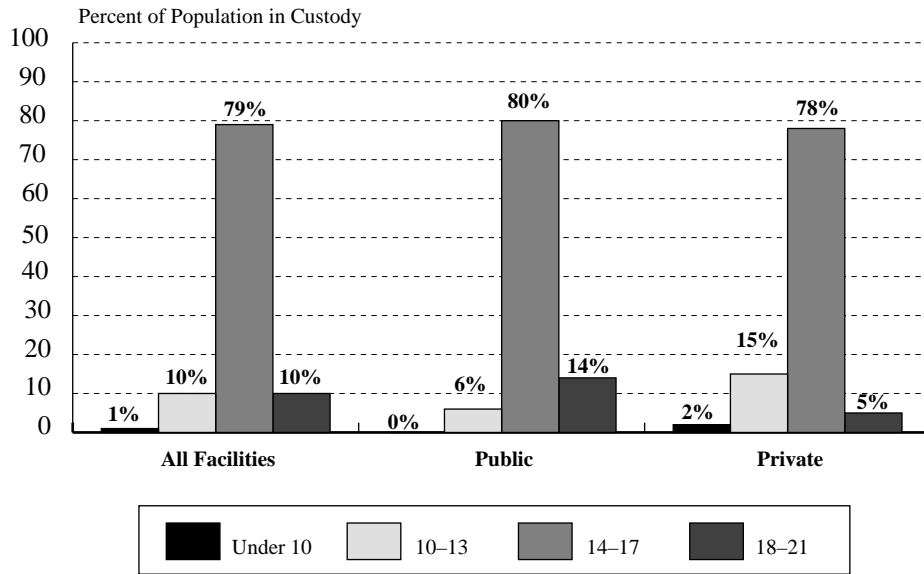
1 White Hispanics are included in the white category and black Hispanics in the black category.

2 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. 1991 population estimates based on the 1990 population census, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 2-5

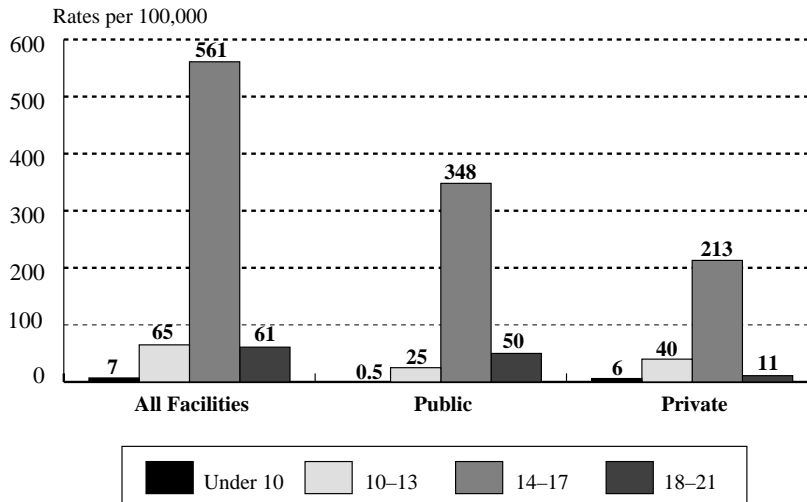
Juveniles in Custody by Age: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1991



Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Figure 2-6

Juveniles in Custody by Age: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1991



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 7 to 21 in the United States on the census day 2/15/91.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. 1991 population estimates based on the 1990 population census, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2–10

Juveniles in Custody in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Reason for Custody and Gender, 1991

	Total	Males	Females
<i>Public Facilities</i>	(N=57,542)	(N=51,214)	(N=6,328)
Delinquent offenses	95%	97.3%	80.7%
1. Violent	19	20.5	10.4
2. Other personal	12	12.1	9.4
3. Serious property	24	24.4	17.1
4. Other property	12	12.5	12.9
5. Alcohol offenses	1	1.0	1.0
6. Drug-related offenses	10	10.4	5.3
7. Public order offenses	4	4.4	5.4
8. Probation/parole violations	8	7.2	13.0
9. Other	5	4.8	6.5
Status offenses	3	1.8	12.9
Nonoffenders	1	0.7	4.0
Voluntary commitments	1	0.2	2.1
<i>Private Facilities</i>	(N=36,190)	(N=25,801)	(N=10,389)
Delinquent offenses	40%	50.7%	12.9%
1. Violent	4	5.3	0.5
2. Other personal	6	7.5	1.6
3. Serious property	9	11.7	2.0
4. Other property	10	11.8	4.5
5. Alcohol offenses	1	0.6	0.4
6. Drug-related offenses	5	7.0	1.3
7. Public order offenses	1	1.2	0.7
8. Probation/parole violations	1	1.7	0.4
9. Other	3	3.9	1.5
Status offenses	15	11.5	22.3
Nonoffenders	27	23.0	38.3
Voluntary commitments	18	14.8	26.5

Note: Offense categories include the following offenses:

Violent: Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Other personal: Negligent manslaughter, assault, and sexual assault.

Serious property: Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

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

Public order: Alcohol offenses, drug-related offenses, and public order offenses.

Status: Offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

Nonoffenders: Dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, or other.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Table 2–11

Public and Private Short-Term and Long-Term Facilities: Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Gender, 1990

	Total	Males	Females
Public Facilities			
All short-term facilities¹	16	17	13
Detention centers	16	16	13
All long-term facilities²	173	174	149
Training schools	201	201	188
Private Facilities			
All short-term facilities¹	23	24	22
Detention centers	22	21	27
All long-term facilities²	175	201	130
Training schools	334	335	321

Note: The computation of average length of stay is calculated in two steps: (1) the facility-level average length of stay (in days) multiplied by the number of releases, resulting in “service days” weighted by releases; (2) the resulting weighted service days are divided by the total releases on the national level to derive the aggregated average length of stay in the United States.

¹ Short-term facilities refer to those typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication or other disposition. These generally include detention centers and shelter facilities.

² Long-term facilities include those generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody. These generally include training schools, camps, ranches, and farms.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 2-12

Reported Deaths in Juvenile Public and Private Facilities by Region and Circumstance, 1990

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	26	100%	3	100%	9	100%	6	100%	8	100%
Northeast	5	19	1	33	0	0	3	50	1	13
Midwest	4	15	0	0	2	22	1	17	1	13
South	7	27	0	0	4	45	1	17	2	25
West	10	39	2	67	3	33	1	17	4	50
Private Facilities										
Total	18	100	1	100	5	100	2	100	10	100
Northeast	2	11	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	10
Midwest	6	33	0	0	0	0	2	100	4	40
South	4	22	1	100	3	60	0	0	0	0
West	6	33	0	0	1	20	0	0	5	50

Notes:

1 Illness may include illness or death by natural cause. Homicide includes homicide by residents and others.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 2-13

Reported Deaths in Juvenile Public and Private Facilities by Type of Facility and Circumstance, 1990

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	26	100%	3	100%	9	100%	6	100%	8	100%
Detention centers	8	31	2	67	4	44	0	0	2	25
Reception/diagnostic centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training schools	15	58	1	33	4	44	4	67	6	75
Ranch/camps or farms	2	8	0	0	1	11	1	16	0	0
Halfway houses/group homes	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0
Private Facilities										
Total	18	100	1	100	5	100	2	100	10	100
Detention centers	2	11	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	10
Shelters	1	6	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
Reception/diagnostic centers	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Training schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranch/camps or farms	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Halfway houses/group homes	13	72	1	100	3	60	2	100	7	70

Notes:

1 Illness may include illness or death by natural cause. Homicide includes homicide by residents and others.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 2-14

Reported Deaths in Juvenile Public and Private Facilities by Gender and Circumstance, 1990

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	26	100%	3	100%	9	100%	6	100%	8	100%
Males	22	85	2	67	8	89	6	100	6	75
Females	4	15	1	33	1	11	0	0	2	25
Private Facilities										
Total	18	100	1	100	5	100	2	100	10	100
Males	13	72	0	0	3	60	2	100	8	80
Females	5	28	1	100	2	40	0	0	2	20

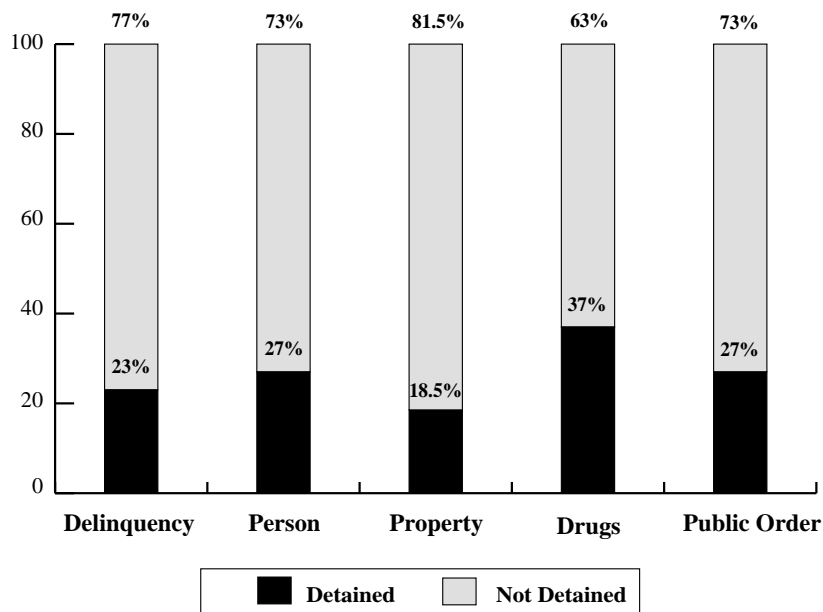
Notes:

- 1 Illness may include illness or death by natural cause. Homicide includes homicide by residents and others.
- 2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 2-7

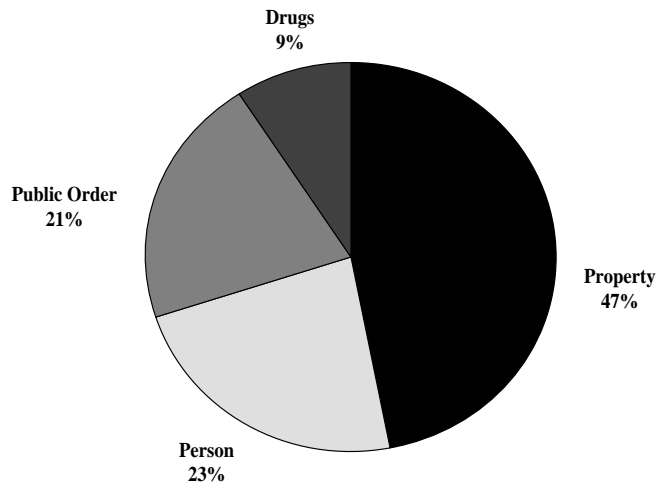
Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1990



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Figure 2–8

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1990



Total Detention Cases: 286,300

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.*

Table 2–15

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral (Percent of Cases Detained), 1990

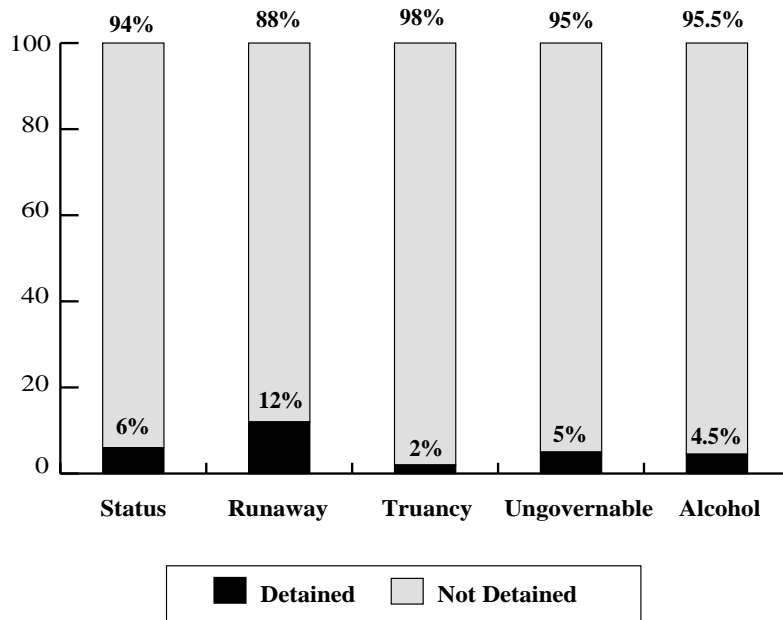
	Total Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Offense	23%	27%	19%	37%	27%
Sex					
Male	24	29	20	39	27
Female	17	19	13	28	26
Race					
White	20	23	16	26	26
Nonwhite	29	32	24	51	31
Age at court referral					
12 and younger	11	14	9	32	19
13	19	22	16	34	26
14	23	26	19	38	30
15	26	30	22	39	29
16	27	32	22	39	28
17 and older	24	30	20	35	24

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

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.*

Figure 2-9

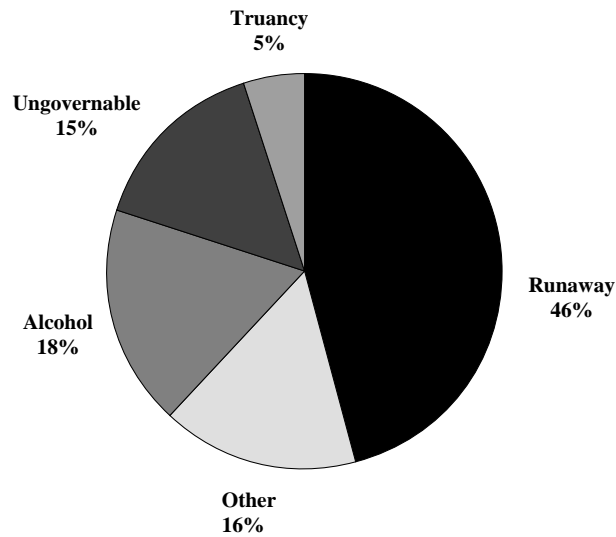
Use of Detention in Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1990



Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.*

Figure 2-10

Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1990



Total Detention Cases: 19,500

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.*

Table 2–16

Variation in the Use of Detention in Status Offense Cases by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral (Percent of Cases Detained), 1990

	Total Status Offense	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Alcohol	Other Status
Offense	6%	12%	2%	5%	5%	6%
Sex						
Male	6	14	2	5	5	6
Female	6	12	1	5	4	5
Race						
White	6	13	2	5	4	5
Nonwhite	6	12	2	5	8	8
Age at court referral						
12 and younger	4	8	1	4	7	3
13	6	13	1	5	6	5
14	7	12	2	5	5	6
15	7	13	2	5	5	7
16	7	13	2	6	5	5
17 and older	5	12	1	6	4	6

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

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990*.

Chapter 3

National Trends for Juveniles Taken into Custody: Public and Private Facilities, 1982–1991

This chapter presents a series of trends in juvenile corrections over the past 10 years. Trends in the juvenile population and in juvenile arrests are presented as well, to provide a context for interpreting the correctional trends.

Trends in the Juvenile Population

During 1982–1991, the age-eligible juvenile population (youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State) declined by almost 6 percent, with a parallel pattern for males and females (figures 3–1 and 3–2). Tables 3–1 and 3–2 show juvenile population (youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State) trends by race/ethnicity⁶ and age. Decreases can be accounted for by decreases in the white population. Juveniles classified as Hispanics and races other than white or black increased in number (by 26 and 40 percent, respectively), while the black population remained relatively stable. Decreases in the total juvenile population are also accounted for by decreases in the older age groupings of 14 to 17 and 18 to 21. The only age group showing growth was that of the 7 to 9-year-olds, although the 10 to 13 age group has also been increasing steadily since 1986.

Trends in Juvenile Arrests

Table 3–3 reflects trends in male and female arrest rates for Part I, violent, property, and drug offenses. From 1982 to 1991, Part I arrest rates for males remained quite stable. The 2-percent decline is a function of a 6.3-percent decrease in the large volume of property crimes committed by juveniles. Similarly, the 15-percent increase in Part I arrest rates for females reflects a modest (almost 13

percent) increase in arrest rate for property crimes and a large (45 percent) increase for violent arrests. As shown, the largest increases in arrest rates for both genders are for violent crimes. The decreases in rates for drug arrests are a reflection of the dramatic decrease in arrests involving the sale or possession of marijuana. Arrests for heroin and cocaine offenses have increased dramatically over the past decade, particularly for black youth.

Figures 3–3 and 3–4 illustrate 10-year trends in juveniles arrested for Part I offenses. As shown in figure 3–3, the arrest rate for males has remained relatively stable; again reflecting a modest increase in the violent arrest rate and a decrease in property arrests.

For females, the increase in Part I arrest rates was 15 percent. Figure 3–4 illustrates a sharp increase (24 percent) in the arrest rate for Part I offenses from 1990 to 1991. Figures 3–5 and 3–6 illustrate the 10-year trends in juveniles arrested for all offenses. Although arrest rates are different for males and females (e.g., in 1991 rates per 100,000 were 9,624 for males and 2,955 for females), the patterns reflecting yearly changes are remarkably similar. The change in rate from 1982 to 1991 was an increase of 15 percent for females and only a 2-percent increase for males.

The final set of data related to juvenile arrests, trends in police disposition of juvenile offenders taken into custody, is presented in table 3–4. The informal disposition of juvenile cases, including those handled within the department and released; referred to a welfare agency; or referred to another police agency showed a decline, while referrals to criminal or adult court were generally stable. Over this 9-year period, an increase occurred in the proportion of dispositions represented by referrals to juvenile court (57.5 percent versus 64.2 percent). Referrals to juvenile court jurisdiction increased from 661,761 in 1983 to 759,411 in 1991.

Although these and other arrest data presented here can be useful for describing general trends, the reader is reminded to interpret the yearly figures with caution given that the number of agencies reporting data varies considerably from year to year, necessarily affecting both absolute numbers and rates. The information describes the activities of the reporting jurisdictions and cannot be considered as national estimates.

Trends in Juveniles Taken Into Custody

Trends in Admissions. Annual admissions to public and private juvenile facilities have grown steadily since the early 1980's (table 3–5 and figure 3–7).⁷ Although the increase in admissions to private facilities was 57 percent

⁶ For these data, the juvenile population is defined as youth ages 10 to 17. More refined definitions by State are not available by race and year.

⁷ Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

over the period 1983–1991, an examination of biannual trends reveals that from 1989 to 1991, a slight decrease in admissions to private facilities was accounted for by a decrease of about 2,700 female admissions. Although the change in admissions to public facilities from 1983 to 1991 was only 29 percent, increases were substantial for 1990 admissions compared with other biannual changes, and were similar to the large increases in public admissions between 1985 and 1987.

Admissions of females to public and private juvenile facilities combined rose by 25 percent, compared with a 36-percent increase for males. For both genders, increased admissions from 1983 to 1991 were largely accounted for by significant increases in admissions to private facilities.

Figure 3–8 shows that juvenile admissions rates per 100,000 eligible youth increased sharply between 1984 and 1986, and have continued to rise. The most recent rate, for 1990, is 3,213 per 100,000 juveniles, or 3.2 percent.

Trends in 1-Day Counts. Figure 3–9 and table 3–5 show trends in 1-day counts in public and private juvenile facilities by gender. Increases for male 1-day counts over the period 1983–1991 were 16 percent for private facilities and 21 percent for public facilities, representing steady increases between each reporting interval, with the exception of a small decrease for private facilities between 1989 and 1991. The picture for females is different, however. The largest growth for females in custody occurred in private juvenile facilities, where 1-day counts grew by 14 percent between 1983 and 1991 (from 9,148 to 10,389), with the largest counts occurring in 1987 and 1989. For public facilities, female 1-day counts increased until 1987, when they began to decrease. And, on the 1991 census day, these counts were lower than for any of the 4 census days between 1983 and 1989.

Figure 3–10 shows changes in rates for 1-day counts across both private and public facilities and for both genders combined. The increase between 1983 and 1991 was 23 percent (from 290 per 100,000 to 357 per 100,000), reaching a peak in 1989 with a 1-day count rate of 367 per 100,000. Table 3–6 compares trends in admission and in-custody rates separately for both public and private facilities. Unlike the trends in admission rates, increases in 1-day count rates were similar for both types of facilities.

Trends in Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Facility Type

Table 3–7 presents admissions trends to different types of facilities over the period 1982–1990. The relative proportion of admissions to the various types of public facilities

was quite stable, while the numbers of admissions in public facilities showed significant increases, with halfway houses, group homes, and detention centers showing the greatest increases over the 8-year period—the exception being for the public ranches, camps, or farms category, which decreased by 36 percent.

Admission trends in private facilities show much greater variance in the number and proportions of admissions to different facility types over the 8-year period. Although all types of private facilities except private ranches, camps, or farms have experienced marked increases in admissions since 1982, private detention center admissions grew from 3,189 to 11,177 (a 250-percent increase) and increased from 4 to 8 percent of admissions to private facilities. Private shelters showed the biggest change in private facility admissions, growing from 45 to 52 percent of the private facility admissions. Private halfway houses and group homes showed a very large increase in the number of admissions from 1982 to 1990, but accounted for a smaller share of private facility admissions overall.

Trends in Offense Types

An interesting policy question is whether the offenses for which youth were taken into custody changed during the decade of the 1980's. At present, no data is available on the offenses of those admitted into juvenile facilities. Instead, tables 3–8 and 3–9 present information based on the 1-day counts by most serious commitment offense and reason for custody, separately for public and private juvenile facilities.

Between 1983 and 1991, 1-day counts increased by almost 9,000 for public facilities and by almost 5,000 for private facilities. However, relatively little change occurred in the proportions of youth in custody for various offenses. Table 3–8 shows that for each census year from 1983 to 1991, more than 90 percent of youth in public juvenile facilities are confined for a delinquent offense. Between 1983 and 1991, the percentage of drug and miscellaneous offenses grew (from 22 percent in 1983 to 28 percent in 1991), overtaking the percentage of serious property offenses, which decreased (from 34 percent in 1983 to 24 percent in 1991). Violent crime remained stable, and other personal crimes increased slightly from 7 to 12 percent.

Private juvenile facilities show a very different offense pattern (see table 3–9), with 34 to 40 percent of youth confined for delinquent offenses, reflecting a modest increase over the period. Distributions of various delinquent offenses have remained relatively stable, with personal offenses (other than violent offenses) and less serious property offenses each gaining 3 percentage points since 1983. The proportion of juveniles in custody for drug

offenses and for miscellaneous categories also showed fluctuation. The proportion of status offenders has decreased by 6 percent, while the proportion of voluntary admissions for dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, or other reasons remained at about 18 percent of the total. A consistent pattern emerged of private facilities holding juveniles for predominately nondelinquent offenses over the past decade.

Status Offenders in Custody

The JJDP Act encouraged States to prohibit the incarceration of status offenders (e.g., runaways, school truants, or youth in conflict with their parents) 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, involvement of status offenders and nonoffenders in some juvenile corrections facilities were estimated as high as 40 percent. For example, in 1977 CIC reported more than 12,000 status offenders in public and private facilities nationwide, comprising almost 17 percent of all youth in custody. By 1989, the number had declined to 9,098 or approximately 11 percent. Most recently, 1991 CIC data reveal that the 7,029 status offenders represented only 5 percent to 7 percent of those 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 geographic regions. Table 3–10 summarizes some of the reasons for custody data that were shown earlier, however, the focus here is on proportions of youth confined in public and in private juvenile facilities for various reasons, including status offenses.

Based on data from the 1-day counts, public juvenile facilities exhibited increasing compliance with the Federal legislative mandate. For example, from 1983 to 1991, youth were held more for delinquent offenses (up from 93 percent to 95 percent of the 1-day counts). The number of status offenders decreased from 2,390 to 1,755—a decline of almost 27 percent. The nonoffender population remained about 1 percent of youth in public facilities.

During this same time period, the proportion of youth held in private facilities increased from 34 to 40 percent. The proportion of status offenders has dropped more dramatically than in public facilities, from 21 percent (6,652) in 1983 to 15 percent (5,274) in 1991. The proportion of nonoffenders in private facilities has grown only slightly since 1983, while voluntary admissions has decreased slightly. The absolute numbers of both nonoffenders and voluntary admissions have increased by 20 and 14 percent, respectively.

Figure 3–11 presents an analysis of trends in the confinement of status offenders by type of environment. Based on the 1-day counts in public and private juvenile facilities, the number of status offenders in custody has declined by 22 percent from 1983 to 1991. As shown, the decline was not steady in that 1987 showed an increase in both open and institutional environments.⁸ During the entire period, the proportion of all status offenders confined in institutional environments has remained stable at about 27 percent (see appendix A–4 for data comparing detained versus committed status offenders).

Variations in the Confinement of Status Offenders

The 1991 CIC Census provides data on status offenses for which youth are confined in juvenile facilities. Table 3–11 presents these offense breakdowns for public and private facilities by gender. As shown, a larger number (and proportion) of females as compared with males are confined in public facilities (40 percent versus 19 percent) and private facilities (33 percent versus 18 percent) for running away.

Table 3–11 offers another perspective on the significance of status offenses for females in custody. In 1991, 285 female youth were confined in public juvenile facilities for “incurability” and “violation of a valid court order.” Together, these two offense categories accounted for 35 percent of female status offenders in public facilities (the comparable percentage for males was 52 percent). However, the 285 female youth represent almost 5 percent of all females held in public juvenile facilities for any reason, whereas, the 488 males accounted for less than 1 percent of all males held in the same facilities. Although status offenses and minor offenses still loom larger for females in custody as compared with males, the gap appears to be narrowing. The proportion of incurability and court order violation offenses to all offenses has actually decreased for females in public facilities when compared with the 7 percent in 1989.

Table 3–12 permits a comparison of status offender categories among geographic regions for public and private facilities, using 1991 1-day counts. The South and Midwest had higher percentages of youth in custody in public facilities charged with running away (36 and 34 percent) than did other regions. The Northeast had the highest percentage in custody for incurability (62 percent), while the West had the highest percentage for violating valid

⁸ This increase may reflect the expanded use of confinement for status offenders charged with violating a valid court order from a previous status offense adjudication. Under the 1984 Amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, secure confinement was permitted.

court orders (57 percent) and curfews (13 percent), as well as the lowest percentage for incorrigibility (3 percent) and truancy (6 percent).

The distribution of status offense types within regions for private facilities is more even, except for the West, which had a greater proportion of status offender runaways (32 percent) and fewer truants (13 percent).

Trends in Minority Youth Confinement

Figures 3–12 and 3–13 summarize data on the proportion of youth in custody by race/ethnicity based on the CIC Census between 1985 and 1991. The proportion of minority youth increased from 47 percent to 65 percent in public facilities during this period. In 1991, black youth represented almost half (44 percent) of youth in public facilities, an increase of 11 percent since 1985. The proportion of Hispanic youth increased 6 percent, while the proportion for whites decreased by 18 percent.

In comparison, the proportions of racial groups confined in private facilities has been more stable. The proportion of white youth has decreased from 63 to 56 percent, compared with a 27- to 32-percent increase for black youth.

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. The data compares changes in the use of confinement from 1986 to 1990 on selected juvenile characteristics such as age, gender, race, and offense. As previously noted, the national estimates are generated from a nonprobability sample that covers 56 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk.

Between 1986 and 1990, the use of detention for delinquency cases has increased by 20 percent. The increase in cases detained for males was 22 percent, compared with a decline in female cases detained of 11 percent. The greatest increases were for nonwhite youth overall (36 percent) and nonwhite males in particular (37 percent) (see appendix A–6).

Regarding changes in the use of detention by offense for delinquent cases, an increase occurred during the period for all categories, the greatest being for person violations, up 38 percent for both whites and nonwhites (figure 3–14). Nonwhite males charged with drug law violations experienced the greatest increase in the use of detention, up 97 percent from 1986 to 1990. See appendixes A–5 through

A–7 for detailed data concerning trends in detained delinquency cases by gender, race, age, and offense.

Variations in the Use of Out-of-Home Placements for Delinquency Cases

Between 1986 and 1990, changes in the use of out-of-home placements for delinquent offenses roughly corresponded to changes in the use of detention. The increase across offenses and racial groups was 14 percent (see figure 3–15). The greatest increases were for person offenses and drug law violations (29 and 26 percent, respectively). The 26-percent increase for drug law violations reflects a 13-percent decrease for whites and a large increase (75 percent) for nonwhites. Nonwhites also showed a 51-percent increase in out-of-home placements for public order offenses during the period 1986–1990.

Variations in the Use of Detention for Status Offense Cases

This section presents trend data on the use of detention for status offense cases reported under the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Due to the low incidence of detention in status offense cases, trend data must be regarded as a rough estimate of change between 1986 and 1990 (see appendixes A–8 through A–10 for details on trends in detained status offense cases by gender, race, age, and offense).

Detention for status offenses has declined by 35 percent from 1986 to 1990, with the decline greatest for females (44 percent) compared with males (27 percent). The use of detention decreased for white youth by 39 percent, and for nonwhite youth charged with status offenses, by 21 percent. In particular, white females experienced the greatest decrease in the use of detention (down 44 percent).

Regarding changes in the use of detention by status offense, a decline occurred across offense categories for males and females, and across both racial groupings. The greatest declines were for runaways.

Trends in Overcrowding in Juvenile Facilities

Figures 3–16 through 3–20 present trends in both capacity and average daily population (ADP) for juvenile facilities from 1982 to 1990. In general, ADP across all facilities is approaching, but has not yet surpassed, capacity (figure 3–16).

Although the capacity and population lines for secure facilities have come close to intersecting (figure 3–17), the lines remain parallel for nonsecure facilities, indicating less crowding (figure 3–18). Patterns for public detention centers (figure 3–19) approximate those of secure facilities and all facilities, as ADP has approached capacity in these facilities as well. The pattern for public training schools, however, reveals that by 1988, ADP had surpassed capacity by 225. Recent data show capacity once again surpassing the population, but by only 389 individuals. Thus, overcrowding seems to be of greater immediate concern for public training schools (figure 3–20).

It should be noted, however, that the use of ADP may underestimate the crowding effect for juvenile detention due to the dynamic nature of admissions and releases. The daily count can fluctuate so rapidly that within the course of a single day, an institution can be over and then under capacity. Additionally, averaging across facilities and jurisdictions can mask extremes in crowding and underutilization. For example, of the 20 most overcrowded public facilities (with a design capacity > 100) on February 15, 1991, 12 were in California and 4 were in Ohio.

Juvenile Correctional Expenditure Trends

Table 3–13 presents raw data on operational expenditures of juvenile facilities and the same data controlled for inflation. Inflation-controlled expenditures grew from \$1.9 billion in 1982 to almost \$2.4 billion in 1990—an increase of 24 percent.⁹

Operational expenditures for public facilities grew from almost \$1.2 billion to \$1.45 billion in inflation-controlled dollars (an increase of 22 percent). The greater expenditure growth was for private facilities—increasing from \$745 million to more than \$949 million, an inflation-adjusted increase of 27 percent during this 8-year period.

Trends on Juveniles in Adult Jails

Data from the Annual Survey of Jails and the Census of Local Jails conducted between 1983 and 1991 show encouraging results in the Federal effort to reduce the jailing of juveniles. Juveniles admitted to jails declined from 105,366 to 60,181—a decline of 43 percent (figure 3–21). Male and female admissions declined by 39 and 63 percent, respectively. Since 1989, however, admissions (especially males) in adult jails has been increasing—18

percent for males, and 11 percent overall. The jail admissions rate per 100,000 juveniles dropped from 386 to 229 over the 9-year period, for males and females combined (figure 3–22).

Other data from these two sources revealed a 35-percent increase in the number of juveniles in jails based on a 1-day census—from 1,736 to 2,350 (figure 3–23). Likewise, a 33-percent increase occurred in ADP of juveniles held in adult jails (figure 3–24). These findings may appear contradictory, given the significant declines in admissions.

One explanation for differences in trends in admissions versus 1-day counts and ADP involves changes in the average length of jail stays. To illustrate, if States and localities are becoming more successful at diverting juveniles from jails, then the residual number of youth held in jails may be those charged with the most serious offenses, including those awaiting transfers to adult court. Or, increases in ALOS could account for increases in the 1-day counts. However, current Federal data collection efforts do not provide information sufficient to make a determination. Despite these possible explanations, it should be noted that although admissions of juveniles to adult jails are down dramatically from a high of 112,106 in 1985, they have been increasing again since 1989.

National Correctional Reporting Program (NCRP): Juveniles in Adult Prisons

Through the National Correctional Reporting Program, data are gathered on persons entering State adult correctional facilities and parole. Data covering 1988 are available from 30 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the California Youth Authority. This permits examining the characteristics of persons under age 18 who are taken into custody in State correctional facilities. Although these individuals have been tried and convicted as adult offenders, it is nonetheless important to examine the attributes of this population. NCRP contains many of the same variables collected by the State component of the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program presented in Chapter 4 of this report.

