



Office of Justice Programs
Report



Juveniles Taken
Into Custody:
Fiscal Year 1993

Statistics Report

A Publication of the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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.

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The mission of OJJDP is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent juvenile victimization and respond appropriately to juvenile delinquency. This is accomplished through developing and implementing prevention programs and a juvenile justice system that protects the public safety, holds juvenile offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services based on the needs of each individual juvenile.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1993

Statistics Report

James Austin, Ph.D
Barry Krisberg, Ph.D.
Robert DeComo, Ph.D.
Sonya Rudenstine
Dominic Del Rosario
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Shay Bilchik, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Headquarters Office 685 Market Street, Suite 620 • San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 896-6223 • Fax (415) 896-5109

Midwest Office 6409 Odana Road • Madison, WI 53719
(608) 274-8882 • Fax (608) 274-3151

East Coast Office S.I. Newhouse Center at Rutgers • 15 Washington Street,
Fourth Floor • Newark, NJ 07102
(201) 643-5805 • Fax (201) 648-1275

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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

The children detained in our juvenile correctional facilities represent a significant challenge to our Nation. As a result of acts of crime and violence that contradict our ideals of childhood and adolescence, these youth require strong intervention that serves public order and safety. However, while we must protect society from their misconduct, we must also enable these young offenders to adopt more conventional attitudes and behaviors.

Timely and relevant information is essential to addressing this problem. Without a clear understanding of the population of our juvenile correctional facilities, we cannot begin to find solutions to reduce their number. This report provides a major contribution towards filling the information gap. It presents information from OJJDP's State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program, which gathers data on each youth involved with State juvenile correctional agencies. In addition to demographic characteristics, the report presents information on prior admissions, offense, education level, and length of stay in custody.

The challenges facing juvenile justice policymakers and professionals are daunting. I trust that the information provided by this report will help policymakers in their efforts to accurately direct juvenile justice policies and practices. I extend my gratitude to all who were involved in providing the data needed to make this document possible.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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Executive Summary

Juveniles Taken Into Custody

The 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act established an annual requirement for the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to submit to Congress a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent juvenile custody data regarding the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody (JTIC), the rates at which they are taken into custody, and the number of juveniles who died in custody and the circumstances of their deaths. The legislation further required that this analysis of juvenile custody data be presented separately for delinquent offenders, status offenders, and juvenile nonoffenders and disaggregated by specific types of facilities (e.g., secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups) and by selected youth characteristics (e.g., offense, race, gender, and age). *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1993 Report*, which is summarized below, provides the results of this analysis. After presenting the most recent available data on juveniles taken into custody, the report illustrates the limitations of existing data for meeting the congressional requirements and demonstrates the need for improved data. It then presents data from the OJJDP-sponsored State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP), a national collection system designed to gather most of the statutorily required information on juveniles taken into custody.

The Most Recent Available Data on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

The major source of current data on juveniles taken into custody throughout the United States is the *1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, or the *Children in Custody Census* (CIC). CIC provides admissions and 1-day counts on juveniles in public and private juvenile facilities. Data on juveniles in adult correctional facilities are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *1988 National Jail Census*, the *1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities*, the *1990 National Correctional Reporting Program* (NCRP), and the *1990 Bureau of Justice Statistics Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey* (LEMAS). Data on juvenile detention and out-of-

home placements are obtained from OJJDP's Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.

In 1990, more than 900,000 juveniles were admitted into custody in various types of facilities (table A). The majority of commitments were to juvenile facilities (76 percent to public and nearly 16 percent to private facilities), while 7 percent were admitted to adult jails and just over 1 percent to State and Federal adult correctional facilities.

Of youth admitted to juvenile facilities and adult jails, males represented 79 percent and females 21 percent. Females were more likely to be held in private facilities and slightly less likely to be placed in adult jails (table B), principally because females tend to commit more low-level (status) offenses than males, and private juvenile facilities are primarily nonsecure or low-level security.

The majority of youth committed to juvenile facilities (according to 1-day count rates) were charged with delinquent offenses (265 per 100,000 youth), while a small percentage were charged with status offenses (27 per 100,000) (table C). Nonoffenders were confined at a rate of 67 per 100,000 on the census day (table C). The number of status offenders held in private facilities was almost 3 times higher than for those confined in public facilities, while the rate for delinquent offenders held in private facilities was one-quarter that of their counterparts in public facilities. Again, this disparity is probably attributable to the lower level security of private facilities.

The custody rate for delinquent offenders in long-term facilities was almost 2 1/2 times the rate for those in short-term facilities. Surprisingly, the rate for status offenders in long-term facilities was also higher than that for their counterparts in short-term facilities (3 times as high).

Demographic Characteristics of 1-Day Custody Population

CIC reports that in 1991 males represented the majority of youth held in public and private juvenile facilities (82 percent) (table D). The proportion of black and white youth was fairly equal (40 and 43 percent, respectively); however, the black in-custody rate was 3 1/2 times the white rate (per 100,000 youth, aged 7 to 21). The highest in-custody rate, as well as the highest proportion of youth confined for any given age group, was for youth ages 14 to 17.

According to CIC, 26 deaths were reported in public juvenile facilities and 18 in private facilities in 1990. A total of eight youth were murdered, and four died from illnesses. No AIDS-related fatalities were reported. Other reasons, including accidents, accounted for 18 deaths. Fourteen deaths were attributable to suicide.

The National Correctional Reporting Program (NCRP) collects data on persons entering State correctional facilities and parole. Data collected in calendar year 1989 are available from 29 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the California Youth Authority. The majority (81 percent) of juveniles entering these adult prisons were 17 years old. About one-fourth had completed 10th grade or above, while 17 percent had not completed grade school. Most (41 percent) had committed personal offenses, followed by property (37 percent) and drug (16 percent) offenses.

The Use of Detention

Data on detention are gathered from OJJDP's Juvenile Court Statistics 1991, and are collected only for cases (not youth) flowing through the court system. Therefore, conclusions about characteristics of cases presented in this data set cannot be extended to all detained youth. In addition, there is no one-to-one correspondence between a case and a juvenile: for example, a youth may have several cases pending in the courts during a given time period, while he or she can be detained only once for several cases ending concurrently.

The majority (80 percent) of delinquency cases flowing through the courts were not detained in 1991. Of youth detained, the majority (36 percent) were charged with drug offenses, followed by those charged with person offenses (25 percent) (table E). Males were detained more often than females, and nonwhites more often than whites. As would be expected, older youth were detained in higher percentages than those younger.

Of detained status offense cases, the majority (42 percent) were for running away, while 22 percent were "ungovernable." Alcohol offenses accounted for 15 percent of detained cases.

Trends in Admissions and 1-Day Counts

Between 1983 and 1991, admissions to juvenile public and private facilities increased significantly more than 1-day counts (33 and 17 percent, respectively) (table F). This increase may be attributable to shortened lengths of stay in some States, which would increase the number of admissions at a greater rate than the 1-day counts.

Both admission and 1-day count rates to public and private juvenile facilities increased during the period 1983–1989 (figures A and B), paralleling an increase in arrest rates during the same period. In 1991, however, 1-day count rates declined by 3 percent even though arrest rates continued to increase.

Between 1983 and 1991, delinquent offenders in public facilities for a 1-day count increased 21 percent, while status offenders decreased almost 27 percent. Likewise for private facilities over the same period; delinquent offenders increased almost 35 percent, while in-custody status offenders decreased 21 percent.

The percentage of black youth confined in both public and private juvenile facilities increased between 1985 and 1991 (11 and 5 percent, respectively), while the percentage of whites decreased in both public (18 percent) and private (7 percent) facilities.

The State Juvenile Corrections Reporting Program

While the above data include important information on youth in custody on any given day and provide a sense of the flow in and out of facilities on a yearly basis, the admissions data are not completely reliable. Primarily, the data report aggregate counts of juveniles, without regard for interfacility transfers.

As a result, transfers are counted as admissions, thus inflating the total.

In response to having no individual-based data on juveniles taken into custody, NCCD, in cooperation with the Census Bureau and OJJDP, developed the State Juvenile Corrections Reporting Program (SJCSRP) in 1991. Originally using 9 test States, the program has since grown to 47 States (29 of which provide individual-level, automated or manually collected data, and 18 of which provide aggregate data, by survey response). SJCSRP provides data only on State-operated public facilities and will ideally expand to cover private facilities and perhaps even the largest segment, detention, in the future. State-operated public facility admissions (excluding those to detention centers) account for approximately 15 percent of admissions as reported by CIC and other national data sets (see tables 1–3 and 1–5). Adding private, nondetention facilities would increase the coverage to approximately 29 percent,¹ and including detention, more than 91 percent coverage. Figure C presents the current participants and their level of participation. These States comprise 91 percent of the at-risk juvenile population age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State (see appendix table B–1 for population estimates).

Chapter 4 presents State data on the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody in the 47 participating States. Total admissions in 1992 was 49,956, and total releases was 47,836 (table G).

Ninety percent of admissions were male. White, non-Hispanic youth comprised 38 percent of admissions, and black, non-Hispanic youth, 43 percent. Most were new commitments, who were most often released to parole or aftercare. The most serious offense for the large majority of youth (42 percent) was property offense, followed by person offenses (26 percent).

For States providing individual-level data, more indepth information was available (table H).² The most common ages at admission were 15 to 17 years old, and release, ages 16 and above. Little information was available on grade completed at admission and release, but grades 7 through 9 were the most common for States that reported on these variables.

The most common admitting facility type was training schools, with youth committed primarily by juvenile rather than adult court. Sixty percent of youth taken into custody had no prior admissions, while 18 percent had 1 to 2 priors. Finally, almost 56 percent of youth for whom data on escape were provided were never on escape. However, almost 42 percent of the youth fell into the unknown category.

¹ CIC reports on 552,012 youth in public detention facilities and on 11,177 in private detention facilities.

² Those States providing aggregate data could not provide accurate data (if any) for the variables in table G. For this reason, they were not included in this section of the report.

Next, minority representation in the juvenile justice system was examined by reviewing rates of commitment for racial/ethnic groups, controlling for gender, offense, age, and number of prior admissions.³ The rate for black youth taken into custody was more than 5 times that for whites, and Hispanics almost 1 1/2 times that for whites (figure D). These significant differences persist even when controlling for offense, gender (figures E and F), and number of prior admissions. Rates of commitment across racial/ethnic groups were more comparable when controlling for age.

SJCSRP is currently 5 times its original size and has progressed considerably over the past 3 years in project refinement and data collection. However, much work remains to be done before 100 percent participation can be achieved. Many States are unable to provide individual-level data because their data bases are not automated and their populations are too large to allow for manual data collection.

Future goals include expanding SJCSRP to include more types of facilities and more refined special analyses to reflect the nuances in each State's system. Eventually, the program will expand to encompass local-level and private facilities; public State facilities cover only a fraction of the whole.⁴

³ Rates were calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each State.

⁴ For example, given the scope of the JTIC project, Georgia is able to provide data only on one-quarter of all juveniles going through its criminal justice system because most youth in that State enter facilities and programs other than State-operated public facilities.

Table A

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

	Number of Facilities	%	Number Juvenile Annual Admissions	%	Number in Custody 1-Day Counts	%
Total	11,651	100.0%	900,494⁵	100.0%	99,008⁵	100.0%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,076	9.2	683,636	75.9	57,542	58.1
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,032	17.4	139,813	15.5	36,190	36.6
Adult jails ²	3,316	28.5	65,263	7.2	1,676	1.7
State and Federal adult correctional facilities ³	1,287	11.0	11,782	1.3	3,600	3.6
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	33.8	Unknown	—	Unknown	—

Notes:

1 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 presently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities. See appendix A for more information on the differences between the data sets.

2 Percentages are based only on the facilities reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources:

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 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions for year ending 6/30/88 and number of facilities/1-day counts for the day 6/30/88. More recent data on the number of facilities and 1-day counts are available from the 1992 Annual Survey of Local Jails, but because the admissions data from that survey are unreliable, the National Jail Census is more useful even though it is less current.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990. For 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: An 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 by Gender

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	888,712	100%	702,188	100%	186,524	100%
Public juvenile facilities (1990)	683,636	77	562,734	80	120,902	65
Private juvenile facilities (1990)	139,813	16	85,367	12	54,446	29
Adult jails ² (1988)	65,263	7	54,087	8	11,176	6

Note: These data reflect a compilation of information from two separate statistical series. The definition of a “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody. 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. See appendix A for more information on the differences between the two data sets.

Table C

One-Day Count Rates¹ of Juveniles in Public, Private, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by State, 1991

	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities ²		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	265	27	67	210	7	4	55	20	63
Alabama	172	30	62	158	11	5	14	19	57
Alaska	424	6	151	309	3	0	115	3	151
Arizona	330	28	97	203	16	7	127	11	90
Arkansas	114	9	86	100	0	0	14	9	85
California	525	11	44	483	4	5	42	7	39
Colorado	283	23	91	184	2	0	99	21	91
Connecticut	202	28	139	123	0	0	79	28	139
Delaware	215	0	0	187	0	0	27	0	0
District of Columbia	960	30	67	810	13	2	150	17	65
Florida	174	3	17	157	1	3	37	2	15
Georgia	242	12	65	232	4	0	10	8	65
Hawaii	62	19	24	59	5	7	3	14	17
Idaho	134	5	27	97	1	0	37	4	27
Illinois	189	0	16	180	0	0	9	0	16
Indiana	215	73	108	175	23	17	41	50	92
Iowa	208	99	175	95	25	10	113	74	165
Kansas	292	52	154	220	2	11	72	50	143
Kentucky	141	45	97	126	18	7	15	28	90
Louisiana	246	18	35	230	3	2	15	15	33
Maine	210	1	198	185	0	0	25	1	198
Maryland	216	12	73	167	1	4	49	12	69
Massachusetts	134	3	54	37	0	0	97	3	54
Michigan	292	28	68	194	11	4	97	17	64
Minnesota	211	38	93	124	3	1	86	35	92
Mississippi	112	6	10	112	4	7	1	3	3
Missouri	172	50	67	167	37	3	5	14	64
Montana	223	57	136	210	8	12	13	49	124
Nebraska	206	36	321	146	8	1	60	28	320
Nevada	566	52	32	393	28	7	173	25	25
New Hampshire	130	24	68	95	0	0	35	24	68
New Jersey	217	5	31	210	3	9	7	2	22
New Mexico	293	20	91	268	0	0	25	20	91
New York	223	90	97	179	12	2	44	78	95
North Carolina	181	20	40	160	4	3	21	16	37
North Dakota	130	72	121	84	14	0	46	58	121
Ohio	310	49	70	278	18	5	32	31	65
Oklahoma	131	18	105	76	2	11	55	16	94
Oregon	309	37	61	218	0	2	91	37	59
Pennsylvania	390	37	113	103	2	1	287	35	112
Rhode Island	256	46	118	161	7	0	95	39	118
South Carolina	261	34	28	238	17	3	24	17	25
South Dakota	321	105	145	212	34	0	109	71	145
Tennessee	225	26	73	121	6	11	104	20	62
Texas	166	5	52	143	1	0	23	5	51
Utah	122	18	11	93	1	1	29	17	10
Vermont	83	18	113	28	0	0	55	18	113
Virginia	248	19	79	238	14	13	10	5	66
Washington	277	2	31	255	1	0	21	1	31
West Virginia	113	19	37	77	0	0	35	19	37
Wisconsin	257	43	47	153	3	0	104	40	46
Wyoming	237	100	203	164	0	0	73	102	203

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. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/91. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census (updated in 1993).

Table D

Demographic Characteristics of 1-Day Custody Population by Public and Private Facilities, 1991

	Total		Public		Private	
	(N=93,732)		(N=57,542)		(N=36,190)	
	%	Rate ¹	%	Rate ¹	%	Rate ¹
Gender						
Male	82	575	89	383	71	193
Female	18	132	11	50	29	82
Race/Ethnicity²						
White	43	276	35	155	56	121
Black	40	985	44	675	32	310
Hispanic	14	114	18	75	9	39
Other	3	452	3	347	3	105
Age³						
Younger than 10	1	6	0	1	2	6
10–13	10	63	6	24	15	39
14–17	79	556	80	345	78	211
18–21	10	62	14	51	5	11

Notes:

1 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.

Population estimates based on the 1990 Census were used to calculate all rates except those in the Race/Ethnicity category. No revised estimates were available for this category, so 1990 proportions were applied to the 1991 revised total.

2 In calculating percents, persons of Hispanic origin are not included in the white and black categories. For rates, white Hispanics are included in the white category and black Hispanics are included in the black category.

3 Rates for this category are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 7 to 21.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/91. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census (updated in 1993).

Table E

Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral Within Offense Categories, 1991

	Total Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Offense	20%	25%	17%	36%	24%
Gender					
Male	22	27	18	37	25
Female	15	18	12	26	22
Race					
White	17	21	14	25	23
Nonwhite	26	29	22	48	27
Age at court referral					
13 and younger	14	17	11	32	20
14	21	25	18	38	25
15	24	28	20	39	28
16	24	30	20	39	26
17 and older	20	26	16	32	20

Notes:

- 1 The data on admissions are based on cases rather than juveniles.
- 2 Youth of Hispanic ethnicity were generally included in the white racial category.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Table F

Juveniles in Public and Private¹ Correctional Facilities: Admissions² and 1-Day Counts by Gender, 1983–1991

	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	Percent Change 1983–1991
Private Facilities						
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
Public Facilities						
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
Public and Private Facilities						
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:

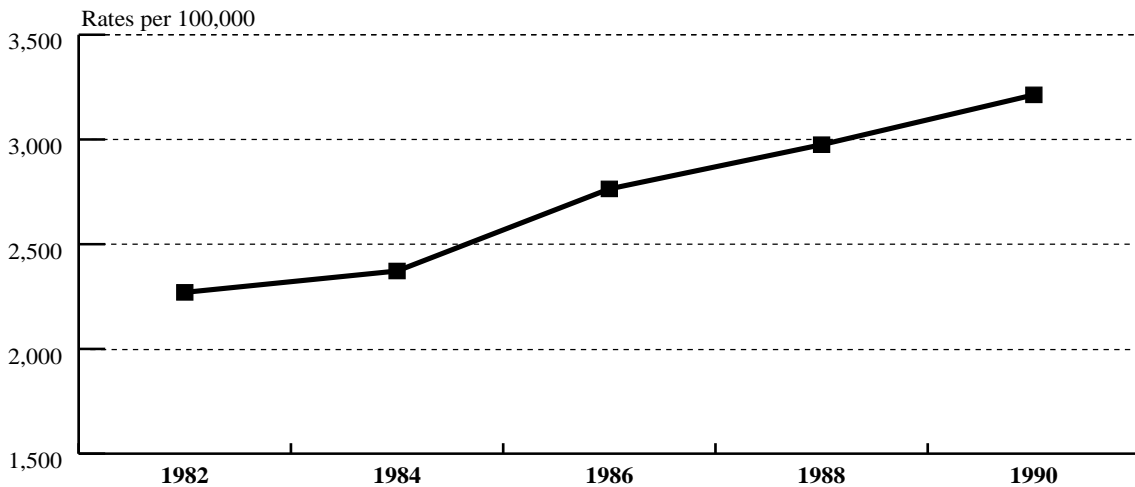
1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

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 A

Public and Private Juvenile Facilities Admission Rates, 1982–1990

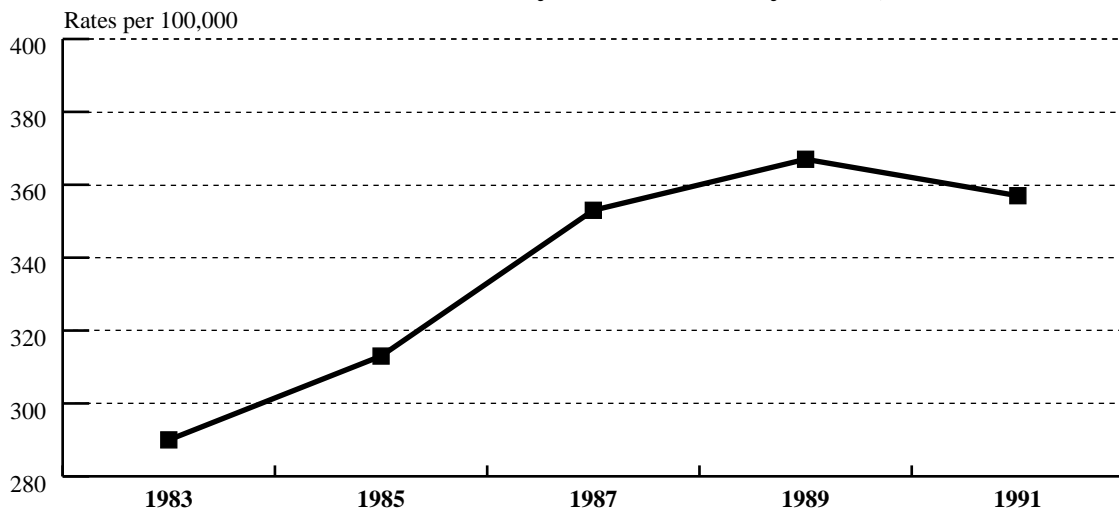


Admission Rate	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
■	2,270	2,372	2,764	2,975	3,213

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 more 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 and U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures and estimates.

Figure B

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



Custody Rate	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991
■	290	313	353	367	357

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 more information.
Sources: 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 G

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for All SJCSRP Participants, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%
Total Admissions	49,956	100.0%
Total Releases	47,836	100.0
Gender—Admissions		
Male	44,955	90.0
Female	5,001	10.0
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions		
White	18,901	37.8
Black	21,652	43.3
Other	1,863	3.7
Hispanic	7,020	14.1
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	520	1.0
Type of Admission		
New commitment under probation supervision	4,161	8.3
New commitment not under probation supervision	3,267	6.5
New commitment—probation status unknown	20,269	40.6
Parole violator	7,336	14.7
Returned from non-State supervision	536	1.1
Recommitment	3,097	6.2
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	98	0.2
Other	1,633	3.3
Unknown	9,559	19.1
Type of Release		
Parole/aftercare	26,663	55.7
Discharge	5,708	11.9
Reached adult age	708	1.5
Certified as an adult	145	0.3
Death	7	0.0
Other unconditional	420	0.9
Other conditional	2,896	6.1
Other unknown	1,980	4.1
Unknown	9,309	19.5
Most Serious Offense at Admission		
Person	13,023	26.1
Property	20,708	41.5
Drug	4,198	8.4
Public order	4,807	9.6
Weapons	1,242	2.5
Other delinquency	470	0.9
Status	969	1.9
Other nondelinquency	600	1.2
Unknown	3,939	7.9

Notes:

1 Ohio was unable to identify parole violations, and therefore classified all of these youth as New commitments—probation status unknown.

2 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanic youth may be of any race.

3 For 68 cases (about 1 percent of all known Hispanic cases), race was unknown.

4 For those States able to report on the race of known Hispanic youth, 70 percent were white, 2 percent were black, and 28 percent were of another race.

5 Aggregate-level States do not identify weapons offenses specifically, so for these States weapons offenses are included in the Public order category. For individual-level States, the weapons offenses are separated out of the Public order category.

6 Data are based on 47 States reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table H

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for Individual-Level SJCSRP Participants Only, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%	Characteristic	Number	%
Total Admissions	33,961	100.0%	Most Serious Offense (cont.)		
Total Releases	32,226	100.0	Public order	3,065	9.0%
Gender—Admissions			Weapons	1,242	3.7
Male	30,870	90.9	Other delinquency	353	1.0
Female	3,091	9.1	Status	822	2.4
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions			Other nondelinquency	459	1.4
White	11,665	34.3	Unknown	726	2.1
Black	16,694	49.2	Age at Admission¹		
Other	1,004	3.0	Median age	16	—
Hispanic	4,519	13.3	Mean age	16.3	—
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	79	0.2	Younger than 14	1,808	5.3
Type of Admission			14	4,106	12.1
New commitment under probation supervision	2,363	7.0	15	7,884	23.2
New commitment not under probation supervision	2,437	7.2	16	10,020	29.5
New commitment—probation status unknown	16,421	48.4	17	7,500	22.1
Parole violator	5,034	14.8	18 and older	2,635	7.8
Returned from non-State supervision	536	1.6	Unknown	8	0.0
Recommitment	1,985	5.8	Age at Release²		
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	1	0.0	Median age	16	—
Other	1,155	3.4	Mean age	17.0	—
Unknown	4,029	11.9	Younger than 14	933	2.9
Type of Release			14	2,430	7.5
Parole/aftercare	20,851	64.7	15	5,351	16.6
Discharge	3,512	10.9	16	8,202	25.5
Reached adult age	379	1.2	17	8,313	25.8
Certified as an adult	145	0.4	18 and older	6,982	21.7
Death	5	0.0	Unknown	15	0.0
Other unconditional	234	0.7	Grade Completed at Admission		
Other conditional	597	1.9	Median grade	8	—
Other unknown	203	0.6	Mean grade	8.3	—
Unknown	6,300	19.5	1–6 Grade	1,649	4.9
Most Serious Offense			7–9 grade	12,737	37.5
Person	9,755	28.7	10–11 grade	3,011	8.9
Property	14,272	42.0	12th grade or GED	289	0.9
Drug	3,267	9.6	Unknown	16,275	47.9
			Grade Completed at Release		
			Median grade	8	—
			Mean grade	8.4	—
			1–6 Grade	1,076	3.3
			7–9 Grade	6,494	20.2
			10–11 Grade	1,140	3.5
			12th grade or GED	865	2.7
			Unknown	22,651	70.3

Notes:

1 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanics may be of any race.

2 For 68 cases (almost 2 percent of all known Hispanic cases), the race of the youth was unknown.

3 For those States able to report on the race of known Hispanic youth (4,451 cases), 92 percent were white, 3 percent were black, and 5 percent were of another race.

4 Data are based on 29 States reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

¹ Eight cases were not included in this category due to missing data.

² Fifteen cases were not included in this category due to missing data.

Table H (continued)

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for Individual-Level SJCSRP Participants Only, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%
Admitting Facility Type		
Reception/diagnostic center	4,120	12.1%
Training school	26,612	78.4
Ranch, camp or farm	1,931	5.7
Halfway house/group home	1,298	3.8
Releasing Facility Type		
Reception/diagnostic center	4,325	13.4
Training school	22,189	68.9
Ranch, camp, or farm	2,218	6.9
Halfway house/group home	1,933	6.0
Unknown	1,561	4.8
Admitting Court of Commitment		
Juvenile court	30,052	88.5
Adult court	1,090	3.2
Unknown	2,819	8.3
Releasing Court of Commitment		
Juvenile court	28,951	89.8
Adult court	931	2.9
Unknown	2,344	7.3
Number of Prior Admissions		
No priors	20,461	60.2
1–2 priors	6,044	17.8
3–4 priors	707	2.1
5+ priors	89	0.3
Priors, number unknown	1,983	5.8
Unknown	4,677	13.8
Number of Weeks on Escape		
Median	3.7	–
Mean	19.7	–
Never on escape	17,876	55.5
1–2 weeks	404	1.3
3–4 weeks	98	0.3
1+ months	461	1.4
Unknown	13,387	41.5

5 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure C

**National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program
State Corrections System Reporting Program Component, 1992 Participants**

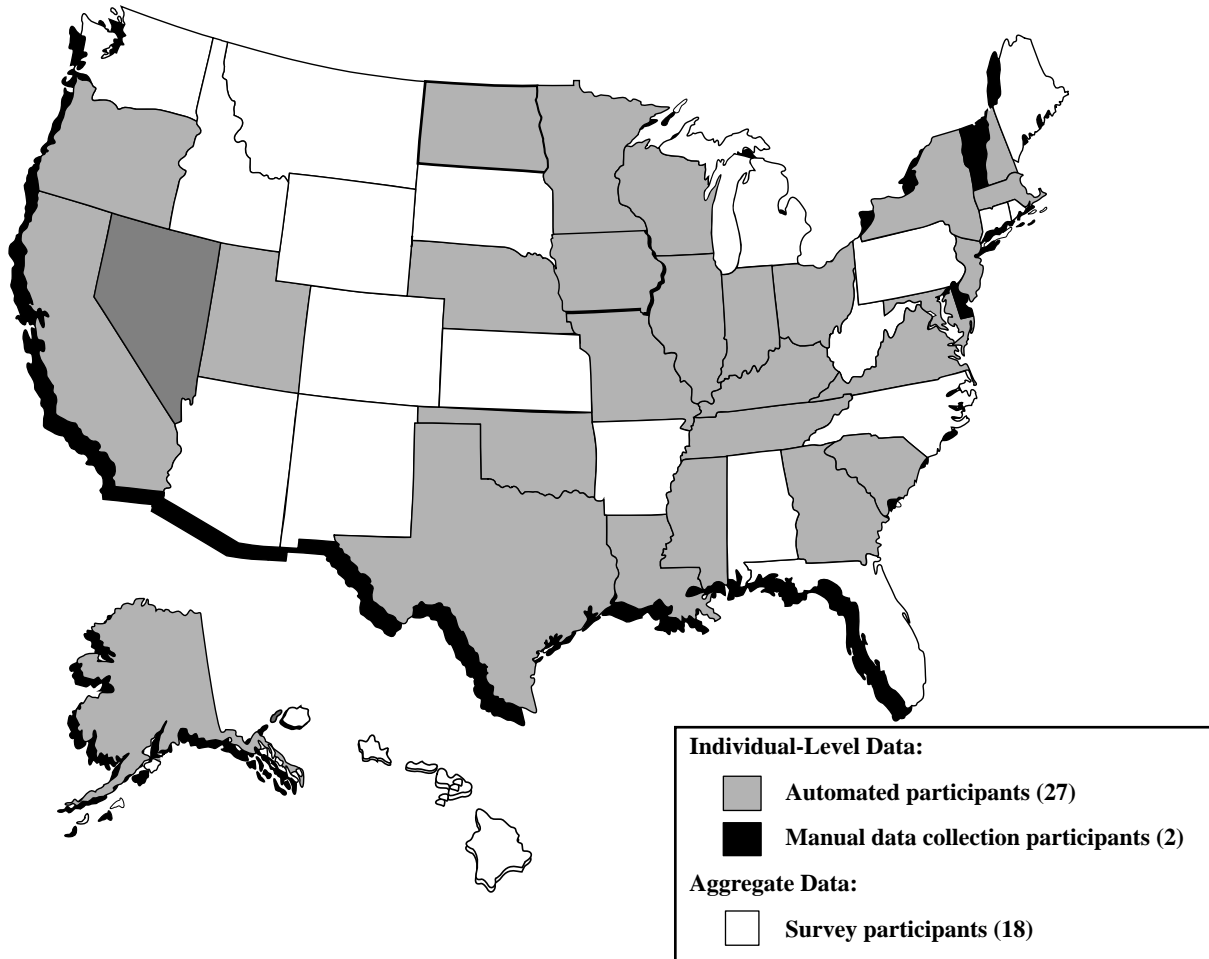
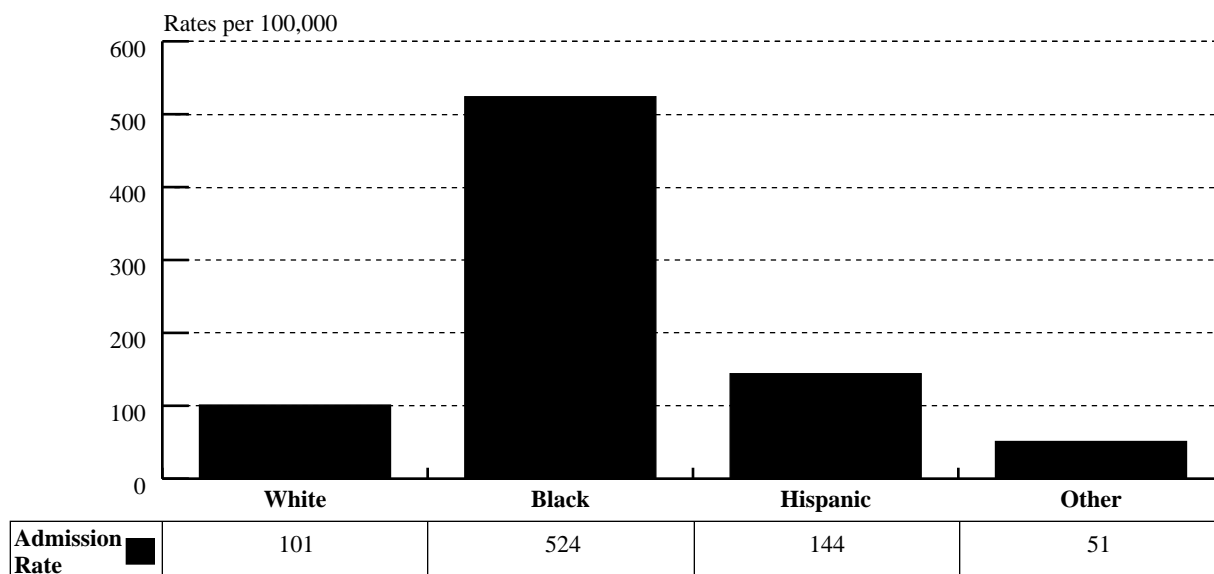


Figure D

Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Individual-Level States, 1992

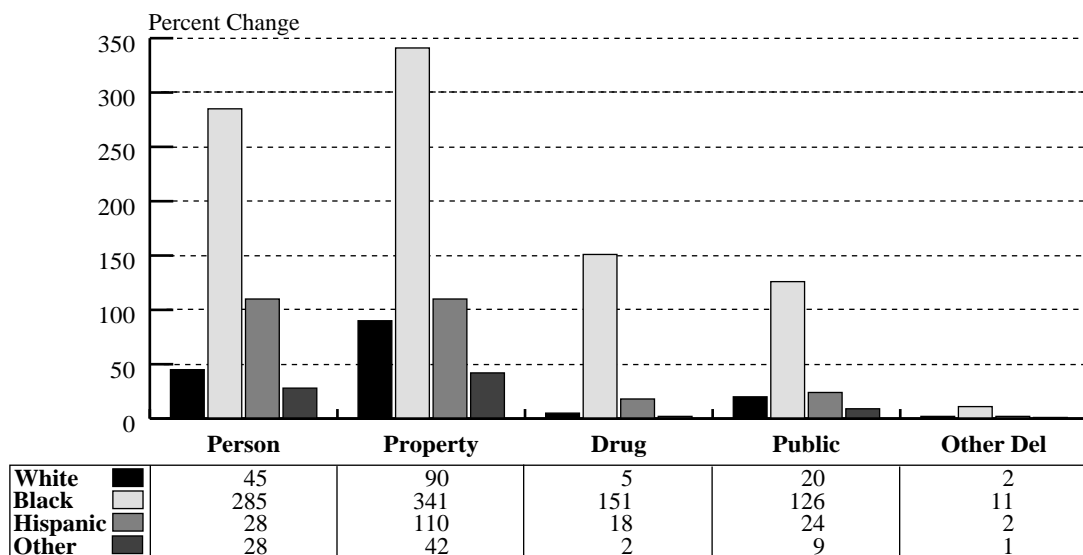


Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 states. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (reviewed in 1993).
 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure E

Male Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in Individual-Level States, 1992

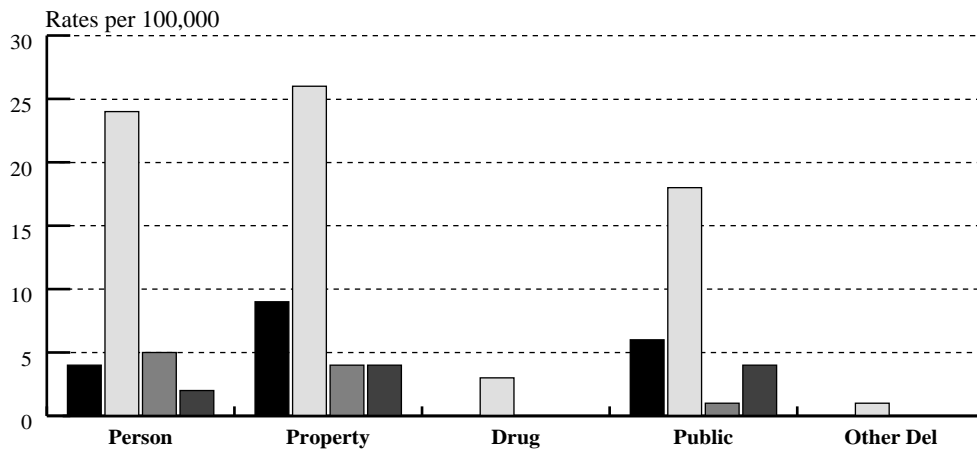


Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 states. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (reviewed in 1993).
 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure F

Female Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in Individual-Level States, 1992



White	4	9	0	6	0
Black	24	26	3	18	1
Hispanic	5	4	0	1	0
Other	2	4	0	4	0

Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 states. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (reviewed in 1993).

2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.

3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Chapter 1

The Most Recent National Data on Juveniles Taken Into Custody and the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

This report is the fifth in a series presenting the most reliable and up-to-date information on youth in custody in the United States. Sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in response to the passage of the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC) is designed to significantly increase the comprehensiveness, accuracy, and policy relevance of data on some of the Nation's most troubled and troublesome young people.

This report provides a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data on juveniles taken into custody, as well as an analysis of custody trends over the past 5 years. Data from an OJJDP-sponsored national reporting system, designed to fill information gaps that existing Federal statistical programs cannot, provide individual-level data on the number and characteristics of juvenile admissions to, and releases from, State custody.

Background

In 1992, the FBI reported more than 10 million arrests in the United States, 1.7 million (or 17 percent) of which were persons younger than age 18 (a 3-percent increase over 1991). While arrests dropped slightly (.06 percent) from 1991 to 1992, juvenile arrests rose (2.8 percent). In 1992, 77 percent of juvenile arrests were male, and 23 percent were female. The proportion of females arrested for status offenses such as curfew violations and running away, out of the total number of female juvenile arrests, was as high as that for males. Youth were involved in 15 percent of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter arrests, 16 percent of forcible rapes, 27 percent of robberies, 15 percent of aggravated assaults, and 8 percent of drug abuse violations. These percentages are almost identical to those in 1991 (table 1-1).

Significant changes from 1991 to 1992 were in arson, aggravated assault, and drug abuse violation arrest totals, which rose 8, 8, and 14 percent, respectively. These statistics are important because they indicate how many youth are entering the juvenile justice system and for what reasons, allowing for the information on juveniles taken into custody to be placed within a larger context. More data on arrest trends are presented in Chapter 3.

Existing data on juveniles in custody are not comprehensive, nor updated often. Because some data sources are reported annually and others updated less frequently, data are often not only incomplete, but no longer current.

Specific Requirements of the Congressional Mandate

Section 207(1) of the JJDP Act requires a detailed summary and analysis of juvenile custody data, presented separately for juvenile nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders by type of facility 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 JTIC report must also provide this information for specific types of detention and correctional facilities, such as secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups (42 U.S.C. 5617).

Almost 12,000 U.S. facilities currently 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. These facilities are estimated to process more than 900,000 juvenile admissions annually. 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 to satisfy the new congressional requirements or to meet research, policy, or program development needs.

Defining a Research Agenda

From the statutory requirements flow a number of 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., what is 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?

These questions cannot be answered using existing data for the following reasons. First, the complexity and decentralized nature of the juvenile justice system make comprehensive data collection difficult. Second, as a result of this decentralization, distinct differences exist in the basic definition of a “juvenile” used by current Federal data collection efforts.

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 exceeds age 18). Federal data on juveniles in jails refer to persons younger than the age of original adult court jurisdiction. Because most State laws specify a range of court jurisdiction ages that are often overlapping, these two definitions of “juvenile” are not the same (see table 1–17 for upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction by State).

Furthermore, data on juveniles in State adult correctional facilities are collected on persons under age 18. While most residents of State adult facilities have been tried in criminal courts, some of these youth were initially under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts prior to their transfer to adult corrections. Because these three definitions are not consistent, the specific definition of “juvenile” is presented as it is employed in each of the several data sources discussed throughout this report (see appendix A).

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 in table 1–2.

Overview of Juveniles Taken Into Custody

The major source for this portion of the report is the 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, also known as the Children in Custody (CIC) Census. Data on juveniles in adult correctional facilities are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics 1988 National Jail Census, the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, results from the 1989 National Correctional Reporting Program, and the 1990 Bureau of Justice Statistics Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey (LEMAS). Data on juvenile detention and out-of-home placements were obtained from OJJDP’s *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1991*.

Table 1–3 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.

CIC reported 823,449 juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile facilities in calendar year 1990. In fiscal year 1991, an estimated 65,263 juveniles were admitted to adult jails and, during the year ending June 30, 1990, 11,782 persons younger than 18 were admitted to State and Federal adult correctional facilities. Admissions reported in this and subsequent tables reflect multiple counting of a youth if (1) a single youth entered several facilities as part of one legal process or (2) the youth was taken into custody more than once in a particular admission year.

Not included in these admission counts are data on youth admitted to police and sheriffs’ lockups because no reliable national estimates currently exist. However, data from the 1992 LEMAS Survey, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, indicate approximately 3,940 police lockups nationwide. The survey 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, which represented approximately 4 percent of all

the admissions to police and sheriffs' lockups on that day. Although these data are revealing, an accurate number of juveniles taken into custody in lockups over a given year is unavailable due to the lack of reporting.

Data are also unavailable for some Federal and private facilities, especially private chemical dependency programs and psychiatric hospitals that hold youth for varying lengths of stay. Most of these admissions do not result from court orders but are voluntary admissions financed through private health care insurance.

In 1990, the majority of juvenile admissions and 1-day counts occurred within juvenile facilities (most were short-term detention facilities). Table 1-3 reveals important differences between the admissions data and 1-day counts. One-day counts reflect the attributes of all youth in custody on a particular day. These data cannot be used to make quantitative estimates of the characteristics of juveniles who flow through a facility during a given year because the 1-day composition of a facility does not incorporate the differing lengths of stay.

Admissions attempt to provide a yearly estimate of the number and characteristics of youth entering a facility. However, because the data are not individual-based (i.e., the counts refer to the number of admissions rather than to the number of youth admitted), transfer cases may be counted as multiple admissions, thereby inflating the total number of admissions.

To supplement the 1-day counts provided by CIC and the aggregate admissions available in supplemental national data sets, OJJDP contracted NCCD to develop the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (NJCSR), a data set that would include individual-level data on juveniles taken into custody from 50 States and the District of Columbia. NJCSR has two components, a State-level component (SJCSR) and a local-level component. This report contains the most recent State system individual-level data collected to date from 47 States (see Chapter 4). SJCSR attempts to more accurately describe the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody on an annual basis than is possible with aggregate data sets.

Admissions by Facility Type and Gender

In 1990, 80 percent of male admissions and 65 percent of female admissions were to public facilities (table 1-4). Males accounted for 82 percent of public facility admissions and females for 18 percent. In private facilities, the percentage of females was much higher: 39 percent of the total population (29 percent of all females taken into

custody) were admitted to private facilities. Because females are generally arrested for less serious offenses than are males (see table 1-1), they account for a higher percentage of admissions to private facilities, most of which are nonsecure and hold a majority of status offenders and nonoffenders.

Admissions by Adjudication Status

More than 80 percent of juvenile admissions to public facilities for both males and females were for detention (table 1-5). While males were more likely than females (20 percent versus 12 percent) to be admitted to public juvenile facilities on commitment status, females were more likely to be classified as voluntary admissions in these same facilities.⁵

One-Day Custody Population by State

Table 1-6 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) were for status offenses, and 17,466 (19 percent) were nonoffenders. California held the greatest number of youth for delinquency offenses (16,966, or almost 25 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 in custody. Most private facilities, as well as public shelters, ranches, forestry camps, 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. These results reflect the 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 held for status offenses, and the largest percentage (45 percent, or 16,483 youth) was held for reasons (such as dependency, abuse, and neglect) other than delinquent or status offenses (i.e., nonoffenders).

⁵ Comparable data on adjudication status are not available for private facilities, jails, and State correctional facilities.

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 (1,079).

Nationally, 265 juveniles per 100,000 were held for delinquent acts, 27 per 100,000 were held for status offenses, and 67 per 100,000 were in custody as nonoffenders in both public and private facilities (table 1–7).

Generally, custody rates mirror the findings reported in table 1–6. The highest rates of custody in public facilities were for delinquent acts. Conversely, in most States the highest rates of custody in private facilities were for nonoffenders. One exception was 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 may be due to the fact that Pennsylvania has several large private facilities that admit youth from across the country.

Differences among the States were evident in custody rates 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 810 per 100,000 was 3.9 times the national average of 210 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 a rate more than 5 times the national average. Seven other States (Alaska, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, South Dakota, and Wyoming) reported rates for nonoffenders in private facilities that were between 2 and 3.2 times the national average. These counts were primarily for nonsecure facilities.

Table 1–8 presents 1-day counts for each State by reason for custody and by short- and 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 include those holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody, usually in 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) were held 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.

Again, Washington, D.C., stands out for having had a delinquent custody rate in short-term facilities that was more than 7 times higher (582 per 100,000) than the U.S. rate of 79 per 100,000 (table 1–9). The rate in long-term facilities (378 per 100,000) was twice the U.S. total of 185 per 100,000. Rates for California and Nevada (the States with the highest delinquent 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 can be attributed to long-term placements.

Demographic Characteristics

Gender. Table 1–10 shows that males represented the majority (82 percent) of those held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities in 1991. The in-custody rate per 100,000 age-eligible male youth was 575, while the comparable rate for female youth was 132. 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 count in private facilities on the census date (table 1–10). While Hispanics represented 18 percent of juveniles in public facilities, they represented only 9 percent in private settings.

When considering custody rates by ethnicity, note that different patterns exist for minorities, based upon facility type. While white youth were almost as likely to be held in a private facility as in a public facility, black and Hispanic youth were substantially more likely to be held in public juvenile facilities.

Age. Most (79 percent) juveniles in custody in 1991 were between ages 14 and 17 (table 1–10). Seventeen-year-olds represented 20 percent of the total 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 younger than age 14: 17 percent compared with 6 percent. The opposite was true for older juveniles: 14 percent in public facilities were 18 and older, whereas only 5 percent in private facilities were over 17.

The 10- to 13-year-old group was 1.6 times more likely to be held in private facilities, and the 14- to 17-year-old group was 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 344, 643, 690, and 551 per 100,000, respectively. The oldest group (18 to 21 years) was 4.6 times more likely to be held in public facilities.

Offenses

Table 1–11 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 81 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 was vastly different for juveniles in general and for 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-fourth of the males and more than one-third of the females in custody in private juvenile facilities were nonoffenders (that is, held for reasons of dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or 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-fourth (26.5 percent) for voluntary commitments.⁶

Length of Stay in Custody

According to the 1991 CIC Census, juveniles stayed longer in private juvenile facilities than in public facilities, even though they had, in most cases, committed less serious offenses (table 1–12). Because private facilities often emphasize treatment more than their public counterparts, longer sentences in these facilities may reflect rehabilitation objectives. This difference in average length of stay (ALOS) persists even when considering the different types of public and private facilities. For example, a youth sent to a private long-term training school spent an average of 334 days there, as opposed to 184 days in a similar public facility. Females had a shorter ALOS than males, the differences between the two being greatest for long-term facilities, both public and private.

⁶See appendix tables B–2 and B–3 for complete demographic data.

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. Twenty-six deaths were reported in public and 18 in private juvenile facilities in 1990. Eight youth were murdered, and four died from illnesses. No AIDS-related fatalities were recorded. Fourteen deaths were attributed to suicide. Other reasons, including accidents, accounted for 18 deaths (table 1–13).

Most deaths in public facilities in 1990 occurred in detention centers and training schools, while the majority of deaths in private facilities occurred in halfway houses or group homes (table 1–14). In public detention centers, the majority of deaths were by suicide; in training schools most resulted from accidents and other causes; and in private halfway houses and group homes, half were attributed to accidents and other causes.

In 1991, the rate of suicidal behavior exhibited by youth was highest in detention centers (4.6) (figure 1–1), followed by reception centers (2.0). The rate per 100 juveniles was 2.4.

Nearly 80 percent of the deaths in both public and private facilities were males (table 1–15). Most male deaths in public facilities were by suicide (8 of 22), with most in private facilities attributable to other causes such as accidents.

The 1988 National Jail Census reported that 5 juveniles (4 males and 1 female) died in jails in 1988; all but 1 were 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 juvenile admissions to public detention centers.

Security Level

While data are sparse, CIC does collect some information on the security level of facilities to which juveniles are confined.

The majority of youth (46 percent) were admitted to facilities of maximum security in 1990, while 32 percent were admitted to medium and 15 percent to minimum security facilities (figure 1–2). Youth admitted to public facilities were more likely to be confined in a maximum security facility than were youth in private facilities (54 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Table 1–16 expands on the different levels of security with respect to public, private, and all facilities.

National Correctional Reporting Program: Juveniles in Adult Prisons

Through the National Correctional Reporting Program (NCRP), data are gathered on persons entering State correctional facilities and parole. Data covering calendar year 1990 are available from 29 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the California Youth Authority. Using NCRP data, it is possible to examine the characteristics of persons younger than age 18 who are taken into custody in State correctional facilities. While all were tried and convicted as adult offenders, it is nonetheless important to examine the attributes of youth under 18 who enter adult prisons.

In 1990, NCRP collected data on 5,206 persons under age 18 entering State and Federal correctional facilities in the participating jurisdictions (a 9-percent increase over 1989). Males accounted for the majority (98 percent) of under-18 admissions to prisons; the bulk (81 percent) were age 17. Only 1,014 were 16 years old or younger as reported by NCRP (figure 1-3).

Of States participating in NCRP, Florida and North Carolina reported the largest number of persons younger than age 18 entering their prison systems. Florida, which had an upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction of 17, reported 1,212 such admissions. North Carolina, with an

upper age of 15, reported 760. Together, these two States accounted for 38 percent of all reported admissions. Other States with large numbers of youth admitted to prisons were Michigan (288), New York (558), and Texas (572). New York had 15 as its upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, while in Michigan and Texas the upper age was 16 (table 1-17).

Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of these admissions were black youth, and 28 percent were white. Race was unknown in another 6 percent of cases. Ethnicity data were missing in nearly 30 percent of cases. Where ethnicity was determined, about 10 percent were Hispanic.

Seventeen percent of youth entering prison had not completed grade school (8th grade or less). One-fourth had completed 10th grade, and 2 percent had completed high school or possessed a GED degree.

Figure 1-4 presents the most serious offenses for which these youth were sent to prison. Approximately 10 percent were convicted of murder or manslaughter; 41 percent for a person offense, most typically a robbery (18 percent); and 37 percent for a property offense, approximately half of which (18 percent) were burglaries. About 16 percent were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. ALOS for youth admitted under age 18 in any year and released in 1989 was 3.9 years (which includes time on probation/parole and time under prison jurisdiction).

**Table 1-1
Juvenile Arrest Trends by Offense 1991-1992**

Offense	1991						1992						% Change in Total Arrests (1991-1992)						
	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females								
	Number	% of Juvenile Arrests	% of All Arrests by Category	Number	% of Male Juvenile Arrests by Category	% of All Male Arrests by Category	Number	% of Female Juvenile Arrests	% of All Female Arrests by Category	Number	% of Male Juvenile Arrests	% of All Male Arrests by Category		Number	% of Female Juvenile Arrests	% of All Female Arrests by Category			
Total Arrests	10,012,530	—	100.0%	8,139,198	—	100.0%	1,873,332	—	100.0%	10,006,561	—	100.0%	8,102,944	—	100.0%	1,903,617	—	100.0%	-0.1%
Total Juvenile Arrests	1,629,208	100.0	16.3	1,258,683	100.0	15.5	370,525	100.0	19.8	1,674,016	100.0	16.7	1,286,997	100.0	15.9	387,019	100.0	20.3	2.8
Violent Crime	91,169	5.6	17.3	80,456	6.4	17.3	10,713	2.9	17.8	95,723	5.7	17.8	83,794	6.5	17.7	11,929	3.1	18.2	5.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,513	0.2	14.1	2,397	0.2	15.0	116	0.03	6.3	2,521	0.2	14.9	2,375	0.2	15.5	146	0.03	8.9	0.3
Forcible rape	4,436	0.3	15.7	4,354	0.3	15.6	82	0.0	23.2	4,506	0.3	15.8	4,407	0.3	16.0	99	0.0	26.0	1.6
Robbery	34,455	2.1	25.8	31,432	2.5	25.8	3,023	0.8	26.5	34,924	2.1	26.6	31,935	2.5	26.6	2,989	0.8	26.4	1.4
Aggravated assault	49,765	3.1	14.4	42,273	3.4	14.1	7,492	2.0	16.1	53,772	3.2	14.8	45,077	3.5	14.5	8,695	2.2	16.7	8.1
Property crime	520,267	31.9	32.4	404,596	32.1	33.7	115,671	31.2	28.4	519,334	31.0	33.3	399,411	31.0	34.4	119,923	31.0	29.5	-0.2
Burglary	104,051	6.4	33.5	95,178	7.6	33.6	8,873	2.4	31.7	103,409	6.2	34.0	93,925	7.3	34.2	9,484	2.5	32.5	-0.6
Larceny-theft	342,220	21.0	30.4	243,692	19.4	31.8	98,528	26.6	27.3	343,861	20.5	31.4	242,428	18.8	32.7	101,433	26.2	28.7	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	67,422	4.1	43.7	59,742	4.7	43.1	7,680	2.1	49.6	64,981	3.9	43.8	56,731	4.4	42.9	8,250	2.1	50.9	-3.6
Arson	6,574	0.4	46.9	5,984	0.5	49.0	590	0.2	32.2	7,083	0.4	49.6	6,327	0.5	51.1	756	0.2	39.9	7.7
Drug abuse violations	57,312	3.5	7.7	51,094	4.1	8.3	6,218	1.7	5.1	65,312	3.9	8.2	58,166	4.5	8.8	7,346	1.9	5.6	14.3
Curfew violations/runaways	195,098	12.0	100.0	104,232	8.3	100.0	90,866	24.5	100.0	200,566	12.0	100.0	107,054	8.3	100.0	93,512	24.2	100.0	2.8
Other	765,362	47.0	11.0	618,305	49.1	10.8	147,057	39.7	12.3	792,881	47.4	11.5	638,572	49.6	11.2	154,309	39.9	12.7	3.6

Notes:
 1 Data are based on 8,851 reporting agencies; 1992 estimated population 177,638,000; 1991 estimated population 175,962,800. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
 2 Percents are calculated across categories (i.e., 0.2 percent of all juvenile arrests are for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter).
 3 Percents are calculated within each category (i.e., 14.1 percent of all murder/nonnegligent manslaughter arrests are juvenile arrests).
 4 Other includes forgery/counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution/commercialized vice, gender offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution), gambling, offenses against family and children, driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, other assault, and all other offenses (except traffic).
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1992.

Table 1–2

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Working Definitions

Juveniles taken into custody are those youth who are younger than age 18, or who are 18 or older under juvenile court jurisdiction, and who are admitted to a juvenile custody facility or to 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, marshall, 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).

Table 1-3

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

	Number of Facilities	%	Number of Juvenile Annual Admissions	%	Number In Custody 1-Day Counts	%
Total	11,651	100.0%	900,494⁵	100.0%	99,008⁵	100.0%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,076	9.2	683,636	75.9	57,542	58.1
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,032	17.4	139,813	15.5	36,190	36.6
Adult jails ²	3,316	28.5	65,263	7.2	1,676	1.7
State and Federal adult correctional facilities ³	1,287	11.0	11,782	1.3	3,600	3.6
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	33.8	Unknown	—	Unknown	—

Notes:

1 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 presently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities. See appendix A for more information on the differences between the data sets.

2 Percentages are based only on the facilities reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Sources:

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 1988 National Jail Census: Admissions for year ending 6/30/88 and number of facilities/1-day counts are for 6/30/88. More recent data on the number of facilities and 1-day counts are available from the 1992 Annual Survey of Local Jails, but because the admissions data from that survey are unreliable, the National Jail Census is more useful even though it is less current.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990. For 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: An analysis provided by 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 1-4

Estimated Juvenile Admissions to Custody by Gender

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	888,712	100%	702,188	100%	186,524	100%
Public Juvenile Facilities ¹ (1990)	683,636	77	562,734	80	120,902	65
Private Juvenile Facilities ¹ (1990)	139,813	16	85,367	12	54,446	29
Adult Jails ² (1988)	65,263	7	54,087	8	11,176	6

Note: These data reflect a compilation of information from two separate statistical series. The definition of a “juvenile” in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody. 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. See appendix A for more information on the differences between the two data sets.

Table 1-5

Juvenile Admissions to Public Juvenile 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 aggregate 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

Sources:

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

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

Table 1-6

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

	All Facilities				Public Facilities				Private Facilities			
	Total	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non- offenders	Total	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non- offenders	Total	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non- offenders
U.S. Total	93,732	69,237	7,029	17,466	57,542	54,804	1,755	983	36,190	14,433	5,274	16,483
Alabama	1,283	835	147	301	846	767	53	26	437	68	94	275
Alaska	404	295	4	105	217	215	2	0	187	80	2	105
Arizona	1,902	1,381	116	405	947	850	68	29	955	531	48	376
Arkansas	593	324	26	243	285	284	0	1	308	40	26	242
California	18,740	16,966	365	1,409	15,904	15,618	128	158	2,836	1,348	237	1,251
Colorado	1,465	1,044	84	337	687	679	8	0	778	365	76	337
Connecticut	872	477	67	328	290	290	0	0	582	187	67	328
Delaware	157	149	0	8	130	130	0	0	27	19	0	8
District of Columbia	487	442	14	31	380	373	6	1	107	69	8	30
Florida	2,679	2,418	43	218	2,008	1,960	14	34	671	458	29	184
Georgia	2,124	1,609	81	434	1,566	1,541	25	0	558	68	56	434
Hawaii	123	73	22	28	84	70	6	8	39	3	16	20
Idaho	242	195	8	39	143	141	2	0	99	54	6	39
Illinois	2,305	2,121	5	179	2,029	2,022	5	2	276	99	0	177
Indiana	2,585	1,404	475	706	1,395	1,139	148	108	1,190	265	327	598
Iowa	1,568	679	323	566	418	309	81	28	1,150	370	242	538
Kansas	1,429	838	150	441	667	631	5	31	762	207	145	410
Kentucky	1,251	621	200	430	666	557	78	31	585	64	122	399
Louisiana	1,427	1,173	86	168	1,122	1,099	12	11	305	74	74	157
Maine	551	283	1	267	249	249	0	0	302	34	1	267
Maryland	1,455	1,044	60	351	831	809	4	18	624	235	56	333
Massachusetts	934	653	17	264	180	180	0	0	754	473	17	264
Michigan	3,642	2,744	260	638	1,968	1,829	99	40	1,674	915	161	598
Minnesota	1,722	1,062	191	469	645	627	14	4	1,077	435	177	465
Mississippi	439	383	22	34	418	381	13	24	21	2	9	10
Missouri	1,489	886	258	345	1,060	858	188	14	429	28	70	331
Montana	416	223	57	136	230	210	8	12	186	13	49	124
Nebraska	1,065	389	69	607	293	276	16	1	772	113	53	606
Nevada	845	735	68	42	555	510	36	9	290	225	32	33
New Hampshire	252	148	27	77	108	108	0	0	144	40	27	77
New Jersey	1,967	1,683	41	243	1,719	1,627	22	70	248	56	19	173
New Mexico	794	576	39	179	527	527	0	0	267	49	39	179
New York	5,642	3,065	1,243	1,334	2,648	2,460	164	24	2,994	605	1,079	1,310
North Carolina	1,287	967	107	213	893	855	22	16	394	112	85	197
North Dakota	246	99	55	92	75	64	11	0	171	35	44	92
Ohio	5,280	3,811	603	866	3,696	3,415	219	62	1,584	396	384	804
Oklahoma	951	490	67	394	336	285	9	42	615	205	58	352
Oregon	1,335	1,015	121	199	723	717	1	5	612	298	120	194
Pennsylvania	6,579	4,756	446	1,377	1,289	1,251	24	14	5,290	3,505	422	1,363
Rhode Island	402	245	44	113	161	154	7	0	241	91	37	113
South Carolina	1,164	940	124	100	926	855	62	9	238	85	62	91
South Dakota	504	283	93	128	217	187	30	0	287	96	63	128
Tennessee	1,777	1,232	145	400	755	662	35	58	1,022	570	110	342
Texas	4,122	3,065	101	956	2,661	2,640	14	7	1,461	425	87	949
Utah	435	352	52	31	273	268	3	2	162	84	49	29
Vermont	132	51	11	70	17	17	0	0	115	34	11	70
Virginia	2,242	1,605	125	512	1,712	1,539	91	82	530	66	34	430
Washington	1,709	1,532	11	166	1,418	1,415	3	0	291	117	8	166
West Virginia	362	242	40	80	166	166	0	0	196	76	40	80
Wisconsin	1,983	1,471	245	267	896	875	19	2	1,087	596	226	265
Wyoming	373	163	70	140	113	113	0	0	260	50	70	140

Note: Private Facilities may include some out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

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

Table 1-7

One-Day Count Rates of Juveniles in Public, Private, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by 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. Average	265	27	67	210	7	4	55	20	63
Alabama	172	30	62	158	11	5	14	19	57
Alaska	424	6	151	309	3	0	115	3	151
Arizona	330	28	97	203	16	7	127	11	90
Arkansas	114	9	86	100	0	0	14	9	85
California	525	11	44	483	4	5	42	7	39
Colorado	283	23	91	184	2	0	99	21	91
Connecticut	202	28	139	123	0	0	79	28	139
Delaware	215	0	0	187	0	0	27	0	0
District of Columbia	960	30	67	810	13	2	150	17	65
Florida	174	3	17	157	1	3	37	2	15
Georgia	242	12	65	232	4	0	10	8	65
Hawaii	62	19	24	59	5	7	3	14	17
Idaho	134	5	27	97	1	0	37	4	27
Illinois	189	0	16	180	0	0	9	0	16
Indiana	215	73	108	175	23	17	41	50	92
Iowa	208	99	175	95	25	10	113	74	165
Kansas	292	52	154	220	2	11	72	50	143
Kentucky	141	45	97	126	18	7	15	28	90
Louisiana	246	18	35	230	3	2	15	15	33
Maine	210	1	198	185	0	0	25	1	198
Maryland	216	12	73	167	1	4	49	12	69
Massachusetts	134	3	54	37	0	0	97	3	54
Michigan	292	28	68	194	11	4	97	17	64
Minnesota	211	38	93	124	3	1	86	35	92
Mississippi	112	6	10	112	4	7	1	3	3
Missouri	172	50	67	167	37	3	5	14	64
Montana	223	57	136	210	8	12	13	49	124
Nebraska	206	36	321	146	8	1	60	28	320
Nevada	566	52	32	393	28	7	173	25	25
New Hampshire	130	24	68	95	0	0	35	24	68
New Jersey	217	5	31	210	3	9	7	2	22
New Mexico	293	20	91	268	0	0	25	20	91
New York	223	90	97	179	12	2	44	78	95
North Carolina	181	20	40	160	4	3	21	16	37
North Dakota	130	72	121	84	14	0	46	58	121
Ohio	310	49	70	278	18	5	32	31	65
Oklahoma	131	18	105	76	2	11	55	16	94
Oregon	309	37	61	218	0	2	91	37	59
Pennsylvania	390	37	113	103	2	1	287	35	112
Rhode Island	256	46	118	161	7	0	95	39	118
South Carolina	261	34	28	238	17	3	24	17	25
South Dakota	321	105	145	212	34	0	109	71	145
Tennessee	225	26	73	121	6	11	104	20	62
Texas	166	5	52	143	1	0	23	5	51
Utah	122	18	11	93	1	1	29	17	10
Vermont	83	18	113	28	0	0	55	18	113
Virginia	248	19	79	238	14	13	10	5	66
Washington	277	2	31	255	1	0	21	1	31
West Virginia	113	19	37	77	0	0	35	19	37
Wisconsin	257	43	47	153	3	0	104	40	46
Wyoming	237	100	203	164	0	0	73	102	203

Notes:

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

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: Census day 2/15/91. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census (updated in 1993).

Table 1-8

Number of Juveniles (1-Day Counts) in Short-Term, Long-Term, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by 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
Alabama	835	147	301	342	62	73	493	85	228
Alaska	295	4	105	17	2	18	278	2	87
Arizona	1,372	116	401	395	16	45	977	100	356
Arkansas	324	26	243	52	7	20	272	19	223
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
Connecticut	477	67	328	83	2	16	394	65	312
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
Hawaii	73	22	28	8	17	11	65	5	17
Idaho	195	8	39	35	2	7	160	6	32
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
Kentucky	621	200	430	95	81	66	526	119	364
Louisiana	1,173	86	168	471	35	18	702	51	150
Maine	283	1	267	—	—	—	283	1	267
Maryland	1,044	54	351	269	6	39	775	48	312
Massachusetts	647	16	210	281	7	11	366	9	199
Michigan	2,744	260	638	982	77	32	1,762	183	606
Minnesota	1,062	191	469	210	15	74	852	176	395
Mississippi	383	22	34	66	16	22	317	6	12
Missouri	886	258	345	292	39	8	594	219	337
Montana	223	57	136	11	17	14	212	40	122
Nebraska	389	69	607	47	16	2	342	53	605
Nevada	735	68	42	139	15	4	596	53	38
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 Mexico	576	39	179	97	20	0	479	19	179
New York	3,042	1,183	1,305	478	133	55	2,564	1,050	1,250
North Carolina	967	107	213	155	24	28	812	83	185
North Dakota	99	55	92	3	0	0	96	55	92
Ohio	3,811	603	866	990	185	45	2,821	418	821
Oklahoma	490	67	394	126	27	71	364	40	323
Oregon	1,015	121	199	222	16	44	793	105	155
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
South Carolina	940	124	100	226	37	34	714	87	66
South Dakota	264	64	128	24	12	20	240	52	108
Tennessee	1,232	145	400	171	22	25	1,061	123	375
Texas	3,065	101	956	973	14	25	2,092	87	931
Utah	352	52	31	195	3	2	157	49	29
Vermont	51	11	70	17	0	4	34	11	66
Virginia	1,605	125	512	710	39	29	895	86	483
Washington	1,532	11	166	621	4	12	911	7	154
West Virginia	242	40	80	69	5	0	173	35	80
Wisconsin	1,471	245	267	225	40	19	1,246	205	248
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.

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

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

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

Table 1-9

One-Day Count Rates of Juveniles in Short-Term, Long-Term, and All Facilities by Reason for Custody by 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	264	26	66	79	6	6	185	21	60
Alabama	172	30	62	71	13	15	102	18	47
Alaska	424	6	151	24	3	26	399	3	125
Arizona	330	28	97	94	4	11	233	24	85
Arkansas	114	9	86	18	2	7	96	7	78
California	525	11	44	194	4	6	320	5	32
Colorado	283	23	91	116	5	0	167	18	75
Connecticut	202	28	139	35	1	7	167	28	132
Delaware	215	0	0	50	0	0	164	0	0
District of Columbia	960	30	67	582	30	17	378	0	50
Florida	194	3	17	100	1	3	94	2	14
Georgia	242	12	65	125	4	1	117	8	65
Hawaii	62	19	24	7	14	9	55	4	14
Idaho	134	5	27	24	1	5	110	4	22
Illinois	189	0	16	67	0	0	122	0	16
Indiana	215	73	108	54	7	10	160	65	98
Iowa	208	99	175	32	12	25	177	87	150
Kansas	292	52	154	45	8	44	247	44	109
Kentucky	141	45	97	22	18	15	119	27	82
Louisiana	246	18	35	99	7	4	147	11	31
Maine	210	1	198	—	—	—	210	1	198
Maryland	216	12	73	56	1	8	160	10	65
Massachusetts	134	3	54	58	1	2	75	2	41
Michigan	292	28	68	104	8	3	187	19	64
Minnesota	211	38	93	42	3	15	169	35	78
Mississippi	112	6	10	19	5	6	93	2	4
Missouri	172	50	67	57	8	2	116	43	66
Montana	223	57	136	11	17	14	212	40	122
Nebraska	206	36	321	25	8	1	181	28	320
Nevada	566	52	32	107	12	3	459	41	29
New Hampshire	130	24	68	23	8	1	107	16	67
New Jersey	217	5	31	83	3	5	134	2	26
New Mexico	293	20	91	49	10	0	244	10	91
New York	223	90	97	35	10	4	186	76	91
North Carolina	181	20	40	29	5	5	152	16	35
North Dakota	130	72	121	4	0	0	126	72	121
Ohio	310	49	70	80	15	4	229	34	67
Oklahoma	131	18	105	34	7	19	97	11	86
Oregon	309	37	61	68	5	13	241	32	47
Pennsylvania	390	37	113	42	4	6	348	32	104
Rhode Island	256	46	118	7	4	0	249	42	118
South Carolina	261	34	28	63	10	9	198	24	18
South Dakota	321	105	145	27	14	23	272	59	122
Tennessee	225	26	73	31	4	5	194	22	68
Texas	166	5	52	53	1	1	113	5	50
Utah	122	18	11	68	1	1	55	17	10
Vermont	83	18	113	28	0	6	55	18	107
Virginia	248	19	79	110	6	4	138	13	75
Washington	277	2	31	112	1	2	164	1	29
West Virginia	113	19	37	32	2	0	81	16	37
Wisconsin	257	43	47	39	7	3	218	36	43
Wyoming	237	102	203	1	48	49	235	54	154

Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age 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.

3 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.

4 Census classification codes for short- versus long-term facility could not be obtained for 59 private facilities, thereby eliminating 954 juveniles from the analysis of the All Facilities category.