In 1988, NCRP collected data on 4,095 persons under age 18 entering State and Federal correctional facilities in the participating jurisdictions. Most were males (97 percent). The bulk (82 percent) were age 17 at admission, with 724 youth age 16 or younger (see figure 3–25).

Florida and North Carolina reported the largest number of persons under age 18 entering their prison systems (table 3–14). Florida, which has an upper age of juvenile court

⁹ Dollar figures presented in the text of this section have been adjusted for inflation according to a methodology developed by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities.

jurisdiction of 17, reported 855 such admissions. North Carolina, with an upper age of 15, reported 653. These two States account for 37 percent of all the reported admissions. Other States with large numbers of minors admitted to prisons were Georgia (326), New York (360), and Texas (369).

More than half (56 percent) of these admissions were black youth, and 37 percent were white. Race was unknown in another 5 percent of cases, and ethnicity data were missing in 27 percent. For youth whose ethnicity was determined, about 7 percent were Hispanic.

Fewer than one-fourth (23 percent) of youth entering prison had not completed grade school (8th grade or less). Nearly 31 percent had completed 10th grade, and 4 percent had completed high school or possessed a GED degree.

Figure 3–26 lists the most serious offenses for which these youth were sent to prison. Approximately 9 percent were convicted of murder or manslaughter. In all, 36 percent were convicted for some person offense, most typically robbery (almost 17 percent). Forty-nine percent were convicted for property offense, approximately half of which (27 percent) had burglary as their most serious commitment offense. About 9 percent were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. ALOS for youth admitted to prison as juveniles (under the age of 18) in any year, and who were released in 1988 was 4.2 years, which includes time on probation/parole as well as time under jurisdiction of the prison.

Comparison of Trends in Custody for Adults Versus Juveniles, 1984–1991

To complete this chapter, we look at general comparisons of adult and juvenile custody trends to determine whether the trend toward increased confinement is indicative of a general attitude about punishment for offenses (committed both by adults and juveniles) or a phenomenon affecting only the juvenile population. Because the two correctional systems are very different, criteria was established to facilitate the most reasonable comparison.

We examined 1-day custody counts for juveniles using the 1985, 1987, 1989, and 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. The adult 1-day counts were taken from the 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990 census data from the prisoners statistics section of *Correctional Populations in the United States*. The reporting days were relatively comparable, at 6 weeks apart (December 31 versus February 15 of the next year).

Adult custody data apply primarily to State prison facilities. Therefore, we compared trends based on these data to trends for juveniles in State-operated public facilities only. Although State-operated jails are included for adult prison data in 7 States, in all but two cases they correspond to States operating juvenile detention centers.

Figure 3–27 shows that for males, 1-day counts increased modestly from 1985 to 1991 (16 percent), with a small (2 percent) increase from 1989 to 1991. There was a 9-percent increase for females from 1985 to 1987, then decreases of 10 percent and 7 percent in subsequent counts (see figure 3–28).

Figures 3–29 and 3–30 show very different patterns in custody counts for adults. Counts have increased steadily and in the case of female prisoners, quite dramatically. From 1984 to 1990, the number of adult males showed an increase of 62 percent (from 399,300 to 647,308), and the number of females increased from 18,086 to 37,098, an increase of more than 100 percent.

Summary of Trends

During the period 1982–1991, the age-eligible juvenile population declined by almost 6 percent, accounted for primarily by decreases in the white population and in the older juvenile age groupings (14–17 and 18–21).

During the first half of the 1980's, juvenile arrests declined, although the trend began to reverse after 1984. During the 10-year period from 1982 to 1991, the arrest rate for all offenses combined increased by 2 percent for males and 15 percent for females, the greatest increase being in arrests for violent crimes.

Police disposition of juvenile offenders from 1983 to 1991 showed decreases in the informal handling of cases and increases in referrals to juvenile court.

The number of youth admitted to public and private juvenile facilities and the number in custody in these facilities has grown steadily since 1983. Although the increase in admissions to private facilities between 1982 and 1990 was 57 percent, from 1988 to 1990 there was a small decrease, accounted for primarily by a decrease in female admissions. Conversely, increases in admissions to public facilities were substantial for 1990 compared with other biannual changes, and were similar to the large increases in public admissions between 1984 and 1986. Juvenile admission rates per 100,000 eligible youth increased sharply from 1984 to 1986, and have continued to rise steadily.

Increases in custody 1-day counts from 1983 to 1991 were different for males and females. Increases for males were similarly steady for both private and public facilities. For females, the largest growth occurred in private facilities. On the 1991 census day, counts for females in public facilities were lower than for any of the 4 census days between 1983 and 1989. Overall, 1-day counts increased by almost 9,000 for public facilities and by almost 5,000 for private facilities.

Over the past 10 years, a pattern has evolved of private facilities holding juveniles for predominately nondelinquent offenses. The number of status offenders in custody continued to decline and, in 1991, represented only 7.5 percent of juveniles in custody. The proportion of status offenders in private facilities has dropped more dramatically. Although fewer females are in custody for status and minor offenses, the gap between the genders is narrowing.

Regarding trends in minority youth confinement, between 1985 and 1991 the proportion of confined youth who were minorities increased from 47 to 65 percent in public facilities. The proportions confined in private facilities has been more stable—whites decreased from 63 to 56 percent, while black youth increased from 27 to 32 percent.

The data show a 20-percent increase in the use of detention for delinquency cases for the period 1986–1990, accounted for by an increase for males but not females. The greatest increases were for nonwhite males committing drug law violations. Changes in the use of out-of-home placements roughly corresponded to changes in the use of detention.

The use of detention for status offenses has declined by 35 percent from 1986 to 1990, with white females experiencing the greatest decrease.

With respect to overcrowding, ADP across all types of facilities is approaching but has not yet surpassed capacity. Nonsecure facilities are less crowded than are secure facilities. Overcrowding seems to be of greater immediate concern for public training schools than for other types of facilities.

Inflation-controlled expenditures for juvenile correctional facilities increased by 24 percent from 1982 to 1990. The greatest expenditure growth was for private facilities.

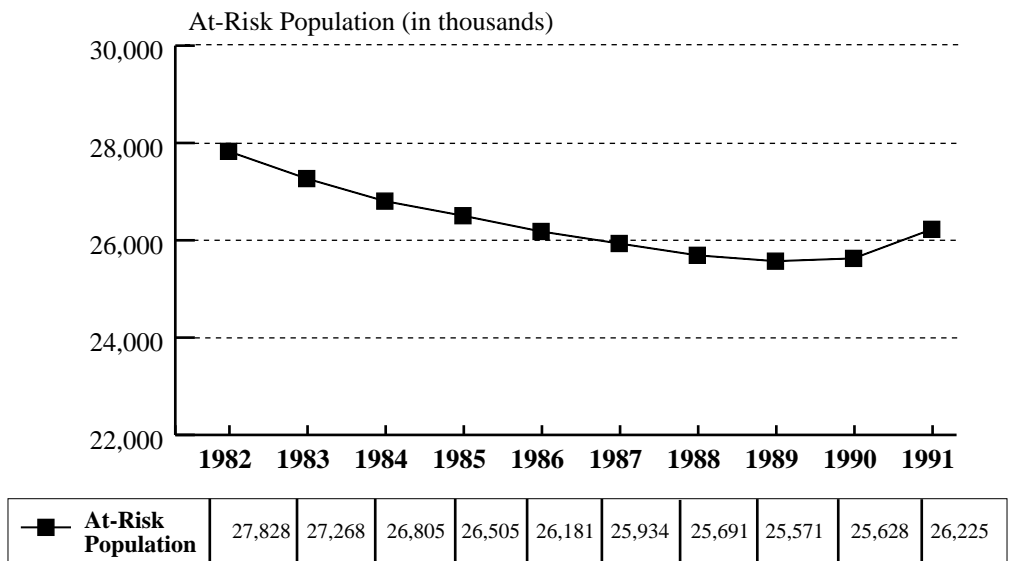
Between 1983 and 1991, juveniles admitted to jails declined by 43 percent. However, a 35-percent increase occurred in the number of juveniles in jails based on 1-day counts. There was a 33-percent increase in ADP of juveniles held in adult jails. These increases may be partially a function of changes in the average length of jail stays (i.e., the juveniles still held in jails may be staying longer as they represent those charged with the most serious offenses).

In 1988, NCRP collected data on more than 6,000 persons under age 18 entering State and Federal correctional facilities. The vast majority were male, and 17 years old at admission. Florida and North Carolina accounted for 38 percent of all admissions.

In comparing trends in custody for adults in State prisons versus juveniles in State operated public facilities, the patterns were quite different. One-day counts for male juveniles increased modestly (by 16 percent) from 1985 to 1991, while decreasing for females by 17 percent since 1987. Custody counts have increased steadily for adults, particularly for females. From 1984 to 1990, the number of adult males in custody of State correctional authorities increased by 62 percent, while for females, the increase was more than 100 percent.

Figure 3-1

Juvenile At-Risk Population, 1982–1991

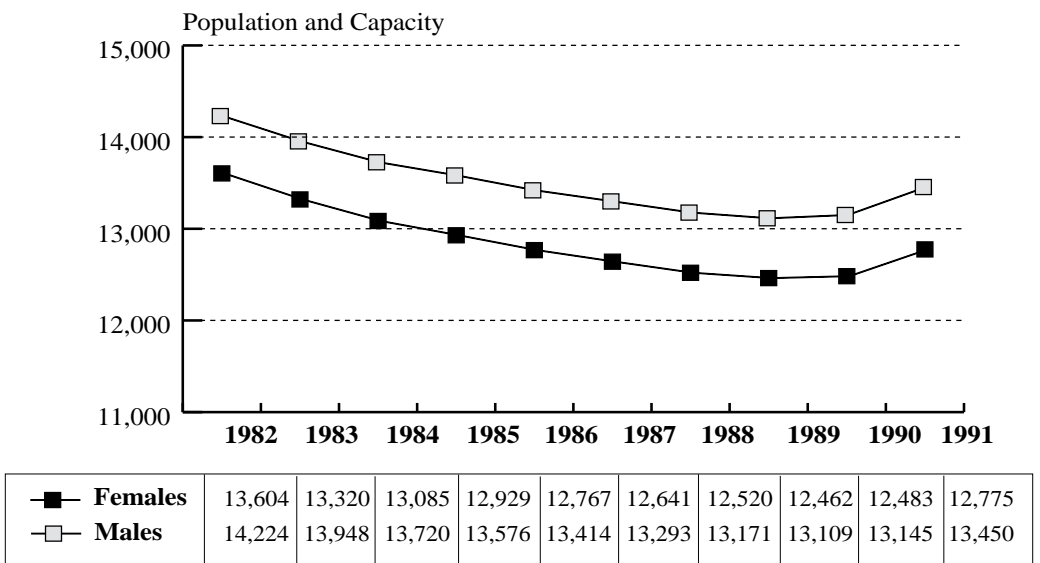


*Youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from the 1980 and 1990 population census. Intercensus years based on 1980 and 1990 census and revised each year.

Figure 3-2

Juvenile At-Risk Population by Gender, 1982–1991



*Youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from the 1980 and 1990 population census. Intercensus years based on 1980 and 1990 census and revised each year.

Table 3-1

Juvenile Population (in Thousands) by Race, 1982-1991

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	32,129	31,515	31,057	30,791	30,566	30,418	30,230	30,118	28,858	29,761
White	24,346	23,716	23,226	22,881	22,557	22,288	21,972	21,683	20,362	22,190
Black	4,436	4,380	4,323	4,300	4,284	4,295	4,308	4,162	4,127	4,418
Hispanic	2,496	2,531	2,580	2,639	2,712	2,789	2,868	3,087	3,176	3,153
Other	851	888	928	971	1,013	1,046	1,082	1,186	1,193	NA

Notes:

1 Youth ages 10 to 17.

2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

3 1991 census data includes armed forces overseas.

Source: U.S. Census population estimates from 1980 and 1990.

Table 3-2

Juvenile Population (in Thousands) by Age, 1982-1991

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	56,350	55,278	54,443	53,686	53,118	52,835	52,857	53,313	53,527	53,693
7-9	9,592	9,541	9,722	9,847	10,135	10,399	10,697	10,732	10,832	11,093
10-13	14,593	14,262	13,774	13,288	13,056	13,162	13,379	13,496	13,871	14,405
14-17	15,040	14,720	14,705	14,865	14,797	14,468	13,982	13,536	13,280	13,402
18-21	17,125	16,755	16,242	15,686	15,130	14,806	14,799	15,549	15,544	14,793

Notes:

1 Youth ages 10 to 17.

2 1991 census data includes armed forces overseas.

Source: U.S. Census population estimates from 1980 and 1990.

Table 3-3

Part I and Drug Arrests by Gender: Juveniles (Younger Than Age 18), 1982, 1987, 1991

	1982			1987			1991		
	Total Arrests	Rate ¹ Per 100,000	Percent Change 1982-1987	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1987-1991	Total Arrests	Rate Per 100,000	Percent Change 1982-1991
Part I Arrests²									
Male	543,983	2,075.0	-7.0%	527,294	1,929.0	5.4%	517,385	2,032.6	-2.0%
Female	121,937	488.3	3.8	131,197	506.7	10.9	135,083	561.9	15.1
Violent Arrests³									
Male	68,285	263.2	-9.2	64,672	239.1	40.4	84,386	335.6	27.5
Female	8,078	32.5	-2.5	8,157	31.7	48.9	11,291	47.2	45.2
Property Arrests⁴									
Male	475,698	1,811.9	6.8	462,622	1,689.9	0.4	432,999	1,697.0	-6.3
Female	113,859	455.8	4.2	123,040	475.0	8.4	123,792	514.7	12.9
Drug Arrests⁵									
Male	63,874	246.2	-0.8	66,081	244.3	-12.2	53,899	214.4	-12.9
Female	12,334	49.7	-22.3	9,956	38.6	-29.3	6,529	27.3	-45.1

¹ Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 inhabitants belonging to the 10-17 age group.

² Include murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³ Include Part I murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

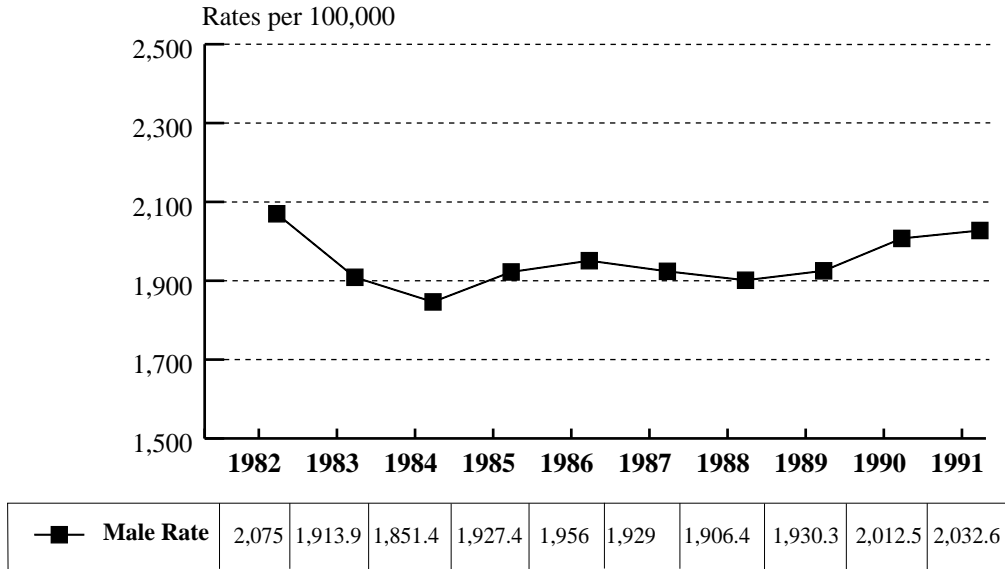
⁴ Include Part I burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

⁵ Include sale/manufacture or possession.

Sources: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1982, 1987, and 1991. FBI *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses*, 1965-1988, and supplement for 1991.

Figure 3-3

Juvenile Part I Arrest Rates for Males Ages 10-17, 1982-1991



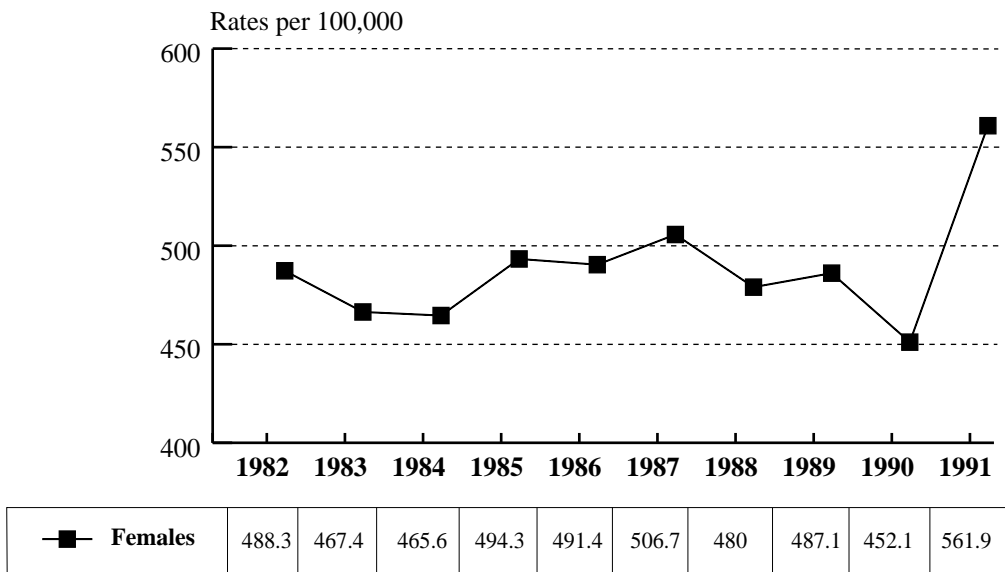
Notes:

- 1 Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- 2 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

Sources: FBI *Age-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1988*; Supplement for 1989, 1990, and 1991.

Figure 3-4

Juvenile Part I Arrest Rates for Females Ages 10-17, 1982-1991



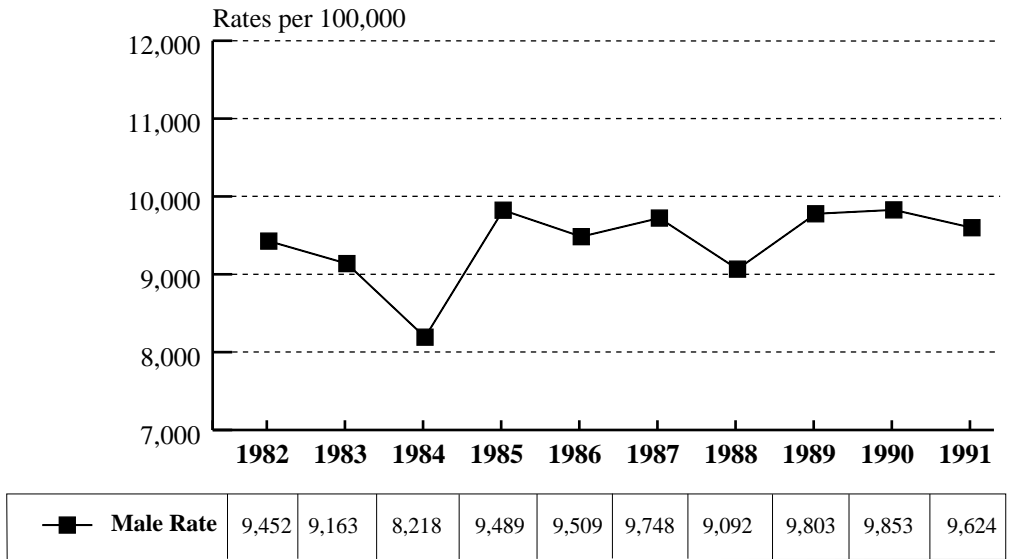
Notes:

- 1 Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- 2 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

Sources: FBI *Age-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1988*; Supplement for 1989, 1990, and 1991.

Figure 3-5

Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses Ages 10-17, 1982-1991



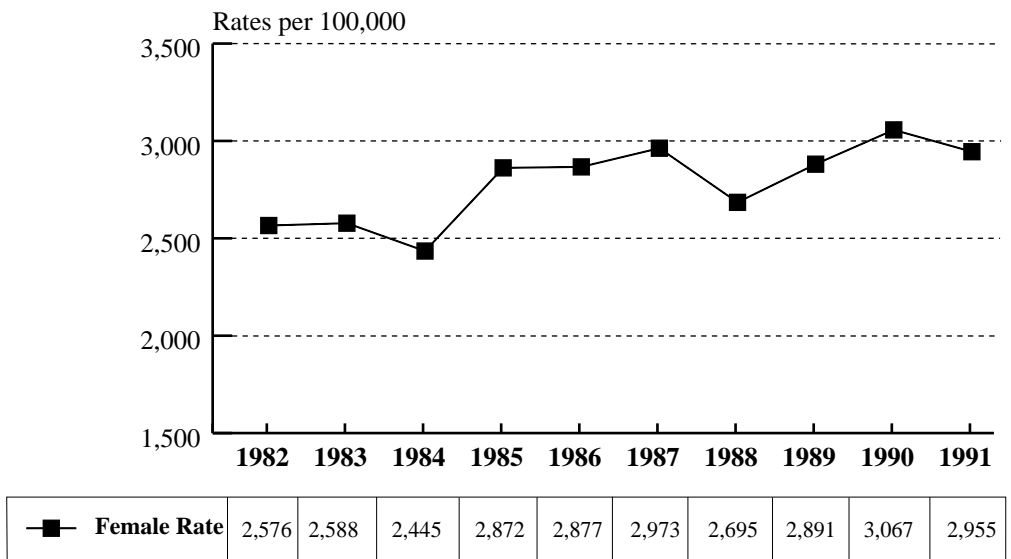
Notes:

- 1 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.
- 2 Between 9,832 and 11,249 agencies reported each year.

Sources: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1982-1991; U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from 1980 and 1990 population census.

Figure 3-6

Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses Ages 10-17, 1982-1991



Notes:

- 1 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.
- 2 Between 9,382 and 11,249 agencies reported each year.

Sources: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1982-1991; U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from 1980 and 1990 population census.

Table 3–4

Trends in Police Disposition of Juvenile Offenders Taken into Custody, 1983–1991

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total¹ (All Agencies)²									
Number	1,150,257	1,052,233	1,185,770	1,173,715	1,172,585	990,544	1,141,991	1,114,310	1,182,309
Percent ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Handled Within Department and Released									
Number	377,775	331,740	364,487	350,900	355,602	288,708	328,230	315,316	332,492
Percent ³	32.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.3	29.1	28.7	28.3	28.1
Referred to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction									
Number	661,761	630,937	732,531	724,276	726,634	625,150	729,572	718,188	759,411
Percent ³	57.5	60.0	61.8	61.7	62.0	63.1	63.9	64.5	64.2
Referred to Welfare Agency									
Number	35,347	21,369	22,694	20,876	16,807	18,957	19,154	17,955	20,077
Percent ³	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Referred to Other Police Agency									
Number	19,809	13,843	13,736	12,938	12,289	11,052	13,143	12,401	11,766
Percent ³	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court									
Number	55,565	54,344	52,322	64,725	61,253	46,677	51,892	50,450	58,563
Percent ³	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.0

¹ Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

² Between 7,461 and 8,895 agencies reported each year.

³ Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1983–1991.

Table 3-5

Juveniles in Public and Private Correctional Facilities: Admissions and 1-Day Counts by Gender, 1983–1991

	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	Percent Change 1983–1991
<i>Private Facilities</i>						
Total	88,806	101,007	125,954	141,463	139,813	57%
Male	54,439	59,928	74,701	84,251	85,367	57
Female	34,367	41,079	51,253	57,212	54,446	58
1-Day Counts	31,390	34,080	38,143	37,822	36,190	15
Male	22,242	23,844	26,339	26,602	25,801	16
Female	9,148	10,236	11,804	11,220	10,389	14
<i>Public Facilities</i>						
Total	530,200	527,759	590,654	619,181	683,636	29
Male	423,844	423,135	472,893	506,309	562,734	33
Female	106,356	104,624	117,761	112,872	120,902	14
1-Day Counts	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	57,542	18
Male	42,182	42,549	46,272	49,443	51,214	21
Female	6,519	6,773	7,231	6,680	6,328	-3
<i>Public and Private Facilities</i>						
Total	619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	823,449	33
Male	478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	648,101	36
Female	140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	175,348	25
1-Day Counts	80,091	83,402	91,646	93,945	93,732	17
Male	64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	77,015	20
Female	15,667	17,009	19,035	17,900	16,717	7

Notes:

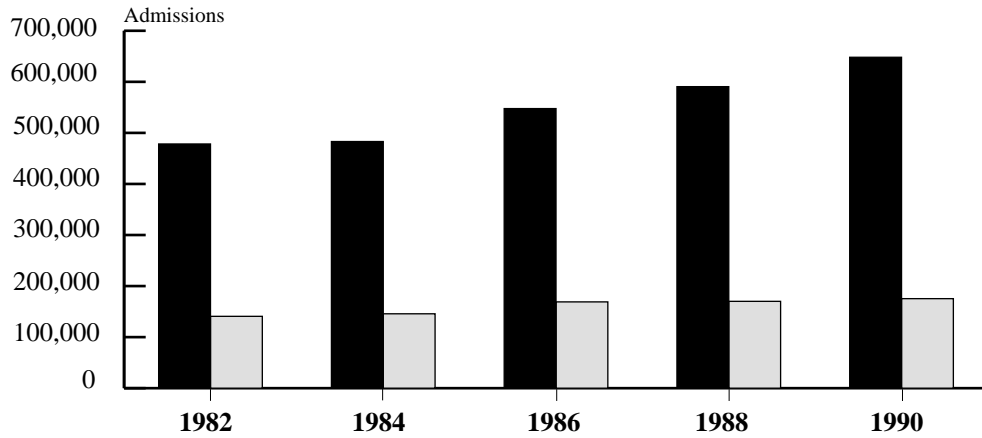
1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth taken into custody, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990; and 1-day counts for February 1, 1983, and 1985; February 2, 1987; February 15, 1989, and 1991.

Figure 3-7

Public and Private Juvenile Admissions by Gender, 1982-1990



Males		478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	648,101
Females		140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	175,348
Total		619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	823,449

Notes:

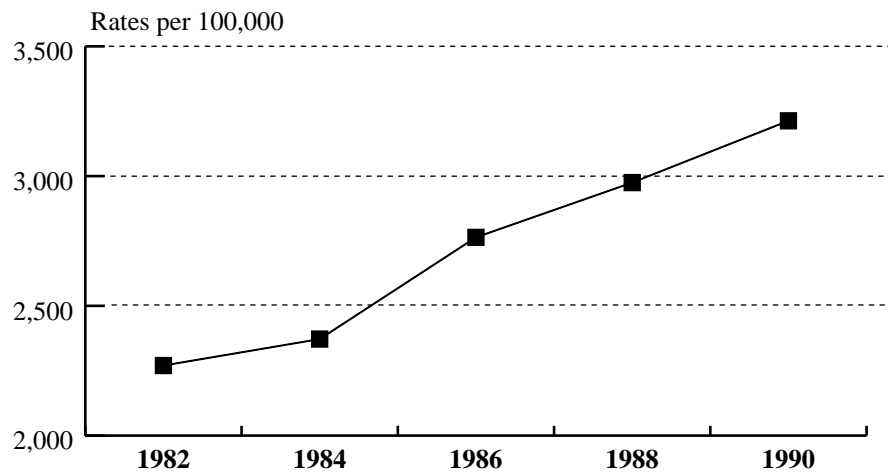
1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further information.

2 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

Sources: 1983-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-8

Public and Private Juvenile Facilities Admission Rates, 1982-1990



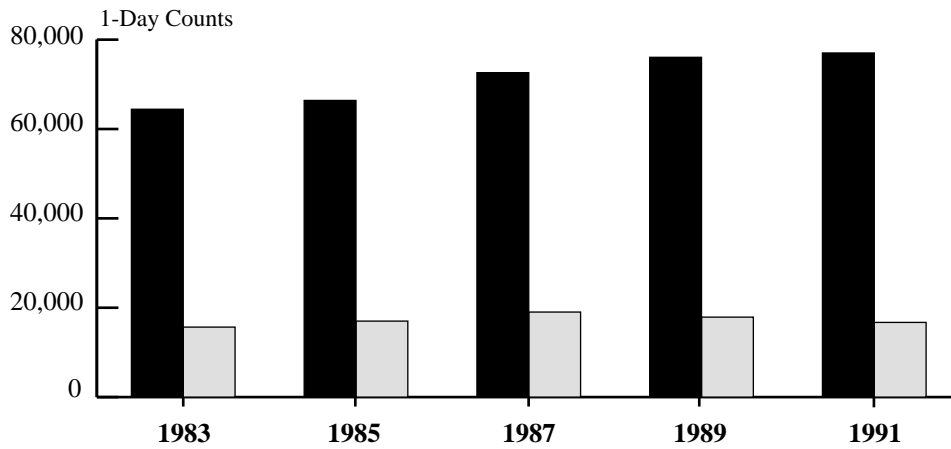
Admission Rate	2,270	2,372	2,764	2,975	3,213
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Note: Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation. Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, and U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures and estimates.

Figure 3-9

Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Gender, 1983-1991



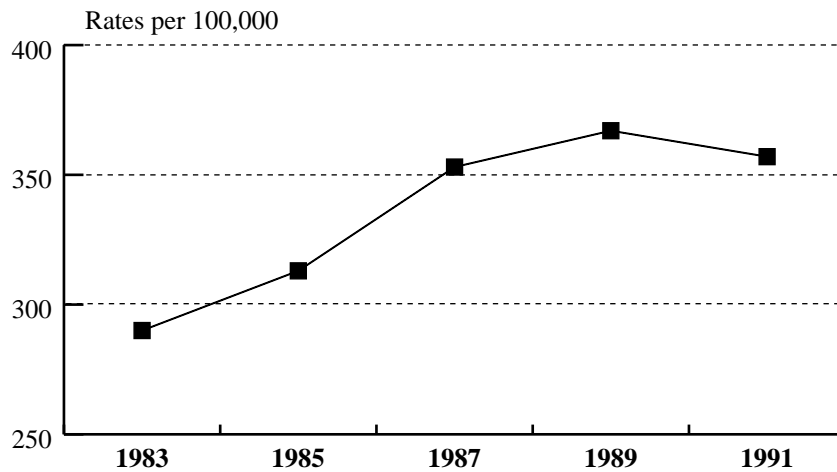
Males		64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	77,015
Females		15,667	17,009	19,035	17,900	16,717
Total		80,091	83,402	91,646	93,945	93,732

Note: Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

Sources: 1983-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-10

Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Count Custody Rates, 1983-1991



Custody Rate	290	313	353	367	357
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Note: Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, and U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures and estimates.

Table 3-6

Admissions and 1-Day Counts: Numbers and Rates Per 100,000 Age-Eligible Youth, 1982-1991

	1982		1984		1986		1988		1990		Percent Change
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1983-1991
Admissions											
Total	619,006	2,270	628,766	2,372	716,608	2,764	760,644	2,974	823,449	3,213	42%
Public	530,200	1,945	527,759	1,991	590,654	2,278	619,181	2,421	683,636	2,668	37
Private ¹	88,806	326	101,007	381	125,954	486	141,463	553	139,813	546	67
1-Day Counts											
Total	80,091	290	83,402	313	91,646	353	93,945	367	93,732	357	23
Public	48,701	176	49,322	185	53,503	208	56,123	219	57,542	219	24
Private ¹	31,390	114	34,080	128	38,143	145	37,822	148	36,190	138	21

Note: Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth taken into custody, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

¹ Rates are computed for juveniles ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

² Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

Sources: 1983-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1990; 1-day counts for census day, 2/15/91; U.S. Bureau of Census population statistics and estimates.

Table 3–7

Number of Juvenile Admissions to Public and Private Facilities by Facility Type, 1982–1990

	1982		1984		1986		1988		1990		Percent Change 1982–1990
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Public Facilities											
Admissions	530,200	100%	527,759	100%	590,654	100%	619,181	100%	683,636	100%	29%
Detention centers	411,201	78	404,178	77	467,668	79	499,621	81	558,563	82	36
Shelters	14,008	2	17,212	3	22,126	4	14,949	3	16,014	2	14
Reception/ diagnostic centers	15,751	3	16,493	3	13,313	2	13,924	2	18,898	3	20
Training schools	59,732	11	61,706	12	61,399	11	62,824	10	63,432	9	6
Ranches/camps or farms	18,962	4	17,062	3	13,248	2	14,146	2	12,220	2	-36
Halfway houses/ group homes	10,546	2	11,108	2	12,900	2	13,717	2	14,509	2	38
Private Facilities											
Admissions	88,806	100	101,007	100	125,954	100	141,463	100	139,813	100	57
Detention centers	3,189	4	5,813	6	7,873	6	9,106	7	11,177	8	250
Shelters	40,160	45	47,817	47	66,387	53	75,459	53	73,134	52	82
Reception/ diagnostic centers	2,045	2	2,192	2	2,881	2	3,126	2	2,852	2	39
Training schools	5,712	6	7,225	7	7,952	6	9,161	7	9,590	7	68
Ranches/camps or farms	8,636	10	8,924	9	6,858	6	6,030	4	5,073	4	-41
Halfway houses/ group homes	29,064	33	29,036	29	34,003	27	38,581	27	37,987	27	89

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth taken into custody, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, and 1990.

Table 3–8

Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Public Facilities by Offense and Reason for Custody, 1983–1991

	1983		1985		1987		1989		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Public Facilities</i>										
Total 1-Day Counts	48,701	100%	49,322	100%	53,503	100%	56,123	100%	57,542	100%
Violent	8,901	18	8,656	17	7,943	15	8,566	15	11,128	19
Other personal	3,263	7	3,589	7	5,357	10	5,761	10	6,785	12
Serious property	16,644	34	16,129	33	15,746	30	15,181	27	13,546	24
Other property	5,980	12	5,891	12	7,685	14	7,599	14	7,190	12
Drug offenses and miscellaneous	10,563	22	11,821	24	13,538	25	15,930	28	16,155	28
Total Number of Delinquents	45,351	93	46,086	93	50,269	94	53,037	94	54,804	95
Status offenders	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4	1,755	3
Nonoffenders	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1	803	2
Voluntary admissions	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1	180	*
Total Number of Nondelinquents	3,350	7	3,236	7	3,234	6	3,086	6	2,738	5

Note: Offense categories include the following offenses:

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.

Drug Offenses and Miscellaneous: Alcohol offenses, drug related offenses, public order offenses, probation or parole violations, and other delinquent offenses.

Status: Offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

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

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 3–9

Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Private Facilities by Offense and Reason for Custody, 1983–1991

	1983		1985		1987		1989		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Private Facilities</i>										
Total 1-Day Counts	31,390	100%	34,080	100%	38,143	100%	37,822	100%	36,190	100%
Violent	716	2	810	2	699	2	770	2	1,429	4
Other personal	807	3	1,038	3	1,539	4	1,749	5	2,097	6
Serious property	2,872	9	3,183	9	2,992	8	3,407	9	3,212	9
Other property	2,224	7	2,715	8	3,661	9	3,632	10	3,519	10
Drug offenses and miscellaneous	4,093	13	3,911	12	4,101	11	3,537	9	4,176	11
Total Number of Delinquents	10,712	34	11,657	34	12,992	34	13,095	35	14,433	40
Status offenders	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18	5,274	15
Nonoffenders	8,268	27	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29	9,915	27
Voluntary admissions	5,758	18	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18	6,568	18
Total Number of Nondelinquents	20,678	66	22,423	66	25,151	66	24,727	65	21,757	60

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 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.

Drug Offenses and Miscellaneous: Alcohol offenses, drug related offenses, public order offenses, probation or parole violations, and other delinquent offenses.

Status: Offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

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

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 3–10

Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities by Reason for Custody, 1983–1991

	1983		1985		1987		1989		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Public Facilities</i>										
Total 1-Day Count	48,701	100%	49,322	100%	53,503	100%	56,123	100%	57,542	100%
Delinquents	45,351	93	46,086	93	50,269	94	53,037	94	54,804	95
Status offenders	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4	1,755	3
Nonoffenders	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1	803	2
Voluntary admissions	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1	180	*
<i>Private Facilities</i>										
Total 1-Day Count	31,390	100	34,080	100	38,143	100	37,822	100	36,190	100
Delinquents	10,712	34	11,657	34	12,992	34	13,095	35	14,433	40
Status offenders	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18	5,274	15
Nonoffenders	8,268	26	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29	9,915	27
Voluntary admissions	5,758	19	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18	6,568	18

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 Offense categories included the following offenses:

Delinquents: Youth committed and detained for nonstatus offenses.

Status: Offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

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

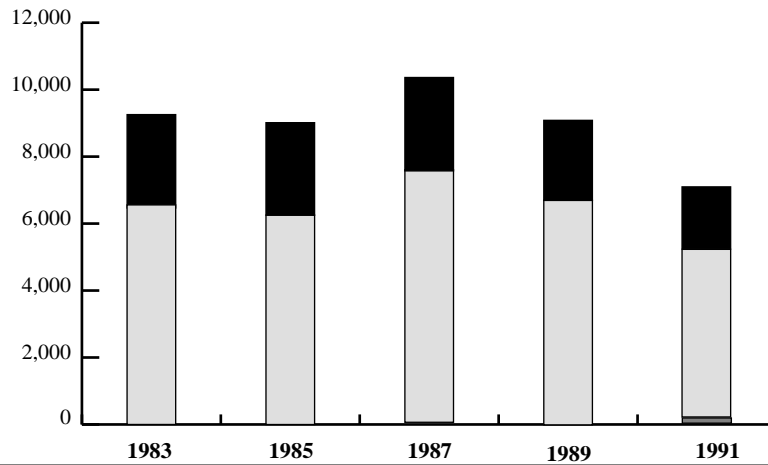
Voluntary admits: Youth who admit themselves as part of a diversion/probation program, or referred by parents, school, or social service agency.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/91.

Figure 3–11

Number of Status Offenders in Custody: 1-Day Counts by Type of Environment, 1983–1991



	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991
Institutional	2,484	2,763	2,790	2,392	1,854
Open	6,558	6,256	7,544	6,706	5,006
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	169

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further information.

2 “Unclassified” refers to the number of status offenders in private facilities with no census classification code.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on census day 2/15/91.

Table 3–11

Public and Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Count Status Offenders by Type and Gender, 1991

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Public Facilities</i>						
Total	1,755	100%	939	100%	816	100%
Running away	508	29	178	19	330	40
Truancy	323	18	163	17	160	20
Incorrigibility	408	23	250	27	158	19
Curfew violations	51	3	46	5	5	1
Alcohol	72	4	41	4	31	4
Violation of valid court order	365	21	238	25	127	16
Other	28	2	23	3	5	1
<i>Private Facilities</i>						
Total	5,274	100	2,962	100	2,312	100
Running away	1,316	25	542	18	774	33
Truancy	1,097	21	627	21	470	20
Incorrigibility	2,096	40	1,327	45	769	33
Curfew violations	124	2	82	3	42	2
Alcohol	155	3	79	3	76	3
Violation of valid court order	260	5	171	6	89	4
Other	226	4	134	4	92	4

Notes:

1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

3 One-day counts for public facilities: total 57,542; males 51,214; and females 6,328. One-day counts for private facilities: total 36,190; males 25,801; and females 10,389.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

Table 3–12

Status Offenders in Public and Private Facilities by Type of Offense and Region: 1-Day Counts, 1991

Facility Type	Total	%	Northeast	%	Midwest	%	South	%	West	%
<i>Public Facilities</i>										
Total	1,755	100%	217	100%	835	100%	438	100%	265	100%
Running away	508	29	31	14	287	34	158	36	32	12
Truancy	323	18	39	18	157	19	111	25	16	6
Incorrigibility	408	23	134	62	166	20	101	23	7	3
Curfew violations	51	3	2	1	15	2	1	*	33	13
Alcohol	72	4	2	1	40	5	5	1	25	9
Violation of valid court order	365	21	8	4	146	17	59	14	152	57
Other	28	2	1	*	24	3	3	1	0	0
<i>Private Facilities</i>										
Total	5,274	100	1,680	100	1,892	100	950	100	752	100
Running away	1,316	25	329	20	485	26	262	28	240	32
Truancy	1,097	21	397	23	404	21	201	21	95	13
Incorrigibility	2,096	40	650	39	775	41	359	38	312	42
Curfew violations	124	2	72	4	30	2	15	2	7	1
Alcohol	155	3	29	2	67	4	19	2	40	5
Violation of valid court order	260	5	67	4	65	3	75	8	53	7
Other	226	4	136	8	66	4	19	2	5	1

Notes:

1 See table 2–2 for the States comprising each region.

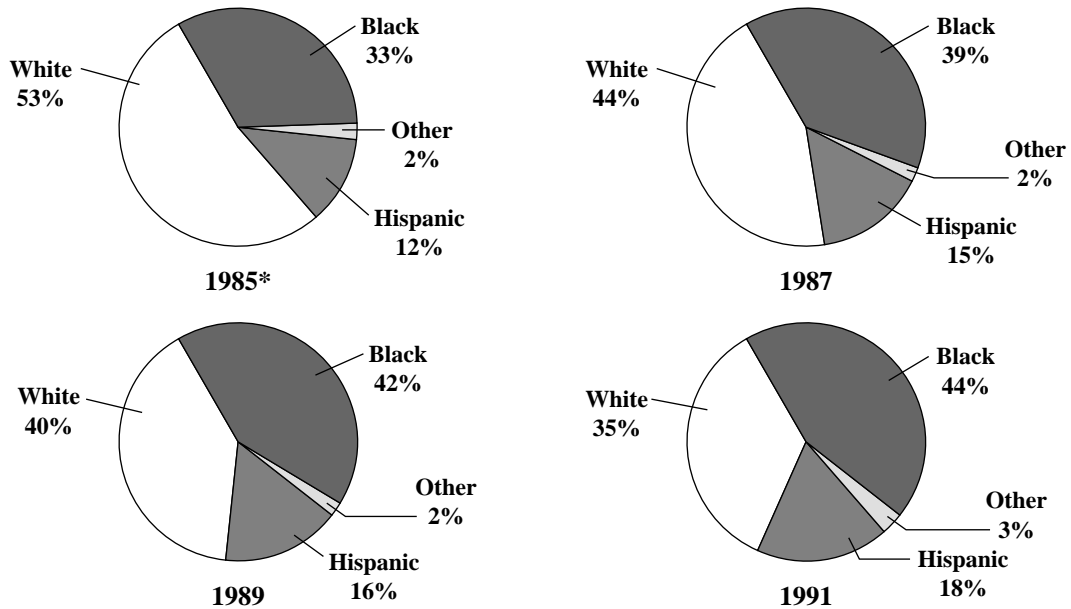
2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Source: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/91.

Figure 3–12

Public Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Race, 1985–1991

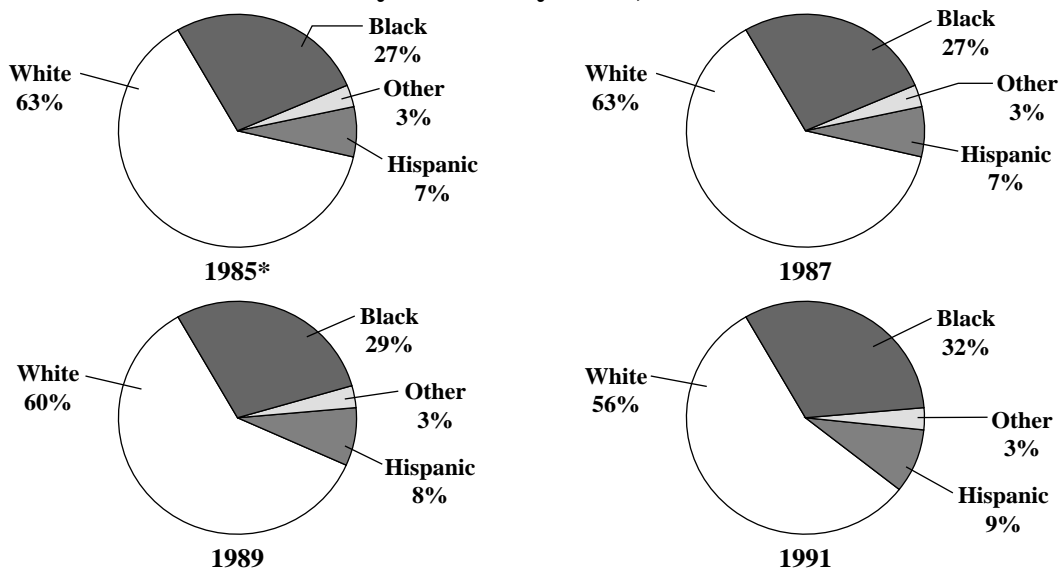


* For 1985 the percentages for whites and blacks were estimated due to some overlapping in the categories. For that year blacks and whites were indistinctively included in the Hispanic category.

Source: 1985–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3–13

Private Juvenile Facilities: 1-Day Counts by Race, 1985–1991



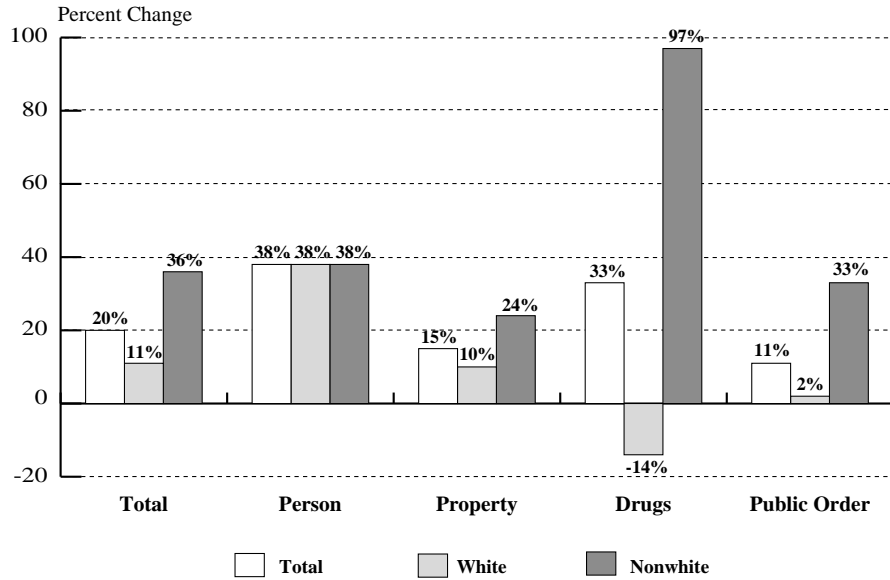
Note: Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

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

Source: 1985–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-14

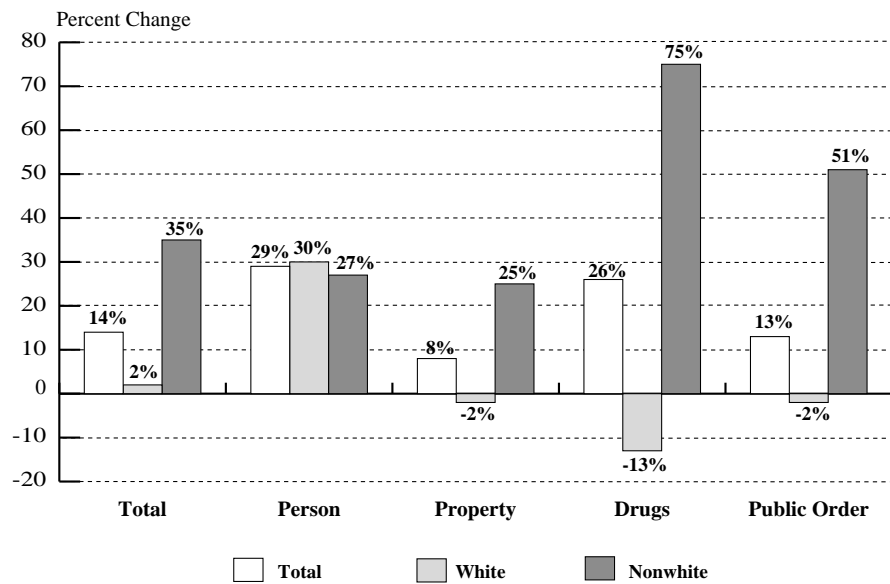
Detained Delinquency Case Trends by Race and Offense Percent Change, 1986-1990



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Figure 3-15

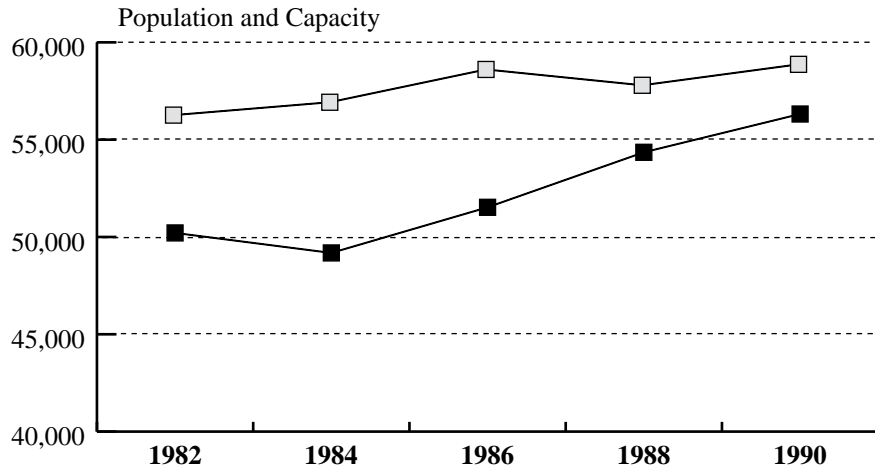
Out-of-Home Placement Case Trends by Race and Delinquent Offense Percent Change, 1986-1990



Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Figure 3-16

Public Juvenile Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982-1990

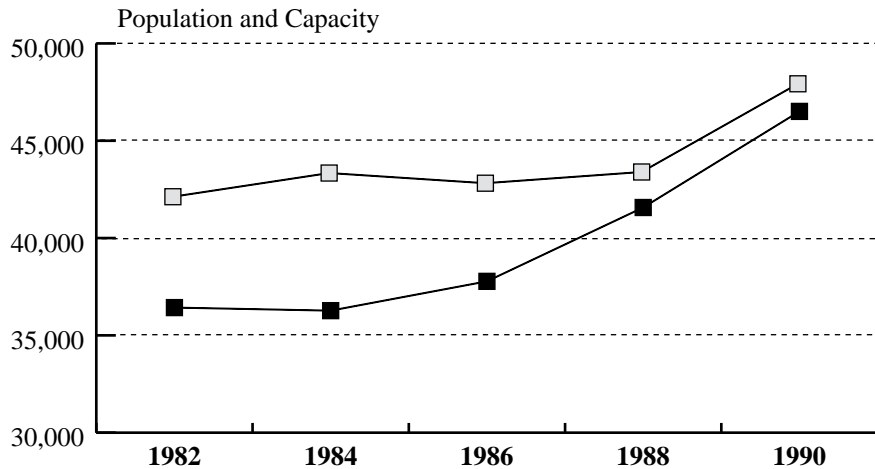


■ Population	50,208	49,480	51,525	54,351	56,318
□ Capacity	56,234	56,895	58,580	57,767	58,843

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-17

Public Juvenile Secure Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982-1990

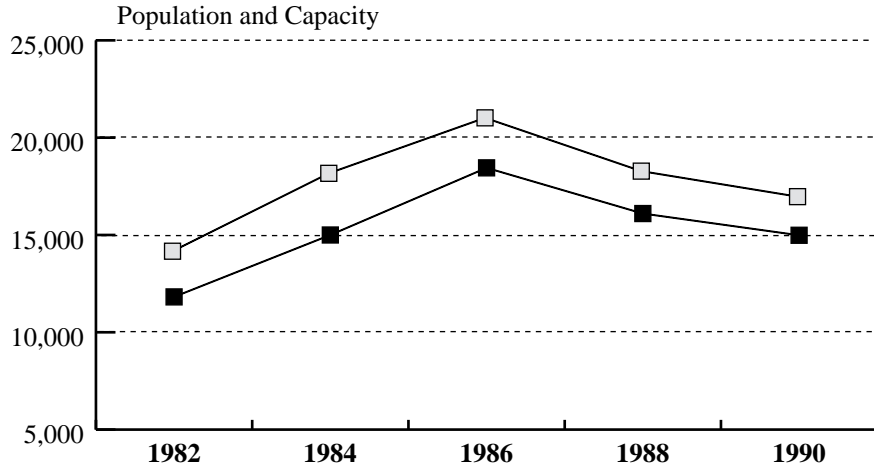


■ Population	36,427	36,270	37,776	41,570	46,508
□ Capacity	42,096	43,313	42,791	43,367	47,899

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-18

Public Juvenile Nonsecure Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982-1990

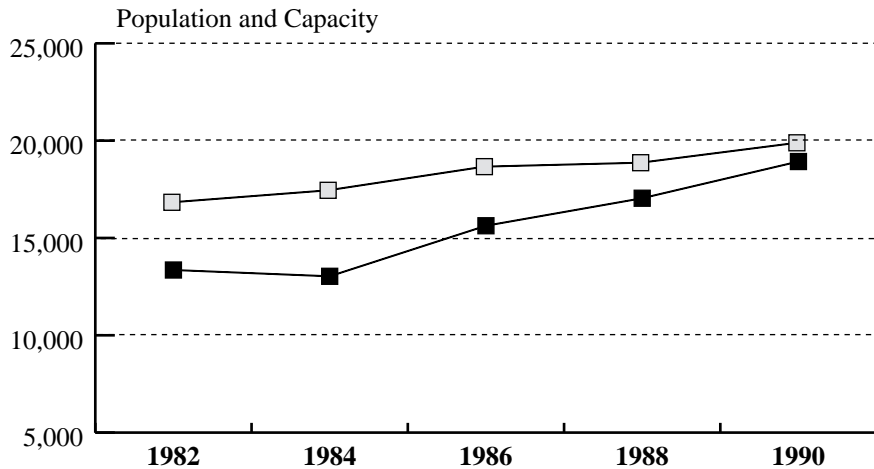


■ Population	11,818	14,999	18,449	16,101	14,985
□ Capacity	14,138	18,140	20,991	18,253	16,942

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-19

Public Detention Centers: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982-1990

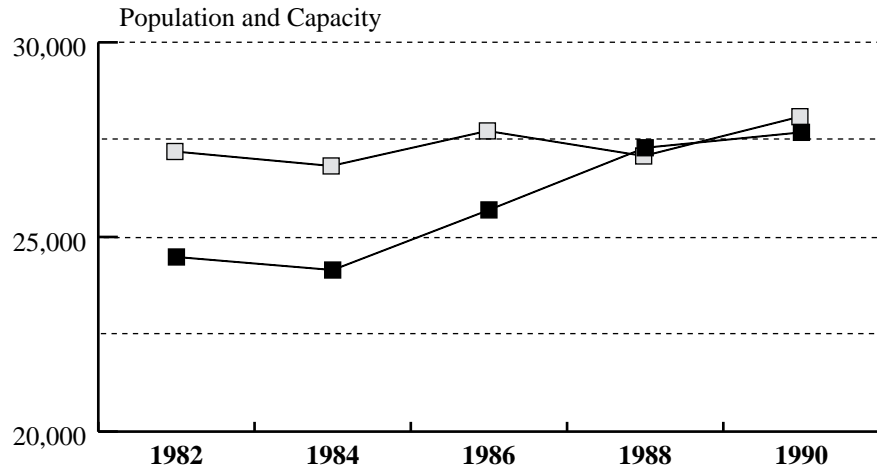


■ Population	13,354	13,031	15,628	17,042	18,928
□ Capacity	16,806	17,422	18,638	18,840	19,863

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-20

Public Training Schools: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982-1990



■ Population	24,486	24,151	25,695	27,292	27,688
□ Capacity	27,182	26,811	27,711	27,067	28,077

Source: 1983-1991 Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Table 3–13

Public and Private Detention and Correctional Facilities: Actual and Inflation-Controlled Total Operational Expenditures (in Thousands) Per Facility Type, 1982–1990

	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
Public and Private Facilities					
Total expenditures	\$1,866,072	\$2,052,232	\$2,503,203	\$2,860,818	\$3,135,816
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$1,933,753	\$1,975,199	\$2,283,944	\$2,418,274	\$2,399,247
Public Facilities					
Total expenditures	\$1,147,078	\$1,246,707	\$1,445,116	\$1,674,011	\$1,895,226
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$1,188,682	\$1,199,910	\$1,318,536	\$1,415,056	\$1,450,058
Private Facilities					
Total expenditures	\$718,994	\$805,525	\$1,058,087	\$1,186,807	\$1,240,590
Total inflation-controlled expenses	\$745,072	\$775,289	\$965,408	\$1,003,218	\$949,189

Notes:

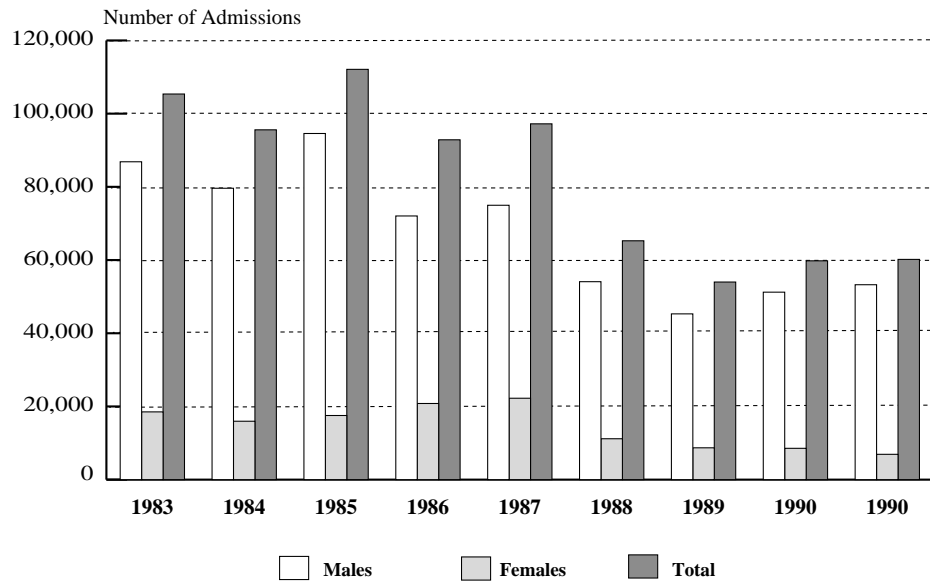
1 Operational expenditures include salaries and other miscellaneous expenditures.

2 “Inflation-controlled” expenditures are presented in constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index and a methodology provided by the Center of Budget and Policy Priorities. Inflation-controlled expenditures are calculated using the following equation: expenditure x 100/CPI. This transformation of expenditures allows the comparison of 1 year’s dollars to another.

Source: 1983–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

Figure 3-21

Juvenile Admissions to Jails by Gender, 1983-1991



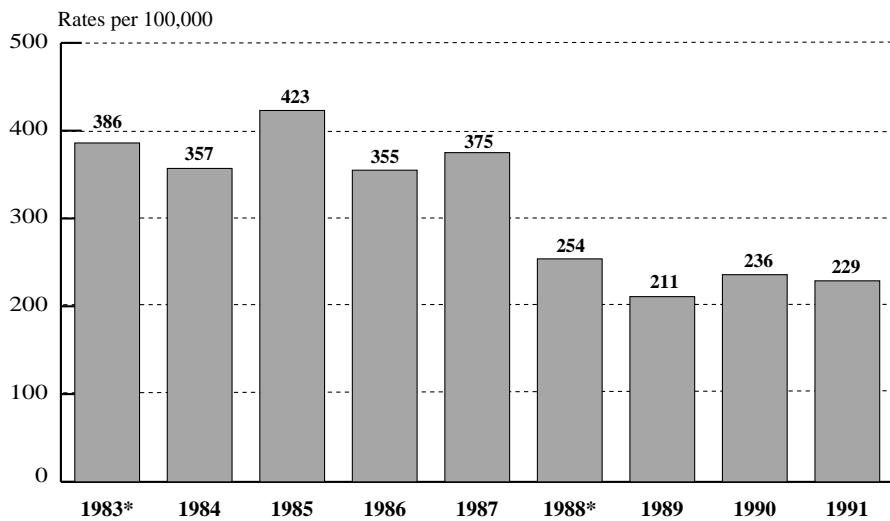
Note: Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jails, but rather the number of youth commitments to jails.

*1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Source: 1984-1990 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3-22

Juvenile Admissions to Jails, 1983-1991



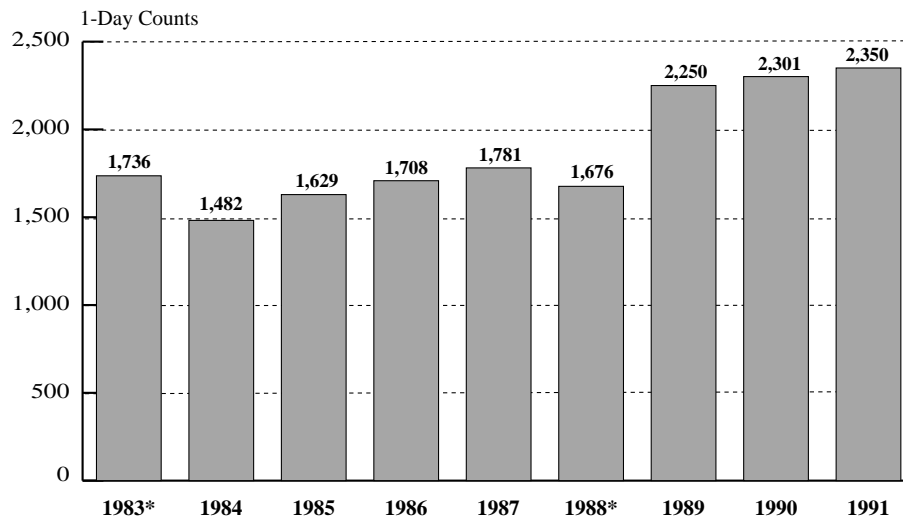
Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State, 1983-1991. Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jails, but rather to the number of youth commitments to jails.

*1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Sources: 1984-1991 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1980 and 1990 population census, U.S. Bureau of the Census (intercensus years are estimated based on the most recent census).

Figure 3–23

Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Jails, 1983–1991



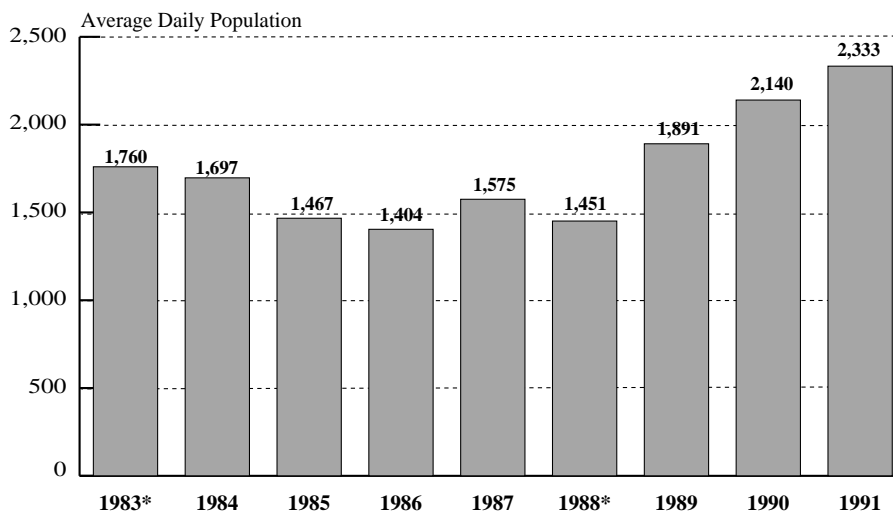
Note: With the exception of data from the 1983 and 1988 censuses, these are based on sample data. Fluctuations in the number may be due to sampling error.

*1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Sources: 1984–1991 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3–24

Juvenile Average Daily Population in Adult Jails, 1983–1991



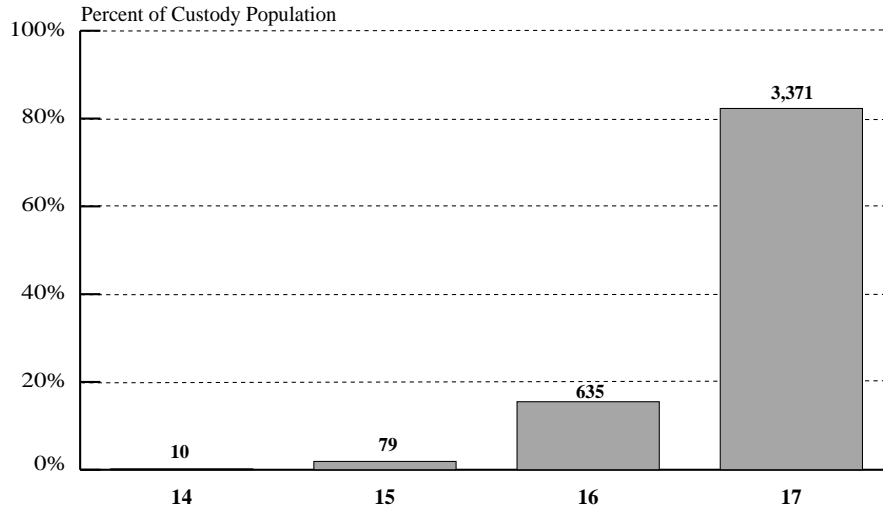
Note: Juveniles are persons of an age (usually younger than 18) specified by statute in each State who were initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Jails are facilities which hold inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Lockups hold persons for less than 48 hours; Federal, State, and private facilities are not included. Reference date was June 30 each year. Fluctuations in the numbers may be due in part to sampling error.