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

Table 1-10

Demographic Characteristics of 1-Day Custody Population by Public and Private Facilities, 1991

	Total		Public		Private	
	(N=93,732)		(N=57,542)		(N=36,190)	
	%	Rate ¹	%	Rate ¹	%	Rate ¹
Gender						
Male	82%	575	89%	383	71%	193
Female	18	132	11	50	29	82
Race/Ethnicity²						
White	43	276	35	155	56	121
Black	40	985	44	675	32	310
Hispanic	14	114	18	75	9	39
Other	3	452	3	347	3	105
Age³						
Younger than 10	1	6	0	1	2	6
10-13	10	63	6	24	15	39
14-17	79	556	80	345	78	211
18-21	10	62	14	51	5	11

¹ 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. Population estimates based on the 1990 Census were used to calculate all rates except those in the Race/Ethnicity category. No revised estimates were available for this category, so 1990 proportions were applied to the 1991 revised total.

² In calculating percents persons of Hispanic origin are not included in the White and Black categories. For rates, white Hispanics are included in the White category and black Hispanics are included in the Black category.

³ Rates for this category are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 7 to 21.

Sources: 1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/91. 1991 census population estimates from the 1990 population census (updated in 1993).

Table 1–11

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%	81.0%
1. Violent	19	20.5	10.4
2. Other person	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 person	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 person: 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 offense, 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: Census day 2/15/91.

Table 1-12

Public and Private Short-Term and Long-Term Facilities: Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Gender, 1991

	Total	Male	Female
Public Facilities			
All "Short-Term" Facilities ¹	16	16	14
Detention centers	15	16	14
All "Long-Term" Facilities ²	157	161	122
Training schools	184	186	169
Private Facilities			
All "Short-Term" Facilities ¹	23	24	22
Detention centers	22	21	26
All "Long-Term" Facilities ²	172	198	127
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 1–13

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

	<u>Total</u> Number	<u>Illness</u> Number	<u>Suicide</u> Number	<u>Homicide</u> Number	<u>Other</u> Number
Public Facilities					
Total	26	3	9	6	8
Arizona	1	0	0	0	1
California	4	2	0	1	1
Connecticut	3	0	0	3	0
District of Columbia	1	0	1	0	0
Georgia	1	0	1	0	0
Illinois	1	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	2	0	1	0	1
Michigan	2	0	2	0	0
Montana	1	0	0	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1	0	0
New Jersey	1	0	0	0	1
New York	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	1	0	0	0	1
Oregon	1	0	1	0	0
Utah	1	0	1	0	0
Virginia	1	0	0	1	0
Washington	2	0	1	0	1
Private Facilities					
Total	18	1	5	2	10
Alabama	1	0	1	0	0
Arizona	3	0	0	0	3
California	1	0	0	0	1
Iowa	1	0	0	0	1
Montana	1	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	1	0	1	0	0
New York	1	0	0	0	1
Ohio	1	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	1	0	1	0	0
Oregon	1	0	1	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0
Texas	1	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	0	2	2

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 1-14

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:

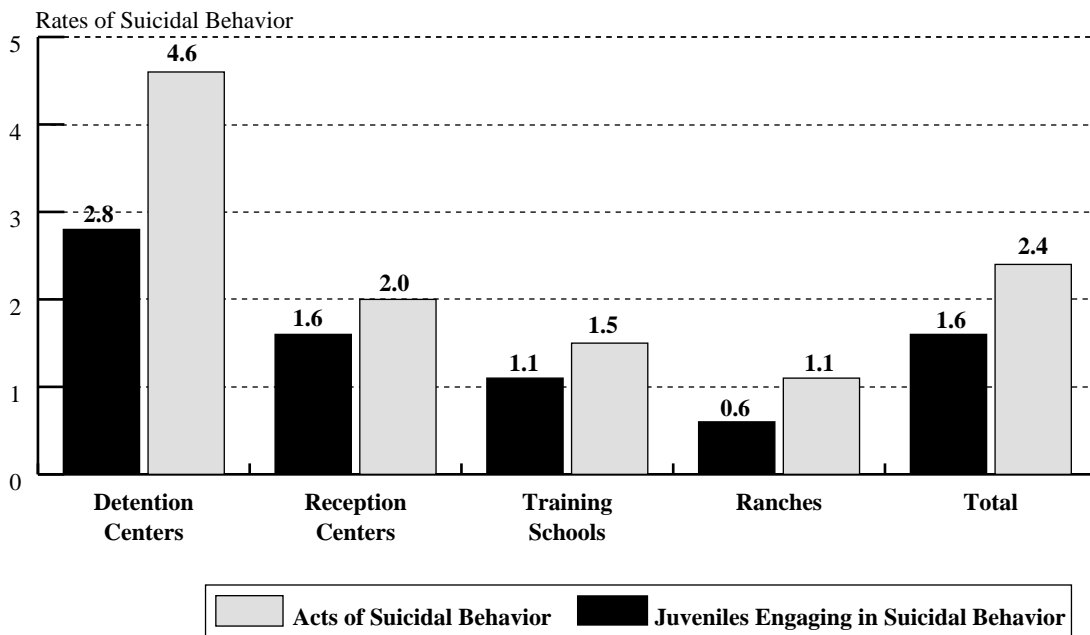
1 Illness may include illness or death by natural cause. Homicide includes homicide by residents and others.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Figure 1-1

Rates of Suicidal Behavior per 100 Juveniles by Facility Type Last 30 Days, 1991



Note: Includes suicide attempts, suicidal gestures, and acts of self-mutilation.

Sources: Conditions of Juvenile Confinement Study: Juvenile Detention and Corrections Facilities, forthcoming.

Table 1-15

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%
Male	22	85	2	67	8	89	6	100	6	75
Female	4	15	1	33	1	11	0	0	2	25
Private Facilities										
Total	18	100	1	100	5	100	2	100	10	100
Male	13	72	0	0	3	60	2	100	8	80
Female	5	28	1	100	2	40	0	0	2	20

Notes:

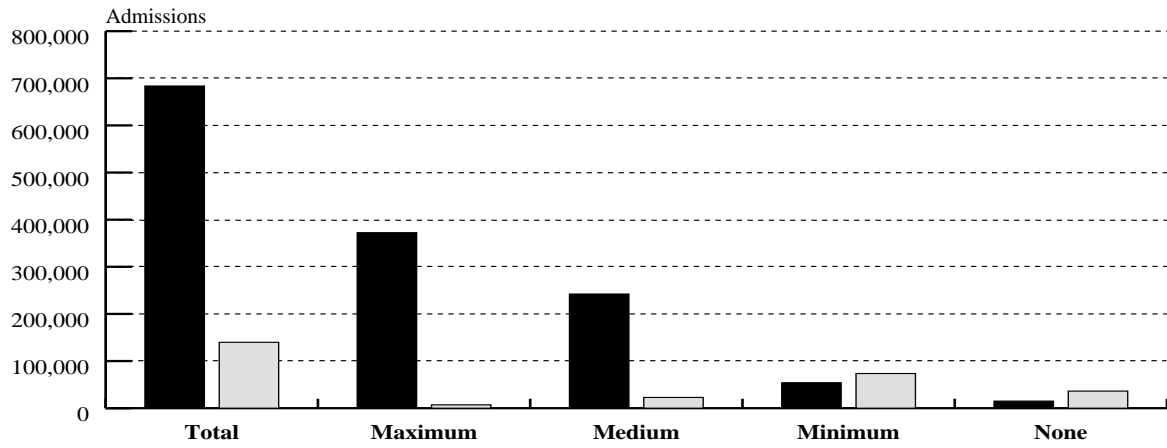
1 Illness may include illness or death by natural cause. Homicide includes homicide by residents and others.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Figure 1-2

Security Level for Youth Admitted to Public, Private, and All Juvenile Facilities, 1990



Total		823,449	379,497	265,067	127,580	51,305
Public		683,636	372,367	242,253	53,998	15,018
Private		139,813	7,130	22,814	73,582	36,287

Note: Data are facility-based, and counts therefore represent the number of youth admitted to facilities fitting into each security level.

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

Table 1–16

Security Arrangement and Community Access for Juvenile Admissions to Public, Private, and All Facilities, 1990

	Total	Public	Private
Total Admissions	823,449	683,636	139,813
Youth admitted to facilities designed and operated so that all entrances and exits are under staff control?			
Yes	672,092	632,466	39,626
No	151,357	51,170	100,187
Youth admitted to facilities relying on construction fixtures such as locked rooms, buildings, and fences to physically restrict free access of MOST residents into community?			
Yes	633,733	618,502	15,231
No	189,716	65,134	124,582
Extent to which juveniles have routine access to activities and resources in the community such as schools, treatment, training, or employment:			
Most juveniles (50 percent or more) have routine access	172,497	67,951	104,546
Some juveniles (less than 50 percent) have routine access	136,728	118,078	18,650
Generally, no juveniles have routine access	514,224	497,607	16,617
Number of times most juveniles are allowed to leave facilities routinely to attend activities and utilize resources in the community:			
Daily or almost every day	514,250	497,633	16,617
About once a week	137,258	42,208	95,050
Less frequently than once a week, but at least once a month	45,568	28,982	16,586
Less frequently than once a month	38,838	32,507	6,331
	87,535	82,306	5,229
For those juveniles who have routine community access to resources, are they usually accompanied by an official for supervisory reasons?			
Yes	514,250	497,633	16,617
No	202,548	123,270	79,278
Unknown	106,651	62,733	43,918

Note: Data are facility-based, and counts therefore represent the number of youth in facilities meeting each of the above criteria.

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

Table 1-17

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

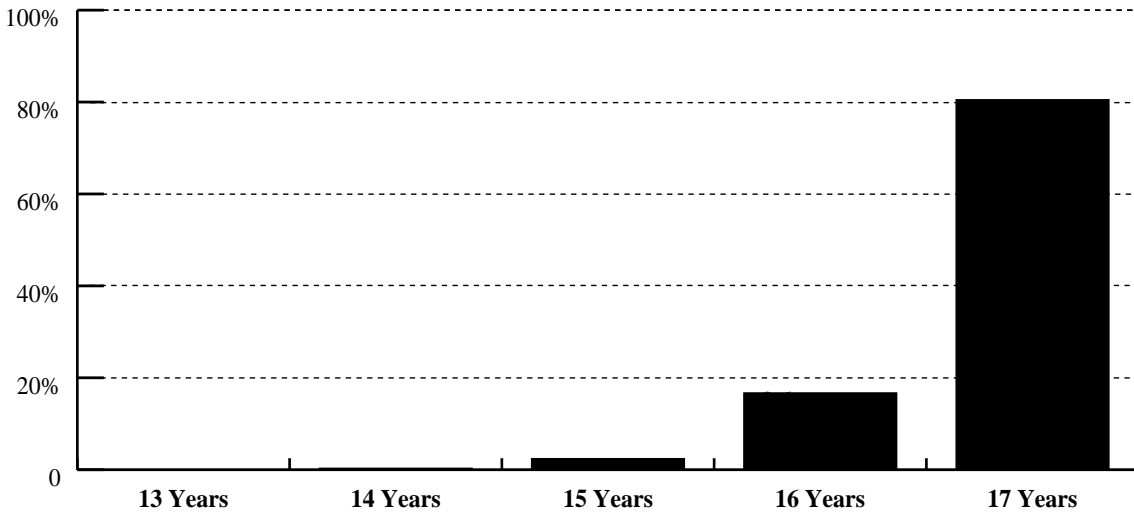
State	Youth Younger Than 18 Admitted to Adult State and Federal Correctional Facilities	Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction
Alabama	58	17
Arkansas	96	17
California	28	17
Colorado	19	17
Florida	1,212	17
Georgia	181	16
Illinois	257	16
Iowa	16	17
Maryland	114	17
Michigan	288	16
Minnesota	18	17
Mississippi	24	17
Missouri	134	16
Nebraska	38	17
Nevada	12	17
New Jersey	46	17
New York	558	15
North Carolina	760	15
Ohio	53	17
Oklahoma	105	17
Oregon	7	17
Pennsylvania	44	17
South Carolina	227	16
Tennessee	19	17
Texas	572	16
Utah	2	17
Virginia	91	17
Washington	17	17
Wisconsin	36	17
California Youth Authority	133	—
Federal Prison System	47	—
Total	5,212	—

Note: Admissions do not represent individual youth taken into custody, but rather the aggregate number of admissions resulting from incidents.

Sources: *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*. Data tape was provided by Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9402), Ann Arbor, MI. *Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction Analysis (1990 Update)*, Pennsylvania: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Figure 1-3

National Corrections Reporting Program: Percent of Juveniles Incarcerated by Age at Admission, 1989



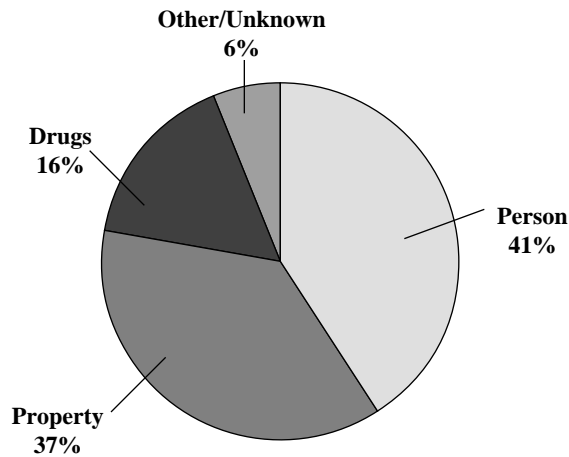
Number	1	18	123	872	4,192
Percent	0	0.3	2.4	16.7	80.5

Note: Admission counts include both new commitments and recommitments. Counts do not represent individual youth taken into custody, but rather the aggregate number of admissions resulting from incidents.

Source: National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 1-4

National Corrections Reporting Program: Percent of Juveniles (Younger Than Age 18) Incarcerated in Adult Prisons by Offense Type, 1989



Total Number of Cases: 4,609

Note: Admission counts include new commitments and recommitments. Counts do not represent individual youth taken into custody, but rather the aggregate number of admissions resulting from incidents.

Source: National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Chapter 2

National Estimates on the Use of Detention

The use of detention in the juvenile justice system is an important part of the overview of juveniles taken into custody in the United States. However, because detention is used in many ways by police departments and agencies across the country, exhaustive data on its uses are not available. The most comprehensive data set addressing the use of detention originates from the National Center for Juvenile Justice, as part of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Since 1929, the series has been the primary source of information on the activities of the Nation's juvenile courts. The most recent report describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1991 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is funded by OJJDP grants.

Although this data set provides significant information on a large number of youth being detained (those flowing through the court system), it does not account for youth entering detention through referrals from other social service agencies who are not awaiting court dates (i.e., status offense cases).

In addition, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* data are case-based rather than individual-based and therefore do not reflect an accurate count of youth being detained. This is because one youth could have several cases going through the courts simultaneously, only one of which resulted in detention (see appendix A for further explanation).

Nonetheless, the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is quite extensive. The detention data presented below, and other data reported in the series, are based on national estimates generated from a large convenience sample of more than 1,500 courts having jurisdiction over more than 62 percent of the Nation's juvenile population in 1990.¹ Because the sample is not assumed to be representative of the entire country (as it is based only on the courts that provided data), statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined. While this is a disadvantage, these data provide for a more detailed analysis of the

¹ National estimates are extrapolated from the number of courts reporting, according to the number of courts existing.

characteristics of juveniles taken into this type of custody than do the other national data sources (such as CIC) because of the amount of data collected.

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 detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those occurring after case disposition are not included.

Detained Delinquency Cases

In 1991, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,338,100 delinquency cases (a 5.8-percent increase over the previous year). Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 272,100 delinquency cases, or 20 percent of all delinquency cases disposed in 1991 (figure 2-1). Property offense cases accounted for nearly half (48 percent) of delinquent youth detentions in 1991, person offenses (24 percent), drug offenses (8 percent), and public order offenses (20 percent) (figure 2-2). These proportions have changed little since 1990. Property offense cases were least likely to end in detention (17 percent), while drug offense cases were most likely (36 percent) (figure 2-1).

The use of detention also has varied by gender, race, and age (table 2-1). Delinquency cases involving nonwhite youth were more likely to result in detention (26 percent) than those involving white youth (17 percent) across all offense groups, most notably youth charged with a drug law violation (48 percent of nonwhites versus 25 percent of whites).

Males were significantly more likely than females to be detained (22 percent as compared with 15 percent), except in public order offense cases (25 percent compared with 22 percent) where the difference was less significant.

Finally, cases involving youth between ages 14 and 16 led more often to detention for all types of delinquent offenses than cases involving younger juveniles. While the numbers have changed slightly since 1990, the ratios between those demographic categories have remained virtually the same.

Trends in Detained Delinquency Cases

Between 1987 and 1991, the percentage of referred juvenile court cases that were detained fluctuated by only 3 percent (figure 2–3). Among those detained, property offenders were the largest group, followed by person and public order offenses (figure 2–4). Drug violators have consistently remained the smallest group of those detained.

Table 2–2 addresses trends in detention rates (as opposed to absolute numbers) for offense, gender, race, and age. For each characteristic, the table shows the percentage of that group that was detained out of the entire group of delinquency offenders (detained and nondetained). Each category steadily increased in percent from 1987 to 1990, and then decreased in 1991. The most significant change occurred in the percentage of drug violators detained, which grew from 30.1 percent in 1987 to 37.8 percent in 1990, and then dropped to 36.1 percent in 1991.

Throughout the 5-year period, cases involving drug violators led to detention at significantly higher percentages than did all other delinquency offense cases. While property crimes led to detention at the lowest rates, they still composed the largest group in detention (figures 2–2 and 2–4). In contrast, the number of drug offenders was consistently much lower than that of property offenders. For this reason, those drug offenders that were detained made a more significant dent in the entire group.

Males were consistently detained in higher percentages than females, and nonwhites in higher percentages than whites. Finally, youth ages 16 and older were more likely to be detained than youth younger than age 16, and

juveniles age 13 and under at significantly lower rates than those over age 13 (table 2–2).

Detained Status Offense Cases

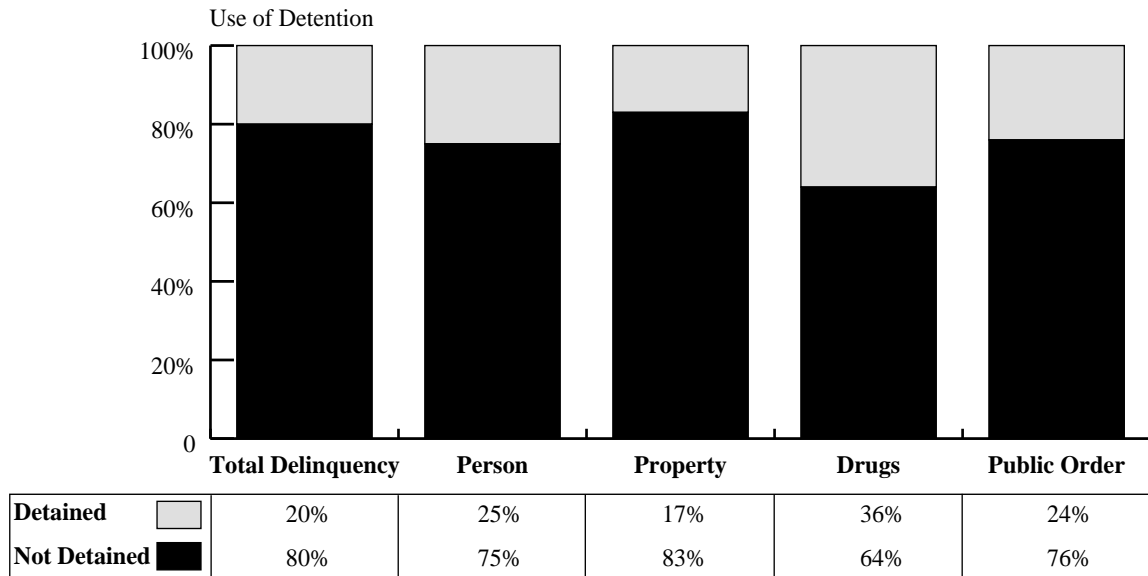
As previously mentioned, data on status offense cases are available only for those cases referred by the court, and not for youth involved in community-based programs, social services, and other placements without court referral. Therefore, it is not possible to compare detained status offense cases to the entire group of status offense cases. However, status offense cases that go through the court system can be compared with the percentage of those detained. In 1991, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 334,800 status offense cases (a 3.5-percent increase over 1990). An estimated 21,900 youth, or 6.6 percent of those cases, were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition.

Because cases referred by the court represent only a proportion of all status offense cases, it is more meaningful to examine only the characteristics of detained cases, than to compare these detained cases to the larger population of status offense cases.

Runaways comprised the most represented group among detained status offense cases in 1991 (42 percent) and truants the least (7 percent) (figure 2–5). This is true for all years 1987 to 1991 (figure 2–6), although the percentage of runaways began to drop in 1989 and continued to do so through 1991. This drop was offset by slight increases in the percentages of truants and other status offenders detained. Percentages of ungovernable youth remained fairly steady over the 5-year period.

Figure 2-1

Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1991

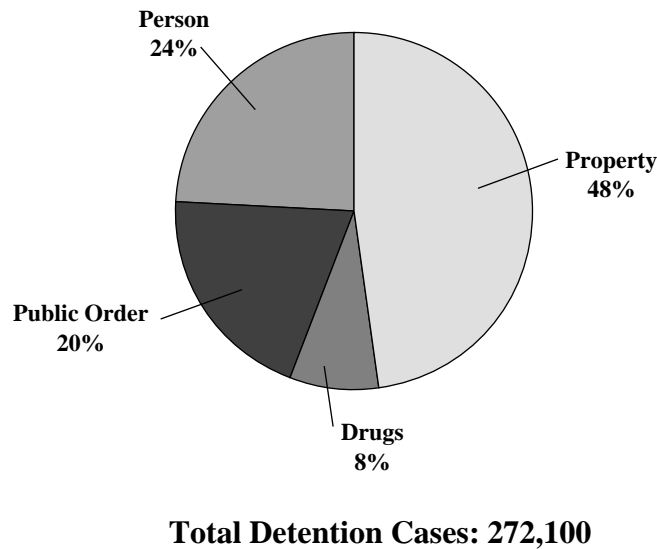


Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Figure 2-2

Offense Characteristics of Detained Delinquency Cases, 1991



Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Table 2-1

Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral Within Offense Categories, 1991

	Total Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Offense	20%	25%	17%	36%	24%
Gender					
Male	22	27	18	37	25
Female	15	18	12	26	22
Race					
White	17	21	14	25	23
Nonwhite	26	29	22	48	27
Age at court referral					
13 and younger	14	17	11	32	20
14	21	25	18	38	25
15	24	28	20	39	28
16	24	30	20	39	26
17 and older	20	26	16	32	20

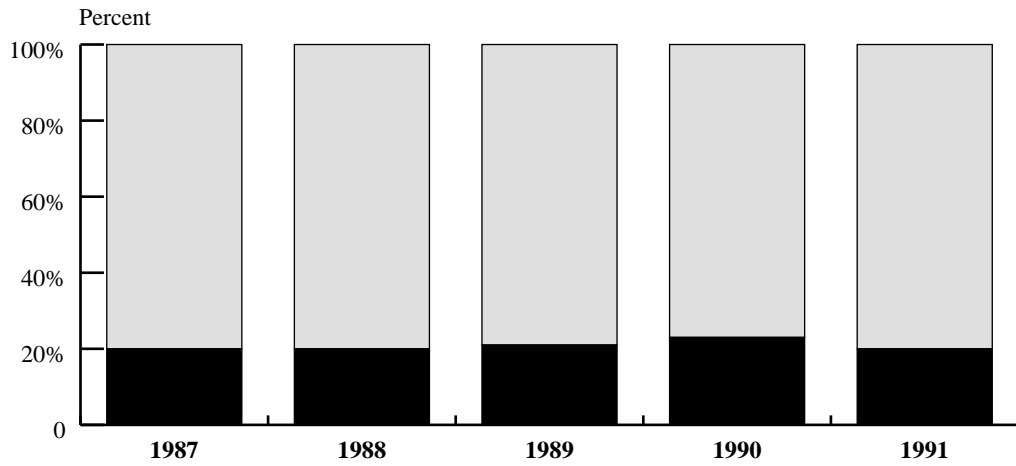
Notes:

- 1 The data on admissions are based on cases rather than juveniles.
- 2 Youth of Hispanic ethnicity were generally included in the white racial category.
- 3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Figure 2-3

Trends in the Percent of Referred Delinquency Cases Detained, 1987-1991



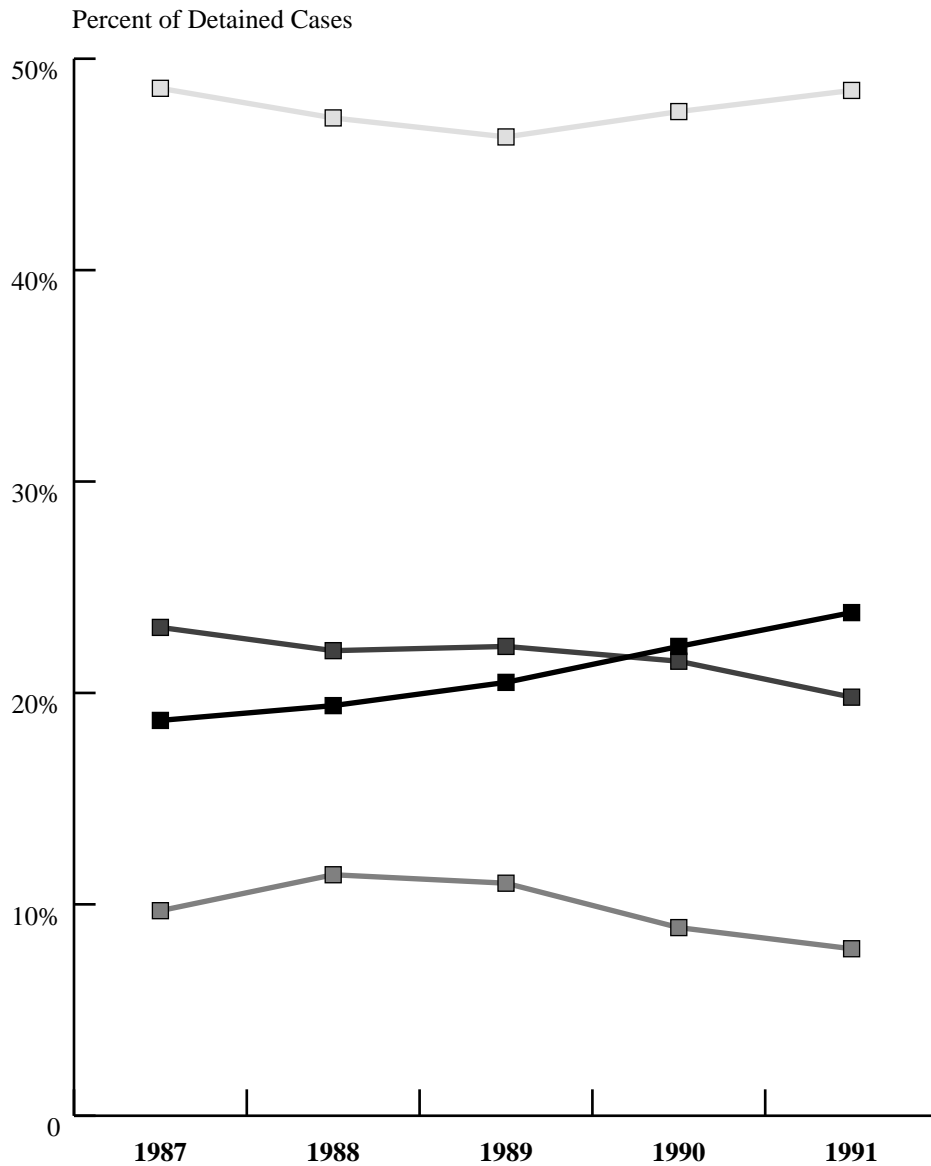
Detained ■	20%	20%	21%	23%	20%
Not Detained □	80%	80%	79%	77%	80%

Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*.

Figure 2-4

Percent of Detained Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1987-1991



Person	■	18.7%	19.4%	20.5%	22.2%	23.8%
Property	□	48.6	47.2	46.3	47.5	48.5
Drugs	■	9.7	11.4	11.0	8.9	7.9
Public Order	■	23.1	22.0	22.2	21.5	19.8

Notes:

1 Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

2 Percentages are calculated across groups rather than within groups (i.e., in 1987, 18.7 percent of all detained youth were person crime offenders and 48.6 percent of them were property crime offenders).

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Table 2-2

Trends in Detention Rates for Delinquency Cases by Offense, Gender, Race, and Age, 1987-1991

Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Offense					
Person	23.0%	23.8%	25.3%	27.0%	24.9%
Property	16.2	16.4	16.9	18.8	16.6
Drugs	30.1	33.0	36.3	37.8	36.1
Public order	24.8	24.7	26.0	27.3	24.0
Gender					
Male	20.7	21.2	22.2	24.1	21.5
Female	15.9	16.3	16.9	17.7	15.1
Race					
White	16.8	16.8	17.9	19.8	17.3
Nonwhite	26.6	27.6	28.1	29.0	26.1
Age					
13 and younger	12.2	12.9	14.0	15.5	13.5
14	20.2	20.9	21.9	23.9	20.9
15	22.3	23.5	24.3	26.3	23.6
16	22.8	23.7	24.8	26.7	24.0
17 and older	20.8	20.5	21.8	22.7	20.0

Notes:

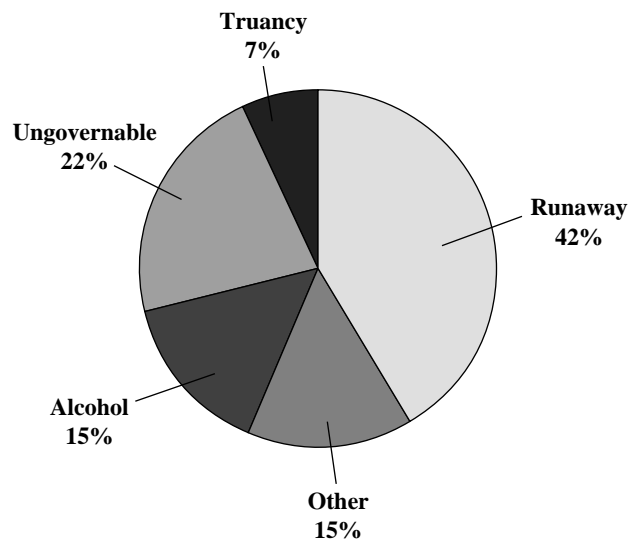
1 The data on admissions are based on cases rather than juveniles.

2 Table shows the percentage of each group that was detained out of the entire group of delinquency offenders (detained and nondetained). Percentages are calculated within groups, rather than across groups (i.e., in 1987, 23 percent of all person crime arrest cases were detained).

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*.

Figure 2-5

Offense Characteristics of Detained Status Offense Cases, 1991



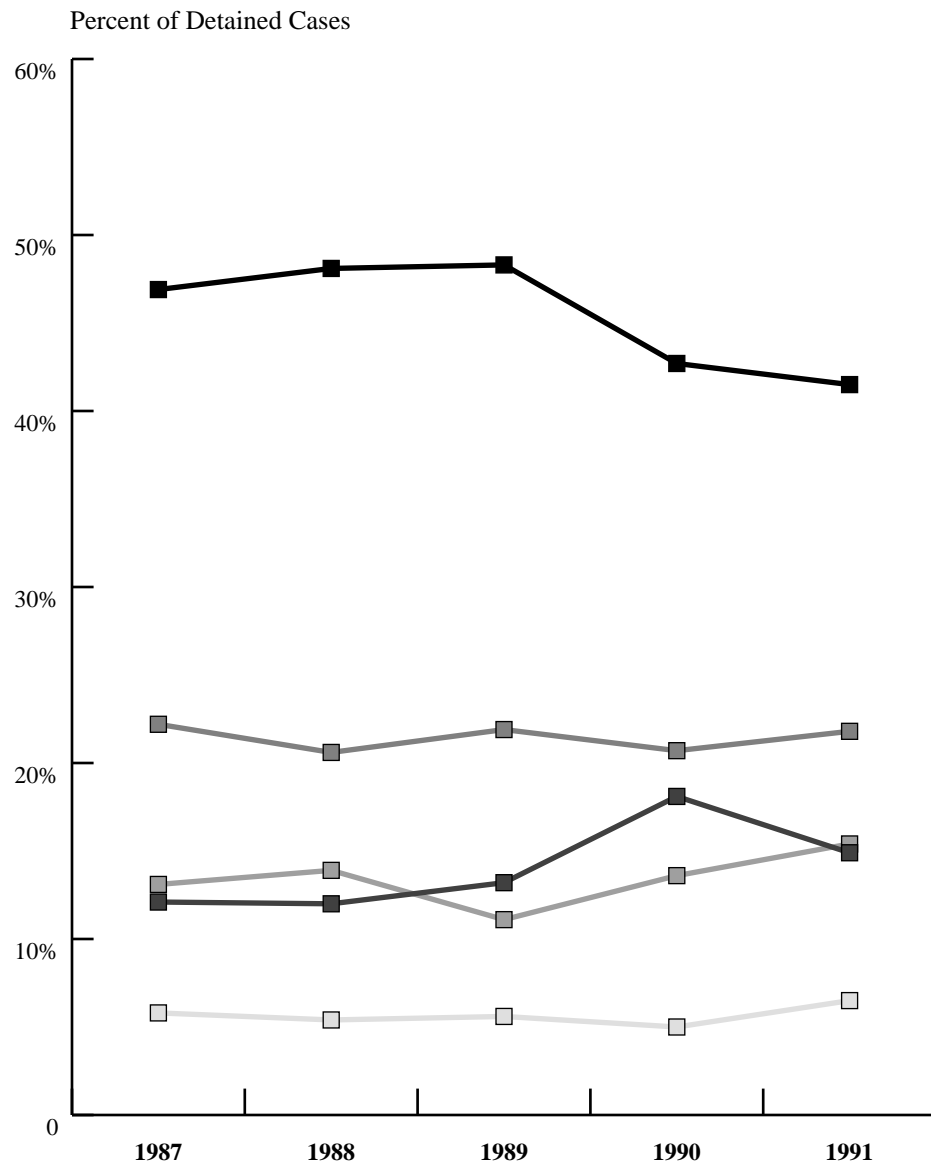
Total Detention Cases: 21,948

Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Figure 2-6

Trends in Offense Characteristics of Detained Status Offense Cases, 1987-1991



Runaway	■	46.9%	48.1%	48.3%	42.7%	41.5%
Truancy	□	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.0	6.5
Ungovernable	■	22.2	20.6	21.9	20.7	21.8
Alcohol Offenses	■	12.1	12.0	13.1	18.1	14.9
Other Status	■	13.1	13.9	11.1	13.6	15.4

Notes:

1 Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.