*1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Sources: 1984–1991 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3-25

National Corrections Reporting Program: Percent of Juveniles Admitted to Adult Prisons by Age, 1988



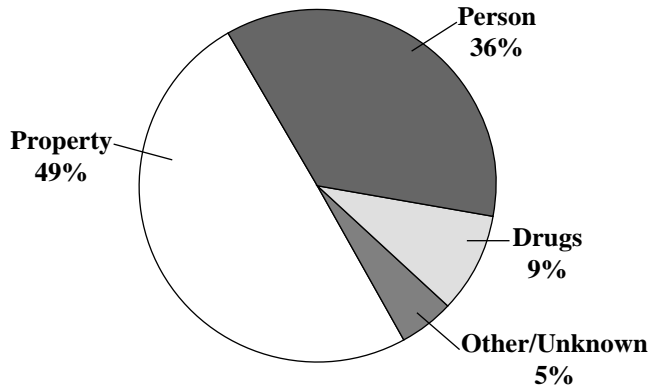
Data collected from: AL, CA, CO, DC, FL, GA, IL, IA, KY, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI, California Youth Authorized, and the Federal Prison System.

Note: Admissions counts include both new commitments and recommitments and do not represent individual youth admitted to custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

Source: *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 3-26

National Corrections Reporting Program: Percent of Juveniles Admitted to Adult Prisons by Offense Type, 1988



Number of Cases = 4,095

Notes:

1 Data collected from AL, CA, CO, DC, FL, GA, IL, IA, KY, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WI, California Youth Authority, and the Federal Prison System.

2 Admissions counts include both new commitments and recommitments and do not represent individual youth admitted to custody, but rather the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Table 3–14

Number of Youth Younger Than 18 Admitted to State and Federal Correctional Facilities and the Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction in Each Reporting State

State	Youth Younger Than 18 Admitted to State and Federal Correctional Facilities¹	Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction²
Alabama	65	17
California	15	17
Colorado	8	17
District of Columbia	4	17
Florida	855	17
Georgia	326	16
Iowa	20	17
Illinois	202	16
Kentucky	1	17
Massachusetts	24	16
Maryland	104	17
Michigan	213	16
Minnesota	20	17
Missouri	114	16
Mississippi	35	17
North Carolina	653	15
North Dakota	2	17
Nebraska	21	17
New Jersey	33	17
Nevada	9	17
New York	360	15
Ohio	41	17
Oklahoma	27	17
Oregon	15	17
Pennsylvania	30	17
South Carolina	260	16
Tennessee	43	17
Texas	369	16
Virginia	82	17
Washington	20	17
Wisconsin	39	17
California Youth Authority	56	
Federal Prison System	29	
Total	4,095	

Note: Admissions counts include both new commitments and recommitments and do not represent individual youth admitted to custody, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

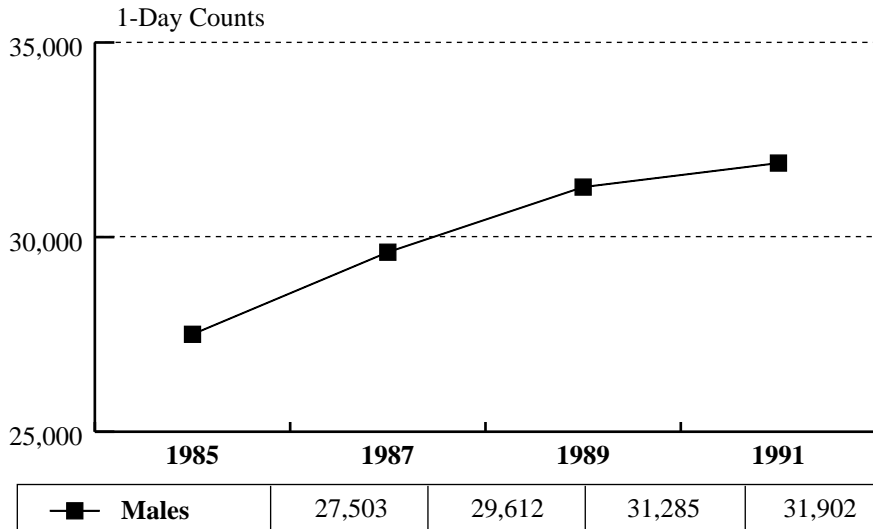
Sources:

¹ *National Correctional Reporting Program, 1988*. Data tape was provided by Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9402), MI: Ann Arbor.

² *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, pp. 152–153. Washington, D.C.: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1990.

Figure 3-27

State-Operated Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1-Day Counts for Males, February 15, 1985-1991



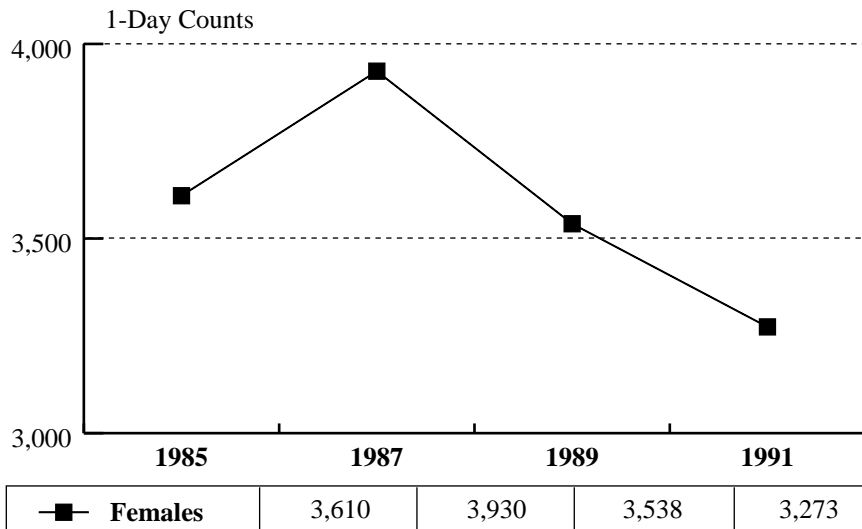
Notes:

- 1 Includes State-operated detention centers for the following States:
 1985 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, KS, MA, MD, MI, NC, NY, UT, WV.
 1987 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, UT, VT, WV.
 1989 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, PA, UT, VT, WV.
 1991 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, OR, UT, VT, WV.
- 2 Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

Source: 1985-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correction, and Shelter Facilities, on the census day 2/15.

Figure 3-28

State-Operated Juvenile Correctional Facilities: 1-Day Counts for Females, February 15, 1985-1991



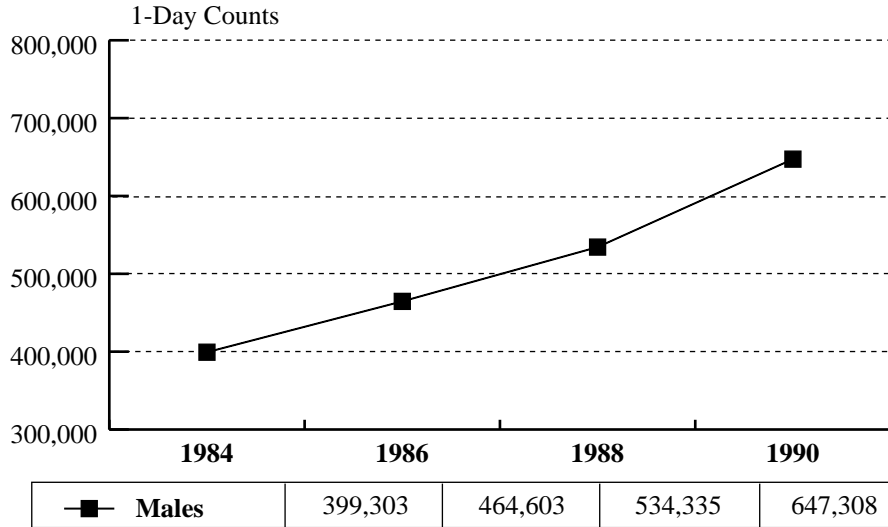
Notes:

- 1 Includes State-operated detention centers for the following States:
 1985 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, KS, MA, MD, MI, NC, NY, UT, WV.
 1987 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, UT, VT, WV.
 1989 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, PA, UT, VT, WV.
 1991 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD, MI, NC, NH, NY, OR, UT, VT, WV.
- 2 Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

Source: 1985-1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correction, and Shelter Facilities, on the census day 2/15.

Figure 3–29

Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities: 1-Day Counts for Males, December 31, 1984–1990

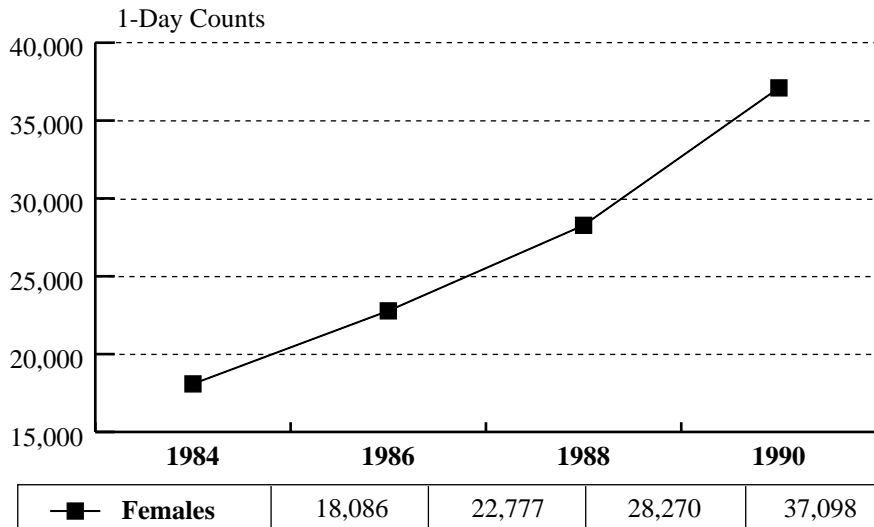


Note: Includes both jail and prison inmates for AK, CT, DE, DC, HI, RI, and VT where jails and prisons are combined in one system. Also includes <1% juveniles. Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

Source: 1984–1990 correctional populations in the United States on the census day 12/31.

Figure 3–30

Prisoners in Custody of State Correctional Authorities: 1-Day Counts for Females, December 31, 1984–1990



Note: Includes both jail and prison inmates for AK, CT, DE, DC, HI, RI, and VT where jails and prisons are combined in one system. Also includes <1% juveniles. Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

Source: 1984–1990 correctional populations in the United States on the census day 12/31.

Chapter 4

Analysis of Juveniles Taken Into Custody Data From the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

Recruitment of State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP) Participants for 1991

Following modification of SJCSRP, based on field test results, NCCD and the Census Bureau recruited new participants to expand SJCSRP for the 1991 reporting period beyond the original seven test States. Until the new data collection system received formal approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the scale of this recruitment was limited by Federal regulation to nine new participants. NCCD requested participation from the directors of youth corrections in nine States known to have automated information systems: Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, Minnesota, Utah, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Ultimately eight of the nine States provided 1991 admissions and releases data, with only Michigan unable to do so. Three additional States (New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Delaware) installed and implemented NCCD's microcomputer software and were able to report for the first time in 1991. With these new participants, the total number of automated States providing individual-level data increased to 18.

To further expand SJCSRP for 1991 and still adhere to OMB restrictions, the Census Bureau developed a survey instrument to collect aggregate counts of admissions and releases on the core data elements required by Congress (i.e., race, gender, and offense). The survey was sent to nine additional States that were selected to enhance overall as well as regional coverage of admissions.

The survey offered benefits beyond expanded coverage. By using the survey, a State would be introduced to the new reporting program without being required to participate fully in the first year and would be better prepared for full participation in future years. The survey also requested

information on the availability of required data elements from automated systems. This information will prove valuable when new automated providers with the best prospects for individual-level submissions are recruited in the future.

OMB approval of SJCSRP came too late in the reporting period to recruit additional individual-level participants. Instead, the survey was sent to all remaining nonparticipants. Ultimately, 20 States and the District of Columbia completed the survey and provided aggregate admissions and releases data for 1991. A copy of the survey instrument is included as appendix D.

During this recruitment period, NCCD was conducting manual data collection in Nevada and Indiana to gain individual-level data. The collection procedures required only slight modifications to provide the required data elements for SJCSRP, so these two States were added to the pool of 1991 participants by completing manual forms for their individual juvenile admissions and releases. The manual data collection form is included in appendix E. The coverage in the 20 individual-level States represents almost 76 percent of the State-operated public facilities reporting to the CIC in the same 20 States.

These various collection processes combined to produce admissions and releases data from 40 States and the District of Columbia (with 20 States providing individual-level data, and 20 States and D.C. providing aggregate-level data). Map 4-1 identifies the 1991 participants and their level of participation.

Substantive Findings

This section summarizes findings gleaned from SJCSRP participants regarding their admissions and releases for the 1991 calendar year. Data on the number and characteristics of reported admissions and releases are presented in tables 4-1 through 4-15.

Admissions were defined as:

- The new commitment of a juvenile or youthful offender to the jurisdiction of a State's juvenile system for the purpose of placement in/commitment to a State residential facility, or to a secure, privately run residential facility.¹⁰
- The return to custody of a supervision violator.
- The recommitment of a juvenile (readmission) under court order after discharge from supervision.

¹⁰ Local facilities are not included in SJCSRP but will eventually be documented in the Local Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (LJCSRP). It is important to remember that this program does not attempt to report on all juveniles.

■ The detention of a juvenile by law enforcement or court to a facility in the State's jurisdiction for any purpose(s), including the awaiting of court action or pending placement.

A release was defined as:

■ The release of a juvenile to parole/aftercare, i.e., the conditional release of the juvenile to community supervision.

■ The unconditional release of a juvenile from a residential facility and/or the discharge of a juvenile from the jurisdiction of the State juvenile system.

■ Release due to death, reaching adult or agency maximum age, being sent to prison to complete sentence, and certification as an adult.

Other findings on the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody are presented in appendix F. It should be remembered that all participants, including those States providing aggregate counts by survey, were requested to submit data for all of the core data elements, including number and type of admissions and releases as well as race, gender, and offense characteristics. Only those States that submitted individual-level records collected from their automated information systems or manually from client files reported data on remaining elements such as age, type of facility, or prior commitments. Furthermore, the data presented in appendix F are from a convenience sample of 41 jurisdictions. No inference is intended regarding the characteristics of the entire national population of juveniles taken into custody.

As shown in table 4-1, SJCSRP participants reported 44,096 admissions and 41,253 releases for 1991. California reported the largest number of admissions (4,677) and releases (4,192).

National Estimate of Admissions of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody

With admissions counts available from 40 States and the District of Columbia, and detailed data analysis from 20 States, a reasonably accurate, national estimate can be produced on the total number of juveniles taken into custody in State juvenile correctional systems. This is a significant step for SJCSRP, because the estimate provides the first count of juveniles taken into custody in this component of our Nation's juvenile correctional systems.

The Census Bureau used two imputation procedures to produce national estimates on admissions. Both methods

used State admissions counts for 1990 obtained from the 1991 CIC to impute SJCSRP admissions estimates for the 10 nonparticipating States. The correlation between CIC admissions and SJCSRP admissions was .86. However, this high correlation is partially explained by the extremely large values of CIC and SJCSRP admissions for California.

Using a group mean method (see appendix G for methodology), the national estimate based on SJCSRP was 49,175, using a hot-deck method, the national estimate was 50,260.

CIC admissions were smaller than SJCSRP admissions counts in several States, particularly the smaller ones. This anomaly should not occur because CIC admissions should include transfers while SJCSRP admissions should not. In one State, a training school had not responded to CIC because the school was not open at the time of the Census, but it had participated in SJCSRP, thus explaining the difference in admissions counts for this State. In other cases the differences remain unexplained. Clearly, the precision of the national estimate using a ratio-estimation technique depends on the quality of both CIC and SJCSRP data submissions. Given the limitation of current data sources and the limited number of characteristics used for forming the imputation cells, the Census Bureau recommended the group mean method as having yielded the better admissions estimate. As submissions are refined and the number of participants is expanded in future reporting periods, the precision of a national admissions estimate will improve and areas such as gender, age, and race/ethnicity can be included in the estimate.

Characteristics of Admissions and Releases

Gender. In the 41 jurisdictions that participated in 1991, more than 90 percent of admissions and releases were males (table 4-2). Indiana reported the highest proportion of admissions (24.0 percent) and releases (25.2 percent) for females. Delaware and Vermont reported no admissions or releases for females during 1991.

Age. Age data were not provided by the aggregate States. Most youth (52 percent) admitted to State custody in the sample of 20 individual-level States were between the ages of 15 and 16 (table 4-3). Thirty-three percent of these youth were 17 or older, whereas 15 percent were 14 or younger. Significant variations occurred in the age distributions among States. For example, New York reported the largest proportion of youth (35 percent) who were 14 or younger at admission. This may reflect the State's upper age of jurisdiction, which is 15. The California Youth Authority reported the highest proportion (69 percent) of youth 17 or older because the age of Youth Authority

jurisdiction goes up to 25 for serious felons and 21 for others, and most younger juvenile offenders are held in facilities operated by counties. As expected, a much larger proportion (53 percent) of total releases were 17 or older at the time of their release.

Race/Ethnicity. For all States, black, non-Hispanic youth accounted for the highest percentage (45 percent) of juveniles taken into custody (table 4-4). White non-Hispanics comprised 36 percent of the group. Maine and New Hampshire reported the highest proportions of white youth entering custody (98 and 88 percent, respectively), whereas Washington, D.C., and Louisiana reported the highest proportion of black youth (97 and 81 percent, respectively) entering custody. North Dakota reported the largest proportion (36 percent) of admissions in the “Other” racial category.

An estimated 14 percent of the total number of youth admitted into State custody were of Hispanic origin. The highest proportion of Hispanic youth was in New Mexico (65 percent) and Arizona (49 percent). California and Texas had 40 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

Type of Admission and Release

New court commitments comprised the majority (57 percent) of admissions by type of admission (table 4-5). Almost one in three commitments (31 percent) had been under community or correctional supervision prior to their current admission. More than 40 percent of all admissions were new commitments whose probation status was unknown. Twelve States were unable to provide data for this category. The States reported that the majority of their releases were to parole or aftercare (61 percent); another 10 percent were discharged without any further custody or supervision by the State (table 4-6). Ten States were unable to provide data on this category.

Most Serious Offense

For 23 percent of youth in the 41 States, the most serious offense was a person crime (table 4-7). Property offenders accounted for 38 percent of the admissions, drug offenses for almost 9 percent, and public order offenses (such as trespassing and vandalism) for 11 percent. Status offenders accounted for just under 2 percent of State admissions, and most of these admissions occurred in only a few States, including New York and Indiana. North Dakota had the highest proportion (23 percent) of status offenders.

The relative proportions of all offenses varied widely across locales. For example, drug offenses represented 43 percent of admissions in D.C., but less than 3 percent in 7 States.

Other Findings

Other findings from the 20 SJCSRP individual-level participants were the following:

- The majority (83 percent) of juveniles were placed in training schools (table 4-8), although the percentages ranged from 32 for Utah to 100 for 11 other States. Placements also occurred in reception and diagnostic centers (6.3 percent); ranches, camps, or farms (6.2 percent); and group homes or halfway houses (4.5 percent). It should be noted that placement totals for a particular facility type are often based on data from only a few States reporting percentages well above the average. For example, only Massachusetts, Missouri, and New York reported admissions to ranches, camps, or farms as substantial proportions of their committed populations (58, 35, and 45 percent, respectively).

- While 20 States reported the majority of releases also occurred from their training schools (table 4-9), they reported an increased use of other types of less secure facilities at the release stage (table 4-9). Again, these proportions should be interpreted in light of the fact that in 9 States, 100 percent of releases occurred from training schools, whereas no releases were reported from the other three facility types in most States.

- Together, the 20 States reported approximately 2 percent of their admissions and releases were for juveniles committed to custody by adult courts in their jurisdiction (table 4-10). Only California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and New York reported State admissions from adult courts (6.6, 6.4, 0.2, 0.9, and 1.7 percent, respectively).

- States reported that only 3.4 percent of their juvenile population (for which escape data were available) had escaped (table 4-11), while 72 percent of their releases were never on escape during their period in custody. For 8 States, however, escape records were not available on all or almost all of the 1991 releases.

- In 5 of the 20 States, data on prior State custody admissions was unknown for at least 25 percent of admissions (table 4-12). Almost 66 percent of youth for whom prior information was known had no prior commitments to State custody. Three States reported that information on the number or prior admissions was unknown. By State, the percentage of youth with no prior commitments ranged from 32 percent for Nevada to more than 90 percent for Missouri.

- The States were unable to report on the educational status of a large portion of the juveniles taken into their custody (table 4-13). Specifically, for more than 35 percent

of admissions and more than 68 percent of releases, no information was available on grade completed (table 4–14).

■ Data on mean (average) lengths of stay by offense ranged from 662 days for person crimes in California to 6 days in Tennessee for an unknown offense (table 4–15). When looking at the total ALOS, all offenders, except those who committed person crime offenses, spent less than a year in custody. ALOS were computed for each juvenile released from State custody by subtracting admission dates from release dates. Length of stay computations exclude time spent in local detention/reception centers and include days spent on escape status for 1991 releases. However, time spent in local detention/reception centers may include time spent in community-based programs, which could add several weeks to length-of-stay figures for particular States. Additionally, some length-of-stay figures are based on very small sample sizes because for some offense categories, few juveniles were admitted (see table 4–7 for sample sizes).

Mean length of stay varied considerably across States. Table 4–15 shows that California had the longest (548 days) and Utah (110 days), North Dakota (128 days), Massachusetts (138 days), and Tennessee (141 days) the shortest average periods of custody. These individual differences are caused by several factors, including the differential characteristics of juvenile offenders handled by State as opposed to local correctional agencies. For example, the longer lengths of stay in California may be explained by the fact that the State takes custody of older, more serious juvenile offenders while the counties usually retain custody of less serious and somewhat younger offenders. Conversely, shorter lengths of stay can be observed in States that transfer significant numbers of juveniles to privately operated facilities at some time during their custody period (defined as the point of release under SJCSRP definitions for 1991 submissions).

In future years, further refinements in the definitions of admissions and releases, the availability of trend data, and better understanding of State practices will form a more solid foundation for reporting and comparing lengths of stay among reporting jurisdictions.

Admissions (Rates) by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age

SJCSRP data are individual based rather than facility based, which allows far more refined analyses than that possible with CIC data. For example, CIC has consistently shown an overrepresentation of minority youth in custody but could not support additional analyses of this complex issue. This section illustrates the contributions of SJCSRP data using information on gender, race, and age from 20 States.

Figure 4–1 shows the rates at which juveniles in 20 SJCSRP States are admitted to State custody, by race and ethnicity. Rates are calculated using base population counts from the 1990 Census (population estimates for 1991 were not yet disaggregated by the Census Bureau in ways necessary for this analysis). Some categories of juveniles may be underestimated due to differential growth between 1990 and 1991. The data show that black youth in the 20 States were taken into custody more than 5 times as often as white youth. The total Hispanic juvenile admission rate in the 20 States was 213 per 100,000 youth, which is more than 1 1/2 times the admission rate for white youth.

An obvious question is whether these different admission rates are due to the different types of crimes committed by young people of differing racial and ethnic groups. Figures 4–2 and 4–3 present admission rates by racial/ethnic group and type of offense for males and females, respectively. For every offense group, significantly higher correctional admissions are shown for black male juveniles. Black males and females were 7 times more likely to be admitted to State juvenile facilities for crimes against persons than their white counterparts. For property crimes, the rate of admissions for black youth was more than 3 times that of whites for both genders. For drug offenses the differences were even more dramatic: the admissions rate for black males was 196 per 100,000, compared with 7 per 100,000 for white males.

SJCSRP figures also explore whether juveniles of different racial/ethnic groups are admitted to custody at differing ages. Figure 4–4 shows that the ages of male juveniles taken into custody in the 20 SJCSRP States are quite similar for the various groups, with the largest proportion in the 15 to 16 age range. Data also show that more females are taken into custody at earlier ages than are males (figure 4–5).

Despite clear differences among the racial/ethnic groups, direct comparisons must be viewed with caution because the data have been based on estimates of the juvenile at-risk population in these States and have not been adjusted or “scaled” for the rates of actual delinquent behavior or for arrests for delinquent offenses for these same groups. Also, the data are based on a convenience sample of 20 States, so that no inference is warranted or intended regarding the entire national population being warranted or intended.

Using the SJCSRP data base, one could go even further by examining age- and race-specific admission rates for the major offense groups or subgroups (e.g., schedule I versus II Drug Offense Admissions) within each State. An examination of prior admissions would also help determine the extent to which the correctional system affects custody rates in these jurisdictions. A similar examination could be made of ALOS. As the accuracy and completeness of the

submissions by participating States improves and as the SJCSRP data base grows, these sophisticated multiple-variable analyses will become warranted, and the juveniles taken into custody research program will be able to replicate and extend some of the valuable policy analyses that are only possible now using the National Juvenile Court Data Archives. Most important, the enriched national juvenile custody data will permit examination of emerging policy questions and provide focus for more indepth research of particular jurisdictions. Such applications are demonstrated in the analyses reported in the remainder of this chapter.

Estimating the Prevalence of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody

Introduction. The purpose of this section is to demonstrate how the data from SJCSRP can measure the pervasiveness of juveniles taken into custody. A new statistical indicator will be introduced, one that measures the prevalence of juveniles taken into custody by the State. “Prevalence” here refers to the estimated proportion of the at-risk population that will ever be taken into custody as a juvenile.

Specifically, the estimate will be based on data from 1 year for several age, race, and gender population segments up to age 18. In this context “prevalence” should be distinguished from “incidence,” which refers to the number of times (i.e., events) juveniles are taken into custody during a specified period (e.g., annually). Incidence does not account for the number of different juveniles, but prevalence does. Juvenile custody incidence, also expressed in rates (e.g., per 100,000), has long been derived from the annual facility admissions counts collected from CIC. CIC has also provided a prevalence indicator that is based on the 1-day census counts of juveniles in custody, expressed as a proportion of the juvenile population (i.e., 1-day count rate per 100,000 juveniles).

Together, CIC’s 1-day count rate of juveniles in custody in State facilities and SJCSRP’s new indicator of the prevalence of juveniles taken into custody, give a comprehensive portrait of the State juvenile corrections system in both static (percent of juveniles in custody on a single day) and dynamic (percent of juveniles who will ever experience custody) terms. The analysis also explores the possibility that while the fraction of juveniles in custody on a single day may be quite small, over a long period the proportion of juveniles that will ever experience State custody may be substantial. Finally, the analysis explores the differences in prevalence among several gender and race population groups within and across State juvenile corrections systems.

Background. The calculation of prevalence rates for juveniles is not a new approach. The delinquency literature contains a number of studies as far back as the 1960’s that present prevalence rates for juveniles (see, for example, Monahan, 1960 and Ball et al., 1964). However, the vast majority of these studies focus on the delineation of the prevalence of juvenile crime. These studies typically employ criteria such as arrests (Wolfgang et al., 1972), court appearances (Monahan, 1960) or self-reported delinquency (Elliott et al., 1983). Few studies present prevalence rates using more severe juvenile justice system criteria, such as conviction (Farrington, 1981) or confinement in a training school (Gordon, 1973). The lack of such research has been due to the absence of age, race, and gender-specific, first-occasion (e.g., first-commitment) data as part of the routine statistical output of governmental agencies concerned with juvenile crime and corrections.

To overcome the lack of adequate statistics, some of the most notable studies in the delinquency field employed longitudinal cohort designs (Wolfgang et al., 1972; Wadsworth, 1975; and Elliott et al., 1983). These ambitious studies involved following a sample (e.g., a birth cohort) over a period of years and compiling age, race, and gender-specific juvenile justice system event data (e.g., arrests) from official records and/or self-report surveys. For these studies, if at the end of the period of observation, M first events have been observed, and if the original cohort has N members, the prevalence, P, of the event is given by the fraction $P = M/N$. Clearly, while longitudinal cohort studies can produce the most accurate delineations of individual (delinquency) and system (corrections) behaviors, such studies are difficult to generate, require extensive time and commitment to pursue, and are in danger of becoming obsolete by the time they are completed. To overcome the significant practical limitations of longitudinal studies, some researchers have demonstrated alternative statistical methods for determining age- (race- and gender-) specific event rates—that do not require waiting for a cohort to pass through the entire period during which they are defined to be at risk (Gordon, 1973; Gordon and Gleser, 1974; and Farrington, 1981).

Having determined that it is impossible to obtain a longitudinal estimate of prevalence, these researchers demonstrated that it is possible to obtain a cross-sectional estimate of prevalence from 1 year’s data. To do so, they determined the proportion of juveniles in each age group who meet their criterion (e.g., conviction) for the first time in that year, and then summed these figures over all age groups to show what the prevalence (of convictions) would be if the (conviction) rate for that year persisted over a long period.

Gordon (1973) employed this cross-sectional method to estimate the prevalence of commitment to a training school,

to age 18, by race and gender. His attempt to generate prevalence rates was founded on a number of important assumptions, however, because precise statistics on age-specific first commitment rates and base populations by race and gender were nonexistent at the time.

In the most recent attempt to estimate prevalence using the cross-sectional method, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (1985) encountered some of the same data deficiencies regarding adult admissions into State prisons. The Bureau found that critical data on the number of first admissions to State prisons in a given year is not recorded in official statistics. As a result, they were forced to produce two estimates (an inmate survey estimate and an admissions census estimate), rather than a single estimate.

These previous attempts to estimate the prevalence of custody using cross-sectional analysis have had another important weakness. Relying on data from a single year required researchers to assume that the first-admission rate in future years is indicated by the rate for the cohort in the year of the study. Changes in the number and types of juvenile crimes and juvenile justice system responses to crime make such an assumption invalid. Thus these prevalence rates can be easily considered “hypothetical” because they do not apply to any cohort of real juveniles and are likely to be unstable over time.

The availability of the individual-level data from SJCSRP overcomes many of these problems. First, for a given calendar year, SJCSRP specifically collects the actual number of first admissions to State custody (i.e., no prior commitments) for juveniles at each age. This essential statistic, unavailable until now, makes computation of prevalence rates possible. The individual-level data from this new collection system also permit the multivariate analysis necessary to estimate the age-, gender-, and race-specific prevalence rates among the various segments of the juvenile population that interest Congress and others in the field.

In addition, because SJCSRP has been designed as an annual data collection system, prevalence rates can be computed each year to give a more dynamic and precise estimation of the prevalence of custody in this population of juveniles. Furthermore, now that it has been set in motion, SJCSRP can generate separate cross-sectional prevalence estimates for a series of adjacent years, which allows for a comparison of the age- and population-specific rates from year to year to determine the stability of these indicators over time. Annual prevalence rates may be valuable when used by individual jurisdictions to plan future needs for facility beds.

Finally, individual-level data on the “number of prior commitments” can be used to generate higher order

prevalence statistics, such as the prevalence of second-custody. It is then a short step to computing a comparison or ratio of prevalence rates to form a recidivism rate for juvenile offenders. In this way SJCSRP could establish, for the first time, a national barometer on the effectiveness of juvenile corrections and crime control systems.

Computations and Findings. Using the 1991 SJCSRP data, the remainder of this section illustrates how the prevalence of State custody for juveniles is calculated with estimates of the age-, gender-, and race-specific first-admission rates. Details of the computing methods are illustrated for a single State participant (New York). These same computations are then repeated for all of the States and a comparison of the findings, relative to interstate differences in prevalence rates, is then discussed. The section concludes with a comparison of the prevalence rates derived from the CIC 1-day counts and the cross-sectional analysis of SJCSRP data.

Tables 4–16 through 4–19 illustrate the computational methods and present the findings on the prevalence rates for State custody of juveniles in New York State. First, table 4–16 presents the calculations of the estimated prevalence of State custody for all juveniles ages 10 through 17. The tables second column shows the total number of juvenile admissions with no prior commitments for individual age groups in 1991. These first-admissions are combined for the age groups 10 to 11 and 12 to 13 to correspond with Census Bureau age groupings of the base population, which are used for the computations.