2 Percentages are calculated across groups, rather than within groups (i.e., in 1987, 46.9 percent of all detained cases were runaways and 5.8 percent of them were truants).

Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Chapter 3

National Trends for Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Public and Private Facilities, 1982–1992

This chapter presents a series of trends in juvenile corrections during the most recent 10-year period for which data are available. Trends in the juvenile population and in juvenile arrests are presented to provide a context for interpreting the correctional trends.

Trends in the Juvenile Population

Between 1982 and 1992, the juvenile at-risk population (youth age 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State) declined by 4 percent, with a parallel pattern for males and females (figures 3–1 and 3–2). Tables 3–1 and 3–2 show youth population trends by race/ethnicity and age.⁸ Decreases can be accounted for by decreases in the at-risk white population. Juveniles classified as Hispanics and as a race other than white or black increased in number (by 36 and 63 percent, respectively), while the black population remained stable. Another reason for the decreases in the total juvenile population is the decreases in the older age groupings of 14 to 17 and 18 to 21. Youth ages 7 to 9 and 10 to 13 grew in number over the 11 years, although not significantly.

Trends in Juvenile Arrests

Table 3–3 reflects trends in male and female arrest rates for Part I, violent, property, and drug offenses. From 1983 to 1992, the Part I arrest rates for males remained stable, while the rates for females were significantly higher (16 percent), reflecting the significant increase in their violent offense (70 percent) and property offense (12 percent) arrest rates. Violent offense arrest rates rose for males as

⁸ For the race/ethnicity category, the juvenile population as defined by the Census Bureau (ages 10–17) was used because refined definitions by State are not available by race and year. Age groups cover youth ages 7–21 because these data are available and are useful when analyzing data in States such as California, which can hold “youth” in custody past age 17.

well between 1983 and 1992 (38 percent). Male arrest rates increased (9 percent) for drug-related offenses, while decreasing for females (almost 34 percent).

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

For females, the increase in Part I arrest rates was 16 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 1992 rates per 100,000 were 10,070 for males and 3,190 for females), the patterns reflecting yearly changes are remarkably similar. The change in rate from 1983 to 1992 was an increase of 23 percent for females and 10 percent for males; however, both rates dipped significantly in 1984 and 1988 and rose in tandem between 1985 and 1987, and again between 1988 and 1992.

The final set of data related to juvenile arrests, trends in police disposition of juvenile offenders taken into custody from 1983 to 1992, is presented in table 3–4. Juvenile cases referred to a welfare agency or to another police agency showed a decline, while the number of juveniles referred to criminal or adult court, handled within the department and then released, or referred to juvenile court jurisdiction increased over the 10-year period. These fluctuations were relatively minor, and the percentage of the whole represented by each category never fluctuated more than 7 percent.

Although these and other arrest data can be useful for describing general trends, the yearly figures should be interpreted cautiously 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 1980s (table 3–5 and figure 3–7).⁹ Although there was a 57-percent increase in admissions to private facilities during 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 rose by 25 percent, compared with a 36-percent increase for males.

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 during 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 in the number of 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. 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 in both private and public facilities and for both genders. 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 rates and in-custody separately for public and private facilities. Unlike the trends in admission rates, increases in 1-day count rates were similar for both types of facilities.

⁹ 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.

Trends in Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Facility Type

Table 3–7 presents trends in admissions to different types of facilities during the period 1982–1990. The relative proportion of admissions to the various types of public facilities was stable, while the numbers of admissions in public facilities showed significant increases, with halfway houses, group homes, and detention centers showing the greatest increases during the 8-year period—the exception being 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 proportion of admissions to different facility types during the 8-year period. Although all types of private facilities except private ranches, camps, or farms 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 percent to 8 percent of admissions to private facilities. Private shelters experienced 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 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 are 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 were 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 percent to 12 percent.

Private juvenile facilities experienced a very different offense pattern (see table 3–9), with 34 to 40 percent of youth confined for delinquent offenses, reflecting a modest increase during the period. Distributions of various delinquent offenses 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 fluctuated. The proportion of status offenders 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 predominantly 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 became law, the proportion of status offenders and nonoffenders in some juvenile corrections facilities was estimated to be 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, and 1991 CIC data reveal that the 7,029 status offenders represented only 7.5 percent of those in custody.

This section examines whether the decline in the number and proportion 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, focusing on proportions of youth confined in public and private juvenile facilities for various reasons, including status offenses.

Based on data from the 1-day counts, public juvenile facilities were in increasing compliance with the Federal legislative mandate. For example, from 1983 to 1991, youth were held increasingly 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—almost 27 percent. The nonoffender population remained about 1 percent in public facilities.

During this same time period, the proportion of youth held in private facilities for delinquent offenses increased from 34 to 40 percent. The proportion of status offenders in

private facilities 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 grew only slightly since 1983, while voluntary admissions decreased. The absolute numbers of both nonoffenders and voluntary admissions 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 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.¹⁰ During the entire period, the proportion of all status offenders confined in institutional environments remained stable at about 27 percent (see also 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 incorrigibility 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 females 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 public facilities. Although status offenses and minor offenses still loom larger for females in custody compared with males, the gap appears to be narrowing. The proportion of incorrigibility and court order violation offenses to all offenses decreased for females in public facilities, when compared with the 7 percent of 1989.

¹⁰ 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.

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 for incorrigibility (62 percent), while the West had the highest percentage for violating valid 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 trancies (13 percent) than the other three regions.

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 there was an 18-percent decrease for white youth during that period.

In comparison, the proportions of racial groups confined in private facilities was more stable. The proportion of white youth 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 compare the use of confinement from 1987 to 1991 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 62 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk.

Between 1987 and 1991, the use of detention for delinquency cases increased 19 percent. The increase in cases detained for males was 21 percent, compared with a decline in female cases detained of 9 percent (figure 3–14).

The use of detention for nonwhite youth increased almost 3 times as that for white youth during the same period (32 and 11 percent, respectively) (figure 3–15).

Regarding the use of detention for delinquency cases by offense, there was an increase in all offense categories except drug violations, for which use declined by 3 percent. The largest increases in use were for female person offenders (54 percent) and white person offenders (figures 3–14 and 3–15).

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

Between 1987 and 1991, 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 12 percent (see figure 3–16). The greatest increases were for female person offenders (56 percent). Out-of-home placements for nonwhite youth increased significantly for property, drug, and public order offenses (29, 30, and 32 percent, respectively), while out-of-home placements for white youth decreased in these categories (by 1, 29, and 15 percent, respectively) (figure 3–17).

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 in 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 appendix B–8 through B–10 for details on trends in detained status offense cases by gender, race, age, and offense.)

Detention for status offenses 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 (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 3–18 through 3–22 present trends in both capacity and average daily population (ADP) for juvenile facilities from 1982 to 1990. In general, ADP for all facilities is approaching, but has not yet surpassed, capacity (figure 3–18).

Although the capacity and population lines for secure facilities have come close to intersecting (figure 3–19), the lines remain parallel for nonsecure facilities, indicating less crowding (figure 3–20). Patterns for public detention centers (figure 3–21) 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. Thus, overcrowding seems to be of greater immediate concern for public training schools than for other types of facilities (figure 3–22).

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 an institution can be over and then under capacity within a single day. 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 Expenditures 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 nearly \$2.4 billion in 1990—an increase of 24 percent.

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.¹¹

¹¹ Dollar figures in this section have been adjusted for inflation according to a methodology developed by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities.

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 from the Federal effort to reduce the jailing of juveniles. The number of juveniles admitted to jails declined from 105,366 to 60,181—43 percent (figure 3–23).¹² 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 admission rate per 100,000 juveniles dropped from 386 to 229 during the 9-year period, for males and females combined (figure 3–24).

Other data from these two sources revealed a 62-percent increase in the number of juveniles in jails between 1983 and 1992 based on a 1-day census—from 1,736 to 2,804 (figure 3–25). Likewise, a 44-percent increase occurred in ADP of juveniles held in adult jails (figure 3–26). These findings may appear contradictory, given the 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 may be those charged with the most serious offenses, including those awaiting transfer to adult court. Or, increases in ALOS could account for increases in the 1-day counts. Unfortunately, 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.

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

To complete this chapter, adult and juvenile custody trends are compared 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 were established to facilitate the most reasonable comparison.

¹² 1992 updates are not available due to unreliable data.

One-day custody counts were examined 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).

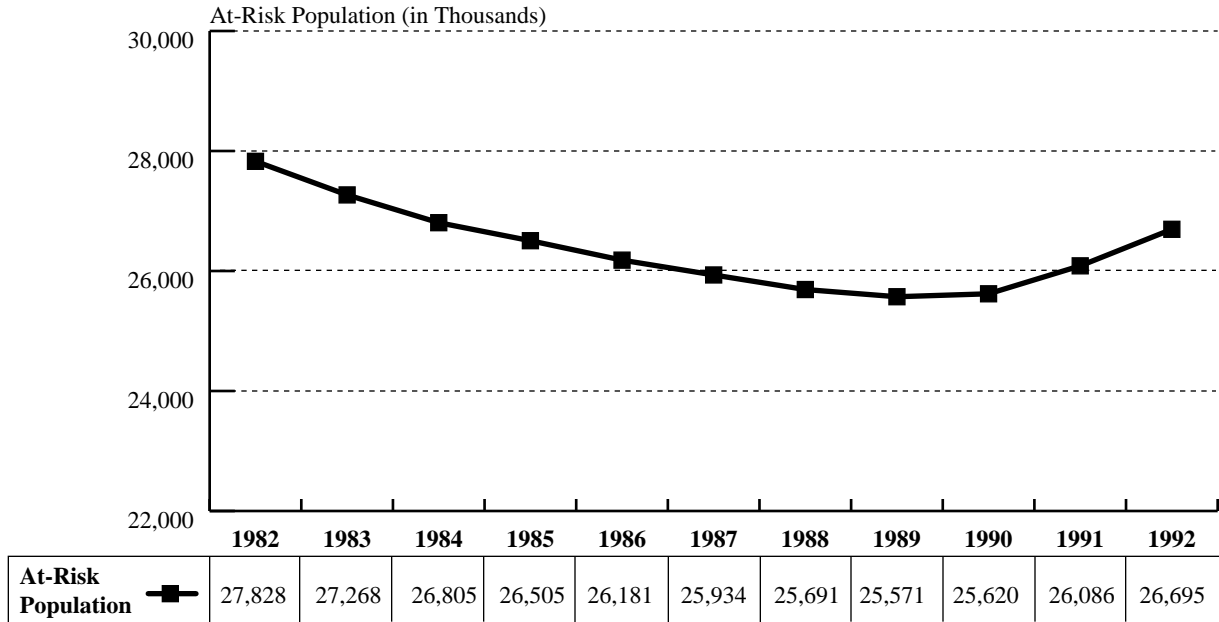
Adult custody data apply primarily to State prison facilities. Therefore, trends based on these data were compared with trends for juveniles in State-operated public facilities only. Although State-operated jails are included for adult prison data in 7 States, in all but 2 cases, they correspond to States 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 increase (2 percent) 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.

Figure 3-1

Juvenile At-Risk Population, 1982-1992

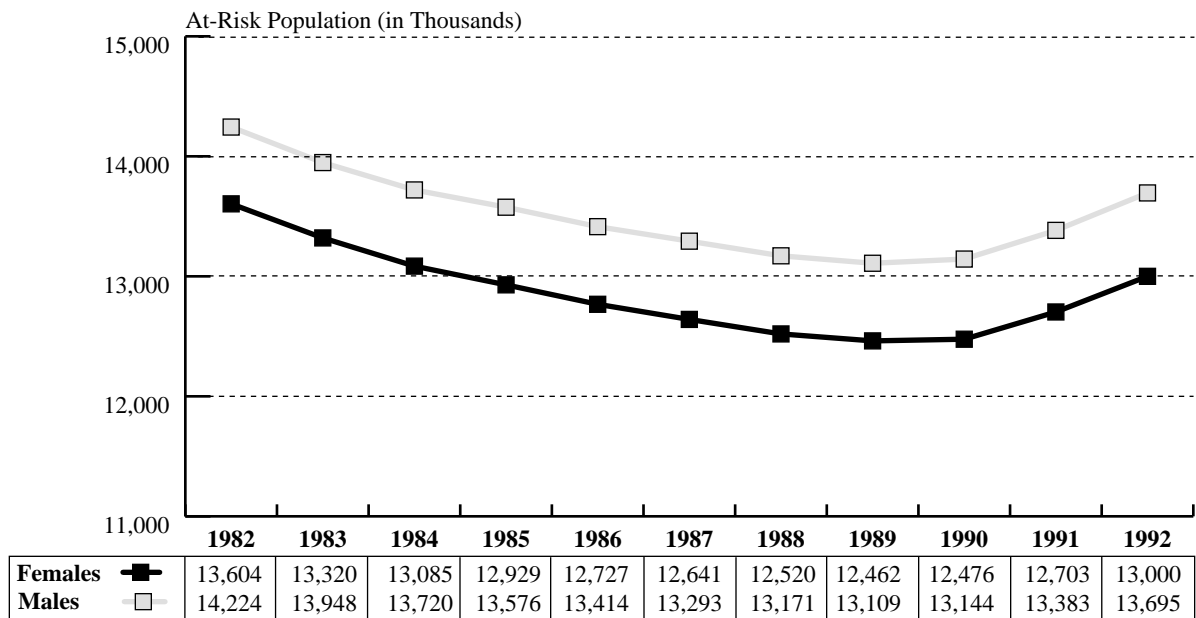


* Youth ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile jurisdiction in each State.

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

Figure 3-2

Juvenile At-Risk Population by Gender, 1982-1992



* 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 censuses. Intercensus years based on 1980 and 1990 censuses and revised each year.

Table 3-1
Juvenile Population (in Thousands) by Race/Ethnicity, 1982-1992

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	29,633	28,984	28,477	28,152	27,854	27,629	27,362	27,118	27,247	27,687	28,311
White	24,346	23,716	23,226	22,881	22,557	22,288	21,972	21,697	21,800	22,120	22,565
Black	4,436	4,380	4,323	4,300	4,284	4,295	4,308	4,302	4,202	4,262	4,361
Hispanic	2,496	2,531	2,580	2,639	2,712	2,789	2,868	2,943	3,198	3,282	3,397
Other	851	888	928	971	1,013	1,046	1,082	1,119	1,245	1,305	1,385

Notes:

1 Juveniles are considered to be youth ages 10 to 17.

2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Table 3-2
Youth Population (in Thousands) by Age, 1982-1992

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	56,350	55,278	54,443	53,686	53,118	52,835	52,857	53,313	53,637	53,700	53,837
7-9	9,592	9,541	9,722	9,847	10,135	10,399	10,697	10,732	10,823	10,854	10,923
10-13	14,593	14,262	13,774	13,288	13,056	13,162	13,379	13,496	13,935	14,264	14,657
14-17	15,040	14,720	14,705	14,865	14,797	14,468	13,982	13,536	13,311	13,420	13,649
18-21	17,125	16,755	16,242	15,686	15,130	14,806	14,799	15,549	15,568	15,162	14,609

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

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

Table 3-3

Part I and Drug Arrests by Gender: Juveniles (Younger Than Age 18), 1983-1992

	1983		1992		Percent Change in Rate ¹ 1983-1992
	Total Arrests	Rate ¹ per 100,000	Total Arrests	Rate ¹ per 100,000	
Part I Arrests²					
Male	450,696	1,913.9	508,764	1,915.8	+0.1%
Female	106,662	467.4	139,025	542.8	+16.1
Violent Arrests³					
Male	59,181	243.1	91,126	336.5	+38.4
Female	7,115	30.4	13,011	51.6	+69.7
Property Arrests⁴					
Male	391,515	1,607.8	417,638	1,579.3	-5.5
Female	99,547	437.0	126,014	491.2	+12.4
Drug Arrests⁵					
Male	53,965	222.0	61,723	241.6	+8.8
Female	10,552	44.9	7,576	29.8	-33.6

Notes:

1 8,054 reporting agencies; 1983 estimated population 169,243,000; 1992 estimated population 185,616,000.

2 Arrest data are not individual-based.

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, and motor vehicle theft.

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

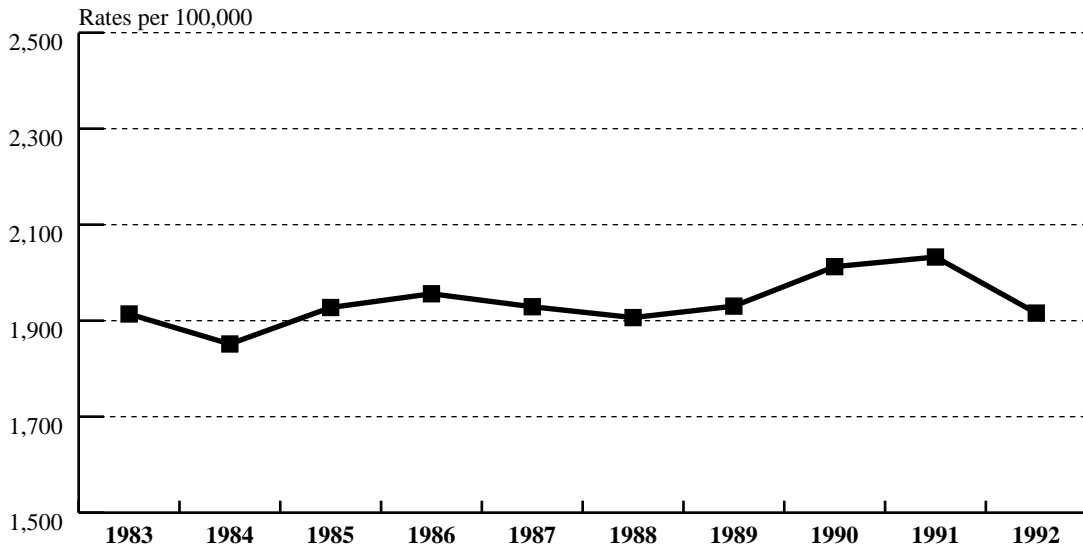
⁴ Include Part I burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

⁵ Include sale/manufacture or possession.

Sources: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1992. FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992.

Figure 3-3

Juvenile Part 1 Arrest Rates for Males, Ages 10-17, 1983-1992



Male Rate ■	1,913.9	1,851.4	1,927.4	1,956	1,929	1,906.4	1,930.3	2,012.5	2,032.6	1,915.8
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Notes:

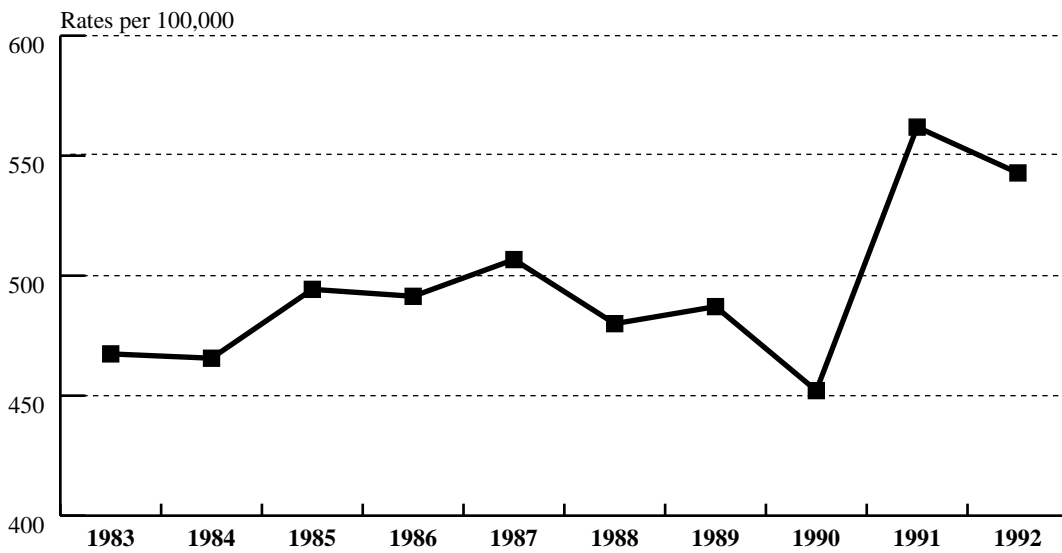
1 Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

2 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

Source: FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992.

Figure 3-4

Juvenile Part 1 Arrest Rates for Females, Ages 10-17, 1983-1992



Female Rate ■	467.4	465.6	494.3	491.4	506.7	480	487.1	452.1	561.9	542.8
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Notes:

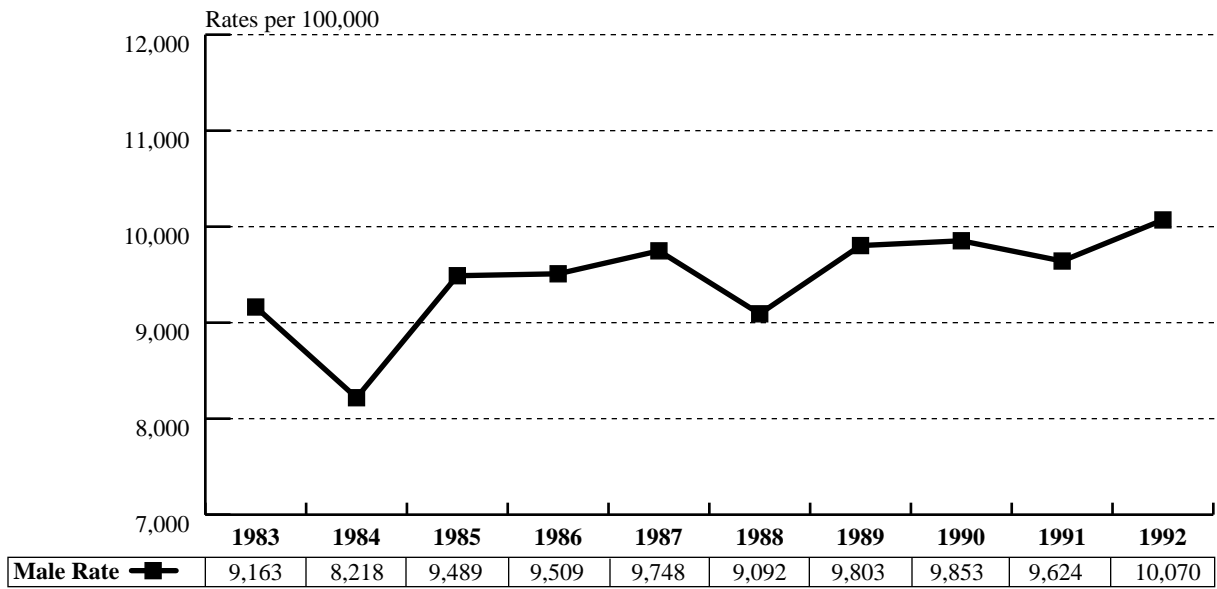
1 Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

2 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

Source: FBI Age-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992.

Figure 3-5

Male Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses, Youth Ages 10-17, 1983-1992



Notes:

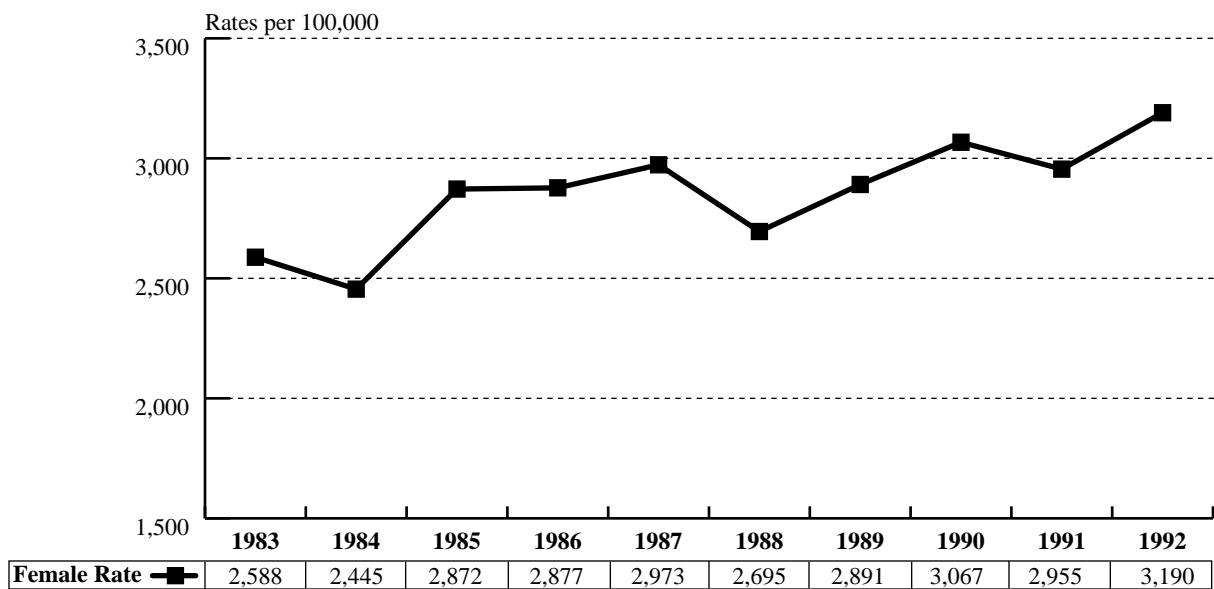
1 Rates refer to the number of arrests made per 100,000 youth ages 10-17.

2 Between 9,832 and 11,249 agencies reported each year.

Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports, 1983-1992*. U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from 1980 and 1990 population censuses.

Figure 3-6

Female Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Offenses, Youth Ages 10-17, 1983-1992



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.

Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports, 1983-1992*. U.S. Census Bureau population estimates from 1980 and 1990 population census.

Table 3-4
Trends in Police Disposition of Juvenile Offenders Taken Into Police Custody, 1983-1992

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
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	1,330,455
Percent ³	100%	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	399,856
Percent ³	32.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.3	29.1	28.7	28.3	28.1	30.1
Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction										
Number	661,761	630,937	732,531	724,276	726,634	625,150	729,572	718,188	759,411	831,696
Percent ³	57.5	60.0	61.8	61.7	62.0	63.1	63.9	64.5	64.2	62.5
Referred to welfare agency										
Number	35,347	21,369	22,694	20,876	16,807	18,957	19,154	17,955	20,077	22,400
Percent ³	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	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	14,323
Percent ³	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
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	62,180
Percent ³	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.7

¹ Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

² Between 7,461 and 9,158 agencies reported each year.

³ Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: FBI *Uniform Crime Reports, 1983-1992*.

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 admissions	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 admissions	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>						
Admissions	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:

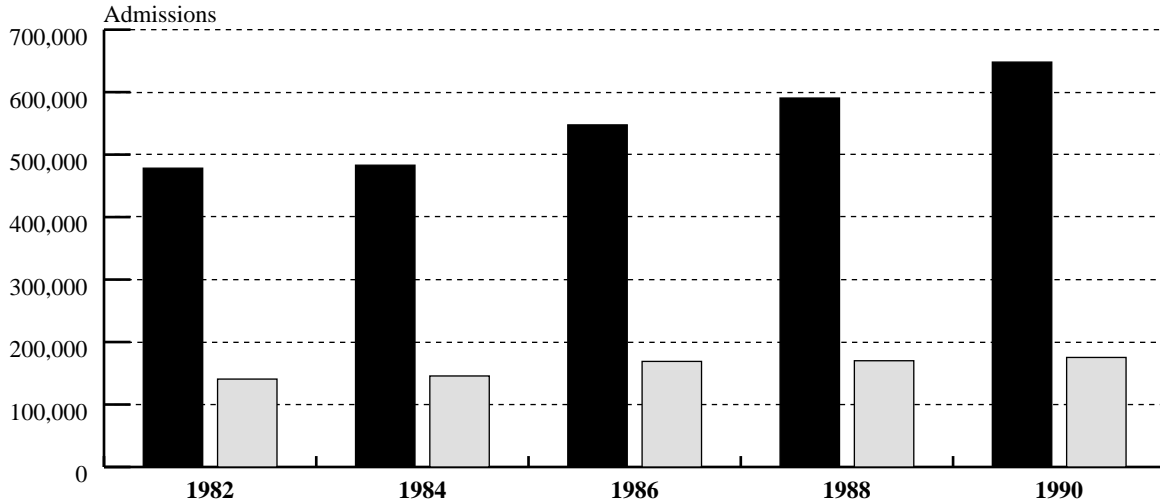
1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

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



	1982	1984	1986	1988	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:

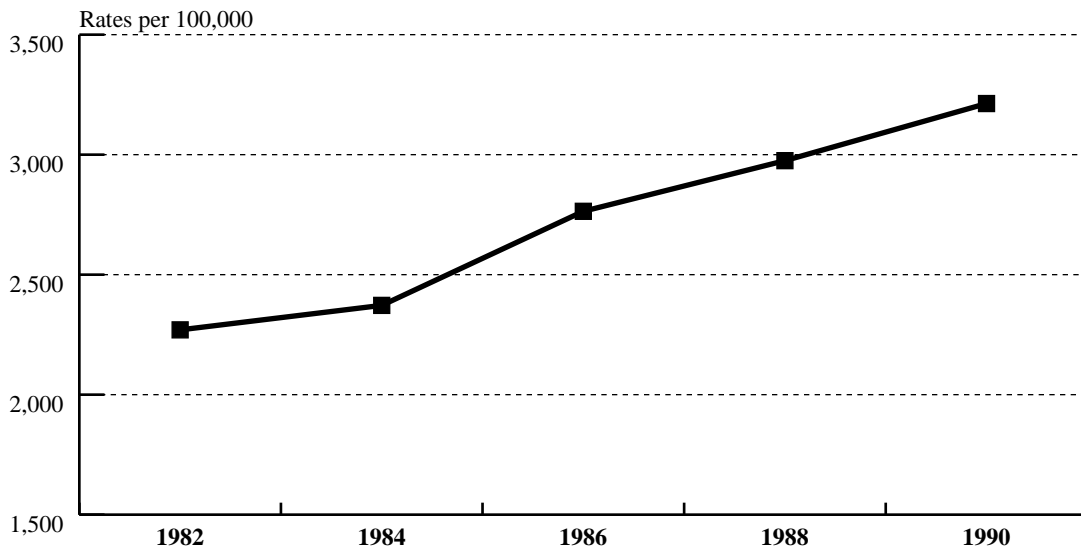
1 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

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.

Source: 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



	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
Admission Rate ■	2,270	2,372	2,764	2,975	3,213

Notes:

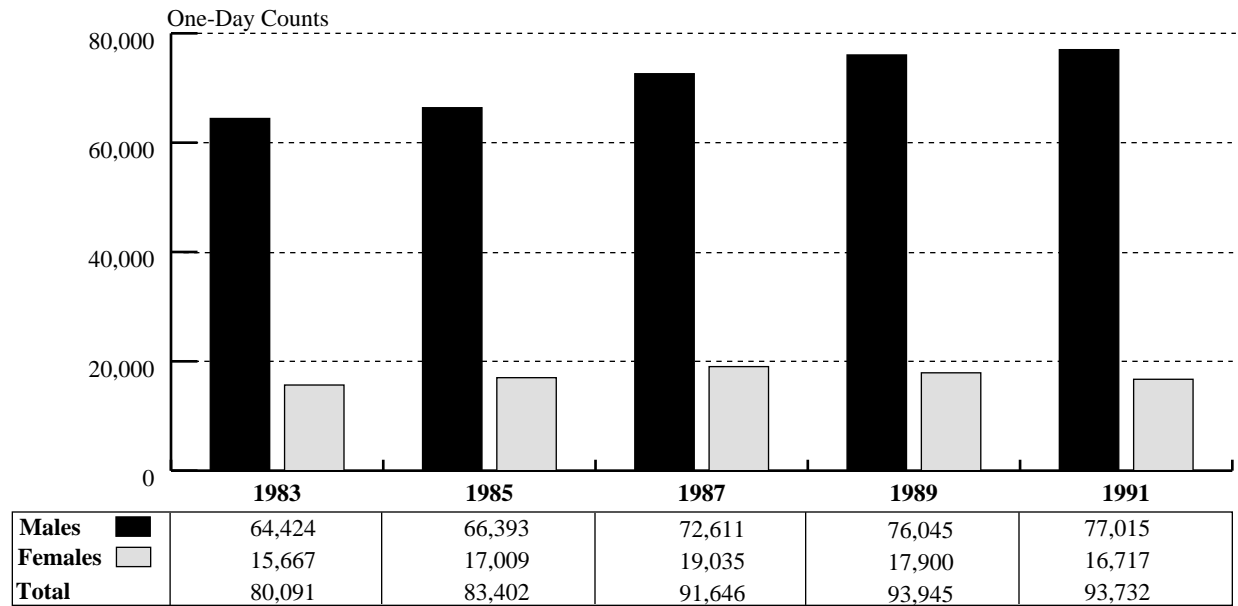
1 Admissions may include readmissions and transfers and are not a count of individual youth, but rather represent the number of commitments resulting from incidents.

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.

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

Figure 3-9

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

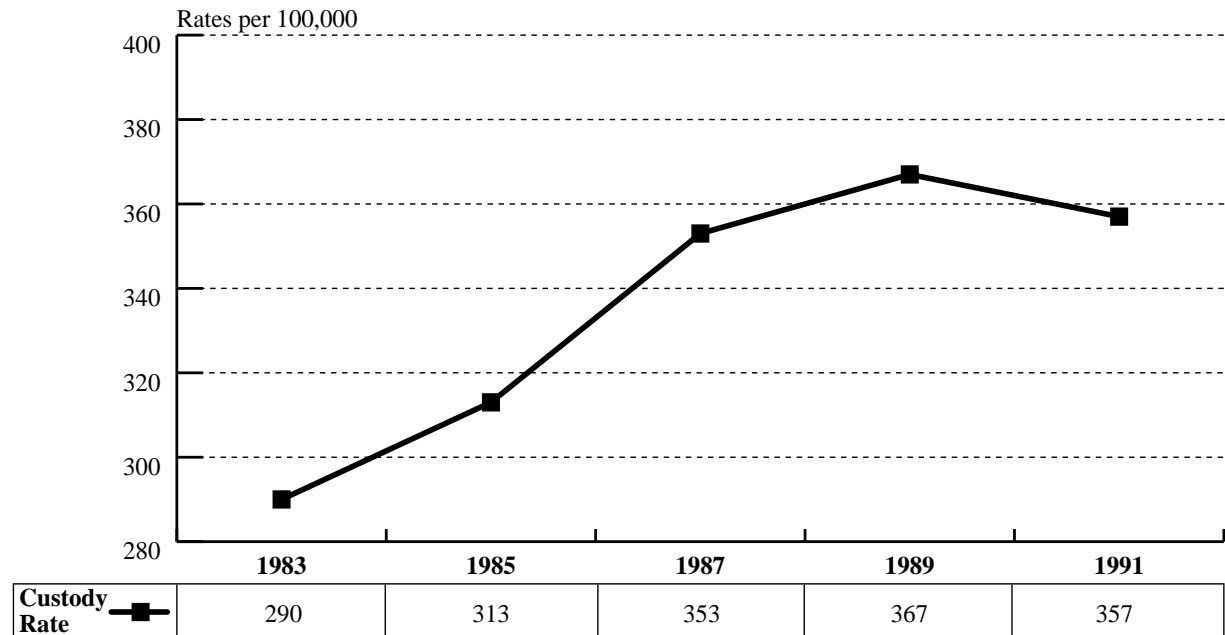


Note: Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

Source: 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



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 the 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		% Rate Change 1982-1990
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
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	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	31,390	114	34,080	128	38,143	145	37,822	148	36,190	138	21

Notes:

1 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.

2 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.

3 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		% 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	20,064	33	29,036	29	34,003	27	38,581	27	37,987	27	89

Notes:

1 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.

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.

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

Table 3–8

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

Public Facilities

	1983		1985		1987		1989		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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

Notes:

1 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.

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, and other.

2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

* 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

Private Facilities

	1983		1985		1987		1989		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

3 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.

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, and 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	%
Public Facilities										
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	*
Private Facilities										
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 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

3 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, and other.

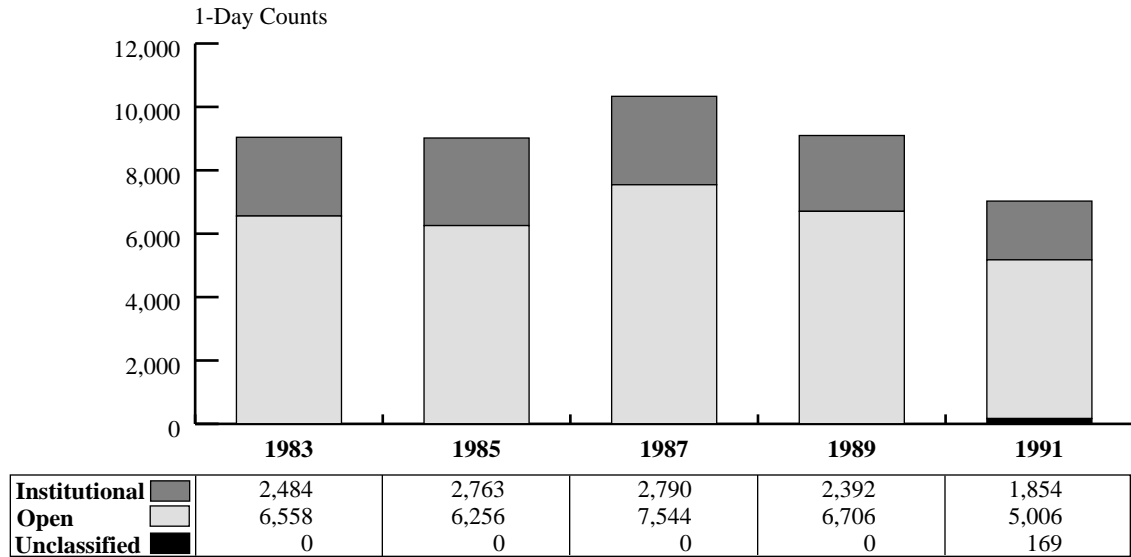
Voluntary admits: Youth who admit themselves or are part of diversion, probation program, or are referred by parents, school, or social service agency.

* 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



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: Census day 2/15/91.

Table 3–11

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

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities						
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
Private Facilities						
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 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.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

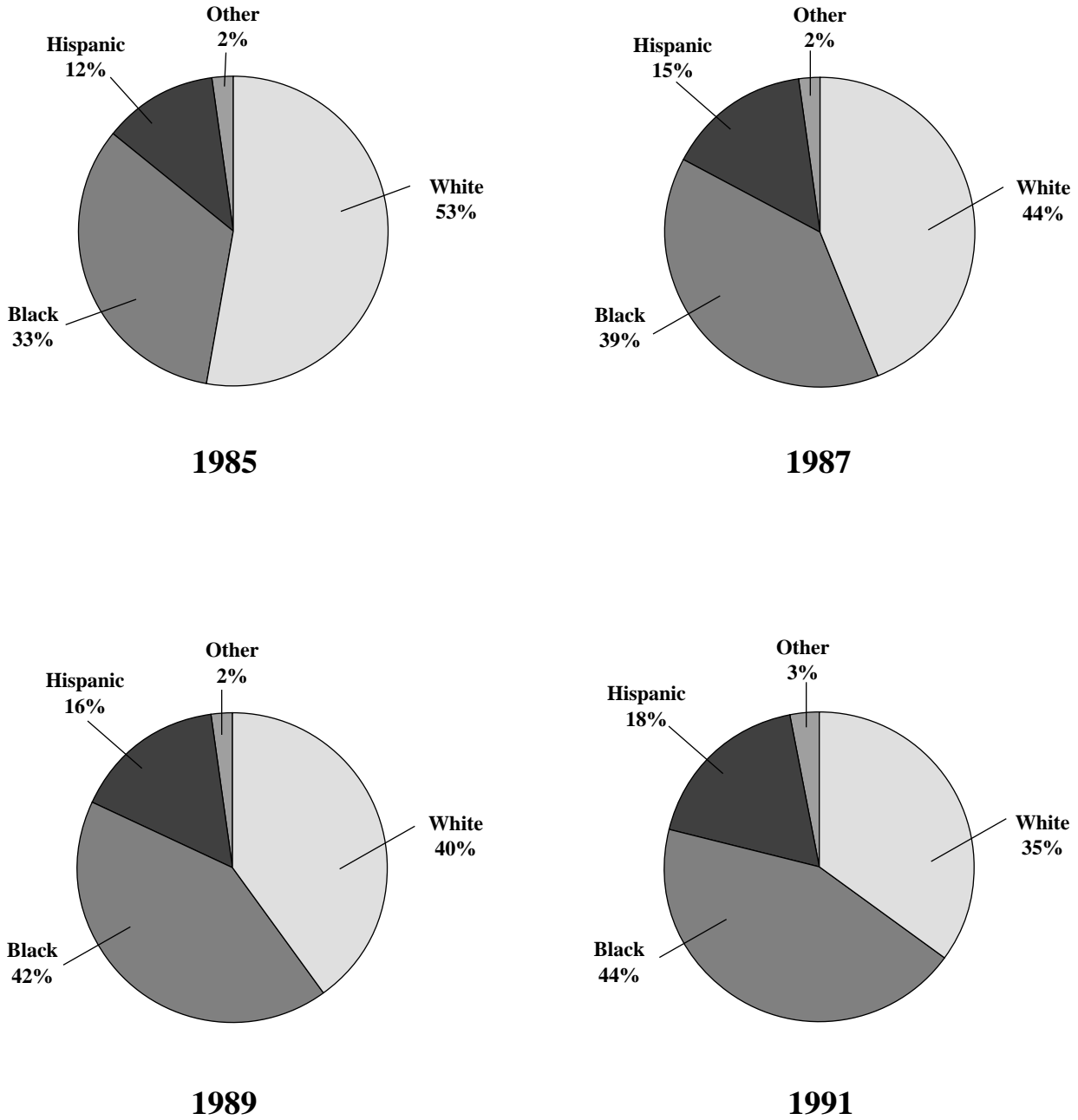
Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

* 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

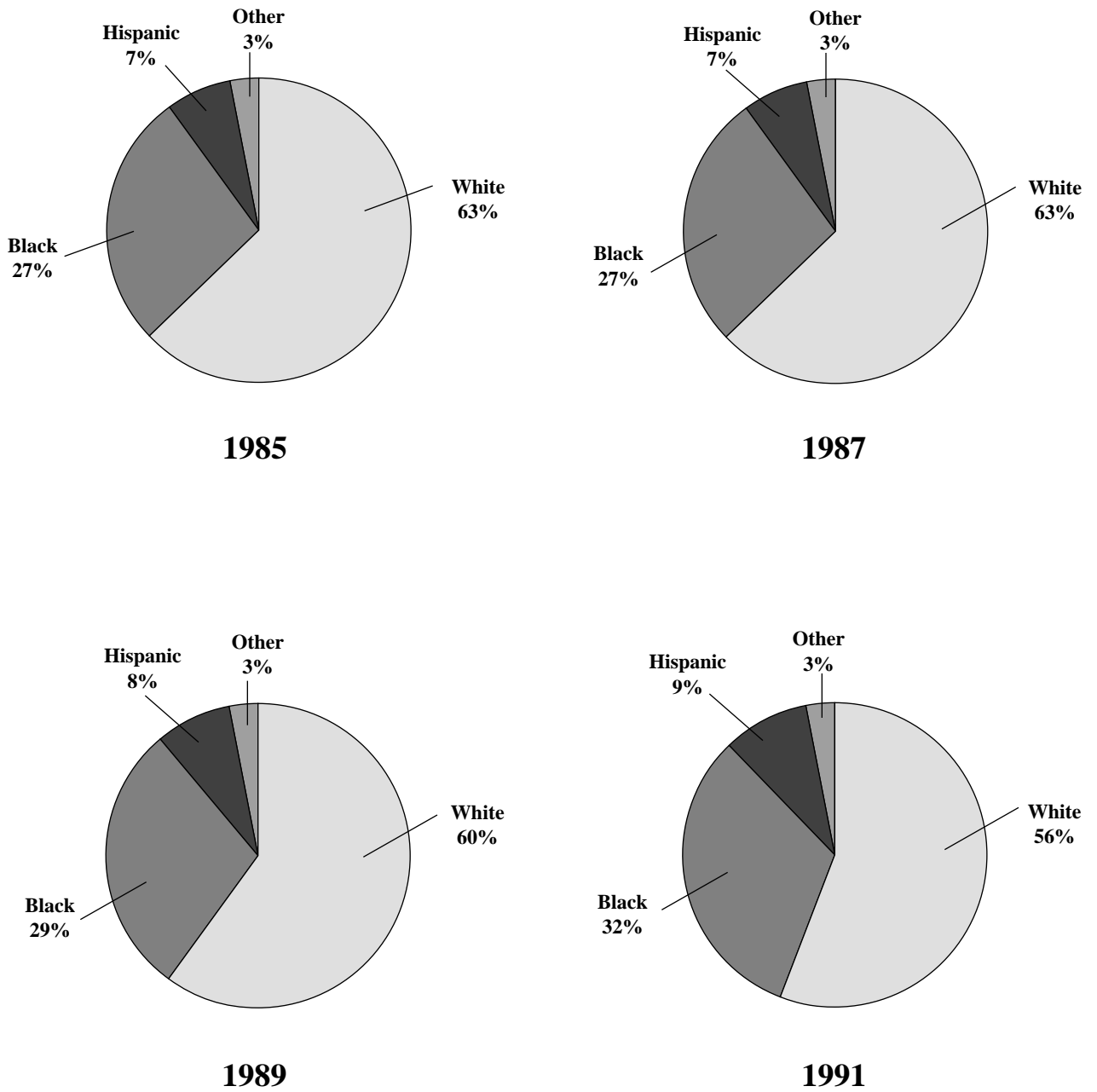


Note: For 1985 the percentages for whites and blacks were estimated due to some overlapping categories. For that year blacks and whites were indistinctively included in the Hispanic category.

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



Notes:

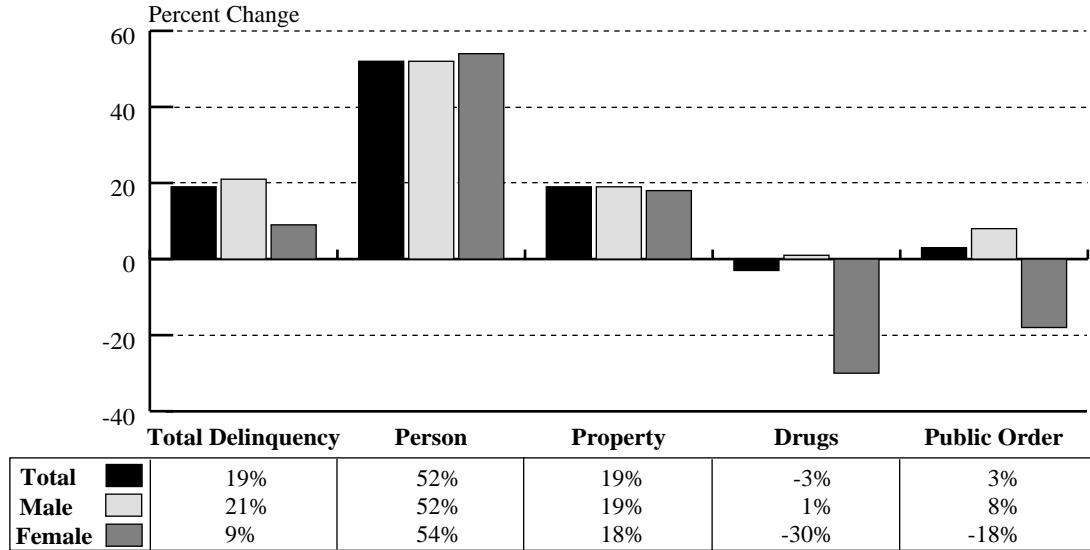
1 Population data from the private facility census prior to 1991 are subject to error resulting from nonresponse, nonreporting, and overinclusion. See appendix C for further explanation.

2 For 1985 the percentages for whites and blacks were estimated due to some overlapping 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

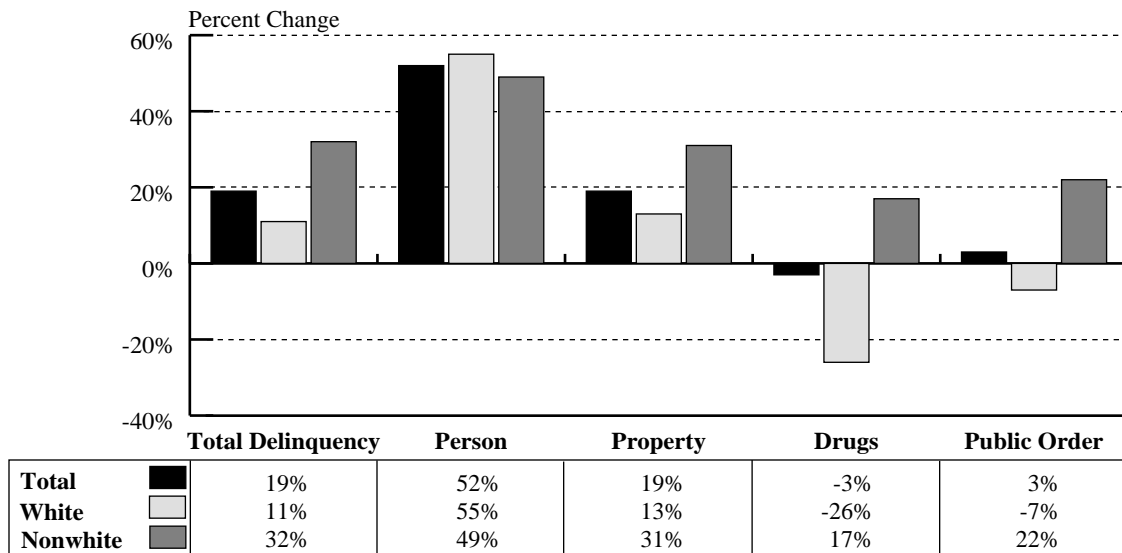
Detained Delinquency Case Trends by Gender and Offense: Percent Change, 1987-1991



Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.
 Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.

Figure 3-15

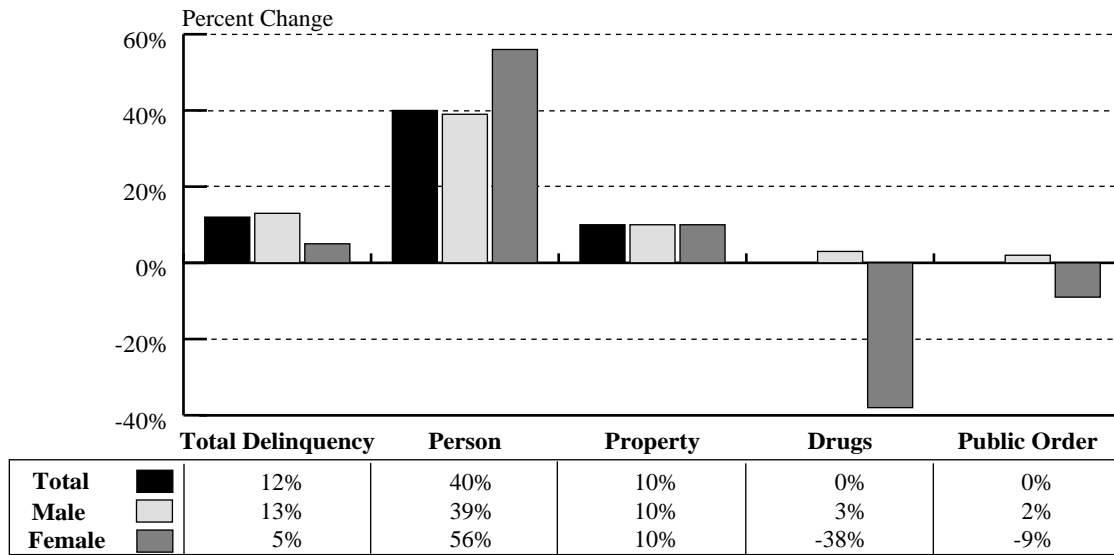
Detained Delinquency Case Trends by Race and Offense: Percent Change, 1987-1991



Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.
 Source: Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.

Figure 3-16

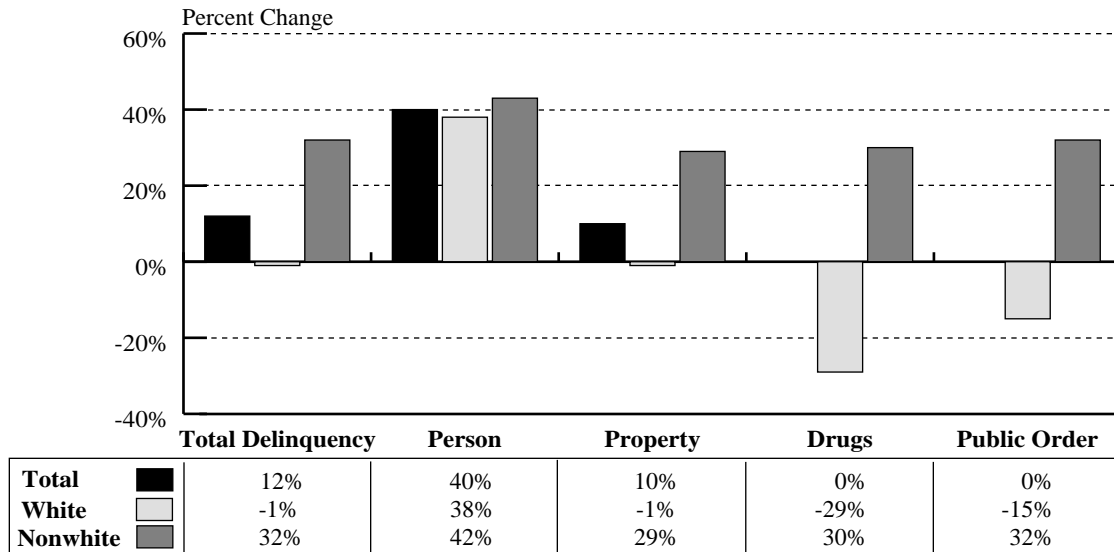
Out-of-Home Placement Case Trends by Gender and Offense: Percent Change, 1987-1991



Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.
Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Figure 3-17

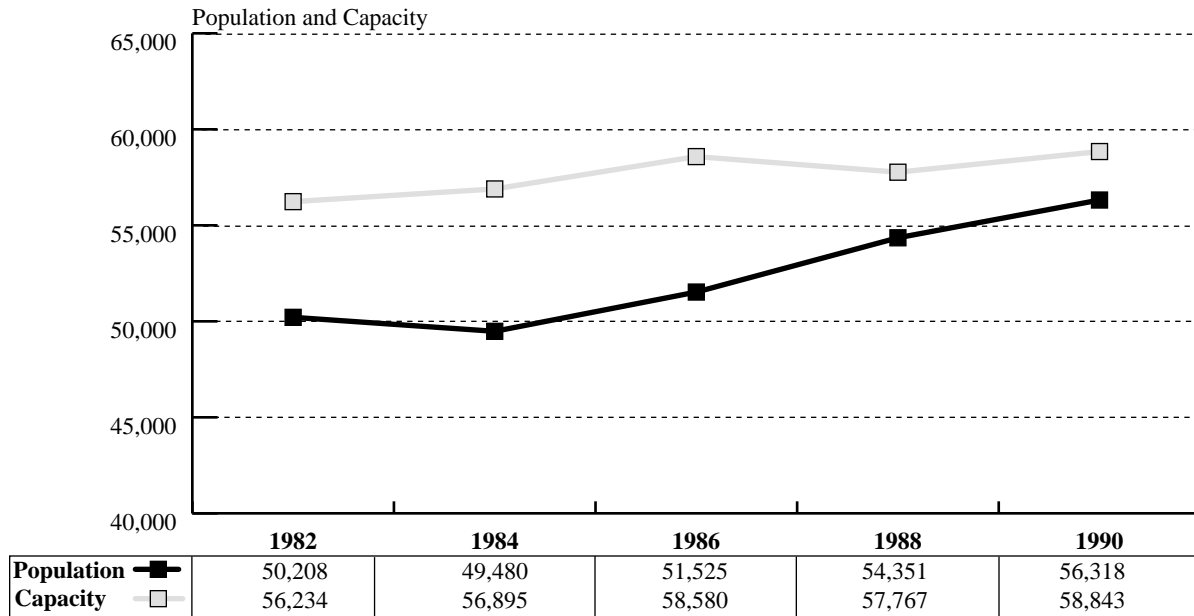
Out-of-Home Placement Case Trends by Race and Offense: Percent Change, 1987-1991



Note: Data are based on cases rather than juveniles.
Source: *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991.*

Figure 3–18

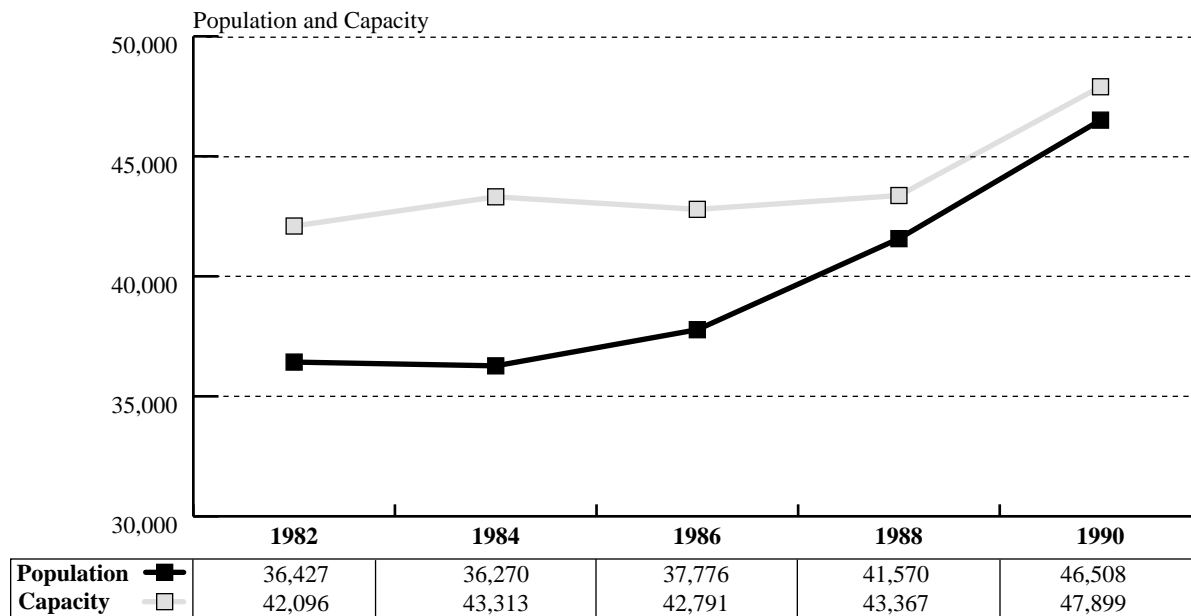
Public Juvenile Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982–1990



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

Figure 3–19

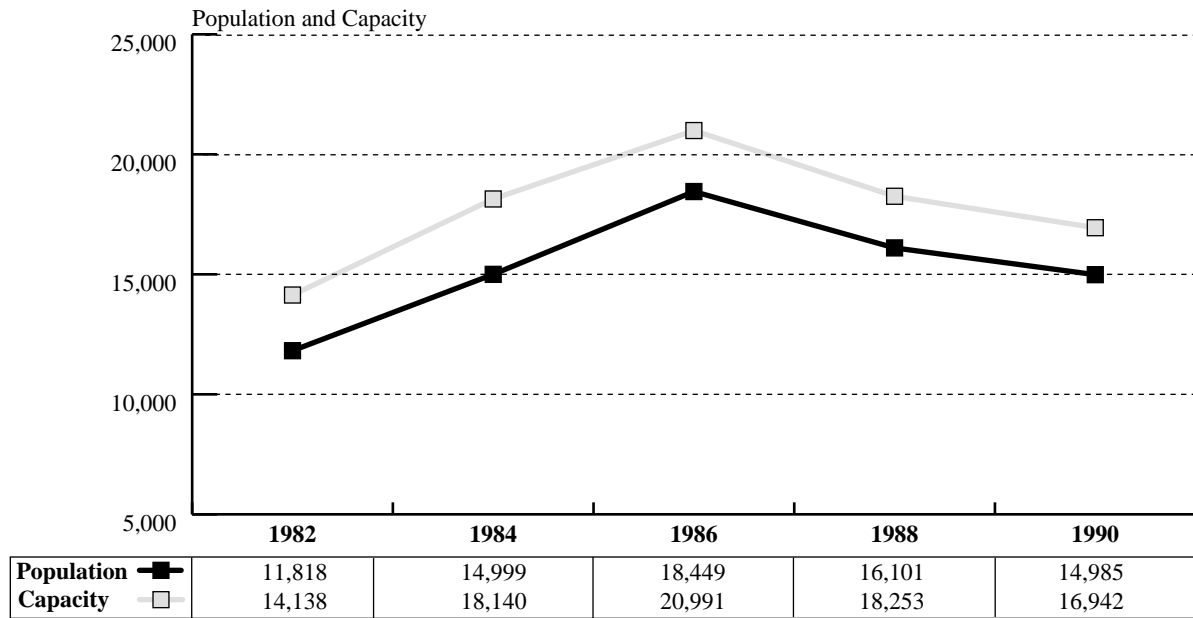
Public Juvenile Secure Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982–1990



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

Figure 3–20

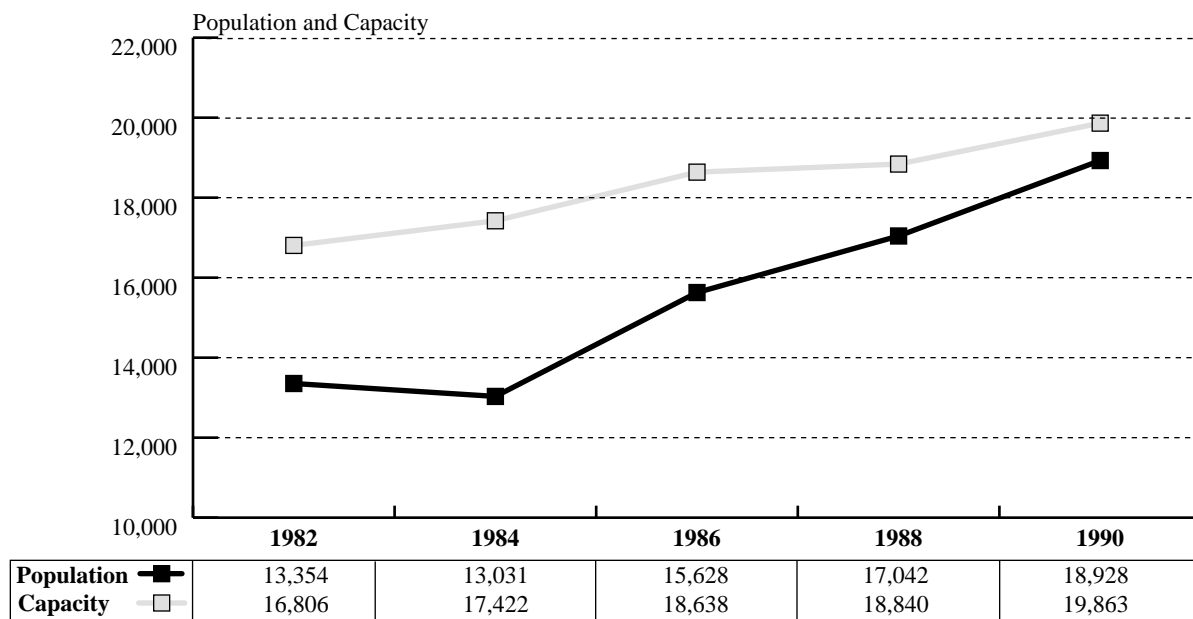
Public Juvenile Nonsecure Facilities: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982–1990



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

Figure 3–21

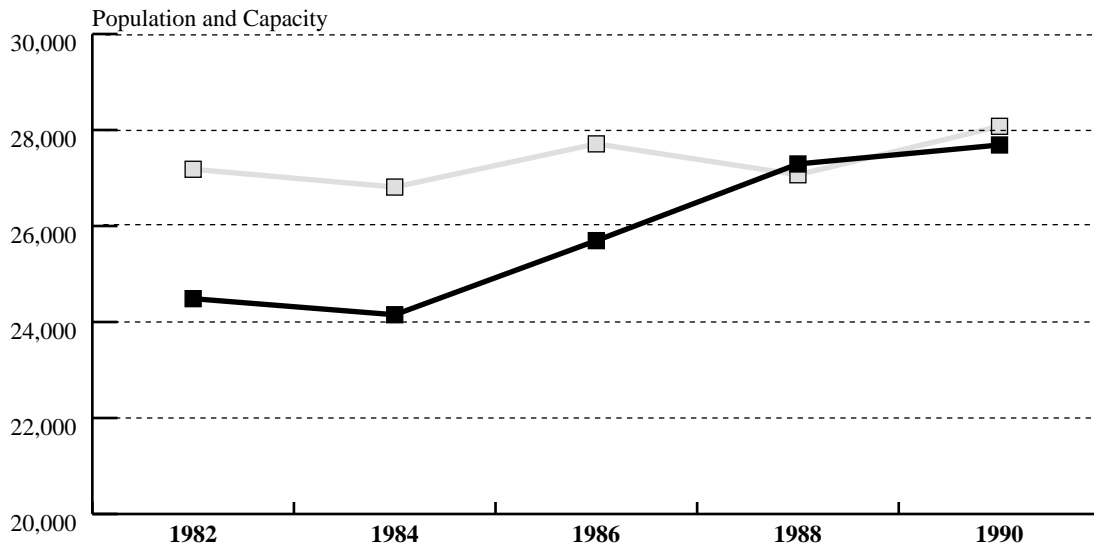
Public Detention Centers: Capacity and Average Daily Population, 1982–1990



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

Figure 3–22

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 Operational Expenditures (in Thousands), Total and per Facility Type, 1982-1990

Public and Private Facilities

	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
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

	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
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

	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
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:

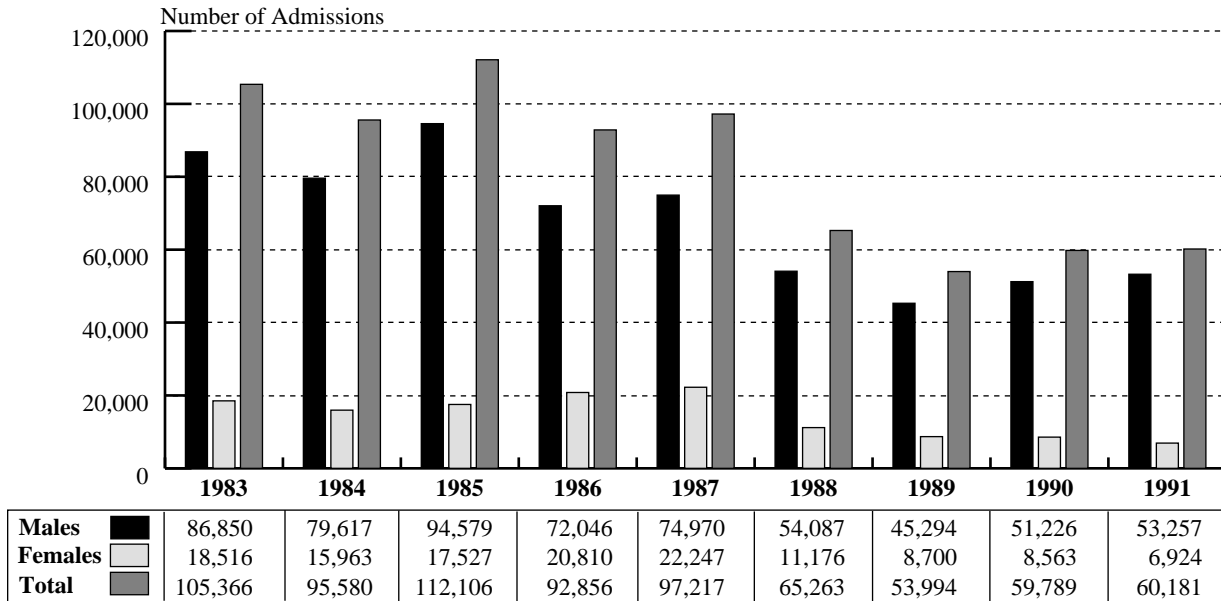
1 Operational Expenditures include salaries and other miscellaneous expenditures.