Column three shows the total number of juveniles in the State’s population, by age group, as reported in the 1990 Census. Base population counts from the 1990 Census were employed since 1991 population estimates for these age groups were not yet disaggregated by the Census Bureau for individual States by gender and race. The use of 1990 base population counts introduces an unknown level of error into these calculations, which can be corrected when more recent and disaggregated counts are produced by the Bureau.

The prevalence of State custody for each age group is estimated by dividing the number of first admissions for each group (column one) by the number of juveniles in the base population for that age group (column two), with the resulting age-specific rates expressed as percentages in column three of table 4–16. As shown, these rates increase steadily for each successively older group of admissions until age 15 (the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in that State) and then decline for the 16- and 17-year-old age groups.

Column four shows summary results of the age-specific rates for first admissions. Thus the probability that a

juvenile would be taken into State custody in New York by age 18 was the probability that a juvenile was taken into custody for the first time at age 10 or 11, plus the probability that the juvenile was taken into custody for the first time at age 12 or 13 and so on through the risk of first admission at age 17. The resulting prevalence figure of 0.69 percent for all juveniles in New York is a summation of their risks from age 10 through age 17 based on 1991 SJCSRP data. This value, as an estimate of prevalence, indicates that a juvenile in the State of New York has a 0.69 percent (or 1 in 145) chance of being taken into State custody at least once by age 18.

Table 4–17 shows the same computations for the prevalence of State custody by gender. When using the separate first admissions and base populations counts for males and females for each of the age groups, males have a 1.18 percent (or 1 in 85) chance of being taken into State custody by age 18 in New York State, which is more than 6 times (0.18 percent or 1 in 555) higher than the probability for females in that State. These patterns can be seen most readily in figure 4–6.

Table 4–18 shows the cumulative race/ethnicity-specific prevalence rates of State custody in New York, derived by using the separate first-admission and population counts for the white, black, Hispanic, and other age groupings. It should be noted that in both SJCSRP and the census base population counts, Hispanic is considered an ethnic rather than a racial category. Thus, Hispanic juveniles are also counted in the white and black race groups in this analysis. The other race category reported here is a composite of juveniles who were identified as Native American, Asian American, other, or unknown.

From table 4–18 it is estimated that a black youth has a 2.2 percent (or 1 in 45) chance of being taken into State custody by age 18, almost twice that of Hispanic youth (1.18 percent or 1 in 85) and more than 6 times (0.35 percent or 1 in 285) that of white youth in that State. These divergent patterns of prevalence by age and race are graphically represented by figure 4–7.

Table 4–19 shows the cumulative gender and race/ethnicity-specific prevalence rates for the individual age groups 10 through 17. It is estimated that black males have the greatest chance (3.88 percent or 1 in 26) of being taken into State custody by age 18, almost twice (2.09 percent or 1 in 48) that of Hispanic males and almost 7 times that of white males (0.58 percent or 1 in 172). Among females, black youth also had the greatest chance of being taken into State custody by age 18 (0.53 percent or 1 in 189). These patterns in the relative prevalence rates between the gender and race subgroups are graphically represented in figure 4–8.

These same computational methods using individual-level, first-admissions data from the 1991 SJCSRP and base population counts from the 1990 Census were used to derive age-, gender-, and race-specific estimates of the prevalence of State custody in 15 other States, which allows for interstate comparisons.

Sixteen States provided individual-level data, with sufficient enumeration on the key data elements to be included in the analysis of prevalence rates shown in tables 4–20 and 4–21. Several other States with minimal missing data on some of the key data elements were also included and are identified in the tables.

Table 4–20 shows the cumulative estimated prevalence rates for age, gender, and race/ethnicity groups within the population of 16 States, including New York. For all juveniles, the probability of being taken into State custody by age 18 was greatest in Ohio (1.55 percent or 1 in 65) and lowest in Massachusetts (0.56 percent or 1 in 179). The highest rate for all gender and race/ethnicity population segments was found for black youth in Utah (8.32 percent or one in 12). Other atypically high prevalence rates were found for males (2.75 percent or 1 in 36) in Ohio, for black youth (7.66 percent or one in 13) in Wisconsin and Hispanic youth (4.10 percent or 1 in 24) in North Dakota. The higher rates for certain race groups may be more a function of that group's limited population size in certain States rather than factors of crime rates or responses to their crimes.

The data in table 4–20 reveal patterns in rates across States for these population segments. For males, prevalence rates varied rather narrowly, generally between 1 to 2 percent. Prevalence rates were unilaterally low across all States for females. Rates for white youth were substantially under 1 percent in all States, but varied widely for the other racial groups (e.g., a high of 8.32 percent in Utah to a low of 1.91 percent for black youth in Louisiana).

Table 4–21 shows estimated cumulative prevalence rates for the 6 race/ethnicity/gender subgroups in the 16 States. Black males had the highest prevalence rates in 15 of the 16 States, with rates highest in Utah (13.92 percent or 1 in 7) and Wisconsin (13.86 percent or 1 in 7). The data also estimate that Hispanic males would have substantially higher rates than their white counterparts in most States. Among females, prevalence estimates were highest for black youth in every State. No consistent pattern across States was found from a comparison of white and Hispanic females.

Conclusion. The preceding analysis has demonstrated the utility of using unprecedented individual-level data from the newly implemented SJCSRP to generate dynamic

cross-sectional estimates of prevalence rates for juvenile custody. For example, analysis found the highest prevalence rates for Ohio (1.55 percent or 1 in 65) and Virginia (1.2 percent or 1 in 83), which provides a dramatic contrast to the 1-day count rates for these States in 1991 (1 in 599 and 1 in 971, respectively).

In States with much lower prevalence rates such as Massachusetts (0.56 percent or 1 in 179) and New Hampshire (0.65 percent or 1 in 154), these rates far exceeded their 1-day rates, which were 1 in 7,143 and 1 in 1,333 respectively in 1991.

The future expansion and refinement of SJCSRP data submissions and analyses can be expected to increase the value of this important social indicator in better understanding the policies and operations of the Nation's juvenile corrections systems.

Demographic Projections of State Juvenile Custody Populations

Introduction. What will be the size of the State juvenile correctional populations in this country by the year 2000? What will be its offense and offender characteristics?

The answers to these questions will provide a foundation for State-level planning to anticipate facility capacity over the next decade. At the national level, answers to these questions can inform planning and decisionmaking regarding OJJDP's policy positions (e.g., deinstitutionalization of status offenders) as well as its financial support to State juvenile corrections programs through its formula-, discretionary-, and challenge-grant mechanisms.

However, such population projections are routinely produced in only a few States, although the technology (e.g., computerized forecasting models) to produce such projections has existed for several years. For example, NCCD's computer model written in PL/1 has been specifically developed to forecast the size of correctional populations by simulating the effect of demographic trends and changing criminal justice policies on the size of institutional, parole, and probation populations.

A customized version of NCCD's model is being employed by several large jail systems (e.g., Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston) and by some 20 State prison systems (e.g., Florida, Illinois, and Nevada). This model is also being employed or under development in six State juvenile corrections departments (Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Rhode Island) and in five county juvenile detention systems (New York City, Portland, Sacramento, Chicago, and Milwaukee). However, the level of data required to operate the model continues to be largely

unavailable from most juvenile corrections department statistical reporting systems.

The basic data elements required for the model to produce population forecasts include individual-level admissions and ALOS disaggregated by gender, race, and offense—now available from 15 States participating in SJCSRP in 1991. The remainder of this section demonstrates the utility of using SJCSRP data in conjunction with the NCCD computer model to produce demographic projections of the juvenile correctional populations in these 15 States.

Simply stated, a juvenile corrections population is the product of admissions and ALOS. However, many complex factors produce these statistics. Demographic trends can influence the size of the "at-risk" population—juveniles most likely to be taken into State custody in a given year. Similarly, the size and policies of local law enforcement agencies can influence decisions on how many and which juveniles will be arrested each year. The juvenile court's policies governing the handling of petitions, detention, adjudication, and dispositions is also a factor, as are the policies of correctional officials on such decisions as program placements and release to aftercare.

When customizing the projection model for use in a specific jurisdiction, NCCD conducts an intensive dialog with State officials to gain insight into how these complex factors affect population growth and then selects a set of assumptions about the current and future functioning of the juvenile corrections system necessary to operationalize the forecast model. This customization process is paramount when producing a population forecast that can directly influence important decisions, such as future funding levels for capital expenditures (e.g., construction of new facilities).

For the limited purposes of conducting a demonstration of the utility of SJCSRP data for producing population forecasts, no attempt at customization has been made. Rather, the model(s) employs assumptions based on the admissions rates and ALOS observed in the 1991 data, as well as State or national (U.S. Census Bureau) projections of the at-risk population. In this way, the State forecasts presented below assume a continuation of current correctional policies and practices, and allow each State's projected demographic trends to be the primary influence over the size of the juvenile correctional population for the years 1995 and 2000.

Because individual States would produce different forecasts given the use of different methodologies, variables, and policy assumptions, this demonstration includes several simulations that project the alternative impact on population size of hypothetical changes in State correctional

policies and practices. For example, the California Youth Authority handles adults as well as juveniles in its institutions and would have to anticipate their future needs taking both populations into consideration.

The next section summarizes the assumptions currently made in projecting the size of the State juvenile correctional populations for the period 1991–2000. A brief, nontechnical description of the computer model software used to produce the forecasts is attached as appendix H. The section concludes with discussion of findings from the baseline and policy simulation projections.

Summary of Assumptions. All forecasts use historical data to project the future. To project the growth of State juvenile correctional populations, NCCD's projection model uses the most up-to-date data available. To model the number of juveniles held in custody, NCCD gathered the following information on the 1991 cohort of juveniles taken into custody:

- **1991 Admissions:** A frequency count of admissions to State-operated juvenile facilities by race, gender, and type of offense for each of the 15 States to be included in the forecast. The resultant distribution was then assumed to remain the same (i.e., no growth) throughout the projection period.

- **1991 Releases:** Lengths of stay were calculated from the cohort of youth released from State-operated facilities during 1991. Released cases were categorized based on race, gender, and primary offense, and separate lengths of stay were derived. For States operating diagnostic centers, these values included juveniles' time spend in such facilities. Projections were based on the assumption that future intakes will serve the same amount of time in secure confinement, on average, as that observed in 1991 for these groups.

- **1991 Average Daily Population:** Using the frequency count of admissions and the mean length of stay value (in days) for each group to be included in the model, it was then possible to compute ADP of juveniles in custody as follows:

(group frequency) * (LOS)/365.25 = ADP e.g., (200 black males admitted) * (10 days)/365.25 = 5.5 (ADP)

This value was chosen as the "base population" value from which the projection was initiated.

- **Seasonality.** Monthly seasonality was not included to represent fluctuations of admissions.

- **Projected Admissions.** In addition to historical data, the model utilized the input of projected admissions to juvenile

correctional facilities for each year of the projection period. These numbers were obtained in the following manner:

Official demographic projections, based on the 1980 or 1990 census of population, were obtained from the 15 States included in the model. Whites and Hispanics were separated into the "White" (Non-Hispanic) group and the "Nonwhite" group consisting of Hispanics and individuals from other racial groups. The juvenile population was assumed to consist of all persons aged 10 to 17. For States listing values for the two age groups, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19, it was assumed that age distribution was uniform over the latter group, and that 60 percent of individuals in this group were 15, 16, or 17. Because demographic projections could be obtained only for the years 1995 and 2000, values for the years inbetween the 3 years published were calculated by linear extrapolation.

For 1991, commitment rates were calculated for each State based on the number of reported commitments to State-operated facilities for the groups: "Male White" (Non-Hispanic), "Male Nonwhite," "Female White" (Non-Hispanic), "Female Nonwhite." Future admissions were then estimated by applying the 1991 commitment rates to the number of youth projected to be in each State through the year 2000. Projections are therefore based on the assumption that 1991 commitment rates will remain constant over the decade.

The Data. The fundamental data elements for this forecasting effort are the admissions counts and at-risk population projections for the 15 States included in the projection. Admissions counts were obtained from each State's submission of individual records as part of the 1991 SJCSRP. Having individual-based admissions records has important benefits for modelling. For example, the model can be disaggregated for specific offender identification (ID) groups such as gender, race, and offense groupings. ID groupings allow the model user to create separate projection reports that permit a more indepth understanding of the dynamics of offenders' progression (i.e., flow) through the correctional system under study. Offender flow through the system can also be more accurately reflected, because different ID groups have different lengths of stay. Finally, ID groups simulate the impact of alternative policies or programs, because it is these groups of offenders (e.g., person offenders) that are often the target of alternative policies.

The second data component is the at-risk population information, disaggregated for age as well as for the gender and race ID groupings. Although the Census Bureau was asked to provide the data based on its 1990 national census, the 1990-based population projections had not yet been disaggregated at the writing of this report.

As an alternative to relying only on the Bureau's 1980-based population projections, official State demographers in each of the 15 States were asked to provide population projections based on the 1990 census data for their jurisdictions. Eight States (Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin) complied. However, because 1980-based projections had not yet been updated for the remaining States (California, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Utah, and Virginia), we have utilized this earlier information. Clearly, the refinement of the juvenile correctional population forecasts presented later in this section will require that this information be updated.

Once the structure of the model had been established, the admissions and population data for each ID grouping were converted into probabilities, which allows the model to process computer-simulated hypothetical cases. For each case processed, the model, using a stochastic entity simulation process, determines the odds of the offender being male or female, admitted in a certain month of the year, white or nonwhite, and in one of the four offense categories. A length of stay figure is next assigned to the case based upon the actual minimum, maximum, and mean characteristics of that particular ID group. Length of stay will also be used to determine the probability of being released from that group during a particular month and year.

From the 1991 admissions data of the 15 forecast States, table 4-22 presents the admissions counts, ALOS, and ADP for the 16 ID groups included in the projection model. Table 4-22 shows that the forecast States reported 22,097 admissions in 1991. Of these admissions, the Male Nonwhite Person (22.7 percent) and Property Offense (25.2 percent) ID groups accounted for almost one half all the admissions in 1991. For all admissions, ALOS was computed to be 327 days, ranging from a low of 201 days for the Female White Drug Offense group to a high of 459 days for the Male Nonwhite Person Offense group. More than one half of the ADP's in these 15 State systems were accounted for by the Male Nonwhite Person (31.8 percent) and Property (23.7 percent) Offense groups.

Results of Demographic Projections for 1995 and the Year 2000. PROPHET produced monthly population projections through the year 2000 for each of the 16 ID groups. Table 4-23 summarizes these results, specifically, ADP in 1991 as well as projected populations for December 1995 and 2000.

There were 19,783 juveniles in the correctional populations of the forecast States. Assuming that current judicial sentencing and release practices would remain unchanged, the correctional populations in these States were projected

to increase by 1,480 by 1995, a 7.5-percent increase, and by 2,995 by the year 2000, a 15.2-percent increase over the decade.

The projection data also show substantial differences in the growth rates between the population subgroups. For example, the number of juveniles in the Female White Drug Offender group is projected to increase by 32.6 percent, while the Female Nonwhite Other Offense group is projected to stay the same.

For the two largest population subgroups, the projection data show substantial growth: the Male Nonwhite Person Offender group is projected to increase by 19.2 percent by the end of the decade, while the Male Nonwhite Property Offender subgroup is projected to increase by 19.7 percent.

These findings create an intriguing profile of the projected composition of State juvenile correctional populations. Figure 4-9 presents this projected profile of this population in the year 2000 by gender, race, and offense. These populations are projected to be composed of predominantly male (94.5 percent) and nonwhite (77.0 percent) youth, with the vast majority committed for person (41.4 percent) and property (38.7 percent) offenses.

The projections show substantial variation among the individual States over the 10-year forecast horizon. Table 4-24 presents the 1991 ADP and projected custody populations for December 1995 and 2000 for the 15 forecast States. For example, despite a projected increase in State populations of 14.9 percent over the decade, the juvenile correctional populations of several States are projected to decline (Massachusetts and Ohio by 3.3 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively). However, several States are projected to have substantial increases (California by 28.9 percent, New Jersey by 21.8 percent, and Illinois by 15.2 percent).

Simulating the Impact of Changes in Policies and Programs. An important feature of the forecasting technique, using the individual-level data from SJCSRP, is that it allows analysts to isolate the effects of proposed policy changes affecting certain subgroups of the States' juvenile corrections populations. To demonstrate this feature, the NCCD model was modified to reflect several hypothetical policy and program alternatives, then rerun to produce revised projections that simulate the long-term impact of these alternatives. While hypothetical, these simulations represent realistic approaches to dealing with actual pressures being experienced by State correctional officials and policymakers.

Over the past decade, for example, public and official responses to juvenile crimes and juvenile offenders have become less and less punitive. In reaction, a get-tough

punishment model for juvenile corrections gained favor, resulting in increased admissions rates and longer lengths of stay in correctional facilities. This model may persist through the next decade, particularly with regard to the more serious and violent juvenile offenders.

The increased punitive response to juvenile crime has increased the correctional populations, which has brought economic and legal pressures to bear to move these systems in the opposite direction—from a model that emphasizes secure placements to one emphasizing community-based corrections. This approach promises less expensive programming if States can formulate a responsible selection policy that will significantly reduce the confined youth population but not at the expense of public safety.

For this segment of the forecast demonstration, policy simulations were selected that reflect these competing, and often conflicting, directions. First, lengths of stay for all individuals in the Person Offense subgroups were increased by 25 percent unilaterally in all forecast States. Table 4–25 presents current admissions, ALOS, and ADP, as well as projected ADP's by 1995 and 2000 for consolidated gender, race, and offense subgroups in the forecast States. For the entire Person Offense subgroup, ALOS was 439 days or approximately 14 months. The 25-percent increase in ALOS for this subgroup, used in the simulation, raised ALOS to 549 days, or approximately 18 months.

For the second simulation, the focus was shifted to the Property and Other Offense subgroups, which are often diverted to community-based correctional programs. In States where NCCD has conducted risk assessment profiles of secure custody populations, it found that a high proportion of these juveniles do not need long-term secure placement and could be safely diverted to short-term secure programs (e.g., boot camps) or to community-based programs (e.g., intensive supervision) after a short evaluation period.

To simulate the impact of these program alternatives on the projected size of State correctional populations, ALOS for one half of the Property and Other Offense admissions with no prior commitments was reduced to 120 days (short-term secure placements), while ALOS was reduced to 30 days (community placements) for the remaining one half of these admissions. Table 4–25 shows that actual ALOS for the Property Offense and Other Offense subgroups in 1991 were 286 days and 225 days respectively.

Figure 4–10 summarizes the results of the impact of these policy simulations on the projected size of the juvenile correctional populations in the forecast States. Figure 4–10 shows that the populations are projected to grow by 14.9 percent, from 19,783 in 1991 to 22,733 in the year 2000 if current policies and practices are continued. This projection

is the established baseline against which the results of alternative policy simulations can be compared.

The baseline projection indicated a 17.0-percent increase in the Person Offense subgroup from 8,032 in 1991 to 9,401 by 2000 (see table 4–25). Increasing ALOS for this subgroup produced a growth rate of 43.8 percent, a 26.8-percent increase over this subgroup's baseline, which in turn increased the projected population size to 24,880, an increase of 25.8 percent from 1991 and a 10.9-percent increase over the baseline projection for the year 2000 (see figure 4–10).

For the Property and Other Offense subgroups, table 4–25 showed their baseline projected growth by the year 2000 to be 14.2 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. Reducing ALOS to 120 days and 30 days for portions of these subgroups to simulate alternative placements produced a decrease of 44.2 percent in the projected size of the Property Offense subgroup and a concomitant decrease of 43.4 percent in the Other Offender subgroup. These subgroup reductions in turn decreased the projected population size to 17,280, a decrease of 12.7 percent from 1991 and a 24.0-percent decrease over the baseline projection for the year 2000 (see figure 4–10).

Adopting these policies would impact not only the projected size of State juvenile custody populations, but also their composition. Figure 4–11 compares the profile of the juvenile custody populations in the 15 forecast States from the baseline projection, with the profiles from the two policy simulation projections for the year 2000. Figure 4–11 shows that the composition of the State custody populations for the gender and race subgroups would remain relatively stable if either alternative policy was adopted. However, the simulations of both policy alternatives produced significant changes in the composition of the State juvenile custody population for the offense subgroups.

Specifically, adopting a “get-tough” approach to juveniles admitted for person offenses by increasing their length of stay by 25 percent would increase their representation in the populations for the 15 States by 5 percent—from 41.4 percent to 46.4 percent by the year 2000. Similarly, simulating the impact of diverting some Property and Other offenders to less restrictive programs would further increase the representation of person offenders in State populations to 54.4 percent—an increase of 13 percent over their profile from the baseline projection at the end of the decade. Moving in the policy directions included in this demonstration analysis indicate that State juvenile correctional populations will likely continue to be predominantly male and nonwhite, as well as increasingly composed of juveniles who have committed crimes against persons.

Summary and Conclusions

This chapter reported the results of several analyses of data collected from the State component of the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program, the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program or SJCSRP. After modifications to the SJCSRP design were made, based on results of an extensive field testing process, NCCD and the Census Bureau initiated a nationwide recruiting program to expand participation for the 1991 reporting period. Ultimately, 40 States and the District of Columbia participated in SJCSRP for the 1991 reporting period.

Employing a combination of automated, manual, and survey data collection procedures, these 41 participants reported 44,096 juvenile admissions and 41,253 releases for their State juvenile correctional systems in 1991. To estimate the number of admissions in the nonparticipating States, a ratio-estimation technique was used, which produced a national estimate of 49,175 juveniles taken into custody in 1991. This program represents the first national estimate of individual juvenile admissions to State correctional systems as required by the 1988 amendments to the JJDP Act.

This chapter also explained and reported findings from several special analyses, which demonstrated the increased analytical power of the individual-level SJCSRP data for conducting more indepth and policy relevant research.

First, the individual-level SJCSRP data were used to further explore the overrepresentation of minorities in State juvenile correctional populations, which has been observed from the biennial CIC data. This analysis found that admission rates for 20 SJCSRP States could not be accounted for simply by offense, gender, or age.

Next, a cross-sectional technique using the individual-level first commitment data from SJCSRP was employed to derive an estimate of the prevalence of State custody for juveniles. This analysis produced age-, gender-, and race-specific probabilities of a juvenile being taken into State custody by age 18 in 16 States. A comparison of these prevalence estimates within and across States revealed striking contrasts for the various segments of their juvenile populations. Finally, a comparison of the longer term prevalence rates from SJCSRP with those derived from the

1-day census counts revealed dramatic differences between these important social indicators, that are far greater than might have been previously realized. As a result of this analysis, a more complete picture of our Nation's State juvenile custody systems has been drawn in both static and dynamic terms.

A third special analysis demonstrated the utility of SJCSRP data for producing forecasts of the State juvenile custody populations. Specifically, a computer simulation model was designed and executed using the individual-level data from 15 States to produce disaggregated juvenile correctional population projections through the year 2000. This analysis showed that if current policies and practices continue, changes in demographic trends alone will produce nearly a 15-percent increase in State custody populations by the end of the decade.

Another important benefit of using SJCSRP data for population forecasting was demonstrated by simulating the impact of divergent policy alternatives on the future size of the juvenile correctional populations. The first simulation increased lengths of stay for violent offenders that produced an increase in the size of the juvenile population in State custody by almost 26 percent by the year 2000.

Conversely, lengths of stay were reduced for property and other less serious offenders to simulate the impact of diverting these groups into short-term secure or community-based programs. The simulation model was modified and executed to produce a revised projection, which showed that the juvenile custody population would decline by almost 13 percent below 1991 levels.

In conclusion, the analyses have demonstrated the value of SJCSRP's information. These individual-level data on the number and characteristics of juvenile admissions and releases has empowered researchers to portray our Nation's State juvenile corrections systems with a clarity and richness that is unprecedented. Despite the limitations of data completeness and accuracy inherent in any new national reporting system, the portrait of juvenile populations in State custody, both present and future, that has been drawn from this new system, is indeed compelling. Moreover, the prospects for further illuminating the custody experience of juveniles in these systems is very real as the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data from SJCSRP is enhanced in future years.

Table 4-1

Reported Number of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Admissions and Releases in 1991

State	Admissions	Releases
Total	44,096	41,253
Alabama ^A	1,026	861
Alaska	—	—
Arizona ^A	1,993	2,019
Arkansas	—	—
California ^I	4,677	4,192
Colorado ^A	561	—
Connecticut ^A	436	398
Delaware ^I	215	232
District of Columbia ^A	437	498
Florida ^A	2,907	1,895
Georgia ^A	1,150	1,107
Hawaii ^A	214	221
Idaho	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,631	1,434
Indiana ^I	1,942	1,845
Iowa ^I	423	477
Kansas ^A	730	826
Kentucky	—	—
Louisiana ^I	736	726
Maine ^A	382	381
Maryland ^A	985	924
Massachusetts ^I	493	425
Michigan	—	—
Minnesota ^I	350	334
Mississippi	—	—
Missouri ^I	842	813
Montana	—	—
Nebraska ^A	445	443
Nevada ^I	261	462
New Hampshire ^I	152	177
New Jersey ^I	1,022	932
New Mexico ^A	365*	365*
New York ^I	2,237	2,259
North Carolina ^A	873	871
North Dakota ^I	197	190
Ohio ^I	3,747	3,480
Oklahoma ^A	285	285
Oregon ^A	863	884
Pennsylvania ^A	1,324	1,409
Rhode Island ^A	634	678
South Carolina ^A	997	964
South Dakota	—	—
Tennessee ^I	1,016	931
Texas ^I	3,140	3,205
Utah ^I	383	382
Vermont ^A	7	9
Virginia ^I	1,385	1,190
Washington ^A	1,641	1,540
West Virginia	—	—
Wisconsin ^I	992	989
Wyoming	—	—

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

* Estimates.

Note: Colorado did not report on releases.

Table 4-2

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by Gender

State	Admissions				Releases			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	38,818	91.2%	3,766	8.8%	35,074	90.6%	3,660	9.4%
Alabama ^A	909	88.6	117	11.4	750	87.1	111	12.9
Arizona ^A	1,841	92.4	152	7.6	1,861	92.2	158	7.8
California ^I	4,513	96.5	164	3.5	4,015	95.8	177	4.2
Colorado ^A	522	93.0	39	7.0	—	—	—	—
Connecticut ^A	373	85.6	63	14.4	331	83.2	67	16.8
Delaware ^I	215	100.0	0	0.0	232	100.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^A	418	95.7	19	4.3	483	97.0	15	3.0
Florida ^A	2,659	91.5	248	8.5	1,741	91.9	154	8.1
Georgia ^A	1,094	95.1	56	4.9	1,030	93.0	77	7.0
Hawaii ^A	182	85.0	32	15.0	186	84.2	35	15.8
Illinois ^I	1,525	93.5	106	6.5	1,324	92.3	110	7.7
Indiana ^I	1,472	76.0	465	24.0	1,376	74.8	463	25.2
Iowa ^I	395	93.4	28	6.6	428	89.7	49	10.3
Kansas ^A	613	84.0	117	16.0	713	86.3	113	13.7
Louisiana ^I	697	94.7	39	5.3	676	93.1	50	6.9
Maine ^A	357	93.5	25	6.5	324	85.0	57	15.0
Maryland ^A	887	90.1	98	9.9	826	89.4	98	10.6
Massachusetts ^I	474	96.1	19	3.9	413	97.2	12	2.8
Minnesota ^I	339	96.9	11	3.1	323	96.7	11	3.3
Missouri ^I	743	88.2	99	11.8	708	87.1	105	12.9
Nebraska ^A	377	84.7	68	15.3	371	83.7	72	16.3
Nevada ^I	222	85.1	39	14.9	373	80.7	89	19.3
New Hampshire ^I	128	84.2	24	15.8	149	84.2	28	15.8
New Jersey ^I	988	96.7	34	3.3	902	96.8	30	3.2
New Mexico ^A	325	89.0	40	11.0	325	89.0	40	11.0
New York ^I	1,951	87.2	286	12.8	1,971	87.3	288	12.7
North Carolina ^A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota ^I	159	80.7	38	19.3	150	78.9	40	21.1
Ohio ^I	3,422	91.3	325	8.7	3,159	90.8	321	9.2
Oklahoma ^A	242	84.9	43	15.1	242	84.9	43	15.1
Oregon ^A	755	87.5	108	12.5	783	88.6	101	11.4
Pennsylvania ^A	1,237	93.4	87	6.6	1,317	93.5	92	6.5
Rhode Island ^A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina ^A	887	89.0	110	11.0	—	—	—	—
Tennessee ^I	906	89.2	110	10.8	818	87.9	113	12.1
Texas ^I	2,960	94.3	180	5.7	3,007	93.8	198	6.2
Utah ^I	355	92.7	28	7.3	351	91.9	31	8.1
Vermont ^A	7	100.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,247	90.0	138	10.0	1,073	90.2	117	9.8
Washington ^A	1,511	92.1	130	7.9	1,430	92.9	110	7.1
Wisconsin ^A	911	91.8	81	8.2	904	91.4	85	8.6

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

Notes:

1 Data from New Mexico and Oklahoma are estimated.

2 Indiana reported 5 admissions and 6 releases with no gender information. These are not included in the totals.

3 North Carolina (Adm = 873; Rel = 871) and Rhode Island (Adm = 634; Rel = 678) submitted only total admissions and releases with no further breakdowns by gender. South Carolina (Rel = 964) submitted total releases with no further breakdowns. These States were therefore not included in the totals.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-3

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by Age

State	<u>Admissions</u>								<u>Releases</u>							
	<u>14 and Younger</u>		<u>15-16</u>		<u>17 plus</u>		<u>Unknown</u>		<u>14 and Younger</u>		<u>15-16</u>		<u>17 plus</u>		<u>Unknown</u>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	3,935	15.2%	13,404	51.9%	8,495	32.9%	7	0.0%	1,982	8.0%	9,679	39.2%	12,976	52.6%	38	0.2%
California	156	3.3	1,285	27.5	3,236	69.2	0	0.0	46	1.1	352	8.4	3,794	90.5	0	0.0
Delaware	19	8.8	113	52.6	83	38.6	0	0.0	11	4.7	82	35.3	139	59.9	0	0.0
Illinois	258	15.8	1,100	67.4	273	16.7	0	0.0	79	5.5	579	40.4	776	54.1	0	0.0
Indiana	330	17.0	1,101	56.7	505	26.0	6	0.3	231	12.5	895	48.5	682	37.0	37	2.0
Iowa	59	13.9	220	52.0	144	34.0	0	0.0	49	10.3	207	43.4	221	46.3	0	0.0
Louisiana	116	15.8	408	55.4	212	28.8	0	0.0	41	5.6	245	33.7	440	60.6	0	0.0
Massachusetts	62	12.6	310	62.9	121	24.5	0	0.0	37	8.7	228	53.6	160	37.6	0	0.0
Minnesota	17	4.9	149	42.6	184	52.6	0	0.0	7	2.1	114	34.1	213	63.8	0	0.0
Missouri	186	22.1	609	72.3	47	5.6	0	0.0	70	8.6	500	61.5	243	29.9	0	0.0
Nevada	56	21.5	144	55.2	61	23.4	0	0.0	54	11.7	188	40.7	220	47.6	0	0.0
New Hampshire	17	11.2	77	50.7	58	38.2	0	0.0	10	5.6	61	34.5	106	59.9	0	0.0
New Jersey	100	9.8	376	36.8	546	53.4	0	0.0	26	2.8	182	19.5	724	77.7	0	0.0
New York	771	34.5	1,369	61.2	97	4.3	0	0.0	328	14.5	1,327	58.7	604	26.7	0	0.0
North Dakota	39	19.8	96	48.7	62	31.5	0	0.0	21	11.1	83	43.7	86	45.3	0	0.0
Ohio	513	13.7	1,849	49.3	1,385	37.0	0	0.0	256	7.4	1,381	39.7	1,842	52.9	1	0.0
Tennessee	103	10.1	506	49.8	406	40.0	1	0.1	67	7.2	348	37.4	516	55.4	0	0.0
Texas	653	20.8	2,219	70.7	268	8.5	0	0.0	391	12.2	1,815	56.6	999	31.2	0	0.0
Utah	61	15.9	198	51.7	124	32.4	0	0.0	55	14.4	163	42.7	164	42.9	0	0.0
Virginia	267	19.3	721	52.1	397	28.7	0	0.0	150	12.6	525	44.1	515	43.3	0	0.0
Wisconsin	152	15.3	554	55.8	286	28.8	0	0.0	53	5.4	404	40.8	532	53.8	0	0.0

Notes:

1 Survey States were unable to provide data on age.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-4

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Admissions in 1991 by Race/Ethnicity

State	Race/Ethnicity									
	White (not of Hispanic origin)		Black (not of Hispanic origin)		Other (not of Hispanic origin)		Hispanic (all races)		Race and/or Ethnicity Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	15,829	35.9%	19,723	44.7%	1,364	3.1%	6,331	14.4%	849	1.9%
Alabama ^A	308	30.0	714	69.6	3	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0
Arizona ^A	640	32.1	296	14.9	89	4.5	968	48.6	0	0.0
California ^I	785	16.8	1,723	36.8	314	6.7	1,855	39.7	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	261	46.5	91	16.2	28	5.0	181	32.3	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	107	24.5	193	44.3	4	0.9	132	30.3	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	45	20.9	161	74.9	0	0.0	9	4.2	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^A	2	0.5	425	97.3	0	0.0	10	2.3	0	0.0
Florida ^A	1,180	40.6	1,714	59.0	7	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Georgia ^A	256	22.3	893	77.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	13	6.1	1	0.5	199	93.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Illinois ^I	561	34.4	890	54.6	9	0.6	170	10.4	1	0.1
Indiana ^I	1,234	63.5	651	33.5	15	0.8	31	1.6	11	0.6
Iowa ^I	328	77.5	65	15.4	12	2.8	18	4.3	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	417	57.1	248	34.0	21	2.9	44	6.0	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	134	18.2	599	81.4	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine ^A	376	98.4	4	1.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0
Maryland ^A	387	39.3	581	59.0	10	1.0	7	0.7	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	195	39.6	172	34.9	18	3.7	108	21.9	0	0.0
Minnesota ^I	182	52.0	75	21.4	70	20.0	17	4.9	6	1.7
Missouri ^I	479	56.9	355	42.2	7	0.8	1	0.1	0	0.0
Nebraska ^A	293	65.8	84	18.9	38	8.5	30	6.7	0	0.0
Nevada ^I	147	56.3	67	25.7	26	10.0	19	7.3	2	0.8
New Hampshire ^I	134	88.2	9	5.9	1	0.7	8	5.3	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	131	12.8	734	71.8	0	0.0	157	15.4	0	0.0
New Mexico ^A	78	21.4	22	6.0	27	7.4	238	65.2	0	0.0
New York ^I	404	18.1	1,253	56.0	28	1.3	533	23.8	19	0.8
North Carolina ^A	237	27.1	510	58.4	15	1.7	0	0.0	111	12.7
North Dakota ^I	116	58.9	2	1.0	71	36.0	8	4.1	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	1,655	44.2	2,017	53.8	10	0.3	53	1.4	12	0.3
Oklahoma ^A	135	47.4	115	40.4	28	9.8	7	2.5	0	0.0
Oregon ^A	646	74.9	134	15.5	47	5.4	32	3.7	4	0.5
Pennsylvania ^A	442	33.4	671	50.7	14	1.1	173	13.1	24	1.8
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	634	100.0
South Carolina ^A	249	25.0	738	74.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.0
Tennessee ^I	550	54.1	462	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4
Texas ^I	672	21.4	1,251	39.8	18	0.6	1,199	38.2	0	0.0
Utah ^I	250	65.3	25	6.5	25	6.5	82	21.4	1	0.3
Vermont ^I	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^A	459	33.1	897	64.8	15	1.1	14	1.0	0	0.0
Washington ^A	979	59.7	356	21.7	143	8.7	160	9.8	3	0.2
Wisconsin ^I	355	35.8	525	52.9	47	4.7	65	6.6	0	0.0

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

Notes:

1 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, but racial categories do not include Hispanic youth.