2 "Inflation-Controlled" expenditures are expenditures presented in constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index, using 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 3–23

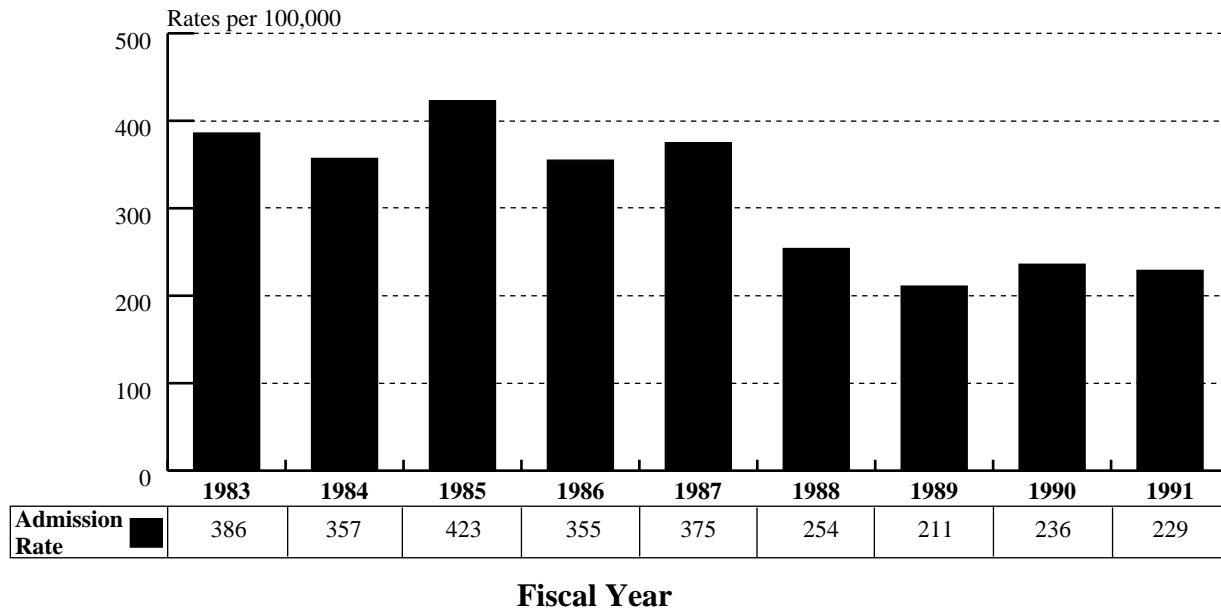
Juvenile Admission to Jails by Gender, 1983–1991



Note: Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jail, but rather an aggregate count of admissions.
Source: 1984–1991 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Figure 3–24

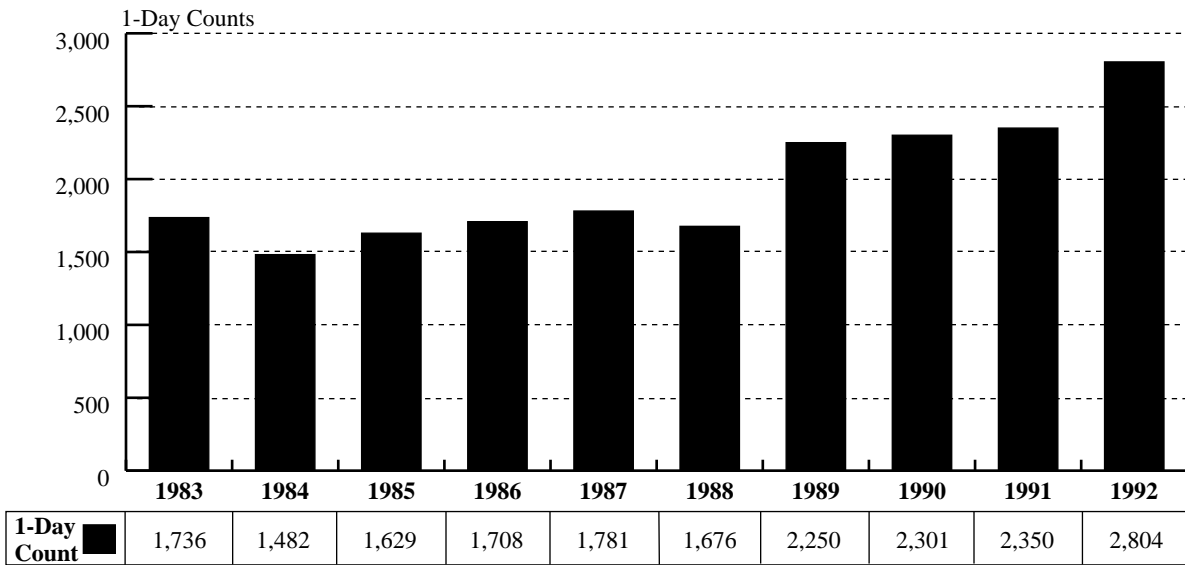
Juvenile Admission Rates to Jails, 1983–1991



Notes:
 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State, 1983–1991.
 2 Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jails, but rather an aggregate count of admissions.
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). 1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Figure 3–25

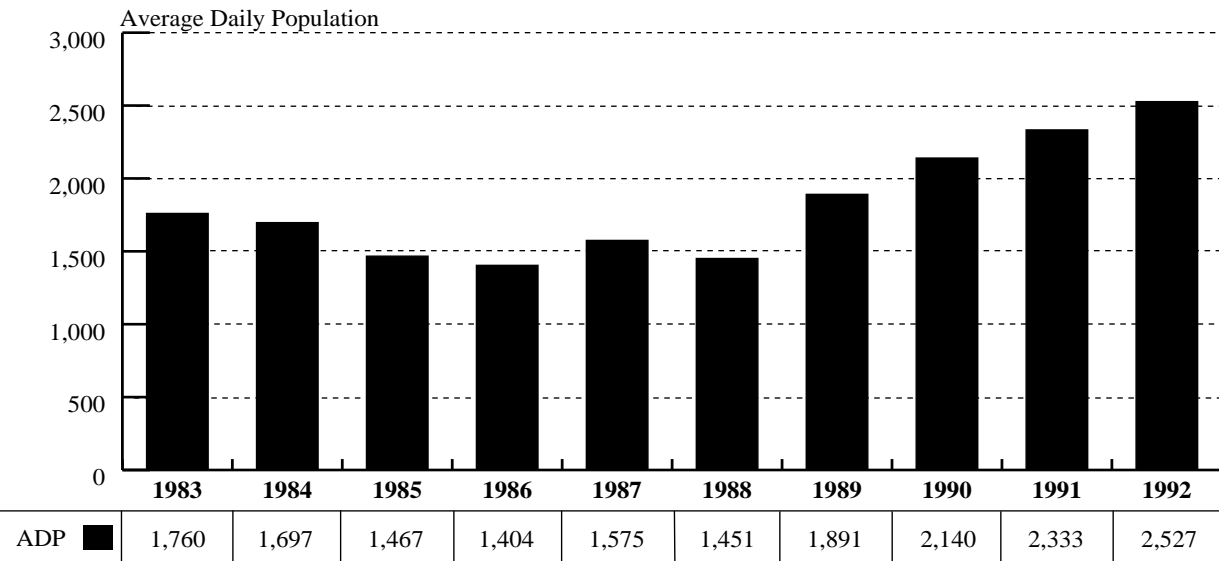
Juvenile 1-Day Counts in Jails, 1983–1992



Note: With the exception of data from the 1983 and 1988 censuses, these estimates are based on sample data. Fluctuations in the number may be due to sampling error.
Source: 1984–1992 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Figure 3–26

Juvenile Average Daily Population in Adult Jails, 1983–1992



Note:
 1 Juveniles are persons of any age (usually younger than 18) specified by statute in each State who were initially subjected to juvenile court authority, even if tried as adults in criminal courts. 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.
 2 Fluctuations in the number may be due in part to sampling error.
Source: 1984–1992 Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1983 and 1988 National Jail Census.

Figure 3–27

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



Males ■	27,503	29,612	31,285	31,902
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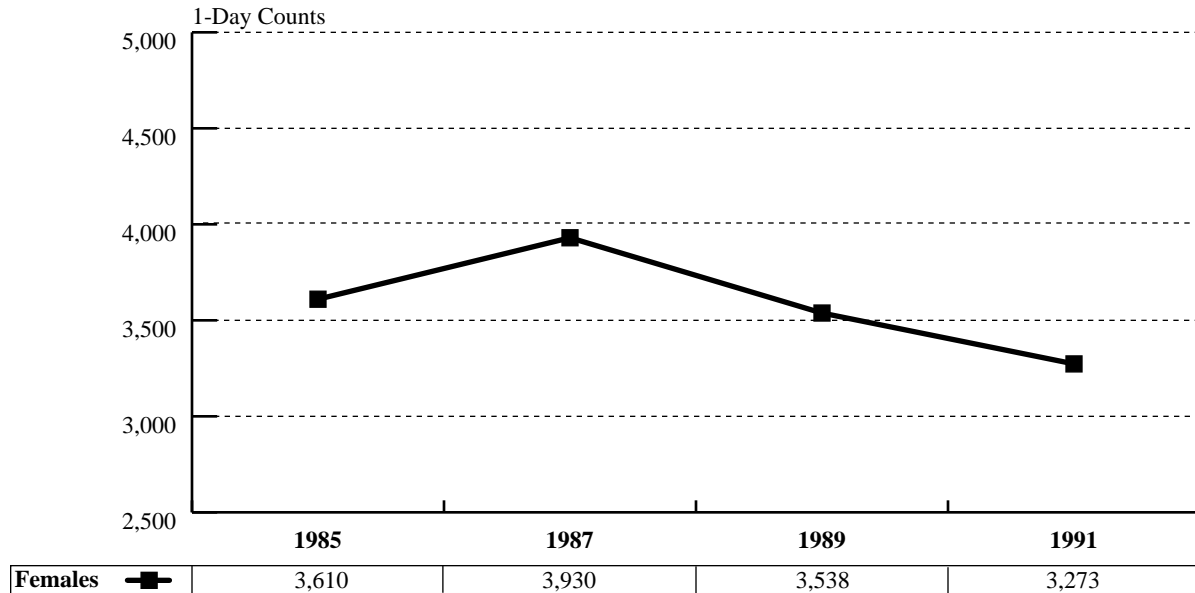
Notes:

- 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, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: 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.

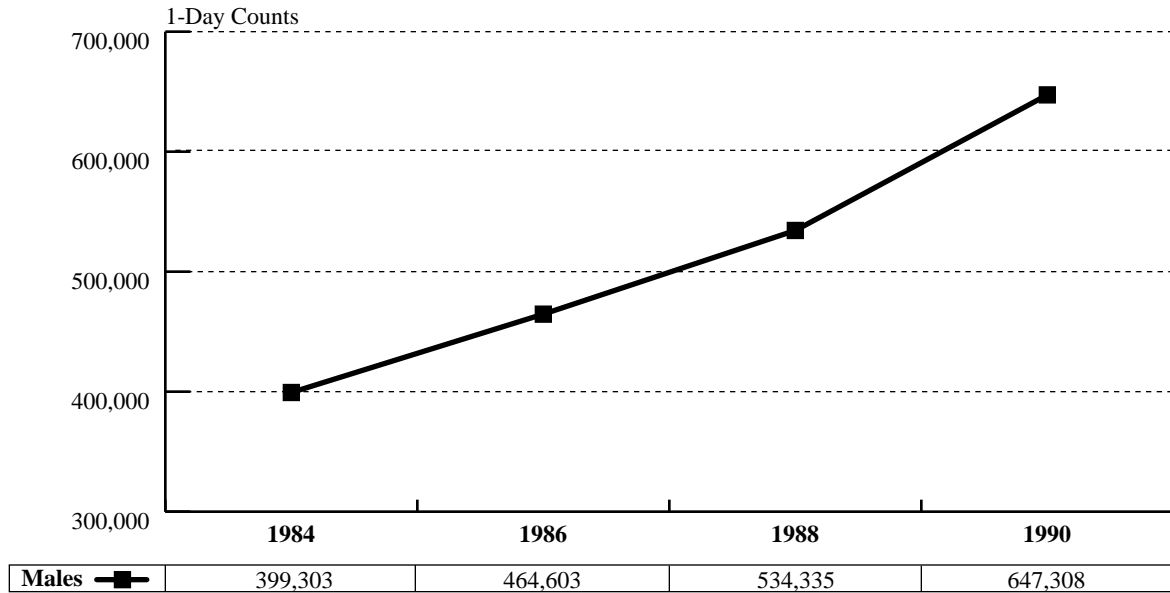
1991 AK, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, MA, MD MI, NC, NH, NY, OR, UT, VT, WV.

2 Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

Source: 1985–1991 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15.

Figure 3–29

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

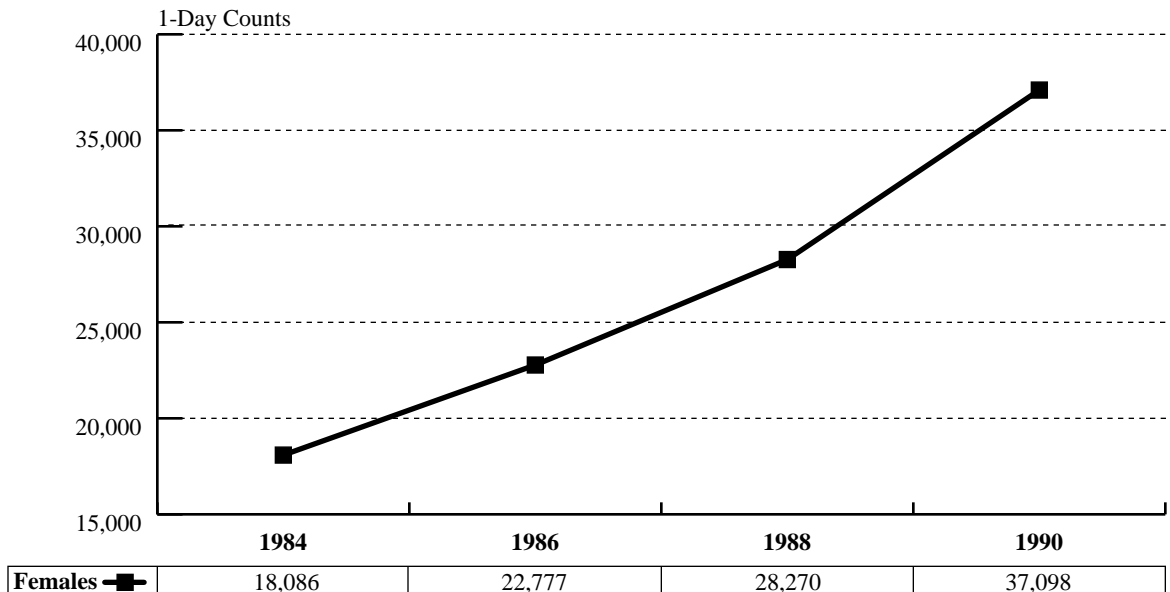


Note: Includes both jail and prison inmates for AK, CT, DE, DC, HI, RI, VT; jails and prisons are combined in one system. Also includes <1 percent juveniles. Includes youth who are committed, detained, and voluntary.

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, VT; jails and prisons are combined in one system. Also includes <1 percent 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

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into and Released From State Custody

This chapter summarizes findings from the 1992 SJCSRP participants regarding the numbers and characteristics of admissions to and releases from State custody for 1992. An admission into State custody was defined as:

- 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 public State residential facility.¹
- Return to custody of a supervision violator.
- Recommitment of a juvenile (readmission) under court order after discharge from supervision.

A release from State custody was defined as:

- Release of a juvenile to parole/aftercare (i.e., the conditional release of the juvenile to community supervision).
- 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 the certification as an adult.

Participants provided data in one of two forms: individual-level data, providing a wide range of characteristics broken

¹³ Four States reported on juveniles taken into State-operated private facilities last year (Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Tennessee), and an effort was made this year to remove these cases from the four States for consistency across States. All juveniles from private halfway houses and group homes in Massachusetts were removed, but the cases admitted to private reception/diagnostic centers were not excluded due to the fact that the State has only private reception/diagnostic centers. In Maryland, juveniles admitted to private facilities were left in the data set for the same reason: 828 of only 1,226 youth would have had to be eliminated due to Maryland's extensive use of private facilities. In Tennessee, the one private facility to which youth included in the data set were admitted converted to a public facility in January 1993, so the youth were left in the data set for the purposes of comparison from 1 year to the next. All six of Ohio's juveniles admitted to private facilities were removed from the data set.

down for each juvenile; or survey data, including aggregate-level data when individual-level data were not available. Individual-level data were provided either by States' automated information systems or by manual data collection (see appendix D for manual data collection instrument).

The survey does not allow for individual-level counting of juveniles because it provides only aggregate data; however, it still allows for useful analyses (see appendix E for a copy of the survey instrument).

In reviewing these data, it should be kept in mind that all of the participants, including those States providing aggregate counts by survey, were asked to submit data for all of the core data elements, including gender, race/ethnicity, and number and type of admissions/releases. Only those States submitting individual-level records of admissions or releases reported data on the remaining elements such as age, type of facility, and prior commitments. Furthermore, the data presented are from 47 States, rather than from 50, and the District of Columbia, with individual-level data from 29 of the 47. No inference regarding the characteristics of the entire national population of juveniles taken into custody is intended.

SJCSRP provides data only on State-operated public facilities, and ideally will expand to cover private facilities and perhaps even the largest segment—detention—in the future. State-operated public facility admissions (excluding those to detention centers) account for approximately 15 percent of total admissions as reported by CIC and other national data sets (see tables 1–3 and 1–5). Adding private nondetention facilities would bring the percentage up to approximately 29 percent,² and including detention, would allow for more than 91 percent coverage.

Recruitment of SJCSRP Participants for 1992

State participation in SJCSRP increased significantly in 1992 due to heavy recruitment by NCCD and the Census Bureau. A total of 47 States participated, of which 29 provided individual-level data and 18 provided aggregate data. Seven States (Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Vermont) switched from having been survey providers in 1991 to being individual-level States in 1992, and three automated States (Alaska, Kentucky, and Mississippi) were newly recruited. Nineteen of the 20 individual-level participants from 1991 reported again in 1992. Six States (Arkansas, Montana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming)

¹⁴ CIC reports on 552,102 youth in public detention facilities and 11,177 in private detention facilities.

were newly recruited as survey participants. The District of Columbia, a survey State in 1991, did not provide data in 1992. Figure 4–1 summarizes the 1992 participants and identifies their method of data submission (i.e., automated, manual, or survey) for SJCSRP. These States comprise 91 percent of the at-risk population age 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction (see appendix table B–1 for population estimates).

Characteristics of Admissions and Releases for All SJCSRP Participants

Table 4–1 summarizes data for the characteristics that were available from both the aggregate- and individual-level States used to describe JTIC across the country in 1992 (see appendix F for supplemental data). Ninety percent of admissions were male. White, non-Hispanic youth comprised 38 percent of admissions, and black, non-Hispanic youth 43 percent. The majority of youth for whom data on ethnicity were known were non-Hispanic (86 percent).

Type of Admission was most often a new commitment with probation status unknown (almost 41 percent), and Type of Release was to parole or aftercare 56 percent of the time. Property offenses were the Most Serious Offense committed for 42 percent of the youth, followed by person offenses (26 percent).

The high percentage of unknowns in Type of Admission and Type of Release categories reflect the inability of several States to supply data on cases in each category and thus report them as 100-percent unknown. If eight or nine States reported 100-percent unknown, the percentage of unknowns would significantly increase even if all other States were able to report on most or all of their cases for each category.

What follows is a look at each of these characteristics by State so that it can be determined if individual States might be significantly skewing national trends. It is important, however, to realize that State laws and populations may differ significantly, so the data may not be comparable. Whenever possible, reasons for dramatic differences among States are explained, but the reader must be aware of the diversity among States when evaluating the following tables.

Admissions and Releases (table 4–2). California had the highest number of admissions and releases (4,756 and 4,295, respectively), most probably attributable to the size of the State and the fact that it can hold youth in juvenile facilities up to age 25. Vermont reported the lowest number in both cases (9 and 5), followed closely by Alaska (89 and 101).

Gender (table 4–3). Montana reported the highest percentage of females admitted (40), while Delaware and Vermont reported no female admissions during 1992.

Race/Ethnicity (table 4–4). Overall, more blacks were taken into custody than whites, members of other races, or Hispanics. Extreme cases of this trend are Alabama, with more than twice as many blacks taken into custody as whites; Maryland, with 3 times as many; Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with 4 times as many; and New Jersey, with 6 times as many. Given that white populations in all five of these States are larger than the black populations, the rates of confinement for blacks are higher as well (see the conclusion of this chapter for more on minority representation in custody).

In many States the number of white youth confined far exceeded the number of black youth (Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming). This can be explained by the disparity in the representation of the two at-risk populations in each State. According to numbers based on the 1990 Census from the Census Bureau, whites outnumber blacks by a significant number in all of these States (by 3 1/2 times in Arkansas to as high as 260 times in Montana).

As would be expected, States with large Hispanic populations, such as Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, had the highest Hispanic representation in custody (49, 43, 45, and 41 percent, respectively).

Types of Admission and Release (tables 4–5 and 4–6). Generally, each of the 47 States mirrored the findings for Types of Admission—that is, most offenders were new commitments, followed by parole violators. Georgia and Oklahoma had unusually high percentages of recommitments compared with other States (more than 50 percent and almost 47 percent, respectively). Ten States had no data on Type of Admission.

Again, for Type of Release, most States reflected the totals: parole/aftercare was the most often used Type of Release, followed by discharge. Florida had released 82 percent of its charges to other conditional care and only 6 percent to parole/aftercare.³ Iowa released an unusually high percentage (41 percent) to other unconditional care, and almost 23 percent of offenders in New Hampshire were released

¹⁵ Florida has such a high number of youth released to other conditional care because of a nonresidential program called Reentry. All 82 percent are placed in Reentry, which includes intensive supervision of the youth by a counselor while the youth remains at home. Program length is 90 days or more. Eventually, all youth leaving residential programs will be transferred into Reentry before release from commitment status.

because they reached adult age. North Carolina discharged 56 percent of its releases. Eleven States did not report data on Type of Release.

Most Serious Offense (table 4–7). Alaska, Hawaii, and Virginia had fairly high percentages of public order offenses compared with the remaining participants (46, 52, and 30 percent, respectively). States in which person offenses outnumbered property offenses were Alaska, California, Georgia, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont. Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, and New Jersey all had fairly high percentages of drug offenders (27, 27, 21, 22, and 24 percent, respectively). Only three States did not report data on Most Serious Offense.

Characteristics of Admissions and Releases for Individual-Level States Only

Table 4–8 summarizes the characteristics of admissions and releases for the individual-level States participating in 1992. The first 7 characteristics are identical to those presented in the previous section, while the remaining 10 are those provided only by the 29 individual-level States.

The most common Ages at Admission were 15, 16, and 17 and the most common Ages at Release were 16 and older. Because little data were available for Grade Completed at Admission and Release (48 and 70 percent unknown, respectively), the information cannot be considered representative of the group. For States reporting, the most common grades completed both at admission and at release were 7–9 (38 and 20 percent, respectively).

Training schools were the most common Admitting and Releasing Facility Type (78 and 69 percent, respectively), followed by reception/diagnostic centers (12 and 13 percent). Juvenile court was the Court of Commitment for almost 89 percent of admitted cases and for almost 90 percent of released cases. Sixty percent of JTIC had no prior admissions, while almost 18 percent had 1–2 priors (14 percent were unknown). Finally, almost 56 percent of youth were never on escape, and for approximately 42 percent, the number of escape days was unknown. What follows is a look at the above characteristics by State.

Age (tables 4–9 and 4–10). The average Age at Admission did not vary tremendously from State to State (15–17 years old). New York and South Carolina had somewhat high concentrations of 14-year-olds admitted (21 and 20 percent, respectively), which may be explained by the fact that both States have fairly low upper ages of jurisdiction (New York’s is 15 and South Carolina’s is 16).

California had a high percentage of youth admitted at age 18 or older, probably because the age of Youth Authority jurisdiction extends up to 25 for serious felons and to 21 for others. In addition, most younger juvenile offenders are held in facilities operated by counties.

As would be expected, these results are similar for Age at Release: South Carolina’s mean age (15.6) was the lowest, due to fairly large percentages of youth released at ages 14 and 15 (18 and 29 percent, respectively). California released the highest percentage (73 percent) and number of youth age 18 and older. Various States had virtually no releases in this category, probably because their upper ages of jurisdiction are below 18 (Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, and Vermont).

Grade (tables 4–11 and 4–12). For States reporting on Grade at Admission, Georgia was the only significant deviant from the norm, with an unusually high percentage of youth with a 1–6 grade completion level (38 percent). For the majority of States, completion was 7–9 (except for North Dakota, with almost 43 percent reaching grades 10–11 and 26 percent with 12th grade or GED). Even fewer data were available for Grade Completed at Release (18 of the 29 States could not report on this variable). Again, Georgia had a large percentage (40 percent) of youth being released with a 1–6 grade completion level.

The only other percentages of significance were those for Iowa and Texas. While both States had a fairly low percentage of youth being admitted with a grade level of 12th or GED (6 and 1 percent, respectively), 29 percent of Iowa’s releases and 25 percent of Texas’ releases fell in this category. This finding suggests that their lengths of stay are significantly longer and/or education programs are more intense than in other States.

Facility Type (tables 4–13 and 4–14). While most individual-level States reported a significant majority of youth admitted to training schools, exceptions were Nebraska, South Carolina, and Utah, which had extremely high percentages of youth admitted to reception/diagnostic centers (52, 63, and 61, percent, respectively). In South Carolina this may be explained by the fact that many youth are admitted to reception and diagnostic centers for evaluation before disposition, and then are often released without commitment at that time. Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, and New York all had high percentages of youth admitted to ranches, camps, or farms (25, 75, 34, and 40 percent, respectively). In addition, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee had fairly high percentages of placements in halfway houses and group homes.

Generally, data on Releasing Facility Type mimicked that on Admitting Facility Type, with several exceptions. Oregon released many more youth from ranches, camps, or farms than were originally admitted to these facilities, suggesting that it is common for offenders to be transferred in from a diagnostic/reception center or a training school during the course of their sentence. New Jersey, it seems, made similar transfers. Again, Nebraska, South Carolina, and Utah released high numbers of youth from reception/diagnostic centers.

Court of Commitment (tables 4–15 and 4–16). Among States reporting on Court of Commitment (23 percent from the admissions file and 25 percent from the releases file), Indiana was the only State with any significant percentage of youth committed to State-operated facilities by adult court. For remaining States, the overwhelming majority of youth were committed by the juvenile court.

Prior Admissions (table 4–17). The States were consistent in showing that the majority of youth admitted to custody had no prior admissions. Exceptions were North Dakota, with 50 percent admitted with 1–2 priors; Oklahoma, with 80 percent admitted with 1–2 priors; and Vermont, with 56 percent admitted with 1–2 priors. Each of the other two categories (3–4 and 5+ priors) had low percentages of youth admitted in all States.

Escape Days (table 4–18). Although in most States a majority of youth had never been on escape, in some States a fairly high percentage had escaped for various lengths of time. The most obvious deviation from the norm was Vermont, in which 40 percent of committed youth had escaped for 1–2 weeks. However, because Vermont’s sample size was so small, this amounted to only two youth. Iowa, New Hampshire, New York, and Oregon had 14, 18, 18, and 17 percent, respectively, on escape, ranging from less than 1 week to more than a month.

Comparison of 1991 and 1992 Data

Examining changes in the characteristics of juveniles taken into custody from year to year is an important part of the policymaking process. Table 4–19 compares data on these characteristics for the 16 individual-level States that provided consistent data for SJCSRP both in 1991 and 1992.

Admissions and releases changed by less than 1 percent (4 cases for admissions and 21 for releases). Generally, changes within categories were minimal. When large differences between the 2 years occurred, it was often attributable to the unknown category for a data element increasing or decreasing significantly (as Most Serious Offense). Another possible reason may be the size of the

sample. Although a change from two youth to four represents a 200-percent increase, it clearly should not be regarded as a significant shift.

Characteristics that should be noted are Type of Admission, in which New Commitment Not Under Probation Supervision decreased by 53 percent (probably accounted for by the increase in New Commitment, Probation Status Unknown) and Type of Release, in which the use of parole/aftercare dropped significantly and the use of discharge increased, along with the number of unknowns.

Admissions (Rates) by Gender, Race, and Age

Because SJCSRP data are individual-based rather than facility-based, a more refined analyses is possible than with aggregate data. For example, although CIC has consistently shown an overrepresentation of minority youth in custody, it could not support additional analyses of this complex issue. In this section, the contributions of SJCSRP data will be illustrated, using information on gender, race/ethnicity, and age from the 29 automated States to further explore overrepresentation of one group or another.

Despite clear differences among racial/ethnic groups, direct comparisons among groups must be viewed with caution as they 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 (e.g., arrests for delinquent offenses) for these same groups. Also, the data are based on a convenience sample of 29 States, with no inference regarding the entire national population being warranted or intended.

Figure 4–2 shows the rates at which juveniles are admitted to State custody by race and ethnicity. In total, blacks in the 29 States were taken into State custody at a rate that was more than 5 times that for white youth. The total Hispanic juvenile admissions rate in the 29 States was 144 per 100,000 youth, slightly less than 1 1/2 times the admissions rate for white youth.

An obvious question is whether these differential admission rates are attributable to the different types of crimes committed by young people of different racial and ethnic groups. Figures 4–3 and 4–4 respond to this issue by presenting admission rates separately for males and females and for each racial/ethnic group by offense categories. These figures show significantly higher rates of admission of black male juveniles for every offense group. Black males and females were 6 times more likely to be admitted to State juvenile facilities for crimes against persons than their white counterparts. For property crimes, the rate of

admission for black males was almost 4 times that of white males and that of black females was almost 3 times that of white females. In the case of drug offenses these differences were even more dramatic—the black male admission rate was 151 per 100,000 compared with 5 per 100,000 for white males.⁴

When comparing male confinement rates to those of females, white male person offenders were confined at rates 11 times those of females, and black male person offenders were admitted at rates almost 12 times those of females in the same category. Black male drug offenders were confined at a rate 30 times that of white male drug offenders.

The following SJCSRP figures explore whether juveniles of different racial/ethnic groups are admitted to custody at different rates by age. Figure 4–5 shows that the age distribution of male juveniles taken into custody in the 29 SJCSRP States are quite similar for the various racial/ethnic groups, with the largest proportion for youth age 16. Data on age at admission show that females are taken into custody at earlier ages than are males (figure 4–6).

Using the SJCSRP data base, one could further examine these age- and race-specific admission rates broken down by the number of prior admissions per juvenile to help determine the extent to which the disparities between rates of custody for different genders or among racial/ethnic groups are attributable to the youth’s criminal histories.

Again, black youth were taken into custody at much higher rates than their white counterparts. Black males with no prior admissions were taken into custody at a rate more than 5 times that of white males (figure 4–7), and black females with no priors at a rate 4 times that of their white counterparts (figure 4–8).

Rates for males taken into custody compared with those for females with the same number of prior admissions were also significantly different (12 times higher for black youth).

Length of Stay

This section addresses how long youth remain in secure custody and the factors associated therewith. ALOS includes time spent in reception/diagnostic centers, but excludes time spent on escape or in local detention facilities prior to being transferred to a secure State facility. For

¹⁶ Because the specific type of offense within the larger heading (i.e., the kinds of drugs used or the kind of person offense committed) was not controlled, the limitations of comparing admission rates by race/ethnicity must be emphasized. Controlling for offense using further breakdowns of each offense category could reveal different results.

the 29 individual-level States participating in SJCSRP, ALOS was 245 days, with a median of 178 days. By State, ALOS ranged from as low as 53 days for females in South Carolina to a high of 571 days for females in California (table 4–20).

Variation in ALOS can, in some cases, be attributed to differences in State juvenile justice policies. For example, the fairly low length of stay in South Carolina is most likely attributable to the State’s policy of admitting significant numbers of youth to reception/diagnostic centers for a short evaluation period (about 40 days). Many of these youth are then released after receiving a disposition of probation or because their cases have been dismissed.

Shorter lengths of stay also occur in Massachusetts and Utah, which tend to transfer significant numbers of juveniles to privately operated facilities at some time during the youth’s custody period. Because it was not possible to capture time spent in privately operated secure facilities for this year’s report, States that rely heavily upon them will report a shorter ALOS.

Conversely, California’s high ALOS is attributable, in part, to the State’s practice of retaining custody of youth until age 25, even though the upper age of jurisdiction is only 17.

Factors other than State sentencing policies may also play a role in determining ALOS. In particular, are youth attributes such as race, gender, age, offense, and number of prior admissions, which may influence sentencing practices, associated with ALOS?⁵ To evaluate this possibility, lengths of stay for youth with these varying characteristics were compared.

In terms of gender, males were confined longer than females (table 4–21), probably because females commit status offenses more often than males, which as discussed in Chapter 1, carry much shorter periods of confinement.

Within the Race/Ethnicity category, Hispanics had the longest ALOS, followed by other minorities, blacks, and whites. The mean value for Hispanics may be artificially high due to outliers (given that the median is 107 days shorter). However, even if means value were reduced to compensate for these outliers, it would be significantly higher than ALOS for white youth.

As one might expect, ALOS increases with age, probably due to the criminal histories of and the seriousness of the crimes committed by older youth.

¹⁷ State presentations of each of these characteristics by ALOS are presented in appendix E. This chapter looks only at the 29 States overall.

Youth arrested for person offenses—the Most Serious Offense category—were kept the longest, followed by those arrested for other delinquencies, drug charges, and weapons offenses. Status offenders and other nondelinquency offenders were confined for the least amount of time.

When examining the number of prior admissions, the results are not so easily explained. Youth with no prior

admissions had the highest ALOS, followed by those with 3–4 priors, then those with 5+ priors, and lastly those with 1–2 priors. One possible explanation for this strange progression might be the unevenness of the sample. From table 4–21, we know that the States reported 18,286 youth with no prior admissions, 5,733 with 1–2 priors, 600 with 3–4 priors and 67 with 5+ priors. Because of the small number of youth in the categories of 3–4 and 5+ prior admissions, ALOS for these groups is unstable.

Figure 4-1

**National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program
State Corrections System Reporting Program Component, 1992 Participants**

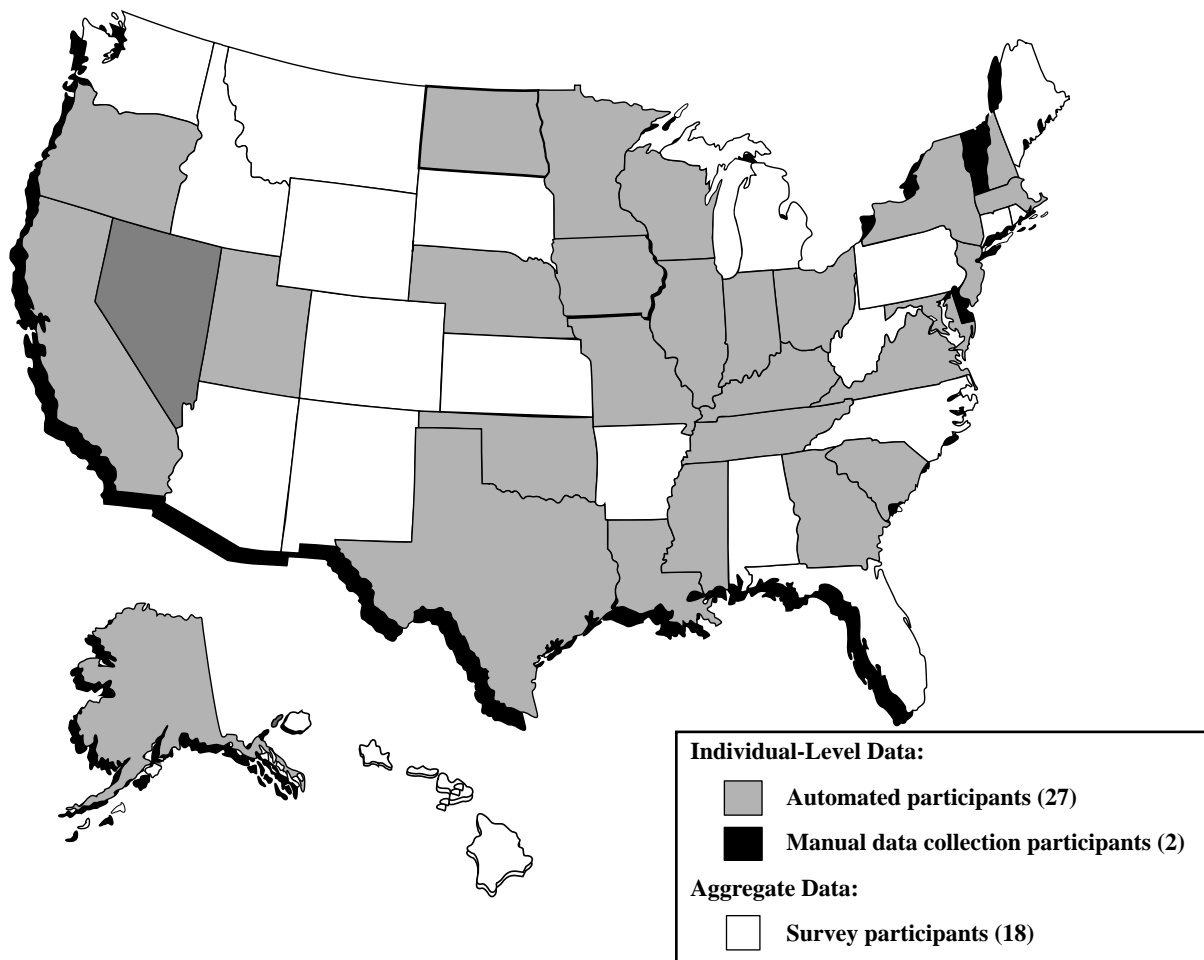


Table 4-1

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for All SJCSRP Participants, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%
Total Admissions	49,956	100.0%
Total Releases	47,836	100.0
Gender—Admissions		
Male	44,955	90.0
Female	5,001	10.0
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions		
White	18,901	37.8
Black	21,652	43.3
Other	1,863	3.7
Hispanic	7,020	14.1
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	520	1.0
Type of Admission		
New commitment under probation supervision	4,161	8.3
New commitment not under probation supervision	3,267	6.5
New commitment—probation status unknown	20,269	40.6
Parole violator	7,336	14.7
Returned from non-State supervision	536	1.1
Recommitment	3,097	6.2
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	98	0.2
Other	1,633	3.3
Unknown	9,559	19.1
Type of Release		
Parole/aftercare	26,663	55.7
Discharge	5,708	11.9
Reached adult age	708	1.5
Certified as an adult	145	0.3
Death	7	0.0
Other unconditional	420	0.9
Other conditional	2,896	6.1
Other unknown	1,980	4.1
Unknown	9,309	19.5
Most Serious Offense at Admission		
Person	13,023	26.1
Property	20,708	41.5
Drug	4,198	8.4
Public order	4,807	9.6
Weapons	1,242	2.5
Other delinquency	470	0.9
Status	969	1.9
Other nondelinquency	600	1.2
Unknown	3,939	7.9

Notes:

1 Ohio was unable to identify parole violations, and therefore classified all of these youth as New Commitments-Probation Status Unknown.

2 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanic youth may be of any race.

3 For 68 cases (about 1 percent of all known Hispanic cases), the race of the youth was unknown.

4 For States that were able to report on the race of known Hispanic youth, 70 percent were white, 2 percent were black, and 28 percent were of another race.

5 Aggregate-level States do not identify weapons offenses specifically, so for these States weapons offenses are included in the Public Order category. For individual-level States, the weapons offenses are separated out of the Public Order category.

6 Data is based on 47 States reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-2

Admissions and Releases for SJCSRP States, 1992

	Admissions	Releases
Total	49,956	47,836
Alabama ^A	1,381	1,251
Alaska ^I	89	101
Arizona ^A	2,424	2,447
Arkansas ^A	732	762
California ^I	4,756	4,295
Colorado ^A	734	697
Connecticut ^A	472	469
Delaware ^I	273	298
District of Columbia	-	-
Florida ^A	2,754	2,809
Georgia ^I	970	927
Hawaii ^A	241	221
Idaho	-	-
Illinois ^I	1,536	1,335
Indiana ^I	1,725	1,526
Iowa ^I	469	471
Kansas ^A	687	644
Kentucky ^I	619	605
Louisiana ^I	928	807
Maine ^A	346	346
Maryland ^I	1,226	1,151
Massachusetts ^I	374	408
Michigan	-	-
Minnesota ^I	342	359
Mississippi ^I	1,381	928
Missouri ^I	892	891
Montana ^A	497	478
Nebraska ^I	964	970
Nevada ^A	468	476
New Hampshire ^I	182	168
New Jersey ^I	1,047	994
New Mexico ^A	1,247	1,259
New York ^I	2,098	2,133
North Carolina ^A	1,003	966
North Dakota ^I	220	219
Ohio ^I	3,496	3,611
Oklahoma ^I	286	109
Oregon ^I	779	751
Pennsylvania	-	-
Rhode Island ^A	250	245
South Carolina ^I	2,641	2,692
South Dakota ^A	261	249
Tennessee ^I	926	884
Texas ^I	2,780	2,757
Utah ^I	408	390
Vermont ^I	9	5
Virginia ^I	1,457	1,444
Washington ^A	1,780	1,576
West Virginia ^A	490	485
Wisconsin ^I	1,088	997
Wyoming ^A	228	230

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level data; I = Individual-level data.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-3

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Gender, 1992

	Total		Male		Female	
	Number		Number	%	Number	%
Total	49,956		44,955	90.0%	5,001	10.0%
Alabama ^A	1,381		1,234	89.4	147	10.6
Alaska ^I	89		78	87.6	11	12.4
Arizona ^A	2,424		2,195	90.6	229	9.4
Arkansas ^A	732		657	89.8	75	10.2
California ^I	4,756		4,613	97.0	143	3.0
Colorado ^A	734		679	92.5	55	7.5
Connecticut ^A	472		375	79.4	97	20.6
Delaware ^I	273		273	100.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	—		—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	2,754		2,556	92.8	198	7.2
Georgia ^I	970		921	94.9	49	5.1
Hawaii ^A	241		215	89.2	26	10.8
Idaho	—		—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,536		1,441	93.8	95	6.2
Indiana ^I	1,725		1,280	74.2	445	25.8
Iowa ^I	469		441	94.0	28	6.0
Kansas ^A	687		600	87.3	87	12.7
Kentucky ^I	619		541	87.4	78	12.6
Louisiana ^I	928		912	98.3	16	1.7
Maine ^A	346		321	92.8	25	7.2
Maryland ^I	1,226		1,159	94.5	67	5.5
Massachusetts ^I	374		366	97.9	8	2.1
Michigan	—		—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	342		330	96.5	12	3.5
Mississippi ^I	1,381		1,233	89.3	148	10.7
Missouri ^I	892		792	88.8	100	11.2
Montana ^A	497		300	60.4	197	39.6
Nebraska ^I	964		779	80.8	185	19.2
Nevada ^A	468		381	81.4	87	18.6
New Hampshire ^I	182		152	83.5	30	16.5
New Jersey ^I	1,047		1,012	96.7	35	3.3
New Mexico ^A	1,247		1,063	85.2	184	14.8
New York ^I	2,098		1,837	87.6	261	12.4
North Carolina ^A	1,003		853	85.0	150	15.0
North Dakota ^I	220		192	87.3	28	12.7
Ohio ^I	3,496		3,254	93.1	242	6.9
Oklahoma ^I	286		256	89.5	30	10.5
Oregon ^I	779		693	89.0	86	11.0
Pennsylvania	—		—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	250		232	92.8	18	7.2
South Carolina ^I	2,641		2,177	82.4	464	17.6
South Dakota ^A	261		197	75.5	64	24.5
Tennessee ^I	926		826	89.2	100	10.8
Texas ^I	2,780		2,621	94.3	159	5.7
Utah ^I	408		382	93.6	26	6.4
Vermont ^I	9		9	100.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,457		1,285	88.2	172	11.8
Washington ^A	1,780		1,636	91.9	144	8.1
West Virginia ^A	490		437	89.2	53	10.8
Wisconsin ^I	1,088		1,015	93.3	73	6.7
Wyoming ^A	228		154	67.5	74	32.5

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level data; I = Individual-level data.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-4

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Race/Ethnicity, 1992

	Total	White (not of Hispanic origin)		Black (not of Hispanic origin)		Race Other (not of Hispanic origin)		Hispanic		Race and/or Ethnicity Unknown	
		Number	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %		
Total	49,956	18,901	37.8%	21,652	43.3%	1,863	3.7%	7,020	14.1%	520	1.0%
Alabama ^A	1,381	416	30.1	964	69.8	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska ^I	89	28	31.5	8	9.0	50	56.2	1	1.1	2	2.2
Arizona ^A	2,424	795	32.8	350	14.4	99	4.1	1,180	48.7	0	0.0
Arkansas ^A	732	279	38.1	441	60.2	4	0.5	8	1.1	0	0.0
California ^I	4,756	747	15.7	1,660	34.9	317	6.7	2,032	42.7	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	734	348	47.4	105	14.3	37	5.0	244	33.2	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	472	118	25.0	208	44.1	30	6.4	116	24.6	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	273	63	23.1	196	71.8	0	0.0	14	5.1	0	0.0
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	2,754	1,009	36.6	1,663	60.4	32	1.2	18	0.7	32	1.2
Georgia ^I	970	189	19.5	772	79.6	7	0.7	2	0.2	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	241	33	13.7	7	2.9	182	75.5	19	7.9	0	0.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,536	532	34.6	813	52.9	11	0.7	177	11.5	3	0.2
Indiana ^I	1,725	1,057	61.3	588	34.1	55	3.2	25	1.4	0	0.0
Iowa ^I	469	353	75.3	92	19.6	14	3.0	10	2.1	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	687	347	50.5	252	36.7	40	5.8	48	7.0	0	0.0
Kentucky ^I	619	427	69.0	169	27.3	14	2.3	9	1.5	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	928	172	18.5	750	80.8	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0
Maine ^A	346	198	57.2	10	2.9	5	1.4	1	0.3	132	38.2
Maryland ^I	1,226	307	25.0	919	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	374	187	50.0	113	30.2	18	4.8	56	15.0	0	0.0
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	342	179	52.3	61	17.8	72	21.1	21	6.1	9	2.6
Mississippi ^I	1,381	278	20.1	1,098	79.5	3	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1
Missouri ^I	892	525	58.9	360	40.4	7	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana ^A	497	442	88.9	3	0.6	40	8.0	12	2.4	0	0.0
Nebraska ^I	964	613	63.6	205	21.3	66	6.8	74	7.7	6	0.6
Nevada ^A	468	228	48.7	137	29.3	18	3.8	83	17.7	2	0.4
New Hampshire ^I	182	154	84.6	11	6.0	2	1.1	15	8.2	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	1,047	119	11.4	760	72.6	1	0.1	167	16.0	0	0.0
New Mexico ^A	1,247	538	43.1	65	5.2	83	6.7	555	44.5	6	0.5
New York ^I	2,098	372	17.7	1,211	57.7	44	2.1	470	22.4	1	0.0
North Carolina ^A	1,003	663	66.1	310	30.9	30	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota ^I	220	136	61.8	4	1.8	68	30.9	12	5.5	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	3,496	1,473	42.1	1,924	55.0	17	0.5	74	2.1	8	0.2
Oklahoma ^I	286	142	49.7	111	38.8	27	9.4	6	2.1	0	0.0
Oregon ^I	779	574	73.7	98	12.6	52	6.7	52	6.7	3	0.4
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	250	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	250	100.0
South Carolina ^I	2,641	889	33.7	1,731	65.5	21	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota ^A	261	186	71.3	6	2.3	56	21.5	0	0.0	13	5.0
Tennessee ^I	926	535	57.8	383	41.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.9
Texas ^I	2,780	523	18.8	1,091	39.2	34	1.2	1,132	40.7	0	0.0
Utah ^I	408	268	65.7	30	7.4	25	6.1	82	20.1	3	0.7
Vermont ^I	9	8	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,457	454	31.2	962	66.0	7	0.5	1	0.1	33	2.3
Washington ^A	1,780	1,035	58.1	362	20.3	187	10.5	190	10.7	6	0.3
West Virginia ^A	490	417	85.1	70	14.3	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	1,088	361	33.2	574	52.8	69	6.3	83	7.6	1	0.1
Wyoming ^A	228	184	80.7	5	2.2	15	6.6	24	10.5	0	0.0

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level data; I = Individual-level data.

2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

3 For 68 cases (about 1 percent of all known Hispanic cases), the race of the youth was unknown.

4 For those States that were able to report on the race of known Hispanic youth, 70 percent were white, 2 percent were black, and 28 percent were of another race.

5 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

6 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-5 (Part 1)

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Type of Admission, 1992

	Total	New Commitment Under Probation Supervision		New Commitment Not Under Probation Supervision		New Commitment Probation Status Unknown		Parole Violator	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Total	49,956	4,161	8.3%	3,267	6.5%	20,269	40.6%	7,336	14.7%
Alabama ^A	1,381	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska ^I	89	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona ^A	2,424	0	0.0	1,020	42.1	0	0.0	1,371	56.6
Arkansas ^A	732	0	0.0	0	0.0	502	68.6	0	0.0
California ^I	4,756	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,658	76.9	987	20.8
Colorado ^A	734	497	67.7	110	15.0	0	0.0	30	4.1
Connecticut ^A	472	0	0.0	216	45.8	0	0.0	252	53.4
Delaware ^I	273	159	58.2	3	1.1	15	5.5	20	7.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	2,754	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia ^I	970	0	0.0	0	0.0	463	47.7	8	0.8
Hawaii ^A	241	133	55.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	17.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,536	0	0.0	0	0.0	940	61.2	277	18.0
Indiana ^I	1,725	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,048	60.8	260	15.1
Iowa ^I	469	266	56.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	687	27	3.9	66	9.6	195	28.4	48	7.0
Kentucky ^I	619	0	0.0	0	0.0	536	86.6	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	928	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maine ^A	346	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland ^I	1,226	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	374	0	0.0	0	0.0	217	58.0	14	3.7
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	342	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	112	32.7
Mississippi ^I	1,381	575	41.6	474	34.3	0	0.0	332	24.0
Missouri ^I	892	0	0.0	0	0.0	761	85.3	70	7.8
Montana ^A	497	0	0.0	191	38.4	0	0.0	236	47.5
Nebraska ^I	964	0	0.0	0	0.0	322	33.4	101	10.5
Nevada ^A	468	0	0.0	61	13.0	0	0.0	26	5.6
New Hampshire ^I	182	1	0.5	0	0.0	114	62.6	58	31.9
New Jersey ^I	1,047	0	0.0	0	0.0	861	82.2	159	15.2
New Mexico ^A	1,247	916	73.5	113	9.1	59	4.7	39	3.1
New York ^I	2,098	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,481	70.6	387	18.4
North Carolina ^A	1,003	0	0.0	0	0.0	858	85.5	145	14.5
North Dakota ^I	220	118	53.6	48	21.8	20	9.1	1	0.5
Ohio ^I	3,496	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,332	66.7	980	28.0
Oklahoma ^I	286	4	1.4	4	1.4	0	0.0	6	2.1
Oregon ^I	779	0	0.0	0	0.0	475	61.0	304	39.0
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	250	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina ^I	2,641	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,592	98.1	49	1.9
South Dakota ^A	261	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee ^I	926	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas ^I	2,780	889	32.0	858	30.9	0	0.0	599	21.5
Utah ^I	408	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont ^I	9	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,457	350	24.0	0	0.0	733	50.3	123	8.4
Washington ^A	1,780	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,097	61.6	0	0.0
West Virginia ^A	490	225	45.9	101	20.6	37	7.6	105	21.4
Wisconsin ^I	1,088	0	0.0	0	0	901	82.8	187	17.2
Wyoming ^A	228	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	22.8	9	3.9

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level data; I = Individual-level data.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Ohio was unable to identify parole violators, and therefore classified all of these juveniles as new Commitments-Probation Status Unknown.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-5 (Part 2)

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Type of Admission, 1992

	Returned From Non-State Supervision		Recommitment		Escapee Returned After Removal From Rolls		Other		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	536	1.1%	3,097	6.2%	98	0.2%	1,633	3.3%	9,559	19.1%
Alabama ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,381	100.0
Alaska ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	89	100.0
Arizona ^A	0	0.0	33	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas ^A	0	0.0	230	31.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California ^I	0	0.0	111	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	0	0.0	97	13.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	0	0.0	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	2	0.7	63	23.1	0	0.0	2	0.7	9	3.3
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,754	100.0
Georgia ^I	0	0.0	499	51.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	0	0.0	67	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	3	0.2	42	2.7	0	0.0	274	17.8	0	0.0
Indiana ^I	0	0.0	258	15.0	0	0.0	159	9.2	0	0.0
Iowa ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	202	43.1	1	0.2
Kansas ^A	0	0.0	15	2.2	7	1.0	329	47.9	0	0.0
Kentucky ^I	0	0.0	83	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	928	100.0
Maine ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	346	100.0
Maryland ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,226	100.0
Massachusetts ^I	0	0.0	78	20.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	17.4
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	230	67.3
Mississippi ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri ^I	0	0.0	61	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana ^A	0	0.0	7	1.4	45	9.1	18	3.6	0	0.0
Nebraska ^I	0	0.0	39	4.0	0	0.0	502	52.1	0	0.0
Nevada ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	381	81.4
New Hampshire ^I	3	1.6	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.2
New Jersey ^I	0	0.0	23	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4
New Mexico ^A	0	0.0	17	1.4	32	2.6	71	5.7	0	0.0
New York ^I	117	5.6	113	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota ^I	11	5.0	5	2.3	1	0.5	16	7.3	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	0	0.0	184	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^I	0	0.0	133	46.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	139	48.6
Oregon ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	250	100.0
South Carolina ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0
Tennessee ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	926	100.0
Texas ^I	394	14.2	40	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	408	100.0
Vermont ^I	6	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	0	0.0	251	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington ^A	0	0.0	634	35.6	0	0.0	49	2.8	0	0.0
West Virginia ^A	0	0.0	2	0.4	10	2.0	10	2.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming ^A	0	0.0	6	2.6	3	1.3	1	0.4	157	68.9

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level data; I = Individual-level data.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-6 (Part 1)

Releases for SJCSRP States by Type of Release, 1992

	Total		Parole/Aftercare		Discharge		Reached Adult Age		Certified as an Adult	
	Number		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	47,836		26,663	55.7%	5,708	11.9%	708	1.5%	145	0.3%
Alabama ^A	1,251		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska ^I	101		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona ^A	2,447		2,255	92.2	0	0.0	63	2.6	0	0.0
Arkansas ^A	762		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California ^I	4,295		3,248	75.6	1,044	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	697		328	47.1	92	13.2	9	1.3	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	469		324	69.1	142	30.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	298		213	71.5	34	11.4	2	0.7	2	0.7
District of Columbia	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	2,809		169	6.0	66	2.3	120	4.3	0	0.0
Georgia ^I	927		843	90.9	0	0.0	6	0.6	78	8.4
Hawaii ^A	221		68	30.8	132	59.7	13	5.9	0	0.0
Idaho	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,335		1,075	80.5	228	17.1	3	0.2	28	2.1
Indiana ^I	1,526		841	55.1	482	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa ^I	471		169	35.9	104	22.1	0	0.0	4	0.8
Kansas ^A	644		335	52.0	249	38.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky ^I	605		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	807		154	19.1	277	34.3	7	0.9	10	1.2
Maine ^A	346		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland ^I	1,151		1,151	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	408		402	98.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Michigan	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	359		335	93.3	24	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi ^I	928		908	97.8	10	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri ^I	891		786	88.2	85	9.5	1	0.1	0	0.0
Montana ^A	478		293	61.3	18	3.8	41	8.6	0	0.0
Nebraska ^I	970		385	39.7	585	60.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada ^A	476		459	96.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire ^I	168		97	57.7	16	9.5	38	22.6	1	0.6
New Jersey ^I	994		900	90.5	25	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Mexico ^A	1,259		78	6.2	110	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York ^I	2,133		1,391	65.2	386	18.1	217	10.2	0	0.0
North Carolina ^A	966		416	43.1	544	56.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota ^I	219		189	86.3	13	5.9	0	0.0	1	0.5
Ohio ^I	3,611		3,578	99.1	13	0.4	6	0.2	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^I	109		0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.7	0	0.0
Oregon ^I	751		686	91.3	0	0.0	65	8.7	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	245		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina ^I	2,692		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Dakota ^A	249		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee ^I	884		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas ^I	2,757		2,672	96.9	13	0.5	29	1.1	21	0.8
Utah ^I	390		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont ^I	5		4	80.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,444		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington ^A	1,576		914	58.0	623	39.5	13	0.8	0	0.0
West Virginia ^A	485		100	20.6	220	45.4	70	14.4	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	997		824	82.6	173	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming ^A	230		73	31.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level States; I = Individual-level States.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-6 (Part 2)

Releases for SJCSRP States by Type of Release, 1992

	Death		Other Unconditional		Other Conditional		Other Unknown		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7	0.0%	420	0.9%	2,896	6.1%	1,980	4.1%	9,309	19.5%
Alabama ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,251	100.0
Alaska ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	100.0
Arizona ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	129	5.3	0	0.0
Arkansas ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	762	100.0
California ^I	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	0	0.0	32	4.6	0	0.0	236	33.9	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	15.1	0	0.0	2	0.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	0	0.0	5	0.2	2,294	81.7	155	5.5	0	0.0
Georgia ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	0	0.0	6	2.7	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Indiana ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203	13.3	0	0.0
Iowa ^I	0	0.0	194	41.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas ^A	0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	57	8.9	0	0.0
Kentucky ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	605	100.0
Louisiana ^I	0	0.0	14	1.7	296	36.7	0	0.0	49	6.1
Maine ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	346	100.0
Maryland ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.5
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.6
Missouri ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montana ^A	1	0.2	14	2.9	0	0.0	111	23.2	0	0.0
Nebraska ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	3.6	0	0.0
New Hampshire ^I	0	0.0	7	4.2	9	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Mexico ^A	0	0.0	65	5.2	5	0.4	1,001	79.5	0	0.0
New York ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	139	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.6	0	0.0
North Dakota ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio ^I	2	0.1	12	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	96.3
Oregon ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	245	100.0
South Carolina ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,692	100.0
South Dakota ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	249	100.0
Tennessee ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	884	100.0
Texas ^I	0	0.0	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.5
Utah ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	390	100.0
Vermont ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,444	100.0
Washington ^A	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	1.6	0	0.0
West Virginia ^A	0	0.0	61	12.6	0	0.0	34	7.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming ^A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	156	67.8

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level States; I = Individual-level States.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-7 (Part 1)

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Most Serious Offense, 1992

	Total		Person		Property		Drug		Public Order	
	Number		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	49,956		13,023	26.1%	2,070	41.5%	4,198	8.4%	4,807	9.6%
Alabama ^A	1,381		271	19.6	585	42.4	77	5.6	377	27.3
Alaska ^I	89		18	20.2	17	19.1	0	0.0	41	46.1
Arizona ^A	2,424		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arkansas ^A	732		153	20.9	473	64.6	26	3.6	53	7.2
California ^I	4,756		2,199	46.2	1,908	40.1	472	9.9	31	0.7
Colorado ^A	734		239	32.6	422	57.5	24	3.3	49	6.7
Connecticut ^A	472		55	11.7	248	52.5	128	27.1	38	8.1
Delaware ^I	273		73	26.7	83	30.4	73	26.7	31	11.4
District of Columbia	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	2,754		666	24.2	1,263	45.9	157	5.7	506	18.4
Georgia ^I	970		401	41.3	301	31.0	206	21.2	54	5.6
Hawaii ^A	241		57	23.7	53	22.0	1	0.4	126	52.3
Idaho	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	1,536		528	34.4	727	47.3	109	7.1	28	1.8
Indiana ^I	1,725		247	14.3	668	38.7	63	3.7	398	23.1
Iowa ^I	469		116	24.7	281	59.9	18	3.8	3	0.6
Kansas ^A	687		247	36.0	324	47.2	41	6.0	71	10.3
Kentucky ^I	619		156	25.2	326	52.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana ^I	928		305	32.9	422	45.5	118	12.7	21	2.3
Maine ^A	346		59	17.1	193	55.8	0	0.0	18	5.2
Maryland ^I	1,226		288	23.5	524	42.7	273	22.3	47	3.8
Massachusetts ^I	374		105	28.1	107	28.6	28	7.5	30	8.0
Michigan	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	342		93	27.2	207	60.5	7	2.0	20	5.8
Mississippi ^I	1,381		197	14.3	648	46.9	99	7.2	115	8.3
Missouri ^I	892		159	17.8	360	40.4	53	5.9	158	17.7
Montana ^A	497		49	9.9	342	68.8	28	5.6	61	12.3
Nebraska ^I	964		122	12.7	507	52.6	20	2.1	225	23.3
Nevada ^A	468		110	23.5	181	38.7	43	9.2	105	22.4
New Hampshire ^I	182		66	36.3	58	31.9	8	4.4	44	24.2
New Jersey ^I	1,047		299	28.6	227	21.7	253	24.2	153	14.6
New Mexico ^A	1,247		344	27.6	570	45.7	135	10.8	119	9.5
New York ^I	2,098		751	35.8	700	33.4	223	10.6	142	6.8
North Carolina ^A	1,003		201	20.0	505	50.3	65	6.5	59	5.9
North Dakota ^I	220		41	18.6	122	55.5	6	2.7	14	6.4
Ohio ^I	3,496		728	20.8	1,828	52.3	525	15.0	137	3.9
Oklahoma ^I	286		75	26.2	163	57.0	4	1.4	11	3.8
Oregon ^I	779		188	24.1	238	30.6	18	2.3	5	0.6
Pennsylvania	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	250		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina ^I	2,641		502	19.0	974	36.9	143	5.4	665	25.2
South Dakota ^A	261		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee ^I	926		287	31.0	413	44.6	57	6.2	79	8.5
Texas ^I	2,780		943	33.9	1,244	44.7	274	9.9	130	4.7
Utah ^I	408		174	42.6	205	50.2	1	0.2	3	0.7
Vermont ^I	9		5	55.6	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	1,457		300	20.6	524	36.0	150	10.3	433	29.7
Washington ^A	1,780		613	34.4	862	48.4	157	8.8	129	7.2
West Virginia ^A	490		172	35.1	253	51.6	35	7.1	20	4.1
Wisconsin ^I	1,088		389	35.8	486	44.7	66	6.1	47	4.3
Wyoming ^A	228		32	14.0	162	71.1	14	6.1	11	4.8

Notes:

1 A = Aggregate-level States; I = Individual-level States. Aggregate-level States do not identify weapons offenses specifically, so they are included in the Public Order category. For individual-level States, the weapons offenses are separated out of the Public Order category.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Due to a change in offense codings during 1992, Indiana "Person" offenses may be underestimated.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-7 (Part 2)

Admissions for SJCSRP States by Most Serious Offense, 1992

	Weapons		Other Delinquency		Status		Other Nondelinquency		Unknown	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1,242	2.5%	470	0.9%	969	1.9%	600	1.2%	3,939	7.9%
Alabama ^A	—	—	0	0.0	64	4.6	7	0.5	0	0.0
Alaska ^I	2	2.2	4	4.5	0	0.0	1	1.1	6	6.7
Arizona ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,424	100.0
Arkansas ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	3.7	0	0.0
California ^I	66	1.4	36	0.8	0	0.0	44	0.9	0	0.0
Colorado ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Connecticut ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0
Delaware ^I	7	2.6	1	0.4	1	0.4	3	1.1	1	0.4
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida ^A	—	—	117	4.2	8	0.3	0	0.0	37	1.3
Georgia ^I	7	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hawaii ^A	—	—	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ^I	101	6.6	31	2.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	10	0.7
Indiana ^I	65	3.8	1	0.1	83	4.8	105	6.1	95	5.5
Iowa ^I	8	1.7	26	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	3.6
Kansas ^A	—	—	0	0.0	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky ^I	0	0.0	39	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	98	15.8
Louisiana ^I	47	5.1	6	0.6	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
Maine ^A	—	—	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.3	73	21.1
Maryland ^I	35	2.9	0	0.0	3	0.2	18	1.5	38	3.1
Massachusetts ^I	19	5.1	1	0.3	1	0.3	15	4.0	68	18.2
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota ^I	13	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.6	0	0.0
Mississippi ^I	68	4.9	1	0.1	100	7.2	153	11.1	0	0.0
Missouri ^I	35	3.9	0	0.0	111	12.4	16	1.8	0	0.0
Montana ^A	—	—	0	0.0	10	2.0	7	1.4	0	0.0
Nebraska ^I	7	0.7	0	0.0	75	7.8	7	0.7	1	0.1
Nevada ^A	—	—	0	0.0	4	0.9	4	0.9	21	4.5
New Hampshire ^I	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0
New Jersey ^I	52	5.0	23	2.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	36	3.4
New Mexico ^A	—	—	0	0.0	54	4.3	25	2.0	0	0.0
New York ^I	103	4.9	10	0.5	164	7.8	0	0.0	5	0.2
North Carolina ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	2.8	145	14.5
North Dakota ^I	2	0.9	0	0.0	29	13.2	5	2.3	1	0.5
Ohio ^I	145	4.1	133	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma ^I	5	1.7	15	5.2	8	2.8	5	1.7	0	0.0
Oregon ^I	6	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	324	41.6
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	250	100.0
South Carolina ^I	113	4.3	1	0.0	202	7.6	41	1.6	0	0.0
South Dakota ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	261	100.0
Tennessee ^I	15	1.6	11	1.2	33	3.6	11	1.2	20	2.2
Texas ^I	181	6.5	6	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah ^I	3	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	5.1	1	0.2
Vermont ^I	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia ^I	41	2.8	1	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1
Washington ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	1.1	0	0.0
West Virginia ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin ^I	93	8.5	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming ^A	—	—	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.9	0	0.0

Notes:

1 A =Aggregate-level States; I = Individual-level States. Aggregate-level States do not identify weapons offenses specifically, so they are included in the Public Order category. For individual-level States, the weapons offenses are separated out of the Public Order category.

2 South Dakota, West Virginia, and Montana supplied FY 1992 data, and Hawaii supplied FY 1993 data. Data for Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota are estimated.

3 Due to a change in offense codings during 1992, Indiana "Person" offenses may be underestimated.

4 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4–8

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for Individual-Level SJCSRP Participants Only, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%	Characteristic	Number	%
Total Admissions	33,961	100.0%	Most Serious Offense (cont.)		
Total Releases	32,226	100.0	Public order	3,065	9.0%
Gender—Admissions			Weapons	1,242	3.7
Male	30,870	90.9	Other delinquency	353	1.0
Female	3,091	9.1	Status	822	2.4
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions			Other nondelinquency	459	1.4
White	11,665	34.3	Unknown	726	2.1
Black	16,694	49.2	Age at Admission¹		
Other	1,004	3.0	Median age	16	—
Hispanic	4,519	13.3	Mean age	16.3	—
Race and/or ethnicity	79	0.2	Younger than 14	1,808	5.3
Unknown			14	4,106	12.1
Type of Admission			15	7,884	23.2
New commitment under probation supervision	2,363	7.0	16	10,020	29.5
New commitment not under probation supervision	2,437	7.2	17	7,500	22.1
New commitment—probation status unknown	16,421	48.4	18 and older	2,635	7.8
Parole violator	5,034	14.8	Unknown	8	0.0
Returned from non-State supervision	536	1.6	Age at Release²		
Recommitment	1,985	5.8	Median age	16	—
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	1	0.0	Mean age	17.0	—
Other	1,155	3.4	Younger than age 14	933	2.9
Unknown	4,029	11.9	14	2,430	7.5
Type of Release			15	5,351	16.6
Parole/aftercare	20,851	64.7	16	8,202	25.5
Discharge	3,512	10.9	17	8,313	25.8
Reached adult age	379	1.2	18 and older	6,982	21.7
Certified as an adult	145	0.4	Unknown	15	0.0
Death	5	0.0	Grade Completed at Admission		
Other unconditional	234	0.7	Median grade	8	—
Other conditional	597	1.9	Mean grade	8.3	—
Other unknown	203	0.6	1–6 grade	1,649	4.9
Unknown	6,300	19.5	7–9 grade	12,737	37.5
Most Serious Offense			10–11 grade	3,011	8.9
Person	9,755	28.7	12th grade or GED	289	0.9
Property	14,272	42.0	Unknown	16,275	47.9
Drug	3,267	9.6	Grade Completed at Release		
			Median grade	8	—
			Mean grade	8.4	—
			1–6 grade	1,076	3.3
			7–9 grade	6,494	20.2
			10–11 grade	1,140	3.5
			12th grade or GED	865	2.7
			Unknown	22,651	70.3

Notes:

1 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanics may be of any race.

2 For 68 cases (almost 2 percent of all known Hispanic cases), the race of the youth was unknown.

3 For those States that were able to report on the race of known Hispanic youth (4,451 cases), 92 percent were white, 3 percent were black, and 5 percent were of another race.

4 Data is based on 29 States reporting. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

¹ Eight cases were not included in this category due to missing data.

² Fifteen cases were not included in this category due to missing data.