2 Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, and Oklahoma provided estimates only.

3 Aggregate States did not report on the race of youth with Hispanic origin. For the individual-level States that supplied these data, there were a total of 4,300 youth of Hispanic origin. Out of these, 3,885 (90 percent) were white Hispanic, 157 (4 percent) were black Hispanic, and 258 (6 percent) were of another race. Hispanic origin was "no" or "unknown" for 21,541 youth.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-5

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Admissions in 1991 by Type of Admission

State	New Commitments Under Probation Supervision		New Commitments Not Under Probation Supervision		New Commitments Probation Status Unknown		Parole Violator		Returned From Nonstate Supervision		Recommitments		Escape Returned After Removal From Rolls		Other		Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	2,645	6.0%	4,039	9.2%	18,249	41.4%	6,360	14.4%	525	1.2%	3,215	7.3%	520	1.2%	502	1.1%	8,041	18.2%
Alabama ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,026	100.0
Arizona ^A	0	0.0	948	47.6	0	0.0	1,009	50.6	0	0.0	33	1.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
California ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,439	73.5	1,096	23.4	0	0.0	142	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	0	0.0	561	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	0	0.0	218	50.0	0	0.0	218	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0
District of Columbia ^A	171	39.1	161	36.8	0	0.0	80	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,147	73.9	15	0.5	0	0.0	745	25.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	514	44.7	108	9.4	0	0.0	528	45.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	214	100.0
Illinois ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,059	64.9	290	17.8	4	0.2	59	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	219	13.4
Indiana ^I	832	42.8	202	10.4	52	2.7	282	14.5	5	0.3	145	7.5	0	0.0	217	11.2	207	10.7
Iowa ^I	320	75.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	103	24.3	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	590	80.8	64	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736	100.0
Maine ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0
Maryland ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	985	100.0
Massachusetts ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	293	59.4	26	5.3	0	0.0	113	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	12.4
Minnesota ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	711	84.4	67	8.0	0	0.0	64	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	308	69.2	96	21.6	0	0.0	41	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	203	78.1	53	20.3	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3
New Hampshire ^I	94	61.8	47	30.9	7	4.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	820	80.2	171	16.7	0	0.0	30	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
New Mexico ^{A*}	0	0.0	0	0.0	178	48.7	13	3.6	0	0.0	27	7.4	0	0.0	147	40.3	0	0.0
New York ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,598	71.4	390	17.4	143	6.4	106	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	762	87.3	111	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota ^I	125	63.5	28	14.2	12	6.1	2	1.0	11	5.6	10	5.1	0	0.0	8	4.1	1	0.5
Ohio ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,505	66.9	1,017	27.1	0	0.0	225	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	285	100.0
Oregon ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	385	44.6	299	34.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	176	20.4	3	0.3	0	0.0
Pennsylvania ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,324	100.0
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	634	100.0
South Carolina ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	672	67.4	92	9.2	0	0.0	233	23.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,016	100.0
Texas ^I	1,102	35.1	1,098	35.0	3	0.1	537	17.1	362	11.5	38	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	383	100.0
Vermont ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^A	1	0.1	0	0.0	1,017	73.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	366	26.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Washington ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	974	59.4	100	6.1	0	0.0	307	18.7	237	14.4	23	1.4	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	0	0.0	776	78.2	0	0.0	216	21.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

* Estimates.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-6

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Releases in 1991 by Type of Release

State	Parole/ Aftercare		Discharge		Reached Adult Age		Certified as an Adult		Death		Other Uncondi- tional		Other Conditional		Other/ Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	25,191	61.1%	4,253	10.3%	596	1.4%	428	1.0%	18	0.0%	268	0.6%	884	2.1%	9,615	23.3%
Alabama ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	861	100.0
Arizona ^A	1,826	90.4	0	0.0	63	3.1	129	6.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California ^I	3,098	73.9	1,074	25.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.2	0	0.0	11	0.3	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut ^A	333	83.7	65	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	196	84.5	24	10.3	4	1.7	7	3.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^A	473	95.0	0	0.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	5	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.0
Florida ^A	635	33.5	394	20.8	162	8.6	131	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	540	28.5	33	1.7
Georgia ^A	989	89.3	10	0.9	10	0.9	35	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	5.7
Hawaii ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	221	100.0
Illinois ^I	1,204	84.0	85	5.9	0	0.0	19	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	8.8
Indiana ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,845	100.0
Iowa ^I	277	58.1	93	19.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	106	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	284	34.4	431	52.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	111	13.4	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	726	100.0
Maine ^A	100	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	281	73.8
Maryland ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	924	100.0
Massachusetts ^I	424	99.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Minnesota ^I	310	92.8	24	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri ^I	718	88.3	86	10.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	1.0	0	0.0
Nebraska ^A	363	82.0	80	18.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada ^I	19	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	443	95.9
New Hampshire ^I	99	55.9	15	8.5	52	29.4	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	7	4.0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	846	90.8	25	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	6.1	4	0.4
New Mexico ^{A*}	63	17.3	133	36.4	0	0.0	63	17.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	103	28.2
New York ^I	1,597	70.7	327	14.5	208	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	127	5.6	0	0.0
North Carolina ^A	380	43.6	486	55.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6
North Dakota ^I	157	82.6	9	4.7	1	0.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	11.1	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	3,416	98.2	27	0.8	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	33	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	285	100.0
Oregon ^A	665	75.2	52	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	167	18.9
Pennsylvania ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,409	100.0
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	678	100.0
South Carolina ^A	758	78.6	40	4.2	0	0.0	17	1.8	0	0.0	121	12.5	0	0.0	28	2.9
Tennessee ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas ^I	3,056	95.4	4	0.1	70	2.2	17	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	55	1.7
Utah ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0
Vermont ^I	8	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1
Virginia ^A	1,190	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington ^A	894	58.1	594	38.6	17	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	33	2.1
Wisconsin ^I	813	82.2	175	17.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

* Estimates.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-7

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP States: Admissions in 1991 by Most Serious Offense

State	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	10,303	23.4%	16,785	38.1%	3,830	8.7%	4,729	10.7%	287	0.7%	682	1.5%	360	0.8%	7,120	16.1%
Alabama ^A	187	18.2	377	36.7	66	6.4	347	33.8	0	0.0	49	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona ^A	463	23.2	1,042	52.3	82	4.1	389	19.5	0	0.0	10	0.5	7	0.4	0	0.0
California ^I	1,916	41.0	2,024	43.3	577	12.3	96	2.1	26	0.5	0	0.0	38	0.8	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	176	31.4	350	62.4	8	1.4	26	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	49	11.2	236	54.1	130	29.8	19	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	43	20.0	78	36.3	71	33.0	21	9.8	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0
District of Columbia ^A	65	14.9	112	25.6	188	43.0	65	14.9	0	0.0	7	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,907	100.0
Georgia ^A	408	35.5	410	35.6	233	20.3	98	8.5	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	214	100.0
Illinois ^I	504	30.9	875	53.6	92	5.6	118	7.2	32	2.0	2	0.1	7	0.4	1	0.1
Indiana ^I	260	13.4	704	36.3	45	2.3	591	30.5	11	0.6	162	8.3	5	0.3	164	8.4
Iowa ^I	82	19.4	284	67.1	12	2.8	8	1.9	32	7.6	0	0.0	5	1.2	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	730	100.0
Louisiana ^I	243	33.0	353	48.0	86	11.7	44	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	8	1.1
Maine ^A	44	11.5	89	23.3	2	0.5	25	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	222	58.1
Maryland ^A	199	20.2	507	51.5	196	19.9	39	4.0	0	0.0	39	4.0	5	0.5	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	185	37.5	116	23.5	31	6.3	80	16.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	17	3.4	63	12.8
Minnesota ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri ^I	186	22.1	323	38.4	43	5.1	191	22.7	0	0.0	80	9.5	19	2.2	0	0.0
Nebraska ^A	56	12.6	195	43.8	10	2.2	148	33.3	0	0.0	32	7.2	4	0.9	0	0.0
Nevada ^I	34	13.0	94	36.0	37	14.2	47	18.0	0	0.0	16	6.1	16	6.1	17	6.5
New Hampshire ^I	53	34.9	45	29.6	2	1.3	52	34.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	348	34.1	204	20.0	250	24.5	183	17.9	25	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.2
New Mexico ^{A*}	87	23.8	167	45.8	33	9.0	31	8.5	0	0.0	36	9.9	11	3.0	0	0.0
New York ^I	733	32.8	812	36.3	255	11.4	257	11.5	11	0.5	166	7.4	0	0.0	3	0.1
North Carolina ^A	187	21.4	485	55.6	52	6.0	13	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	2.9	111	12.7
North Dakota ^I	32	16.2	84	42.6	10	5.1	19	9.6	2	1.0	46	23.4	4	2.0	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	663	17.7	2,018	53.9	572	15.3	366	9.8	128	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	285	100.0
Oregon ^A	228	26.4	593	68.7	27	3.1	7*	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.9	0	0.0
Pennsylvania ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,324	100.0
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	634	100.0
South Carolina ^A	199	20.0	309	31.0	0	0.0	369	37.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	11.0	10	1.0
Tennessee ^A	313	30.8	460	45.3	66	6.5	123	12.1	8	0.8	21	2.1	6	0.6	19	1.9
Texas ^I	972	31.0	1,570	50.0	324	10.3	260	8.3	3	0.1	11	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah ^I	152	39.7	206	53.8	1	0.3	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	5.5	0	0.0
Vermont ^I	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^A	293	21.2	502	36.2	116	8.4	455	32.9	2	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.4	11	0.8
Washington ^A	595	36.3	725	44.2	153	9.3	92	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	2.6	34	2.1
Wisconsin ^I	346	34.9	431	43.4	60	6.0	147	14.8	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1

A = Aggregate-level data.

I = Individual-level data.

* Estimates.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-8

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States: Admissions in 1991 by Facility Type

	Admitting Facility							
	Reception/ Diagnostic Center		Training School		Ranch/Camp/ Farm		Halfway House/ Group Home	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,638	6.3%	21,428	82.9%	1,608	6.2%	1,167	4.5%
California	640	13.7	4,021	86.0	16	0.3	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	215	13.2	1,416	86.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0.0	1,942	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	0	0.0	423	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	5	0.7	731	99.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	38	7.7	170	34.5	285	57.8	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	350	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0.0	364	43.2	291	34.6	187	22.2
Nevada	0	0.0	261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	152	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	1,022	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	0	0.0	1,084	48.5	1,016	45.4	137	6.1
North Dakota	0	0.0	197	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	0	0.0	3,747	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	675	66.4	0	0.0	341	33.6
Texas	514	16.4	2,158	68.7	0	0.0	468	14.9
Utah	226	59.0	123	32.1	0	0.0	34	8.9
Virginia	0	0.0	1,385	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	992	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-9

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States: Releases in 1991 by Facility Type

	Releasing Facility									
	Reception/ Diagnostic Center		Training School		Ranch/Camp/ Farm		Halfway House/ Group Home		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,799	7.3%	19,449	78.8%	1,622	6.6%	1,711	6.9%	94	0.4%
California	700	16.7	3,234	77.2	224	5.3	0	0.0	34	0.8
Delaware	0	0.0	232	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	126	8.8	1,308	91.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0.0	1,845	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	0	0.0	477	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	57	7.9	669	92.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	38	8.9	104	24.5	283	66.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	334	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	0	0.0	351	43.2	307	37.7	155	19.1	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0.0	462	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	177	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	679	72.9	0	0.0	193	20.7	60	6.4
New York	0	0.0	976	43.2	807	35.7	476	21.1	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	190	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	0	0.0	3,479	100.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	603	64.8	0	0.0	328	35.2	0	0.0
Texas	637	19.9	2,057	64.2	0	0.0	511	15.9	0	0.0
Utah	225	58.9	109	28.5	0	0.0	48	12.6	0	0.0
Virginia	16	1.3	1,174	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	989	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-10

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by Court of Commitment

State	<u>Admissions</u>						<u>Releases</u>					
	<u>Juvenile Court</u>		<u>Adult Court</u>		<u>Unknown</u>		<u>Juvenile Court</u>		<u>Adult Court</u>		<u>Unknown</u>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	22,623	87.5%	453	1.8%	2,765	10.7%	21,600	87.5%	407	1.6%	2,668	10.8%
California	4,369	93.4	308	6.6	0	0.0	3,945	94.1	247	5.9	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	1,527	93.6	104	6.4	0	0.0	1,366	95.3	68	4.7	0	0.0
Indiana	1,942	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,845	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	422	99.8	1	0.2	0	0.0	474	99.4	3	0.6	0	0.0
Louisiana	736	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	726	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	493	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	424	99.8	0	0.0	1	0.2
Minnesota	347	99.1	3	0.9	0	0.0	323	96.7	11	3.3	0	0.0
Missouri	842	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	813	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	462	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	1,022	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	1,252	56.0	37	1.7	948	42.4	1,564	69.2	78	3.5	617	27.3
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	3,747	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	1,016	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	3,140	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,205	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	383	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,385	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,190	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0	0.0	992	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-11

**Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States: Releases in 1991
by Number of Weeks on Escape**

	<u>Never on Escape</u>		<u>1-2 Weeks</u>		<u>3-4 Weeks</u>		<u>1 + Months</u>		<u>Other/ Unknown</u>	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	17,783	72.1%	397	1.6%	133	0.5%	321	1.3%	6,041	24.5%
California	4,109	98.0	25	0.6	13	0.3	45	1.1	0	0.0
Delaware	232	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,397	97.4	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	2.2
Indiana	1,819	98.6	21	1.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0
Iowa	424	88.9	34	7.1	7	1.5	12	2.5	0	0.0
Louisiana	685	94.4	7	1.0	11	1.5	23	3.2	0	0.0
Massachusetts	422	99.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.7
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	813	100.0
Nevada	10	2.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	5	1.1	446	96.5
New Hampshire	146	82.5	18	10.2	2	1.1	11	6.2	0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	1,913	84.7	180	8.0	55	2.4	111	4.9	0	0.0
North Dakota	187	98.4	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,450	99.1	18	0.5	3	0.1	9	0.3	0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas	2,988	93.2	78	2.4	38	1.2	101	3.2	0	0.0
Utah	1	0.3	7	1.8	1	0.3	1	0.3	372	97.4
Virginia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,190	100.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4–12

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States: Admissions in 1991 by Number of Prior Admissions to State Correctional Custody

State	No Prior Admissions		1–2 Prior Admissions		3–4 Prior Admissions		5+ Prior Admissions		Prior Number Unknown		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	16,915	65.5%	4,161	16.1%	396	1.5%	44	0.2%	2,075	8.0%	2,250	8.7%
California	3,439	73.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,238	26.5	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0
Illinois	1,059	64.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	572	35.1	0	0.0
Indiana	857	44.1	473	24.4	61	3.1	8	0.4	0	0.0	543	28.0
Iowa	280	66.2	128	30.3	14	3.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	595	80.8	139	18.9	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	400	81.1	84	17.0	8	1.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri	761	90.4	80	9.6	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	83	31.8	72	27.6	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	103	39.5
New Hampshire	93	61.2	49	32.2	7	4.6	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0
New York	1,737	77.6	492	22.0	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1
North Dakota	81	41.1	95	48.2	14	7.1	7	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	2,508	66.9	1,116	29.8	116	3.1	7	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	820	80.7	169	16.6	13	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	1.4
Texas	2,203	70.2	815	26.0	114	3.6	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	256	66.8	96	25.1	22	5.8	9	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,018	73.5	353	25.5	13	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Wisconsin	725	73.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	265	26.7	2	0.2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4–13

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States in 1991 by Grade Completed Upon Admission

State	Upon Admission											
	1–3 Grade		4–6 Grade		7–9 Grade		10–11 Grade		12th or GED		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	557	2.2%	4,231	16.4%	10,070	39.0%	1,662	6.4%	131	0.5%	9,190	35.6%
California	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,677	100.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1	0.1	57	3.5	1,090	66.8	269	16.5	20	1.2	194	11.9
Indiana	1	0.1	163	8.4	1,333	68.6	197	10.1	12	0.6	236	12.2
Iowa	0	0.0	15	3.5	290	68.6	97	22.9	21	5.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	32	4.3	127	17.3	506	68.7	66	9.0	5	0.7	0	0.0
Massachusetts	0	0.0	51	10.3	321	65.1	32	6.5	1	0.2	88	17.8
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri	3	0.4	22	2.6	571	67.8	225	26.7	8	1.0	13	1.5
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	26.4	76	29.1	11	4.2	105	40.2
New Hampshire	0	0.0	8*	5.3	92	60.5	49	32.2	3	2.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0
New York	6	0.3	335	15.0	1,642	73.4	59	2.6	0	0.0	195	8.7
North Dakota	0	0.0	3*	1.5	100	50.8	67	34.0	27	13.7	0	0.0
Ohio	479	12.8	2,932	78.2	336	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,016	100.0
Texas	25	0.8	408	13.0	2,000	63.7	105	3.3	9	0.3	593	18.9
Utah	7	1.8	0	0.0	12	3.2	6	1.6	3	0.8	355	92.7
Virginia	3	0.2	78	5.6	879	63.5	244	17.6	9	0.6	172	12.4
Wisconsin	0	0.0	32	3.2	614	61.9	170	17.1	2	0.2	174	17.5

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-14

Characteristics of Juveniles in Individual-Level SJCSRP States in 1991 by Grade Completed Upon Release

State	Upon Release											
	1-3 Grade		4-6 Grade		7-9 Grade		10-11 Grade		12th or GED		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	41	0.2%	743	3.0%	5,018	20.3%	1,141	4.6%	843	3.4%	16,889	68.4%
California	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,192	100.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	1	0.1	21	1.5	571	39.8	182	12.7	18	1.3	641	44.7
Indiana	0	0.0	61	3.3	468	25.4	100	5.4	44	2.4	1,172	63.5
Iowa	0	0.0	13	2.7	90	18.9	37	7.8	119	24.9	218	45.7
Louisiana	2	0.3	119	16.4	481	66.2	63	8.7	6	0.8	55	7.6
Massachusetts	0	0.0	51	12.0	275	64.7	30	7.0	2	0.5	67	15.8
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	0	0.0	21	2.6	536	65.9	236	29.0	4	0.5	16	2.0
Nevada	0	0.0	13	2.8	238	51.5	176	38.1	29	6.3	6	1.3
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,259	100.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas	30	0.9	379	11.8	1,558	48.6	99	3.1	607	18.9	532	16.6
Utah	6	1.6	0	0.0	11	3.0	7	1.8	7	1.8	351	91.9
Virginia	2	0.2	65	5.5	790	66.4	211	17.7	7	0.6	115	9.7
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4–15

Mean (in Days) Length of Stay by State and Offense and Median (in Days) Length of Stay by State: Based on 1991 Releases

	Mean										Median
	Total	Person	Property	Drug	Public Order	Other Delinquent	Status	Traffic	Other Nondel	Unknown	Total
Total	280	385	250	292	195	238	184	191	117	222	191
California	548	662	486	526	338	426	—	385	52	—	448
Delaware	166	167	184	154	136	—	161	44	—	500	102
Illinois	328	455	281	237	230	218	289	158	—	180	248
Indiana	142	156	141	139	144	129	99	225	14	—	128
Iowa	144	124	150	106	130	143	—	166	—	69	138
Louisiana	304	363	285	271	319	170	—	—	—	31	239
Massachusetts	138	226	101	124	164	494	22	140	—	—	25
Missouri	208	208	196	208	203	—	263	287	203	—	196
Nevada	218	228	222	195	220	—	218	228	211	213	217
New Hampshire	193	200	244	147	127	—	—	—	—	376	147
New Jersey	326	368	317	314	295	259	—	—	—	228	288
New York	357	413	355	329	304	321	256	—	—	549	277
North Dakota	128	150	132	80	172	140	94	93	91	—	105
Ohio	213	360	186	194	170	219	—	—	—	—	182
Tennessee	141	165	133	131	119	169	119	222	—	6	126
Texas	180	269	142	138	137	422	243	96	—	—	122
Utah	110	124	102	65	60	—	—	—	105	—	74
Virginia	188	190	187	173	192	98	193	178	—	201	151
Wisconsin	249	280	242	191	226	217	—	—	—	49	203

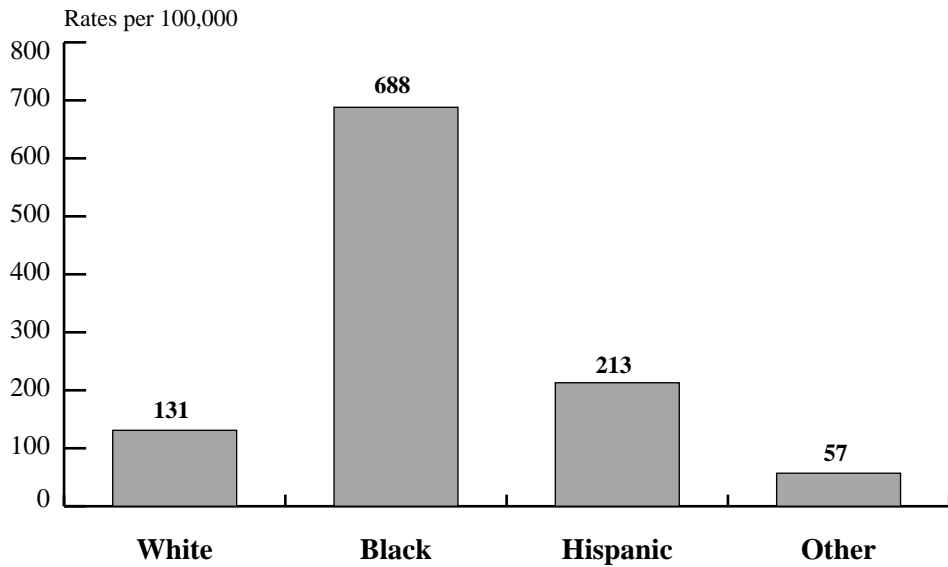
Notes:

1 Average length of stay is based on 10 or fewer juveniles.

2 Length of stay includes time spent in local detention/reception centers, but not time on escape status. Time in local detention/reception centers may include time spent in community-based programs. Average length of stay is based on 10 or fewer juveniles.

Figure 4-1

Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity in 20 States

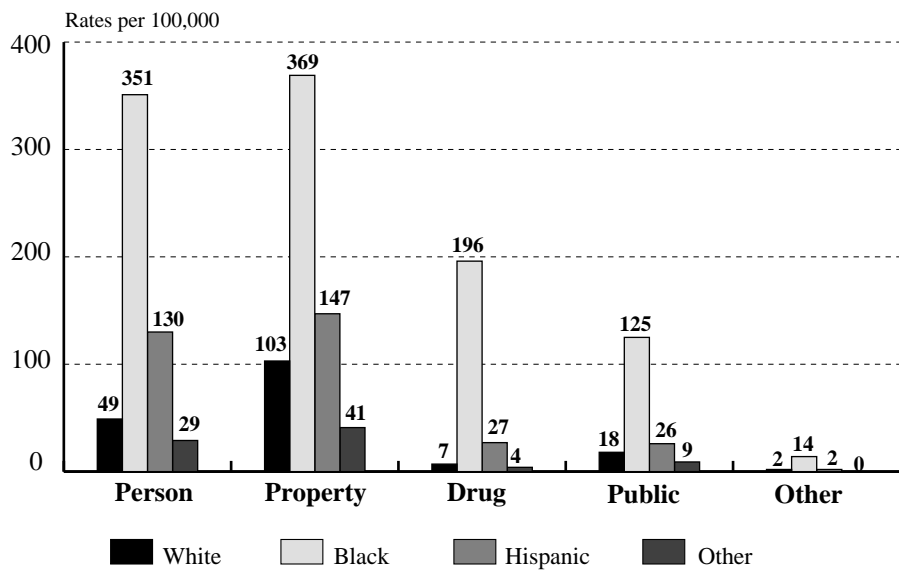


Notes:

- 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census.
- 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
- 3 States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure 4-2

Admission Rates for Male Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in 20 States

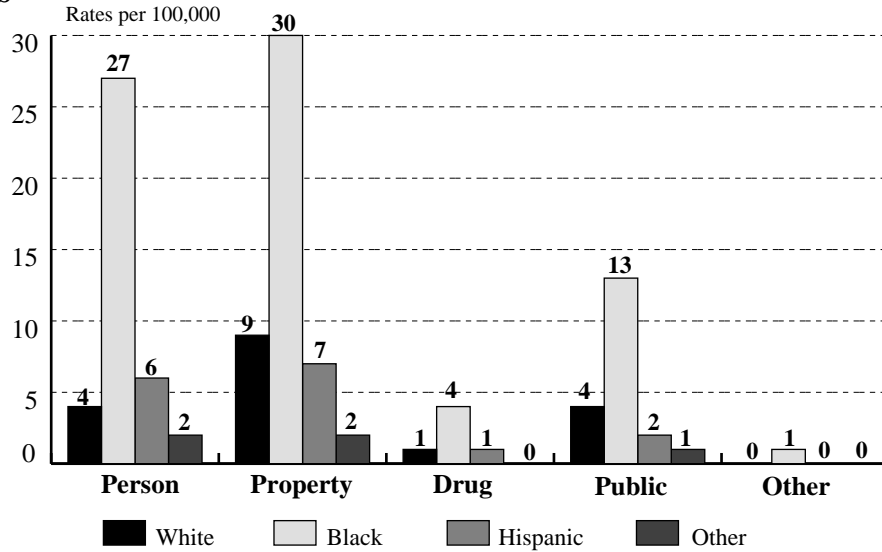


Notes:

- 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census.
- 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
- 3 States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure 4-3

Admission Rates for Female Juveniles by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in 20 States

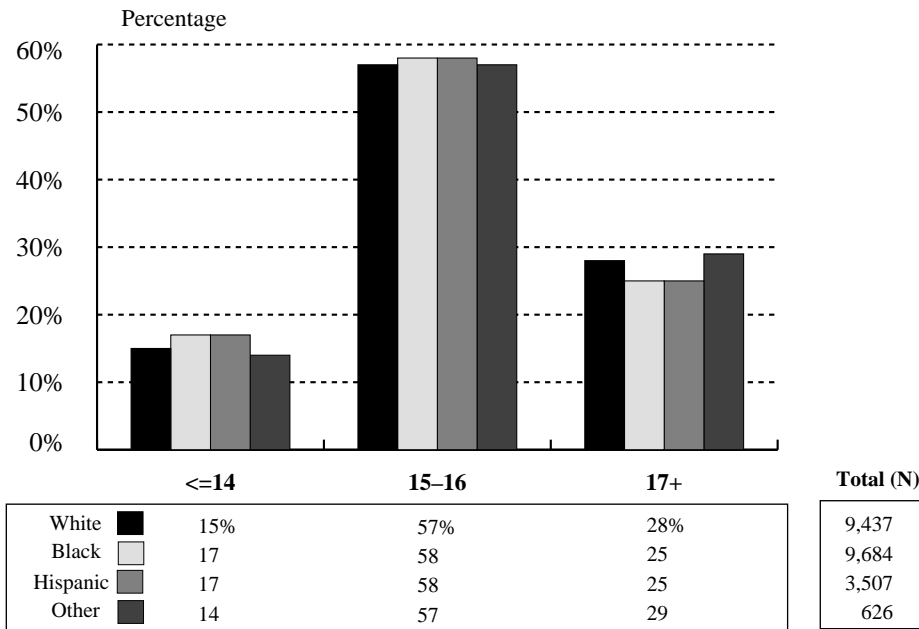


Notes:

- 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in 20 States by estimated proportion of each race/ethnicity from the 1990 population census.
- 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
- 3 States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure 4-4

Percentage of Male Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in 20 States

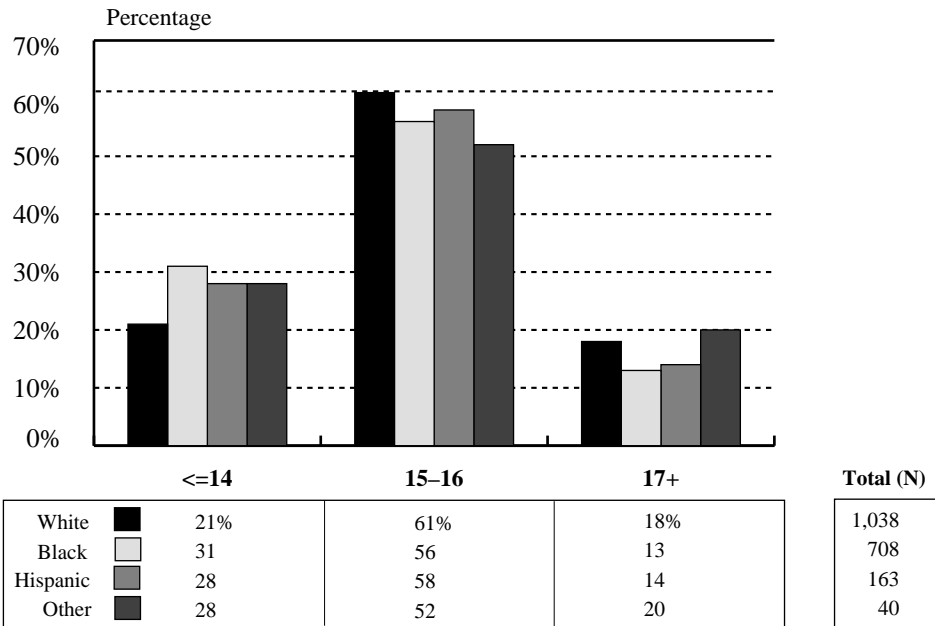


Notes:

- 1 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
- 2 States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Figure 4-5

Percentage of Female Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in 20 States



Notes:

1 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

2 States are CA, DE, IL, IN, IA, LA, MA, MN, MO, NV, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

Table 4–16

Calculation of Estimated Prevalence of State Custody for Juveniles Ages 10–17 in New York

Age at Admission in 1991	Number Admissions for First Time	1990 Juvenile Population	Percent 1990 Juvenile Population	Cumulative Percent 1990 Juvenile Population
10 and 11	10	463,778	0.00%	0.00%
12 and 13	215	456,150	0.05	0.05
14	397	220,249	0.18	0.23
15	618	226,202	0.27	0.50
16	365	225,762	0.16	0.66
17	57	233,638	0.02	0.69

Table 4–17

Calculation of Estimated Prevalence of State Custody for Juveniles Ages 10–17 in New York by Gender

Age at Admission in 1991	Number Admissions for First Time		1990 Juvenile Population		Percent 1990 Juvenile Population		Cumulative Percent 1990 Juvenile Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10 and 11	10	0	237,202	226,576	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12 and 13	178	37	232,763	223,387	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.02
14	332	65	112,655	107,594	0.29	0.06	0.38	0.08
15	554	64	116,232	109,970	0.48	0.06	0.85	0.14
16	319	46	114,913	110,849	0.28	0.04	1.13	0.18
17	55	2	119,958	113,680	0.05	0.00	1.18	0.18

Table 4–18

Cumulative Estimated Prevalence of State Custody for Juveniles Ages 10–17 in New York by Race/Ethnicity

Age at Admission in 1991	All Juveniles	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
10 and 11	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
12 and 13	0.05	0.02	0.17	0.08	0.01
14	0.23	0.13	0.70	0.39	0.02
15	0.50	0.26	1.60	0.83	0.05
16	0.66	0.34	2.12	1.13	0.09
17	0.69	0.35	2.20	1.18	0.11

Table 4–19

Cumulative Estimated Prevalence of State Custody for Juveniles Ages 10–17 in New York by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Age at Admission in 1991	Males			All Juveniles	Females		
	White	Black	Hispanic		White	Black	Hispanic
10 and 11	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12 and 13	0.04	0.27	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.02
14	0.21	1.17	0.67	0.23	0.04	0.24	0.09
15	0.43	2.82	1.45	0.50	0.08	0.39	0.19
16	0.57	3.72	1.99	0.66	0.10	0.52	0.22
17	0.58	3.88	2.09	0.69	0.10	0.53	0.22

Figure 4-6

Cumulative Probability of a Juvenile Being Taken Into State Custody for the First Time in New York as a Function of Age and Gender

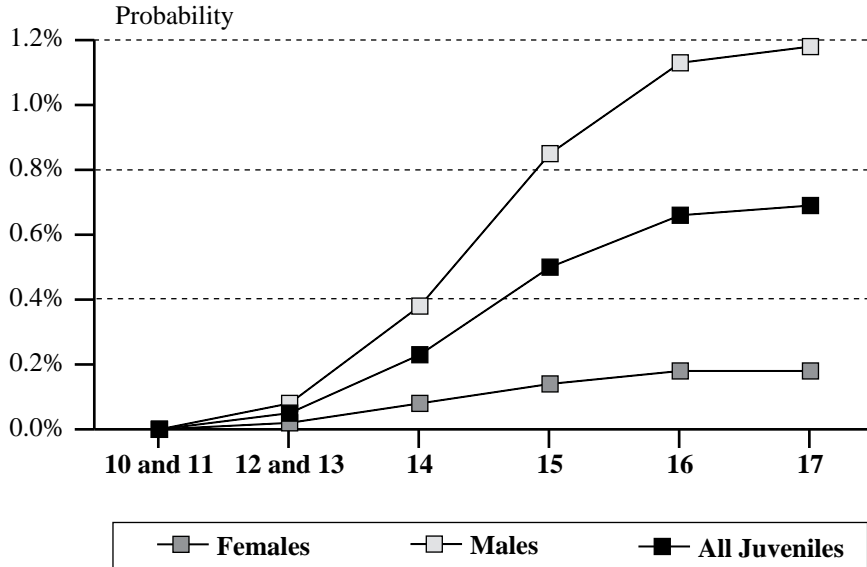


Figure 4-7

Cumulative Probability of a Juvenile Being Taken Into State Custody for the First Time in New York as a Function of Age and Race/Ethnicity

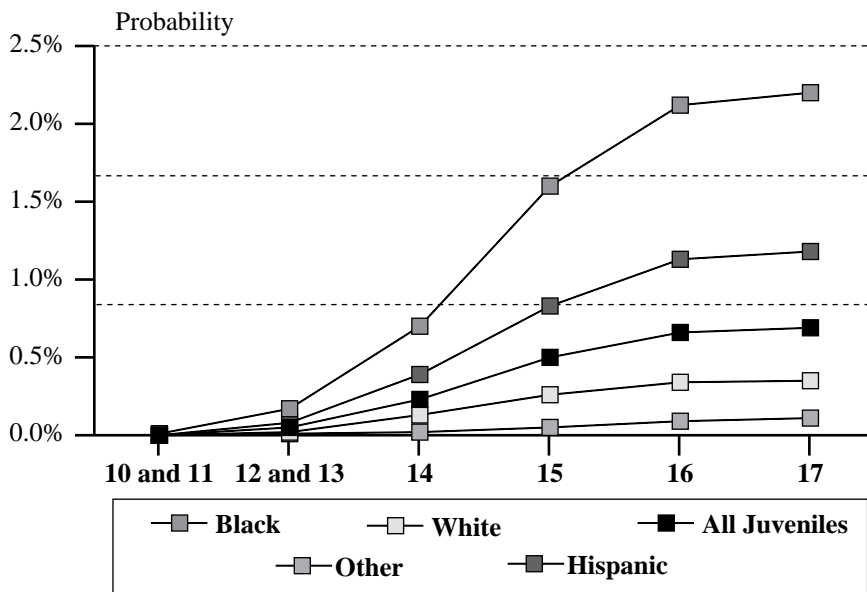


Figure 4-8

Cumulative Probability of a Juvenile Being Taken Into State Custody for the First Time in New York as a Function of Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity

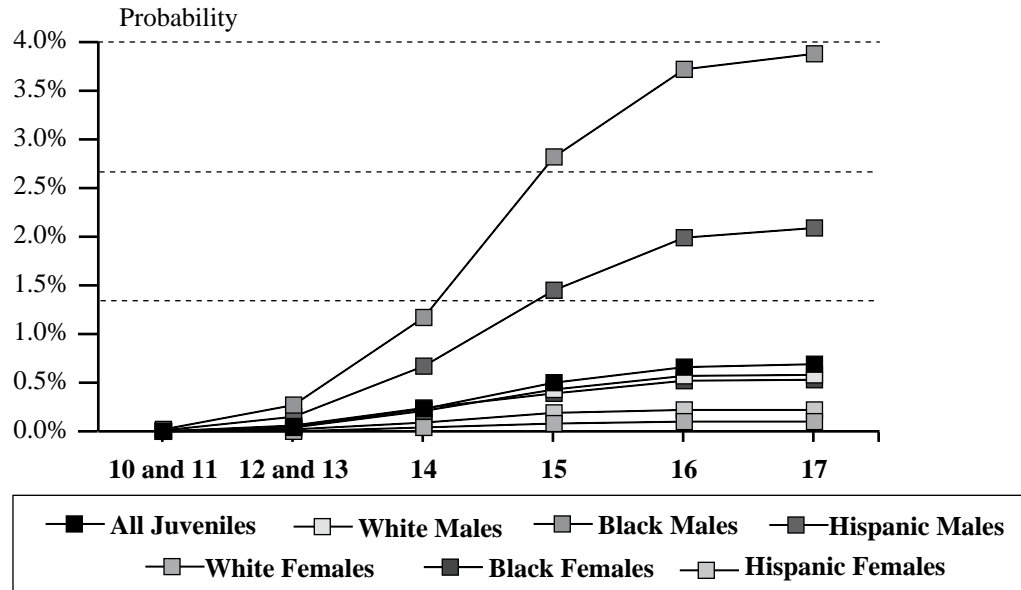


Table 4–20

**Cumulative Estimated Prevalence by State for All Juveniles (Ages 10–17)
and for Gender and Race/Ethnicity Groups Reported Separately**

State	All	M	F	W	B	H	O
Ohio	1.55%	2.75%	0.28%	0.83%	6.53%	1.20%	0.26%
Virginia	1.20	2.10	0.26	0.57	3.51	0.38	0.35
Missouri	1.08	1.86	0.27	0.74	3.32	NA	0.39
Tennessee ³	1.07	1.82	0.29	0.70	2.60	NA	0.24
Wisconsin ^{2,3}	1.07	1.88	0.21	0.46	7.66	2.78	2.86
Louisiana	0.87	1.60	0.11	0.25	1.91	0.00	0.20
North Dakota	0.85	1.55	0.11	0.64	2.13	4.10	3.44
Texas	0.85	1.55	0.11	0.72	2.52	0.93	0.03
Utah ²	0.79	1.40	0.14	0.73	8.32	2.40	1.03
Iowa	0.73	1.33	0.09	0.62	4.54	1.85	1.17
Illinois	0.67	1.23	0.07	0.37	2.04	0.81	0.06
California ²	0.69	1.27	0.06	0.69	2.66	0.88	0.18
New Jersey ¹	0.69	1.30	0.05	0.23	2.98	0.86	0.12
New York	0.69	1.18	0.18	0.35	2.20	1.18	0.11
New Hampshire	0.65	1.09	0.19	0.62	4.91	2.41	0.44
Massachusetts ²	0.56	1.05	0.04	0.28	2.73	1.68	1.95

¹ Prior commitments unknown; used new commitments for estimates.

² Includes some cases that are unknown as to Hispanic origin.

³ Includes some cases with unknown prior commitments.

Table 4–21

Cumulative Estimated Prevalence by State for All Juveniles (Ages 10–17) and for Combined Gender and Race/Ethnicity Subgroups

States	All	WM	WF	BM	BF	HM	HF
Ohio	1.55%	1.44%	0.18%	11.88%	0.93%	2.25%	0.08%
Virginia	1.20	0.96	0.16	6.34	0.60	0.46	0.30
Missouri	1.08	1.24	0.20	5.85	0.71	NA	NA
Tennessee ³	1.07	1.07	0.32	4.89	0.19	NA	NA
Wisconsin ^{2,3}	1.07	0.77	0.13	13.86	1.15	5.21	0.29
Louisiana	0.87	0.45	0.04	3.54	0.24	0.00	0.00
North Dakota	0.85	1.16	0.09	4.76	0.00	7.34	0.00
Texas	0.85	1.30	0.10	4.68	0.28	1.72	0.10
Utah ²	0.79	1.28	0.15	13.92	1.28	4.37	0.31
Iowa	0.73	1.16	0.06	7.71	1.21	3.59	0.00
Illinois	0.67	0.67	0.05	3.83	0.20	1.49	0.06
California ²	0.69	1.27	0.06	4.92	0.24	1.63	0.05
New Jersey ¹	0.69	0.43	0.02	5.67	0.23	1.64	0.00
New York	0.69	0.58	0.10	3.88	0.53	2.09	0.22
New Hampshire	0.65	1.05	0.18	7.64	1.72	3.71	1.08
Massachusetts	0.56	0.51	0.03	5.25	0.13	3.20	0.08

¹ Prior commitments unknown; used new commitments for estimates.

² Includes some cases that are unknown as to Hispanic origin.

³ Includes some cases with unknown prior commitments.

Table 4–22

1991 Admissions, Average Lengths of Stay (ALOS), and Average Daily Populations (ADP) by Identification (ID) Group for All SJCSRP Forecast States (15)

ID Group	1991 Number of Admissions	1991 Percent Admissions	1991 Average LOS (Days)	1991 ADP	1991 Percent ADP
MWPERSON	1,253	5.7%	401	1,375	7.0%
MNWPERSO	5,010	22.7	459	6,294	31.8
FWPERSON	123	0.6	282	95	0.5
FNWPERSO	298	1.3	328	267	1.4
MWPROP	3,653	16.5	256	2,561	12.9
MNWPROP	5,557	25.2	308	4,687	23.7
FWPROP	316	1.4	226	196	1.0
FNWPROP	339	1.5	291	270	1.4
MWDRUG	103	0.5	256	72	0.4
MNWDRUG	2,315	10.5	322	2,040	10.3
FWDRUG	26	0.1	201	14	0.1
FNWDRUG	56	0.3	284	44	0.2
MWOTHER	892	4.0	205	500	2.5
MNWOTHER	1,741	7.9	233	1,109	5.6
FWOTHER	203	0.9	214	119	0.6
FNWOTHER	202	0.9	254	140	0.7
Total	22,097	100.0	327	19,783	100.0

Table 4-23

Comparison of 1991 Average Daily Populations (ADP) With Projected Populations for December 1995 and December 2000 by Identification (ID) Group for All SJC/SRP Forecast States (15)

ID Group	1991 ADP	1991 Percent ADP	Projected Dec. 1995 Population	Dec. 1995 Percent Population	Percent Change 1991-1995 Population	Projected Dec. 2000 Population	Dec. 2000 Percent Population	Percent Change 1991-2000 Population
MW/PERSON	1,375	7.0%	1,394	6.6%	1.4%	1,499	6.6%	9.0%
MN/PERSON	6,294	31.8	6,921	32.6	10.0	7,500	33.0	19.2
FW/PERSON	95	0.5	92	0.4	-3.2	112	0.5	17.8
FN/PERSON	267	1.4	310	1.5	15.9	290	1.3	8.4
MW/PROP	2,561	12.9	2,578	12.2	0.7	2,678	11.8	4.6
MN/PROP	4,687	23.7	5,131	24.2	9.5	5,612	24.7	19.7
FW/PROP	196	1.0	183	0.9	-6.5	204	0.9	4.3
FN/PROP	270	1.4	279	1.3	3.4	312	1.4	15.7
MW/DRUG	72	0.4	86	0.4	19.2	84	0.4	16.4
MN/DRUG	2,040	10.3	2,216	10.4	8.7	2,359	10.4	15.7
FW/DRUG	14	0.1	16	0.1	11.6	19	0.1	32.6
FN/DRUG	44	0.2	44	0.2	0.9	56	0.2	28.4
MW/OTHER	500	2.5	519	2.4	3.8	511	2.2	2.2
MN/OTHER	1,109	5.6	1,183	5.6	6.7	1,246	5.5	12.4
FW/OTHER	119	0.6	117	0.6	-1.8	111	0.5	-6.8
FN/OTHER	140	0.7	149	0.7	6.2	140	0.6	0.0
Total	19,738	100.0	21,218	100.0	7.3	22,733	100.0	14.9

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure 4-9

**Projected Profile of Juvenile Correctional Populations in 15 States in the Year 2000
by Gender, Race, and Offense**

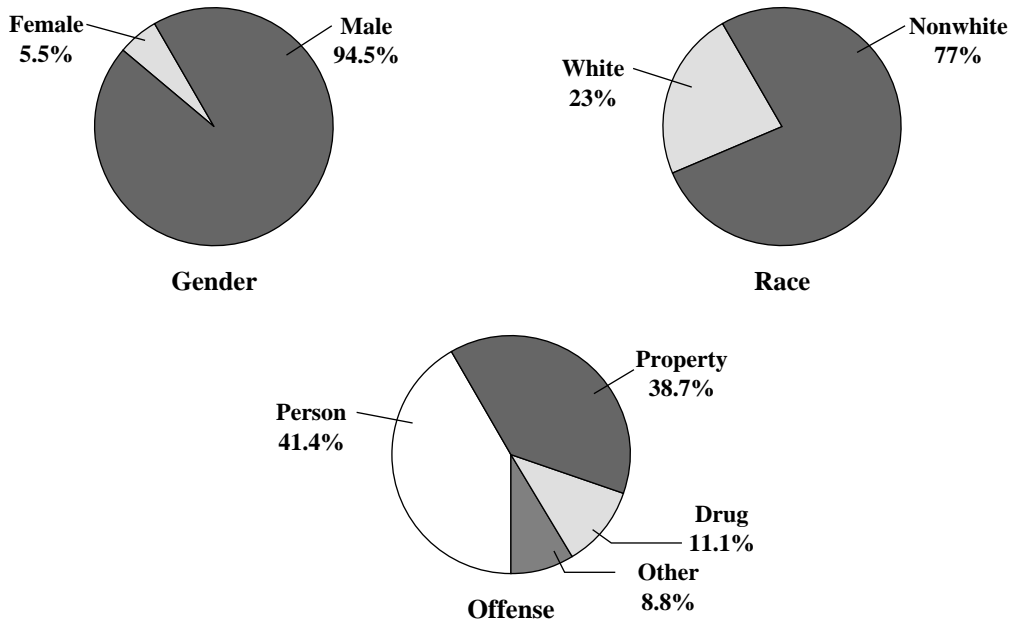


Table 4-24

**Comparison of Current and Projected Custody Populations for 1995 and 2000
by State**

State	ADP 1991	Projected Population Dec. 1995	Percent Change 1991-1995	Projected Population Dec. 2000	Percent Change 1991-2000
California	7,643	8,696	13.8%	9,852	28.9%
Delaware	95	97	2.1	102	7.4
Illinois	1,617	1,717	6.2	1,863	15.2
Iowa	163	153	-6.1	165	1.2
Louisiana	892	925	3.7	931	4.4
Massachusetts	240	257	7.1	232	-3.3
Missouri	478	479	0.2	518	8.4
New Jersey	917	945	3.1	1,117	21.8
New York	2,189	2,337	6.8	2,337	6.8
North Dakota	70	70	0.0	72	2.9
Ohio	2,227	2,135	-4.1	2,057	-7.6
Texas	1,628	1,708	4.9	1,767	8.5
Utah	116	124	6.9	124	6.9
Virginia	833	880	5.6	863	3.6
Wisconsin	675	695	3.0	733	8.6
Total	19,783	21,218	7.3	22,733	14.9

Table 4-25

1991 Admissions, Average Lengths of Stay (ALOS), and Average Daily Populations (ADP) for Juvenile Subgroups (8) for All SJCSRP Forecast States (15)

ID Group	1991		1991 Average LOS (Days)	1991		Projected Dec. 1995 Population	Dec. 1995		Projected Dec. 2000 Population	Dec. 2000		Percent Change 1991-2000 Population
	Number of Admissions	Percent Admissions		ADP	Percent ADP		Percent Population	Percent Population		Percent Population	Percent Population	
Male	20,524	92.9%	332	18,638	94.2%	20,028	94.4%	21,489	94.5%	15.3%		
Female	1,563	7.1	268	1,145	5.8	1,190	5.6	1,244	5.5	8.6		
White	6,569	29.7	274	4,933	24.9	4,985	23.5	5,218	23.0	5.8		
Nonwhite	15,518	70.3	350	14,851	75.1	16,233	76.5	17,515	77.0	17.9		
Person	6,684	30.3	439	8,032	40.6	8,717	41.1	9,401	41.4	17.0		
Property	9,865	44.7	286	7,714	39.0	8,171	38.5	8,606	38.7	14.2		
Drug	2,500	11.3	317	2,170	11.0	2,362	11.1	2,518	11.1	16.1		
Other	3,038	13.8	225	1,868	9.4	1,968	9.3	2,008	8.8	7.5		
Total	22,087	100.0	327	19,783	100.0	21,218	100.0	22,733	100.0	14.9		

Figure 4-10

Comparison of Demographic (Baseline) and Policy Simulation Projections of State Juvenile Custody Populations, 1991-2000

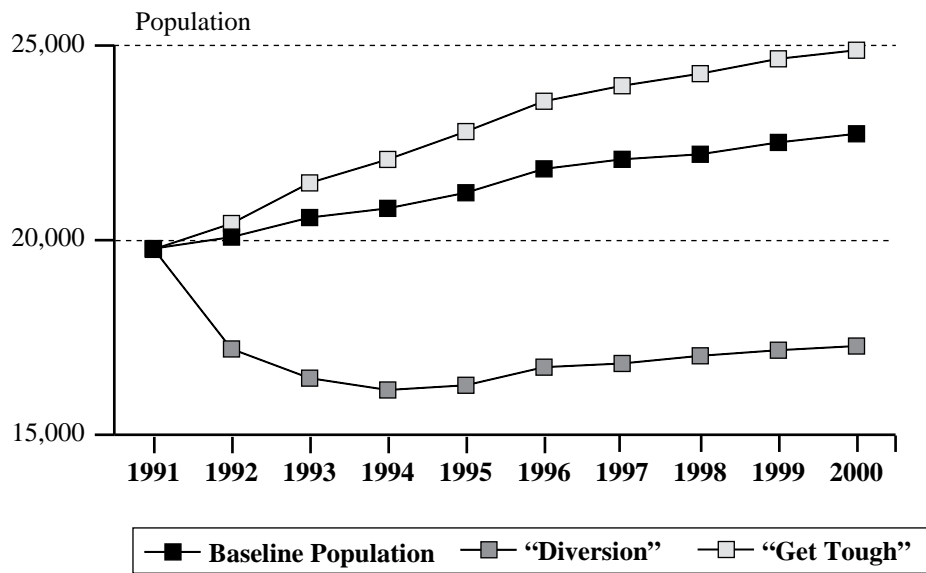
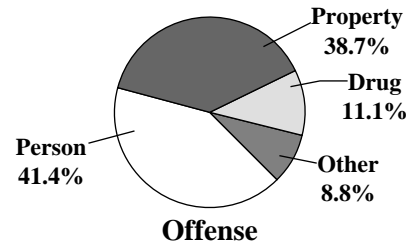
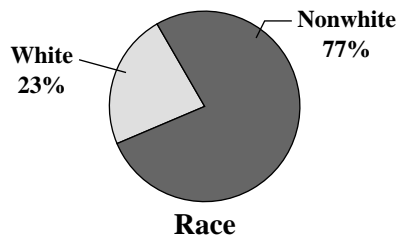
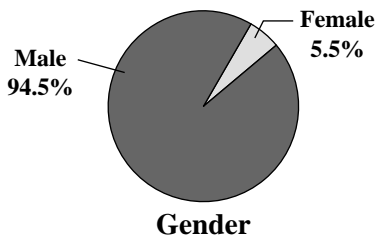


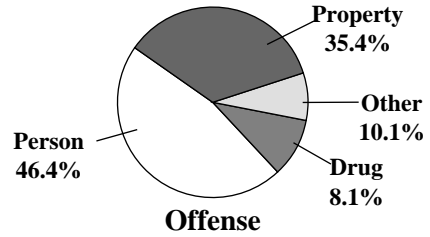
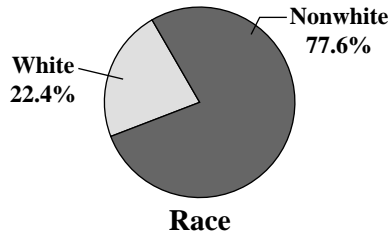
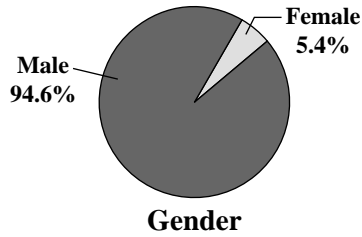
Figure 4-11

Comparisons of Projected Baseline and Policy Simulation Profiles of Juvenile Correctional Populations for SJCSRP States in the Year 2000 by Gender, Race, and Offense

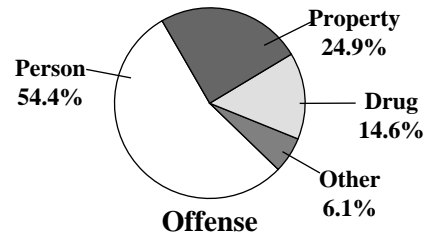
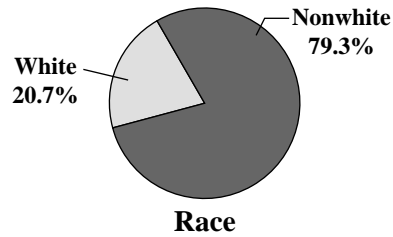
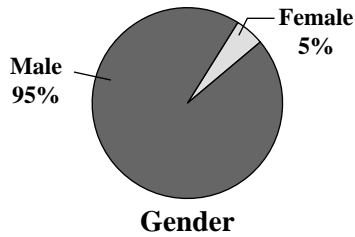
Baseline Profile



“Get Tough” Profile



“Diversion” Profile



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Appendix A

Supplemental Data

Table A-1

One-Day Counts and Rates by Regions and States for Public and Private Facilities, 1991

Region and State	Total		Public		Private	
	Number	Custody Rate	Number	%	Number	%
U.S. Total	93,732	357	57,542	61%	36,190	39%
Northeast	17,331	384	6,661	38	10,670	62
Connecticut	872	371	290	33	582	67
Maine	551	402	249	45	302	55
Massachusetts	934	191	180	19	754	81
New Hampshire	252	219	108	43	144	57
New Jersey	1,967	253	1,719	87	248	13
New York	5,642	409	2,648	47	2,994	53
Pennsylvania	6,579	539	1,289	20	5,290	80
Rhode Island	402	419	161	40	241	60
Vermont	132	206	17	13	115	87
Midwest	23,818	359	13,359	56	10,459	44
Illinois	2,305	205	2,029	88	276	12
Indiana	2,585	396	1,395	54	1,190	46
Iowa	1,568	481	418	27	1,150	73
Kansas	1,429	500	667	47	762	53
Michigan	3,642	339	1,968	54	1,674	46
Minnesota	1,722	342	645	37	1,077	63
Missouri	1,489	290	1,060	71	429	29
Nebraska	1,065	563	293	28	772	72
North Dakota	246	319	75	30	171	70
Ohio	5,280	428	3,696	70	1,584	30
South Dakota	504	573	217	43	287	57
Wisconsin	1,983	348	896	45	1,087	55
South	23,800	262	15,701	66	8,099	34
Alabama	1,283	265	846	66	437	34
Arkansas	593	208	285	48	308	52
Delaware	157	231	130	83	27	17
District of Columbia	487	1,015	380	78	107	22
Florida	2,679	216	2,008	75	671	25
Georgia	2,124	318	1,566	74	558	26
Kentucky	1,251	284	666	53	585	47
Louisiana	1,427	297	1,122	79	305	21
Maryland	1,455	301	831	57	624	43
Mississippi	439	127	418	95	21	5
North Carolina	1,287	242	893	69	394	31
Oklahoma	951	254	336	35	615	65
South Carolina	1,164	324	926	80	238	20
Tennessee	1,777	324	755	42	1,022	58
Texas	4,122	223	2,661	65	1,461	35
Virginia	2,242	347	1,712	76	530	24
West Virginia	362	168	166	46	196	54
West	28,783	479	21,821	76	6,962	24
Alaska	404	586	217	54	187	46
Arizona	1,902	456	947	50	955	50
California	18,740	581	15,904	85	2,836	15
Colorado	1,465	399	687	47	778	53
Hawaii	123	104	84	68	39	32
Idaho	242	166	143	59	99	41
Montana	416	408	230	55	186	45
Nevada	845	655	555	66	290	34
New Mexico	794	405	527	66	267	34
Oregon	1,335	407	723	54	612	46
Utah	435	151	273	63	162	37
Washington	1,709	310	1,418	83	291	17
Wyoming	373	533	113	30	260	70

Note:

Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1991.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91. Census population estimates from the 1990 population census.

Table A–2

Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Counts, 1991

	Males	%	Females	%
Total	78,579	100%	16,829	100%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	51,214	65	6,328	37
Private juvenile facilities ¹	25,801	33	10,389	62
Adult jails ²	1,564	2	112	1

Note: These data were compilation of statistical information from several separate data sources. The definition of a “juvenile” is different in each of these data sources.

Sources:

¹ 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities on the census day 2/15/91.

² Census of Local Jails, 1988 on the census day 6/30/88.

Table A-3

Demographic Characteristics of Juveniles (1-Day Counts) for Public and Private Facilities: 1991

	Public		Private		Total		Custody Rate
	Facilities	%	Facilities	%	Facilities	%	
All Juveniles	57,542	61%	36,190	39%	93,732	100%	357
Gender							
Males	51,214	89	25,801	71	77,015	82	573
Females	6,328	11	10,389	29	16,717	18	131
Race/Ethnicity							
White	19,909	35	20,524	56	40,433	43	261
Black	25,362	44	11,555	32	36,917	40	978
Hispanic	10,371	18	3,136	9	13,507	14	453
Other	1,900	3	975	3	2,875	3	115
Age at Census							
9 and under	56	(0.1)	632	2	688	1	7
10-13 years	3,434	6	5,608	15	9,042	10	65
14-17 years	46,274	80	28,311	78	74,585	79	561
18-21 years	7,778	14	1,639	5	9,417	10	61
Regional Distribution							
Northeast	6,661	12	10,670	29	17,331	18	384
Midwest	13,359	23	10,459	29	23,818	25	359
South	15,701	27	8,099	22	23,800	25	262
West	21,821	38	6,962	19	28,783	31	480
Adjudication Status							
Detained	18,462	32	2,647	7	21,109	23	—
Committed	38,900	68	26,975	75	65,875	70	—
Voluntary	180	(0.3)	6,568	18	6,748	7	—
Reasons for Admissions							
Delinquent Acts	54,804	95	14,433	40	69,237	74	—
Status Offenders	1,755	3	5,274	15	7,029	7	—
Non Offenders	983	2	16,483	45	17,466	19	—

Notes:

1 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

2 For the purpose of calculating custody rate for the white (non-Hispanic) category, the risk population was estimated from the 1990 census population data.

3 Custody rates are calculated per 100,000 youth.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census population estimates from the 1990 population census.

Table A-5

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	238,300	286,300	20%	201,000	245,000	22%	37,400	41,400	11%
12 or younger	10,400	15,900	53	9,000	13,600	51	1,400	2,300	64
13	17,400	24,400	40	13,900	19,400	40	3,600	5,000	39
14	35,700	45,500	27	28,500	37,100	30	7,100	8,400	18
15	57,500	67,600	18	47,800	57,400	20	9,700	10,200	5
16	65,600	75,200	15	56,200	66,100	18	9,400	9,100	-3
17 or older	51,700	57,900	12	45,600	51,400	13	6,100	6,500	7
White	147,100	162,600	11	121,400	135,900	12	25,700	26,800	4
12 or younger	5,400	7,500	39	4,600	6,300	37	900	1,300	44
13	10,000	13,000	30	7,700	10,000	30	2,300	3,000	30
14	21,800	25,600	17	16,900	20,000	18	4,900	5,500	12
15	35,700	38,700	8	28,800	31,800	10	7,000	6,900	-1
16	40,500	43,200	7	34,000	37,300	10	6,500	6,000	-8
17 or older	33,800	34,600	2	29,600	30,500	3	4,300	4,100	-5
Nonwhite	91,200	123,700	36	79,600	109,100	37	11,700	14,600	25
12 or younger	5,000	8,400	68	4,400	7,300	66	500	1,000	100
13	7,400	11,400	54	6,200	9,400	52	1,300	2,000	54
14	13,900	19,900	43	11,600	17,100	47	2,200	2,900	32
15	21,800	28,900	33	19,000	25,600	35	2,700	3,300	22
16	25,100	32,000	27	22,200	28,800	30	2,900	3,100	7
17 or older	17,900	23,000	30	16,000	20,900	31	1,800	2,400	33

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990*.

Table A-6

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	238,300	286,300	20%	201,000	245,000	22%	37,400	41,400	11%
Person	46,900	64,800	38	40,200	55,600	38	6,700	9,100	36
Property	117,500	135,300	15	101,600	117,200	15	15,800	18,200	15
Drugs	19,100	25,400	33	16,400	22,800	39	2,700	2,600	-4
Public Order	54,900	60,900	11	42,800	49,400	15	12,100	11,500	-5
White	147,100	162,600	11	121,400	135,900	12	25,700	26,800	4
Person	22,400	30,900	38	18,800	26,300	40	3,500	4,600	31
Property	75,700	83,600	10	64,500	71,200	10	11,200	12,400	11
Drugs	11,000	9,400	-15	8,800	7,700	-13	2,200	1,700	-23
Public Order	38,100	38,700	2	29,300	30,600	4	8,800	8,100	-8
Nonwhite	91,200	123,700	36	79,600	109,100	37	11,700	14,600	25
Person	24,500	33,900	38	21,400	29,300	37	3,200	4,500	41
Property	41,800	51,700	24	37,100	46,000	24	4,600	5,800	26
Drugs	8,100	16,000	98	7,600	15,100	99	500	900	80
Public Order	16,800	22,200	32	13,500	18,800	39	3,300	3,400	3

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Table A-7

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	238,300	286,300	20%	201,000	245,000	22%	37,400	41,400	11%
Person	49,900	64,800	38	40,200	55,600	38	6,700	9,100	36
Property	117,500	135,300	15	101,600	117,200	15	15,800	18,200	15
Drugs	19,100	25,400	33	16,400	22,800	39	2,700	2,600	-4
Public Order	54,900	60,900	11	42,800	49,400	15	12,100	11,500	-5
Age 12 or Younger	10,400	15,900	53	9,000	13,600	51	1,400	2,300	64
Person	2,500	4,000	60	2,100	3,300	57	400	700	75
Property	6,000	8,900	48	5,300	7,800	47	700	1,100	57
Drugs	*	400	-	*	300	-	*	*	-
Public Order	1,700	2,500	47	1,400	2,100	50	300	400	33
Age 13	17,400	24,400	40	13,900	19,400	40	3,600	5,000	39
Person	3,700	5,700	54	2,900	4,500	55	800	1,200	50
Property	9,400	13,100	39	7,900	10,700	35	1,500	2,400	60
Drugs	700	1,000	43	500	800	60	*	*	-
Public Order	3,700	4,600	24	2,600	3,400	31	1,100	1,200	9
Age 14	35,700	45,500	27	28,500	37,100	30	7,100	8,400	18
Person	6,900	10,200	48	5,600	8,400	50	1,300	1,800	38
Property	18,500	22,600	22	15,400	18,900	23	3,100	3,700	19
Drugs	18,000	2,700	50	1,500	2,400	60	300	300	0
Public Order	8,400	9,800	17	6,000	7,300	22	2,400	2,500	4
Age 15	57,500	67,600	18	47,800	57,400	20	9,700	10,200	5
Person	11,000	15,000	36	9,400	12,700	35	1,600	2,300	44
Property	28,700	32,500	13	24,700	28,000	13	4,000	4,500	13
Drugs	4,000	5,600	40	3,400	5,100	50	600	500	-17
Public Order	13,800	14,500	5	10,300	11,600	13	3,500	2,900	-17

* Denotes less than 250.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990*.

Table A-7 (continued)

Detained Delinquency Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Age 16	65,600	75,200	15	56,200	66,100	18	9,400	9,100	-3
Person	13,000	16,800	29	11,300	15,000	33	1,700	1,800	6
Property	31,200	34,300	10	27,300	30,400	11	3,900	3,900	0
Drugs	6,300	7,800	24	5,500	7,100	29	800	700	-13
Public Order	15,000	16,300	9	12,100	13,600	12	2,900	2,700	-7
Age 17 or Older	51,700	57,900	12	45,600	51,400	13	6,100	6,400	7
Person	9,800	13,000	33	8,900	11,700	31	900	1,300	44
Property	23,600	23,900	1	21,000	21,300	1	2,600	2,600	0
Drugs	6,200	7,900	27	5,400	7,100	31	800	800	0
Public Order	12,100	13,100	8	10,300	11,400	11	1,800	1,700	-6

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Table A-8

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Race

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	30,200	19,500	-35%	14,800	10,800	-27%	15,400	8,700	-44%
12 or younger	1,500	1,000	-33	800	600	-25	700	400	-43
13	3,100	2,100	-32	1,500	900	-40	1,700	1,200	-29
14	6,100	3,700	-39	2,600	1,600	-38	3,400	2,100	-38
15	8,600	5,100	-41	3,700	2,700	-27	4,900	2,400	-51
16	6,900	4,900	-29	3,600	3,000	-17	3,300	1,900	-42
17 or older	3,900	2,600	-33	2,600	1,900	-27	1,400	700	-50
White	24,600	15,100	-39	12,100	8,100	-33	12,500	7,000	-44
12 or younger	1,100	700	-36	600	400	-33	600	300	-50
13	2,500	1,500	-40	1,200	600	-50	1,300	900	-31
14	4,700	2,800	-40	2,100	1,200	-43	2,600	1,600	-38
15	6,900	4,100	-41	2,900	2,100	-28	4,000	2,000	-50
16	5,900	3,900	-34	3,000	2,300	-23	2,800	1,600	-43
17 or older	3,500	2,200	-37	2,300	1,500	-35	1,200	600	-50
Nonwhite	5,600	4,400	-21	2,700	2,700	0	2,900	2,700	-41
12 or younger	400	300	-25	*	*	-	*	*	-
13	600	600	0	300	300	0	400	300	-25
14	1,400	900	-36	500	400	-20	800	500	-38
15	1,700	1,000	-41	800	600	-25	900	400	-56
16	1,000	1,000	0	600	700	17	500	300	-40
17 or older	400	400	0	300	400	33	*	*	-

* Denotes less than 250.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990*.

Table A-9

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Race, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	30,200	19,500	-35%	14,800	10,800	-27%	15,400	8,700	-44%
Runaway	14,900	9,000	-40	5,800	3,800	-34	9,100	5,300	-42
Alcohol	3,300	3,600	9	2,400	2,700	13	900	900	0
Truancy	1,600	1,000	-38	900	600	-33	700	400	-43
Ungovernable	6,200	2,900	-53	3,300	1,500	-55	2,900	1,300	-55
Other Status	4,200	3,000	-29	2,400	2,200	-8	1,800	800	-56
White	24,600	15,100	-39	12,100	8,100	-33	12,400	7,000	-44
Runaway	11,800	7,300	-38	4,700	3,000	-36	7,100	4,300	-39
Alcohol	3,000	3,100	3	2,200	2,200	0	800	900	13
Truancy	1,300	700	-46	700	400	-43	600	300	-50
Ungovernable	4,700	1,900	-60	2,500	1,100	-56	2,200	800	-64
Other status	3,700	2,100	-43	2,000	1,400	-30	1,700	700	-59
Nonwhite	5,600	4,400	-21	2,700	2,700	0	2,900	1,700	-41
Runaway	3,100	1,700	-45	1,100	800	-27	2,000	1,000	-50
Alcohol	300	500	67	*	500	-	*	*	-
Truancy	300	300	0	*	*	-	*	*	-
Ungovernable	1,500	1,000	-33	800	400	-50	700	500	-29
Other status	500	900	80	400	800	100	*	*	-

* Denotes less than 250.

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Table A-10

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Total Cases Detained	30,200	19,500	-35%	14,800	10,800	-27%	15,400	8,700	-44%
Runaway	14,900	9,000	-40	5,800	3,800	-34	9,100	5,300	-42
Alcohol	3,300	3,600	9	2,400	2,700	13	700	400	-43
Truancy	1,600	1,000	-38	900	600	-33	2,900	1,300	-55
Ungovernable	6,200	2,900	-53	3,300	1,500	-55	900	900	0
Other status	4,200	3,000	-29	2,400	2,200	-8	1,800	800	-56
Age 12 or Younger	1,500	1,000	-33	800	600	-25	700	400	-43
Runaway	800	300	-63	400	300	-25	400	*	-
Alcohol	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Truancy	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Ungovernable	400	300	-25	*	*	-	*	*	-
Other status	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Age 13	3,100	2,100	-32	1,500	900	-40	1,700	1,200	-29
Runaway	1,400	1,200	-14	500	400	-20	900	800	-11
Alcohol	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Truancy	300	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Ungovernable	600	400	-33	300	*	-	300	*	-
Other status	800	300	-63	500	*	-	300	*	-
Age 14	6,100	3,700	-39	2,600	1,600	-38	3,400	2,100	-38
Runaway	3,000	2,000	-33	900	700	-22	2,100	1,300	-38
Alcohol	*	300	-	*	*	-	*	*	-
Truancy	600	300	-50	300	*	300	*	*	-
Ungovernable	1,500	600	-60	700	300	-57	800	300	-63
Other status	900	500	-44	700	300	-57	*	*	-
Age 15	8,600	5,100	-41	3,700	2,700	-27	4,900	2,400	-51
Runaway	3,600	2,500	-31	1,700	1,000	-41	2,900	1,500	-48
Alcohol	700	600	-14	500	400	-20	*	*	-
Truancy	500	300	-40	300	*	-	*	*	-
Ungovernable	1,700	700	-59	900	400	-56	800	300	-63
Other status	1,200	1,000	-17	400	700	75	800	*	-

* Denotes less than 250.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1990*.

Table A-10 (continued)

Detained Status Offense Cases: 1986 and 1990 Trends By Gender, Age, and Offense

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent	1986	1990	Percent
Age 16	6,900	4,900	-29	3,600	3,000	-17	3,300	1,900	-42
Runaway	3,800	2,100	-45	1,700	1,000	-41	2,100	1,100	-48
Alcohol	1,100	1,300	18	800	1,000	25	300	300	0
Truancy	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—
Ungovernable	1,400	600	-57	800	300	-63	600	*	—
Other status	600	700	17	300	600	100	*	*	—
Age 17 or Older	3,900	2,600	-33	2,600	1,900	-27	1,400	700	-50
Runaway	1,200	700	-42	600	400	-33	600	300	-50
Alcohol	1,200	1,300	8	1,000	1,000	0	*	*	—
Truancy	*	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—
Ungovernable	700	*	—	400	*	—	*	*	—
Other status	800	400	-50	500	300	-40	300	*	—

* Denotes less than 250.

Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1990.

Appendix B

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

**National Correctional Reporting Program:
Concepts and Definitions**

Annual Survey of Jails: Definitions

**National Juvenile Court Data Archive:
National Offense Coding Structure**

The materials listed above are not available online but may be ordered from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. See “For Your Information” page at the front of this publication.

Appendix C

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

Appendix C

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

Data from the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, also known as the Children in Custody (CIC) Census, are subject to nonsampling error, specifically nonresponse and inclusion of ineligible (out-of-scope) facilities. Error from nonresponse causes an undercount and error from overinclusion causes an overcount. Because of these nonsampling errors, the trend analysis of private facility CIC data must be interpreted cautiously.

In 1991, mailout for the private facilities (excluding closed and ineligible facilities) was 2,346. The private facility census had a nonresponse rate of 8.7 percent (n=204). Of the nonresponding facilities, imputation could be made for 59 facilities, all of which were eligible for inclusion in the census. The final nonresponse rate, then, would be 6.2 percent. Nonresponding facilities tend to be small. Therefore, the expected effect on the population counts is estimated at less than 3 percent. It is difficult to be exact because we have no reliable average daily population for the nonresponding facilities, nor do we know for certain whether they are eligible for inclusion.

In censuses prior to 1991, a number of out-of-scope facilities may have been inadvertently included in the data tapes and the analyses. Most of these facilities were nonrespondents for which population figures were imputed. An examination of facilities with imputed data in 1987 and 1989 indicates that such facilities would contribute about 7 percent of the total population for private facilities. These facilities contributed less than 1 percent of the population in secure facilities in all years.

Obviously, some of these facilities would be eligible for inclusion in the reported data, while some would not. At this point, which facilities belong to which group is difficult to determine. An analysis of the individual facilities indicates that all facilities used to report 1991 figures were eligible for inclusion.

Appendix D

State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

Supplemental Survey Instrument

The materials listed above are not available online but may be ordered from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. See “For Your Information” page at the front of this publication.

Appendix E

State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

Manual Data Collection Forms

The materials listed above are not available online but may be ordered from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. See “For Your Information” page at the front of this publication.

Appendix F

State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

1991 Supplemental Data Elements Reported by States

Appendix F-1

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Releases in 1991 by Race/Ethnicity

	White (Not of Hispanic Origin)		Black (Not of Hispanic Origin)		Other (Not of Hispanic Origin)		Hispanic		Race and/or Ethnicity Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	8,895	36.0%	11,207	45.4%	596	2.4%	3,941	16.0%	36	0.1%
California	782	18.7	1,750	41.7	213	5.1	1,447	34.5	0	0.0
Delaware	59	25.4	164	70.7	0	0.0	9	3.9	0	0.0
Illinois	524	36.5	783	54.6	4	0.3	121	8.4	2	0.1
Indiana	1,173	63.6	614	33.3	20	1.1	30	1.6	8	0.4
Iowa	371	77.8	72	15.1	12	2.5	22	4.6	0	0.0
Louisiana	157	21.6	567	78.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Massachusetts	182	42.8	142	33.4	11	2.6	90	21.2	0	0.0
Minnesota	195	58.4	55	16.5	62	18.6	18	5.4	4	1.2
Missouri	456	56.1	352	43.3	3	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0
Nevada	243	52.6	137	29.7	30	6.5	44	9.5	8	1.7
New Hampshire	158	89.3	11	6.2	0	0.0	8	4.5	0	0.0
New Jersey	124	13.3	668	71.7	0	0.0	140	15.0	0	0.0
New York	452	20.0	1,257	55.6	43	1.9	506	22.4	1	0.0
North Dakota	110	57.9	2	1.1	70	36.8	8	4.2	0	0.0
Ohio	1,640	47.1	1,756	50.5	15	0.4	62	1.8	7	0.2
Tennessee	509	54.7	418	44.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4
Texas	704	22.0	1,221	38.1	16	0.5	1,264	39.4	0	0.0
Utah	250	65.4	20	5.2	21	5.5	90	23.6	1	0.3
Virginia	409	34.4	755	63.4	16	1.3	10	0.8	0	0.0
Wisconsin	397	40.1	463	46.8	59	6.0	70	7.1	0	0.0

Notes:

1 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, but racial categories do not include Hispanic youth.

2 For individual-level States that were able to provide the race of Hispanic youth there were a total of 3,749 youth of Hispanic origin. Out of these, 3,391 were white (almost 91 percent), 111 were black (3 percent), and 246 were another race (almost 7 percent). Hispanic origin was "no" or "unknown" for 20,927 youth.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-2

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Aggregate-Level States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by Average Age

	Admissions	Releases
Alabama	15.7	16.3
Arizona	16.5	N/A
Colorado	15.9	N/A
Connecticut*	15.0	15.6
District of Columbia	15.6	17.1
Florida	N/A	15.5
Georgia	15.9	16.5
Hawaii	16.3	N/A
Kansas*	16.0	N/A
Maine	15.0	17.0
Maryland	15.5	16.0
Nebraska	15.9	16.2
New Mexico	16.6	17.1
North Carolina	15.0	N/A
Oklahoma	15.0	N/A
Oregon	16.5	16.9
Rhode Island*	16.0–16.5	N/A
South Carolina	15.1	N/A
Vermont	15.6	N/A

* Estimates.

Appendix F-3

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Releases in 1991 by Most Serious Offense

	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	6,364	25.8%	11,423	46.3%	2,630	10.7%	3,007	12.2%	251	1.0%	548	2.2%	180	0.7%	272	1.1%
California	1,527	36.4	1,873	44.7	640	15.3	80	1.9	24	0.6	0	0.0	48	1.1	0	0.0
Delaware	56	24.1	87	37.5	69	29.7	18	7.8	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	0	0.0
Illinois	395	27.5	796	55.5	72	5.0	98	6.8	26	1.8	3	0.2	5	0.3	39	2.7
Indiana	212	11.5	685	37.1	54	3.0	596	32.3	9	0.5	175	9.5	4	0.2	110	6.0
Iowa	79	16.6	338	70.9	14	2.9	8	1.7	31	6.5	0	0.0	7	1.5	0	0.0
Louisiana	200	27.5	383	52.8	85	11.7	50	6.9	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.0
Massachusetts	126	29.6	134	31.5	35	8.2	42	9.9	1	0.2	1	0.2	22	5.2	64	15.1
Minnesota	57	17.1	214	64.1	9	2.7	49	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.5	0	0.0
Missouri	168	20.7	324	39.9	33	4.1	192	23.6	0	0.0	86	10.6	10	1.2	0	0.0
Nevada	69	14.9	180	39.0	59	12.8	92	19.9	0	0.0	12	2.6	41	8.9	9	1.9
New Hampshire	67	37.9	54	30.5	2	1.1	52	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1
New Jersey	302	32.4	193	20.7	240	25.8	160	17.2	28	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.0
New York	632	28.0	870	38.5	297	13.1	256	11.3	15	0.7	165	7.3	0	0.0	24	1.1
North Dakota	36	18.9	67	35.3	6	3.2	24	12.6	1	0.5	51	26.8	5	2.6	0	0.0
Ohio	537	15.4	1,962	56.4	503	14.5	390	11.2	88	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	271	29.1	451	48.4	58	6.2	110	11.8	11	1.2	21	2.3	6	0.6	3	0.3
Texas	942	29.4	1,665	52.0	312	9.7	249	7.8	4	0.1	32	1.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	144	37.7	211	55.2	1	0.3	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	6.0	0	0.0
Virginia	227	19.1	459	38.6	90	7.6	406	34.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.3
Wisconsin	317	32.1	477	48.2	51	5.2	132	13.3	11	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-4

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Releases in 1991 by Second Most Serious Offense

	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,758	6.8%	3,780	14.6%	641	2.5%	1,366	5.3%	129	0.5%	337	1.3%	162	0.6%	17,668	68.4%
California	1,067	22.8	1,517	32.4	462	9.9	291	6.2	76	1.6	0	0.0	124	2.7	1,140	24.4
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0
Illinois	76	4.7	205	12.6	9	0.6	46	2.8	15	0.9	5	0.3	3	0.2	1,272	78.0
Indiana	86	4.4	397	20.4	24	1.2	231	11.9	20	1.0	191	9.8	2	0.1	991	51.0
Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	423	100.0
Louisiana	40	5.4	293	39.8	30	4.1	43	5.8	2	0.3	33	4.5	0	0.0	295	40.1
Massachusetts	52	10.5	61	12.4	21	4.3	68	13.8	0	0.0	1	0.2	15	3.0	275	55.8
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri	38	4.5	186	22.1	5	0.6	95	11.3	0	0.0	104	12.4	13	1.5	401	47.6
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0
New York	75	3.4	114	5.1	20	0.9	229	10.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,798	80.4
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,747	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,016	100.0
Texas	0	0.0	11	0.4	0	0.0	15	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,114	100.0
Utah	93	24.3	276	72.1	4	1.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.0	3	0.8
Virginia	135	9.7	407	29.4	46	3.3	217	15.7	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.1	576	41.6
Wisconsin	96	9.7	313	31.6	20	2.0	128	12.9	15	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	420	42.3

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-5

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Releases in 1991 by Second Most Serious Offense

	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,436	5.8%	3,412	13.8%	644	2.6%	1,242	5.0%	83	0.3%	334	1.4%	165	0.7%	17,359	70.4%
California	838	20.0	1,354	32.3	490	11.7	243	5.8	49	1.2	0	0.0	107	2.6	1,111	26.5
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	53	3.7	188	13.1	6	0.4	33	2.3	6	0.4	4	0.3	2	0.1	1,142	79.6
Indiana	96	5.2	371	20.1	22	1.2	239	13.0	13	0.7	188	10.2	5	0.3	911	49.4
Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	477	100.0
Louisiana	42	5.8	232	32.0	19	2.6	41	5.6	3	0.4	25	3.4	1	0.1	363	50.0
Massachusetts	32	7.5	70	16.5	20	4.7	34	8.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	18	4.2	250	58.8
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	35	4.3	179	22.0	9	1.1	95	11.7	0	0.0	110	13.5	17	2.1	368	45.3
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	462	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	68	3.0	100	4.4	25	1.1	248	11.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	1,815	80.3
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,203	99.9
Utah	91	23.8	273	71.5	5	1.3	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.4	2	0.5
Virginia	111	9.3	357	30.0	33	2.8	181	15.2	0	0.0	4	0.3	6	0.5	498	41.8
Wisconsin	70	7.1	287	29.0	15	1.5	125	12.6	11	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	481	48.6

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-6

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Admissions in 1991 by Third Most Serious Offense

	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	919	3.6%	2,349	9.1%	292	1.1%	879	3.4%	124	0.5%	183	0.7%	219	0.8%	20,876	80.8%
California	656	14.0	1,148	24.5	231	4.9	387	8.3	95	2.0	0	0.0	195	4.2	1,965	42.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0
Illinois	18	1.1	72	4.4	2	0.1	22	1.3	4	0.2	5	0.3	3	0.2	1,505	92.3
Indiana	27	1.4	136	7.0	9	0.5	111	5.7	15	0.8	101	5.2	1	0.1	1,542	79.4
Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	423	100.0
Louisiana	6	0.8	146	19.8	5	0.7	22	3.0	1	0.1	16	2.2	0	0.0	540	73.4
Massachusetts	19	3.9	40	8.1	8	1.6	44	8.9	1	0.2	1	0.2	9	1.8	371	75.3
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0
Missouri	12	1.4	80	9.5	2	0.2	47	5.6	0	0.0	56	6.7	6	0.7	639	75.9
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0
New York	26	1.2	37	1.7	7	0.3	34	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,133	95.4
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,747	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,016	100.0
Texas	1	0.0	5	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,133	99.8
Utah	62	16.2	297	77.5	5	1.3	10	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	4	1.0	4	1.0
Virginia	66	4.8	227	16.4	17	1.2	124	9.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	946	68.3
Wisconsin	26	2.6	161	16.2	6	0.6	77	7.8	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	715	72.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-7

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Admissions in 1991 by Third Most Serious Offense

	Person		Property		Drug		Public Order		Other Delinquency		Status Offenses		Other Non-delinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	755	3.1%	2,071	8.4%	291	1.2%	753	3.1%	107	0.4%	177	0.7%	174	0.7%	20,347	82.5%
California	521	12.4	957	22.8	234	5.6	358	8.5	78	1.9	0	0.0	136	3.2	1,908	45.5
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	15	1.0	73	5.1	2	0.1	9	0.6	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1,330	92.7
Indiana	30	1.6	146	7.9	11	0.6	103	5.6	17	0.9	93	5.0	2	0.1	1,443	78.2
Iowa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	477	100.0
Louisiana	10	1.4	104	14.3	1	0.1	13	1.8	3	0.4	9	1.2	2	0.3	584	80.4
Massachusetts	14	3.3	36	8.5	11	2.6	20	4.7	1	0.2	1	0.2	13	3.1	329	77.4
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	9	1.1	70	8.6	3	0.4	46	5.7	0	0.0	71	8.7	6	0.7	608	74.8
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	462	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	22	1.0	32	1.4	11	0.5	32	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,162	95.7
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,205	100.0
Utah	63	16.5	295	77.2	6	1.6	8	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.8	3	0.8
Virginia	46	3.9	220	18.5	7	0.6	93	7.8	0	0.0	1	0.1	7	0.6	816	68.6
Wisconsin	25	2.5	138	14.0	5	0.5	71	7.2	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	744	75.2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-8

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Releases in 1991 by Number of Prior Admissions

	No Prior Admissions		1-2 Prior Admissions		3-4 Prior Admissions		5+ Prior Admissions		Prior Number Unknown		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	14,184	57.5%	5,566	22.6%	497	2.0%	56	0.2%	1,938	7.9%	2,434	9.9%
California	3,076	73.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,116	26.6	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	870	60.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	564	39.3	0	0.0
Indiana	787	42.7	458	24.8	56	3.0	9	0.5	0	0.0	535	29.0
Iowa	330	69.2	129	27.0	17	3.6	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	610	84.0	87	12.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	3.9
Massachusetts	337	79.3	77	18.1	10	2.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	688	84.6	121	14.9	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	286	61.9	161	34.8	14	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	1,823	80.7	431	19.1	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	2,284	65.6	1,065	30.6	120	3.4	11	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	749	80.5	167	17.9	14	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Texas	503	15.7	2,464	76.9	220	6.9	18	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	242	63.4	101	26.4	23	6.0	16	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	872	73.3	305	25.6	13	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	727	73.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	258	26.1	4	0.4

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-9

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by Grade Equivalency

	Admissions				Releases											
	< 8th Grade	8-13th Grade	13+ Grade	Unknown	< 8th Grade	8-13th Grade	13+ Grade	Unknown								
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%						
Total	4,661	18.0%	2,784	10.8%	310	1.2%	18,086	70.0%	2,677	10.8%	2,488	10.1%	105	0.4%	19,405	78.6%
California	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,677	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,192	100.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	1,078	66.1	354	21.7	1	0.0	198	12.1	752	52.4	401	28.0	1	0.1	280	19.5
Indiana	1,122	57.8	339	17.5	175	9.0	306	15.8	303	16.4	130	7.0	43	2.3	1,369	74.2
Iowa	191	45.1	197	46.6	0	0.0	35	8.3	134	28.1	262	54.9	0	0.0	81	17.0
Louisiana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	726	100.0
Massachusetts	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	493	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	425	100.0
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	462	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	765	34.2	340	15.2	81	3.6	1,051	47.0	113	5.0	62	2.7	12	0.5	2,072	91.7
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,747	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0
Tennessee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,016	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	931	100.0
Texas	393	12.5	1,366	43.5	51	1.6	1,330	42.4	415	12.9	1,441	45.0	48	1.5	1,301	40.6
Utah	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	383	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0
Virginia	1,112	80.3	188	13.6	2	0.1	83	6.0	960	80.7	192	16.1	1	0.1	37	3.1
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	992	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix F-10

Characteristics of Juveniles in SJCSRP Individual-Level States: Admissions and Releases in 1991 by U.S. Citizenship

	Admissions						Releases					
	Yes		No		Unknown		Yes		No		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7,948	30.8%	222	0.9%	17,671	68.4%	7,644	31.0%	252	1.0%	16,779	68.0%
California	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,677	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,192	100.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	215	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232	100.0
Illinois	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,631	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,434	100.0
Indiana	1,752	90.2	0	0.0	190	9.8	1,706	92.5	0	0.0	139	7.5
Iowa	423	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	477	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	0	0.0	0	0.0	736	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	726	100.0
Massachusetts	432	87.6	22	4.5	39	7.9	375	88.2	12	2.8	38	8.9
Minnesota	0	0.0	0	0.0	350	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	100.0
Missouri	0	0.0	0	0.0	842	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	813	100.0
Nevada	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	462	100.0
New Hampshire	0	0.0	0	0.0	152	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177	100.0
New Jersey	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,022	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	932	100.0
New York	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,237	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,259	100.0
North Dakota	0	0.0	0	0.0	197	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190	100.0
Ohio	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,747	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,480	100.0
Tennessee	1,007	99.1	9	0.9	0	0.0	893	95.9	38	4.1	0	0.0
Texas	2,949	93.9	191	6.1	0	0.0	3,003	93.7	202	6.3	0	0.0
Utah	0	0.0	0	0.0	383	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	382	100.0
Virginia	1,385	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,190	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	0.0	0	0.0	992	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	989	100.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Appendix G

Methodology for Calculating
an SJCSRP National Estimate

Appendix G

Methodology for Calculating an SJCSRP National Estimate

To produce a national estimate, the States were first divided into three groups (or cells) based on their CIC admissions counts. Most of SJCSRP nonparticipants were clustered in the group of States with the smallest CIC admissions. The correlation between CIC admissions and SJCSRP admissions for the middle group was .57, while the correlation for the small group was .60.

Next, the ratio of CIC admissions to SJCSRP admissions was calculated for each participating State. Using method one (a group mean method), an average of the participant ratios was calculated for each group. Then, for each nonparticipant in the group, the State's CIC admissions count was divided by the group's average ratio to impute an estimated SJCSRP admissions count.

Using method two (a hot-deck method), an SJCSRP participant was randomly selected from the same group as the nonparticipant, and that participant's ratio of CIC admissions to SJCSRP admissions was used to impute a SJCSRP admissions estimate for the nonparticipant. The use of method one maintains the same mean within each group, but does not reflect the variability within the group. Method two, on the other hand, captures the variability with the group.

Appendix H

Description of the NCCD Projection Software

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Description of the NCCD Projection Software

The NCCD projection model, PROPHET, is an example of what are sometimes called "stochastic entity simulation" models. The latest edition of this software, PROPHET version 2.0, will operate on any MS-DOS 4.X-operated IBM-PC compatible machine meeting minimum memory requirements.

The model is "stochastic" or "probabilistic" in the sense that random numbers are used in the process of simulating the actual flow of individuals through a corrections system. The model is an "entity simulation" because it is conceptually designed to reproduce the movement of these individuals through the system modeled. In the case of juveniles held in custody, a simple single-stage system is simulated: once admitted, individuals serve their sentenced time and are then released. Time spent in diagnostic facilities could have been modeled separately into a second stage, but projecting the number of individuals in these facilities was not attempted, so this time was simply aggregated as length of stay in all facilities.

The basic building blocks of the model are:

■ **ID GROUPS:** Case identities of juvenile groups. In this model these identified the State of residence of the offender.

■ **STATUSES:** Stages or conditions associated with the operation of the system. There were two statuses in this single-stage model: "in custody" and "released." The statuses also identified individuals by gender, race, and type of offense. In all, 16 statuses or ID groups were disaggregated for modeling.

■ **FLOWS:** Connections between statuses, which represent the paths a case could take through the system, and the length of stay (or lag) in each status. For this model only one path was modeled and the length of stay represented the total time spent "in custody" until the individual was "released."

The entity simulation allows output of two types of projections:

■ **Population Projections** for each group identified (16).

■ **Movement Projections**, which represented the number of individuals released every month for each group.

For each month of the projection period, the model gives projections by ID group that are totaled for individual States and then for all 15 States included in the model.

Publications From OJJDP

The following lists OJJDP publications available from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. To obtain copies, call or write:

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-638-8736

Most OJJDP publications are available free of charge from the Clearinghouse; requests for more than 10 documents require payment for postage and handling. To obtain information on payment procedures or to speak to a juvenile justice information specialist about additional services offered, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., e.s.t.

Delinquency Prevention

Education in the Law: Promoting Citizenship in the Schools. 1990, NCJ 125548.

Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies. 1990, NCJ 123668, \$14.40.

Mobilizing Community Support for Law-Related Education. 1989, NCJ 118217, \$9.75.

National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program. 1990, NCJ 130917.

OJJDP and Boys and Girls Clubs of America: Public Housing and High-Risk Youth. 1992, NCJ 128412.

Preserving Families To Prevent Delinquency. 1992, NCJ 136397.

Strengthening America's Families: Promising Parenting Strategies for Delinquency Prevention. 1993, NCJ 140781, \$9.15.

Missing and Exploited Children

America's Missing and Exploited Children—Their Safety and Their Future. 1986, NCJ 100581.

Child Abuse—Prelude to Delinquency? 1985, NCJ 104275, \$7.10.

Investigator's Guide to Missing Child Cases: For Law Enforcement Officers Locating Missing Children. 1987, NCJ 108768.

Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies—Executive Summary. 1990, NCJ 123667.

Missing Children: Found Facts. 1990, NCJ 130916.

Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children—Full Report. 1993, NCJ 144535, \$22.80.

OJJDP Annual Report on Missing Children. 1990, NCJ 130916.

Sexual Exploitation of Missing Children: A Research Review. 1988, NCJ 114273.

Stranger Abduction Homicides of Children. 1989, NCJ 115213.

Status Offenders

Assessing the Effects of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. 1989, NCJ 115211.

Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Recidivism and Secure Confinement of Status Offenders. 1985, NCJ 099808.

Runaways in Juvenile Courts. 1990, NCJ 124881.

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Drug Recognition Techniques: A Training Program for Juvenile Justice Professionals. 1990, NCJ 128795.

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Joint Investigations of Child Abuse. 1993, NCJ 142056.

Law Enforcement Custody of Juveniles: Video. 1992, NCJ 137387, \$13.50.

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Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth—Full Report. 1993, NCJ 144765, \$13.00.

Targeting Serious Juvenile Offenders Can Make a Difference. 1988, NCJ 114218.

Courts

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Court Careers of Juvenile Offenders. 1988, NCJ 110854, \$8.40.

Helping Victims and Witnesses in the Juvenile Justice System: A Program Handbook. 1991, NCJ 139731, \$15.

Juvenile Court Property Cases. 1990, NCJ 125625.

Juvenile Court's Response to Violent Crime. 1989, NCJ 115338.

Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1989. 1992, NCJ 138740.

Restitution

Guide to Juvenile Restitution. 1985, NCJ 098466, \$12.50.

Juvenile Restitution Management Audit. 1989, NCJ 115215.

Liability and Legal Issues in Juvenile Restitution. 1990, NCJ 115405.

National Directory of Juvenile Restitution Programs 1987. 1987, NCJ 105188.

National Trends in Juvenile Restitution Programming. 1989, NCJ 115214.

Restitution and Juvenile Recidivism. 1992, NCJ 137774.

Restitution Experience in Youth Employment: A Monograph and Training Guide to Jobs Components. 1989, NCJ 115404.

Restitution Improvement Curriculum: A Guidebook for Juvenile Restitution Workshop Planners. 1988, NCJ 110007.

Corrections

American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Juvenile Probation and Parole Agencies. 1992, NCJ 136540.

Conditions of Confinement: A Study To Evaluate Conditions in Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities—Executive Summary. 1993, NCJ 141873.

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