Table 4–8 (continued)

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody for Individual-Level SJCSRP Participants Only, 1992

Characteristic	Number	%
Admitting Facility Type		
Reception/diagnostic center	4,120	12.1%
Training school	26,612	78.4
Ranch, camp, or farm	1,931	5.7
Halfway house/group home	1,298	3.8
Releasing Facility Type		
Reception/diagnostic center	4,325	13.4
Training school	22,189	68.9
Ranch, camp, or farm	2,218	6.9
Halfway house/group home	1,933	6.0
Unknown	1,561	4.8
Admitting Court of Commitment		
Juvenile court	30,052	88.5
Adult court	1,090	3.2
Unknown	2,819	8.3
Releasing Court of Commitment		
Juvenile court	28,951	89.8
Adult court	931	2.9
Unknown	2,344	7.3
Number of Prior Admissions		
No priors	20,461	60.2
1–2 priors	6,044	17.8
3–4 priors	707	2.1
5+ priors	89	0.3
Priors, number unknown	1,983	5.8
Unknown	4,677	13.8
Number of Weeks on Escape		
Median	3.7	–
Mean	19.7	–
Never on escape	17,876	55.5
1–2 weeks	404	1.3
3–4 weeks	98	0.3
1+ months	461	1.4
Unknown	13,387	41.5

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

Table 4-9
Admissions for SJCSPRP Individual-Level States by Age at Admission, 1992

	Total		Median	Mean	Younger Than 14		14		15		16		17		18 and Older		Unknown	
	Number	%			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33,961		16	16.3	1,808	5.3%	4,106	12.1%	7,884	23.2%	10,020	29.5%	7,500	22.1%	2,635	7.8%	8	0.0%
Alaska	89		16	16.5	5	5.6	12	13.5	11	12.4	22	24.7	31	34.8	8	9.0	0	0.0
California	4,756		17	17.8	36	0.8	127	2.7	457	9.6	902	19.0	1,529	32.1	1,705	35.8	0	0.0
Delaware	273		16	16.5	15	5.5	24	8.8	40	14.7	78	28.6	97	35.5	18	6.6	1	0.4
Georgia	970		16	16.0	48	4.9	121	12.5	265	27.3	396	40.8	140	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,536		16	16.1	44	2.9	182	11.8	414	27.0	659	42.9	204	13.3	30	2.0	3	0.2
Indiana	1,725		16	16.2	57	3.3	223	12.9	401	23.2	571	33.1	470	27.2	3	0.2	0	0.0
Iowa	469		16	16.4	12	2.6	36	7.7	105	22.4	147	31.3	169	36.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	619		16	16.2	23	3.7	70	11.3	153	24.7	193	31.2	163	26.3	17	2.7	0	0.0
Louisiana	928		16	16.3	45	4.8	112	12.1	202	21.8	304	32.8	208	22.4	57	6.1	0	0.0
Maryland	1,226		16	16.3	59	4.8	146	11.9	286	23.3	341	27.8	292	23.8	102	8.3	0	0.0
Massachusetts	374		16	16.1	5	1.3	48	12.8	94	25.1	163	43.6	63	16.8	1	0.3	0	0.0
Minnesota	342		17	16.8	1	0.3	17	15.0	65	19.0	91	26.6	134	39.2	34	9.9	0	0.0
Mississippi	1,381		15	15.8	136	9.8	235	17.0	377	27.3	345	25.0	274	19.8	14	1.0	0	0.0
Missouri	892		15	15.7	54	6.1	150	16.8	312	35.0	336	37.7	40	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	964		15	15.8	95	9.9	169	17.5	251	26.0	258	26.8	168	17.4	22	2.3	1	0.1
New Hampshire	182		16	16.4	11	6.0	12	6.6	32	17.6	54	29.7	72	39.6	1	0.5	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,047		17	16.9	26	2.5	80	7.6	169	16.1	234	22.3	330	31.5	208	19.9	0	0.0
New York	2,098		15	15.4	220	10.5	446	21.3	804	38.3	499	23.8	122	5.8	7	0.3	0	0.0
North Dakota	220		16	16.2	11	5.0	24	10.9	63	28.6	57	25.9	51	23.2	11	5.0	3	1.4
Ohio	3,496		16	16.4	131	3.7	363	10.4	729	20.9	990	28.3	1,110	31.8	173	4.9	0	0.0
Oklahoma	286		16	16.1	11	3.8	43	15.0	88	30.8	78	27.3	62	21.7	4	1.4	0	0.0
Oregon	779		16	16.5	38	4.9	70	9.0	147	18.9	208	26.7	274	35.2	42	5.4	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,641		15	15.4	363	13.7	527	20.0	787	29.8	849	32.1	112	4.2	3	0.1	0	0.0
Tennessee	926		16	16.5	37	4.0	74	18.0	151	16.3	264	28.5	311	33.6	89	9.6	0	0.0
Texas	2,780		16	15.8	141	5.1	434	15.6	833	30.0	1,116	40.1	241	8.7	15	0.5	0	0.0
Utah	408		16	16.3	20	4.9	44	10.8	90	22.1	99	24.3	133	32.6	22	5.4	0	0.0
Vermont	9		16	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	44.4	3	33.3	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,457		16	16.1	98	6.7	188	12.9	308	21.1	423	29.0	408	28.0	32	2.2	0	0.0
Wisconsin	1,088		16	16.2	66	6.1	129	11.9	246	22.6	340	31.3	290	26.7	17	1.6	0	0.0

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

Table 4-10
Releases for SJC/SRP Individual-Level States by Age at Release, 1992

	Total	Median	Mean	Younger Than 14		14		15		16		17		18 and Older		Unknown	
	Number			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	32,226	16	17.0	933	2.9%	2,430	7.5%	5,351	16.6%	8,202	25.5%	8,313	25.8%	6,982	21.7%	15	0.0%
Alaska	101	17	17.4	1	1.0	2	2.0	14	13.9	23	22.8	21	20.8	40	39.6	0	0.0
California	4,295	19	19.2	14	0.3	38	0.9	109	2.5	287	6.7	726	16.9	3,120	72.6	1	0.0
Delaware	298	17	17.0	9	3.0	15	5.1	39	13.1	65	21.9	100	33.6	69	23.2	1	0.3
Georgia	927	16	16.8	13	1.4	56	6.0	150	16.2	274	29.6	322	34.7	112	12.1	0	0.0
Illinois	1,335	17	16.9	14	1.0	63	4.7	215	16.1	402	30.1	444	33.3	197	14.8	0	0.0
Indiana	1,526	16	16.5	27	1.8	124	8.1	305	20.0	448	29.4	525	34.4	89	5.8	8	0.5
Iowa	471	17	16.8	9	1.9	31	6.6	65	13.8	124	26.3	240	51.0	2	0.4	0	0.0
Kentucky	605	17	16.8	8	1.3	39	6.5	105	17.4	139	23.0	224	37.0	89	14.7	1	0.2
Louisiana	807	17	17.1	15	1.9	49	6.1	100	12.4	193	23.9	243	30.1	207	25.7	0	0.0
Maryland	1,151	16	16.7	37	3.2	80	7.0	207	18.0	331	28.8	312	27.1	184	16.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	408	16	16.4	4	1.0	41	10.0	83	20.3	159	39.0	117	28.7	4	1.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	359	17	17.3	0	0.0	9	2.5	39	10.9	81	22.6	134	37.3	96	26.7	0	0.0
Mississippi	928	16	16.1	70	7.5	123	13.3	212	22.8	234	25.2	234	25.2	55	5.9	0	0.0
Missouri	891	16	16.3	6	0.7	91	10.2	225	25.3	344	38.6	223	25.0	2	0.2	0	0.0
Nebraska	970	16	16.0	86	8.9	134	13.8	223	23.0	255	26.3	208	21.4	63	6.5	1	0.1
New Hampshire	168	17	16.9	4	2.4	11	6.5	20	11.9	40	23.8	91	54.2	2	1.2	0	0.0
New Jersey	994	17	17.8	13	1.3	29	2.9	80	8.0	147	14.8	256	25.8	469	47.2	0	0.0
New York	2,133	16	16.3	58	2.7	233	10.9	516	24.2	729	34.2	412	19.3	185	8.7	0	0.0
North Dakota	219	16	16.3	9	4.1	17	7.8	66	30.1	55	25.1	50	22.8	19	8.7	3	1.4
Ohio	3,611	17	17.0	38	1.1	199	5.5	487	13.5	893	24.7	1,123	31.1	871	24.1	0	0.0
Oklahoma*	109	16	16.5	4	3.7	9	8.3	26	23.9	27	24.8	30	27.5	13	11.9	0	0.0
Oregon	751	17	17.1	14	1.9	35	4.7	110	14.6	164	21.8	246	32.8	182	24.2	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,692	15	15.6	303	11.3	474	17.6	776	28.8	879	32.7	256	9.5	4	0.1	0	0.0
Tennessee	884	17	17.2	19	2.1	44	5.0	95	10.7	199	22.5	269	30.4	238	29.2	0	0.0
Texas	2,757	16	16.3	74	2.7	269	9.8	616	22.3	967	35.1	696	25.2	135	4.9	0	0.0
Utah	390	17	16.7	11	2.8	32	8.2	70	17.9	84	21.5	116	29.7	77	19.7	0	0.0
Vermont	5	16	16.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,444	16	16.7	62	4.3	129	8.9	242	16.8	375	26.0	372	25.8	264	18.3	0	0.0
Wisconsin	997	17	16.9	11	1.1	54	5.4	155	15.5	282	28.3	321	32.2	174	17.5	0	0.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

Notes:

- 1 Fifteen cases were not included due to missing data.
- 2 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-11
Admissions for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Grade Completed at Admission, 1992

	Total	Median	Mean	1-6 Grade	7-9 Grade	10-11 Grade	12th Grade or GED	Unknown
	Number			Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %
Total	33,961	8	8.1	1,649 4.9%	12,737 37.5%	3,011 8.9%	289 0.9%	16,275 47.9%
Alaska	89	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	89 100.0
California	4,756	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	4,756 100.0
Delaware	273	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	273 100.0
Georgia	970	7	6.7	367 37.9	473 48.8	10 1.0	0 0.0	120 12.4
Illinois	1,536	9	8.5	49 3.2	1,118 72.8	283 18.4	14 0.9	72 4.7
Indiana	1,725	8	8.5	26 1.5	323 18.7	89 5.2	2 0.1	1,285 74.5
Iowa	469	9	9.0	10 2.1	307 65.5	123 26.2	28 6.0	1 0.2
Kentucky	619	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	619 100.0
Louisiana	928	8	7.7	181 19.5	654 70.5	74 8.0	1 0.1	18 1.9
Maryland	1,226	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1,226 100.0
Massachusetts	374	8	7.8	34 9.1	193 51.6	20 5.3	0 0.0	127 34.0
Minnesota	342	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	342 100.0
Mississippi	1,381	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1,381 100.0
Missouri	892	9	8.8	22 2.5	619 69.4	233 26.1	4 0.4	14 1.6
Nebraska	964	9	9.2	26 2.7	523 54.3	316 32.8	53 5.5	46 4.8
New Hampshire	182	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	182 100.0
New Jersey	1,047	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1,047 100.0
New York	2,098	8	7.7	308 14.7	1,607 76.6	72 3.4	0 0.0	111 5.3
North Dakota	220	-	-	0 0.0	67 30.5	94 42.7	58 26.4	1 0.5
Ohio	3,496	9	9.0	69 2.0	2,325 66.5	1,002 28.7	96 2.7	4 0.1
Oklahoma	286	9	8.6	15 5.2	211 73.8	52 18.2	3 1.0	5 1.7
Oregon	779	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	779 100.0
South Carolina	2,641	9	8.4	165 6.2	1,962 74.3	378 14.3	6 0.2	130 4.9
Tennessee	926	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	926 100.0
Texas	2,780	8	7.7	331 11.9	1,739 62.6	107 3.8	19 0.7	584 21.0
Utah	408	10	8.5	4 1.0	7 1.7	6 1.5	5 1.2	386 94.6
Vermont	9	9	8.8	0 0.0	8 88.9	1 11.1	0 0.0	0 0.0
Virginia	1,457	-	-	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	1,457 100.0
Wisconsin	1,088	8	8.4	42 3.9	601 55.2	151 13.9	0 0.0	294 27.0

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

Table 4-12
Releases for SJCRRP Individual-Level States by Grade Completed at Release, 1992

	Total	Median	Mean	1-6 Grade		7-9 Grade		10-11 Grade		12th Grade or GED		Unknown	
	Number			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	32,226	7	6.4	1,076	3.3%	6,494	20.2%	1,140	3.5%	865	2.7%	22,651	70.3%
Alaska	101	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	101	100.0
California	4,295	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4,295	100.0
Delaware	298	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	298	100.0
Georgia	927	7	6.6	369	39.8	435	46.9	7	0.8	0	0.0	116	12.5
Illinois	1,335	9	8.6	31	2.3	903	67.6	194	14.5	17	1.3	190	14.2
Indiana	1,526	8	8.5	22	1.4	308	20.2	89	5.8	1	0.1	1,106	72.5
Iowa	471	10	9.9	10	2.1	148	31.4	52	11.0	137	29.1	124	26.3
Kentucky	605	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	605	100.0
Louisiana	807	8	7.8	143	17.7	560	69.4	76	9.4	4	0.5	24	3.0
Maryland	1,151	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,151	100.0
Massachusetts	408	8	7.9	38	9.3	222	54.4	19	4.7	0	0.0	129	31.6
Minnesota	359	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	359	100.0
Mississippi	928	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	928	100.0
Missouri	891	9	8.8	27	3.0	613	68.8	232	26.0	8	0.9	11	1.2
Nebraska	970	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	970	100.0
New Hampshire	168	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	168	100.0
New Jersey	994	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	994	100.0
New York	2,133	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,133	100.0
North Dakota	219	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	219	100.0
Ohio	3,611	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,611	100.0
Oklahoma*	109	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109	100.0
Oregon	751	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	751	100.0
South Carolina	2,692	9	8.5	145	5.4	2,015	74.9	392	14.6	5	0.2	135	5.0
Tennessee	884	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	884	100.0
Texas	2,757	8	8.9	286	10.4	1,280	46.4	73	2.6	688	25.0	430	15.6
Utah	390	9	7.9	5	1.3	8	2.1	3	0.8	5	1.3	369	94.6
Vermont	5	10	9.6	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,444	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,444	100.0
Wisconsin	997	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	997	100.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.
 Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-13
Admissions for SJC SRP Individual-Level States by Admitting Facility Type, 1992

	Total		Reception/ Diagnostic Center		Training School		Ranch, Camp, or Farm		Halfway House/ Group Home	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33,961	100.0	4,120	12.1	26,612	78.4	1,931	5.7	1,298	3.8
Alaska	89	0.0	0	0.0	89	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,756	15.6	741	15.6	4,001	84.1	14	0.3	0	0.0
Delaware	273	0.0	0	0.0	273	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	970	0.0	0	0.0	917	94.5	0	0.0	53	5.5
Illinois	1,536	0.0	253	16.5	1,283	83.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,725	0.0	0	0.0	1,725	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	469	0.0	0	0.0	469	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	619	0.0	0	0.0	332	53.6	129	20.8	158	25.5
Louisiana	928	0.0	68	7.3	860	92.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,226	0.0	0	0.0	880	71.8	305	24.9	41	3.3
Massachusetts	374	0.0	33	8.8	0	0.0	281	75.1	60	16.0
Minnesota	342	0.0	0	0.0	342	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	1,381	0.0	0	0.0	1,381	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	892	0.0	0	0.0	406	45.5	304	34.1	182	20.4
Nebraska	964	0.0	502	52.1	462	47.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	182	0.0	0	0.0	182	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,047	0.0	0	0.0	1,047	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	2,098	0.0	0	0.0	1,130	53.9	842	40.1	126	6.0
North Dakota	220	0.0	0	0.0	220	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,496	0.0	0	0.0	3,496	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	286	0.0	0	0.0	186	65.0	43	15.0	57	19.9
Oregon	779	0.0	0	0.0	766	98.3	13	1.7	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,641	0.0	1,653	62.6	988	37.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	926	0.0	121	13.1	609	65.8	0	0.0	196	21.2
Texas	2,780	0.0	413	14.9	2,004	72.1	0	0.0	363	13.1
Utah	408	0.0	247	60.5	140	34.3	0	0.0	21	5.1
Vermont	9	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,457	0.0	89	6.1	1,327	91.1	0	0.0	41	2.8
Wisconsin	1,088	0.0	0	0.0	1,088	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Table 4-14

Releases for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Releasing Facility Type, 1992

	Total Number	Reception/ Diagnostic Center		Training School		Ranch, Camp, or Farm		Halfway House/ Group Home		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	32,226	4,325	13.4%	22,189	68.9%	2,218	6.9%	1,933	6.0%	1,561	4.8%
Alaska	101	0	0.0	101	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,295	729	17.0	3,369	78.4	178	4.1	0	0.0	19	0.4
Delaware	298	0	0.0	298	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia	927	0	0.0	873	94.2	0	0.0	54	5.8	0	0.0
Illinois	1,335	223	16.7	1,112	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana	1,526	0	0.0	1,526	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iowa	471	0	0.0	471	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky	605	0	0.0	322	53.2	125	20.7	158	26.1	0	0.0
Louisiana	807	63	7.8	744	92.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,151	0	0.0	788	68.5	322	28.0	41	3.6	0	0.0
Massachusetts	408	73	17.9	0	0.0	245	60.0	90	22.1	0	0.0
Minnesota	359	0	0.0	359	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	928	0	0.0	928	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	891	0	0.0	389	43.7	310	34.8	192	21.5	0	0.0
Nebraska	970	500	51.5	470	48.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	168	0	0.0	168	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	994	0	0.0	605	60.9	0	0.0	303	30.5	86	8.7
New York	2,133	0	0.0	968	45.4	765	35.9	400	18.8	0	0.0
North Dakota	219	0	0.0	219	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,611	0	0.0	3,611	99.8	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma*	109	0	0.0	60	55.0	11	10.1	38	34.9	0	0.0
Oregon	751	0	0.0	477	63.5	262	34.9	0	0.0	12	1.6
South Carolina	2,692	1,869	69.4	823	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	884	90	10.2	533	60.3	0	0.0	261	29.5	0	0.0
Texas	2,757	538	19.5	1,846	67.0	0	0.0	373	13.5	0	0.0
Utah	390	240	61.5	127	32.6	0	0.0	23	5.9	0	0.0
Vermont	5	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,444	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,444	100.0
Wisconsin	997	0	0.0	997	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

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

Table 4–15

Admissions for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Court of Commitment, 1992

	Total	Juvenile Court		Adult Court		Unknown	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33,961	30,052	88.5%	1,090	3.2%	2,819	8.3%
Alaska	89	89	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,756	4,356	91.6	400	8.4	0	0.0
Delaware	273	270	98.9	3	1.1	0	0.0
Georgia	970	929	95.8	41	4.2	0	0.0
Illinois	1,536	1,415	92.1	121	7.9	0	0.0
Indiana	1,725	1,324	76.8	401	23.2	0	0.0
Iowa	469	464	98.9	5	1.1	0	0.0
Kentucky	619	610	98.5	9	1.5	0	0.0
Louisiana	928	928	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,226	1,226	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	374	374	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	342	342	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	1,381	1,381	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	892	892	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	964	964	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	182	182	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,047	1,047	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	2,098	663	31.6	73	3.5	1,362	64.9
North Dakota	220	220	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,496	3,496	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma*	286	286	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	779	759	97.4	20	2.6	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,641	2,624	99.4	17	0.6	0	0.0
Tennessee	926	926	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Texas	2,780	2,780	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	408	408	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,457	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,457	100.0
Wisconsin	1,088	1,088	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

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

Table 4-16

Releases for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Court of Commitment, 1992

	Total		Juvenile Court		Adult Court		Unknown	
	Number		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	32,226		28,951	89.8%	931	2.9%	2,344	7.3%
Alaska	101		101	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,295		3,966	92.3	329	7.7	0	0.0
Delaware	298		294	98.7	4	1.3	0	0.0
Georgia	927		889	95.9	38	4.1	0	0.0
Illinois	1,335		1,267	94.9	68	5.1	0	0.0
Indiana	1,526		1,147	75.2	379	24.8	0	0.0
Iowa	471		469	99.6	2	0.4	0	0.0
Kentucky	605		598	98.8	7	1.2	0	0.0
Louisiana	807		807	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,151		1,151	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	408		408	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	359		359	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi	928		928	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	891		891	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	970		970	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	168		168	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	994		994	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York	2,133		1,156	54.2	77	3.6	900	42.2
North Dakota	219		219	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,611		3,611	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma*	109		109	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	751		747	99.5	4	0.5	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,692		2,671	99.2	21	0.8	0	0.0
Tennessee	884		882	99.8	2	0.2	0	0.0
Texas	2,757		2,757	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	390		390	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	5		5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,444		0	0.0	0	0.0	1,444	100.0
Wisconsin	997		997	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

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

Table 4-17
Admissions for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Number of Prior Admissions, 1992

	Total	No Priors		1-2 Priors		3-4 Priors		5+ Priors		Priors, Number Unknown		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33,961	20,461	60.2%	6,044	17.8%	707	2.1%	89	0.3%	1,983	5.8%	4,677	13.8%
Alaska	89	79	88.8	10	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,756	3,658	76.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,098	23.1	0	0.0
Delaware	273	172	63.0	75	27.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	7.7	5	1.8
Georgia	970	800	82.5	142	14.6	22	2.3	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,536	940	61.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	596	38.8	0	0.0
Indiana	1,725	789	45.7	427	24.8	56	3.2	6	0.3	0	0.0	447	25.9
Iowa	469	369	78.7	93	19.8	6	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Kentucky	619	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	619	100.0
Louisiana	928	772	83.2	153	16.5	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	1,226	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,226	100.0
Massachusetts	374	328	87.7	42	11.2	4	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	342	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	342	100.0
Mississippi	1,381	873	63.2	414	30.0	79	5.7	15	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Missouri	892	777	87.1	115	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	964	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	964	100.0
New Hampshire	182	101	55.5	68	37.4	8	4.4	5	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1,047	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,047	100.0
New York	2,098	1,598	76.2	485	23.1	13	0.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Dakota	220	84	38.2	110	50.0	15	6.8	11	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3,496	2,332	66.7	1,019	29.1	139	4.0	6	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	286	54	18.9	230	80.4	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oregon	779	467	59.9	251	32.2	51	6.5	10	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,641	1,586	60.1	912	34.5	130	4.9	10	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.0
Tennessee	926	737	79.6	160	17.3	9	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	2.2
Texas	2,780	1,747	62.8	893	32.1	132	4.7	8	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Utah	408	293	71.8	84	20.6	21	5.1	10	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vermont	9	3	33.3	5	55.6	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,457	1,085	74.5	356	24.4	16	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	1,088	817	75.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	266	24.4	5	0.5

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

Table 4-18
Releases for SJCSRP Individual-Level States by Number of Weeks on Escape, 1992

	Total	Median	Mean	Never on Escape		1-2 Weeks		3-4 Weeks		1+ Months		Unknown	
	Number			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	32,226	2	84	17,876	55.5%	404	1.3%	98	0.3%	461	1.4%	13,387	41.5%
Alaska	101	3	3	97	96.0	4	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
California	4,295	39	120	4,228	98.4	17	0.4	8	0.2	42	1.0	0	0.0
Delaware	298	74	74	262	87.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	35	11.7
Georgia	927	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	927	100.0
Illinois	1,335	26	122	1,316	98.6	4	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.3	8	0.6
Indiana	1,526	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,526	100.0
Iowa	471	10	45	407	86.4	35	7.4	2	0.4	27	5.7	0	0.0
Kentucky	605	0	0	605	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Louisiana	807	4	16	757	93.8	43	5.3	5	0.6	2	0.2	0	0.0
Maryland	1,151	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,151	100.0
Massachusetts	408	0	0	408	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota	359	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	359	100.0
Mississippi	928	10	10	912	98.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.6
Missouri	891	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	891	100.0
Nebraska	970	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	970	100.0
New Hampshire	168	11	69	137	81.5	18	10.7	4	2.4	9	5.4	0	0.0
New Jersey	994	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	994	100.0
New York	2,133	84	254	1,752	82.1	123	5.8	26	1.2	232	10.9	0	0.0
North Dakota	219	3	7	199	90.9	17	7.8	2	0.9	1	0.5	0	0.0
Ohio	3,611	3	22	3,577	99.1	27	0.7	1	0.0	6	0.2	0	0.0
Oklahoma*	109	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109	100.0
Oregon	751	19	75	625	83.2	57	7.6	20	2.7	49	6.5	0	0.0
South Carolina	2,692	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,692	100.0
Tennessee	884	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	884	100.0
Texas	2,757	33	61	2,590	93.9	53	1.9	27	1.0	87	3.2	0	0.0
Utah	390	5	68	1	0.3	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	385	98.7
Vermont	5	1	1	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	1,444	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,444	100.0
Wisconsin	997	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	997	100.0

* Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.
 Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4-19

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into State Custody: Comparison of 1991 and 1992 Admissions and Releases for SJCSRP Individual-Level States Participating in Both Years

Characteristic	1991		1992		% Change in Number
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total Admissions	19,398	100.0%	19,402	100.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	18,463	100.0	18,442	100.0	-0.1
Sex-Admissions					
Male	18,032	93.0	18,124	93.4	0.5
Female	1,366	7.0	1,278	6.6	-6.4
Race/Ethnicity—Admissions					
White	5,585	28.8	5,493	28.3	-1.6
Black	9,026	46.5	8,958	46.2	-0.8
Other	620	3.2	674	3.5	8.7
Hispanic	4,136	21.3	4,219	21.7	2.0
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	31	0.2	58	0.3	87.1
Type of Admission					
New commitment under probation supervision	1,642	8.5	1,783	9.2	8.6
New commitment not under probation supervision	1,949	10.0	909	4.7	-53.4
New commitment—probation status unknown	8,666	44.7	9,484	48.9	9.4
Parole violator	2,770	14.3	2,980	15.4	7.6
Returned from non-State supervision	520	2.7	530	2.7	1.9
Recommitment	815	4.2	711	3.7	-12.8
Escapee returned after removal from rolls	3	0.0	1	0.0	-66.7
Other	111	0.6	494	2.5	345.0
Unknown	2,922	15.1	2,510	12.9	-14.1
Type of Release					
Parole/aftercare	14,287	77.4	12,053	65.4	-15.6
Discharge	1,941	10.5	2,422	13.1	24.8
Reached adult age	336	1.8	297	1.6	-11.6
Certified as an adult	48	0.3	67	0.4	39.6
Death	10	0.1	3	0.0	-70.0
Other unconditional	112	0.6	222	1.2	98.2
Other conditional	231	1.3	593	3.2	156.7
Unknown	1,498	8.1	2,785	15.1	85.9
Most Serious Offense—Admissions					
Person	6,216	32.0	6,723	34.7	8.2
Property	8,251	42.5	7,967	41.1	-3.4
Drug	1,965	10.1	1,888	9.7	-3.9
Public order	1,977	10.2	2,107	10.9	6.6
Other delinquency	148	0.8	158	0.8	6.8
Status offenses	329	1.7	349	1.8	6.1
Other nondelinquency	107	0.6	114	0.6	6.5
Unknown	405	2.1	96	0.5	-76.3

Notes:

1 States participating in both years are CA, DE, IL, IA, LA, MN, MO, NH, NJ, NY, ND, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI.

2 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanic cases may be of any race.

3 Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

4 Although Massachusetts and Ohio participated in both 1991 and 1992, they are not included because they submitted data on youth admitted to some private facilities in 1991 that were not included in their 1992 data submissions. Indiana was not included because the State's data were also taken from different facilities each year.

Table 4-19 (continued)

Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Comparison of 1991 and 1992 Admissions and Releases for SJCSRP Individual-Level States Participating in Both Years

Characteristic	1991		1992		% Change in Number
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total Admissions	19,398	100.0%	19,402	100.0%	0.0%
Age at Admission					
14 and younger	2,974	15.3	2,916	15.0	-2.0
15-16	10,000	51.5	9,894	51.0	-1.1
17 and older	6,423	33.2	6,585	34.0	2.5
Unknown	1	0.0	7	0.0	600.0
Age at Release					
14 and younger	1,404	7.6	1,442	7.8	2.7
15-16	6,987	37.8	7,026	38.1	0.6
17 and older	10,072	54.6	9,969	54.0	-1.0
Unknown	0	0.0	5	0.0	-
Grade Completed at Admission					
1-6 grade	1,162	6.0	947	4.9	-18.5
7-9 grade	8,011	41.3	6,719	34.6	-16.1
10-11 grade	1,357	7.0	1,143	5.9	-15.8
12th grade or GED	107	0.6	129	0.7	20.6
Unknown	8,761	45.2	10,464	53.9	19.4
Grade Completed at Release					
1-6 grade	659	3.6	502	2.7	-23.8
7-9 grade	4,037	21.9	3,512	19.0	-13.0
10-11 grade	835	4.5	630	3.4	-24.6
12th grade or GED	768	4.2	859	4.7	11.8
Unknown	12,164	65.9	12,939	70.2	6.4
Admitting Facility Type					
Reception/diagnostic center	1,600	8.2	1,932	10.0	20.8
Training school	15,308	78.9	15,381	79.3	0.5
Ranch, camp, or farm	1,323	6.8	1,160	6.0	-12.3
Halfway house/group home	1,167	6.0	929	4.8	-20.4
Releasing Facility Type					
Reception/diagnostic center	1,761	9.5	1,883	10.2	6.9
Training school	13,559	73.4	12,205	66.2	-10.0
Ranch, camp, or farm	1,338	7.2	1,253	6.8	-6.4
Halfway house/group home	1,711	9.3	1,552	8.4	-9.3
Unknown	94	0.5	1,549	8.4	1,547.9
Admitting Court of Commitment*					
Juvenile court	16,441	89.3	14,893	81.3	-9.4
Adult court	453	2.5	602	3.3	32.9
Unknown	1,512	8.2	2,819	15.4	86.4
Releasing Court of Commitment*					
Juvenile court	15,125	86.6	14,619	83.8	-3.3
Adult court	407	2.3	482	2.8	18.4
Unknown	1,942	11.1	2,344	13.4	20.7
Number of Prior Admissions					
No priors	13,067	67.4	13,150	67.8	0.6
1-2 priors	2,416	12.5	2,592	13.4	7.3
3-4 priors	208	1.1	223	1.1	7.2
5+ priors	28	0.1	36	0.2	28.6
Priors, number unknown	2,075	10.7	1,981	10.2	-4.5
Unknown	1,604	8.3	1,420	7.3	-11.5
Number of Days on Escape*					
Never on escape	12,082	69.1	11,649	66.8	-3.6
1-2 weeks	358	2.0	313	1.8	-12.6
3-4 weeks	127	0.7	77	0.4	-39.4
1+ months	304	1.7	406	2.3	33.6
Other/unknown	4,603	26.3	5,000	28.7	8.6

* These categories do not include Wisconsin. Data from 1991 were missing.

Table 4–20

**Mean Length of Stay (in Days) for SJCSRP Individual-Level States
by Gender and Median Length of Stay (in Days) by State, 1992**

	Total		Male		Female	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Total	245	178	250	181	201	149
Alaska	445	389	442	404	463	371
California	523	408	521	407	571	448
Delaware	160	93	160	93	–	–
Georgia	279	258	286	265	213	164
Illinois	308	245	311	252	251	177
Indiana	167	133	141	124	235	196
Iowa	138	114	128	98	275	294
Kentucky	229	203	227	204	238	195
Louisiana	359	255	360	255	342	267
Maryland	156	151	154	150	176	185
Massachusetts	92	25	92	25	65	25
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mississippi	95	89	97	91	81	77
Missouri	201	192	197	190	234	215
Nebraska	92	32	92	36	90	29
New Hampshire	180	145	176	143	200	159
New York	310	244	312	242	299	259
North Dakota	113	93	116	94	93	90
Ohio	231	182	233	182	202	182
Oklahoma	125	77	135	77	62	62
Oregon	254	172	265	178	177	154
South Carolina	86	36	93	36	53	35
Tennessee	140	121	138	118	152	143
Texas	189	150	188	150	203	150
Utah	126	84	129	84	80	75
Vermont	449	412	449	412	–	–
Virginia	218	168	224	171	174	139
Wisconsin	233	195	234	197	209	168

Notes:

1 New Jersey is not included in length of stay calculations because it was unable to provide accurate 1992 length of stay data.

2 Oklahoma data account for only 2 months of 1992 releases.

3 Minnesota was unable to provide admissions dates in their release file.

4 Lengths of stay are particularly low in South Carolina due to the high number of youth admitted to reception/diagnostic centers while awaiting evaluation (20–40 days). Many of these cases are dismissed by the judge, but their brief stay in the reception/diagnostic center is included in ALOS calculations. Therefore, the overall ALOS is reflective of all admitted youth, not just those who are found guilty and committed.

Table 4-21

Factors Related to Length of Stay in Secure Facilities for SJCSRP Individual-Level States

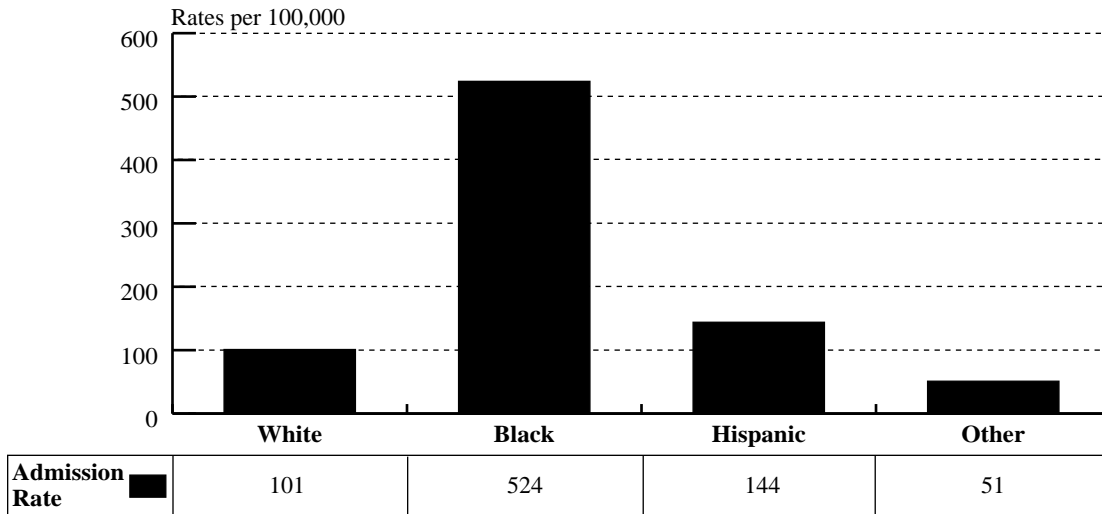
Factor	Number (Taken From Release File)	Median LOS (Days)	Mean LOS (Days)	Factor	Number	Median LOS (Days)	Mean LOS (Days)
Total	31,232	178	245	Most Serious Offense			
Gender				Person	8,335	247	353
Male	28,191	181	250	Property	13,713	171	217
Female	3,041	149	201	Drug	3,070	182	248
Race/Ethnicity				Public order	2,724	119	150
White (not of Hispanic origin)	11,288	150	204	Weapons	1,061	160	187
Black (not of Hispanic origin)	15,087	182	252	Other delinquency	330	205	260
Other (not of Hispanic origin)	954	186	256	Status	713	76	133
Hispanic	3,837	226	333	Other nondelinquency	356	73	95
Race and/or ethnicity unknown	66	154	177	Unknown	930	127	164
Age at Admission				Number of Prior Admissions			
Younger than 14	1,731	155	236	None	18,286	182	270
14	4,002	173	230	1-2	5,733	155	191
15	7,158	174	233	3-4	600	168	210
16	9,231	172	229	5+	67	167	205
17	6,455	173	249	Unknown	6,546	171	224
18 and older	2,276	289	365				
Unknown	379	485	404				

Notes:

- 1 The Unknown category includes youth who are known to have priors, but for whom the number of priors is unknown.
- 2 White, Black, and Other categories under the Race/Ethnicity heading do not include youth of Hispanic origin. Hispanics may be of any race.
- 3 New Jersey is not included in length of stay calculations because it was unable to provide accurate 1992 length of stay data.

Figure 4-2

Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity in Individual-Level States, 1992

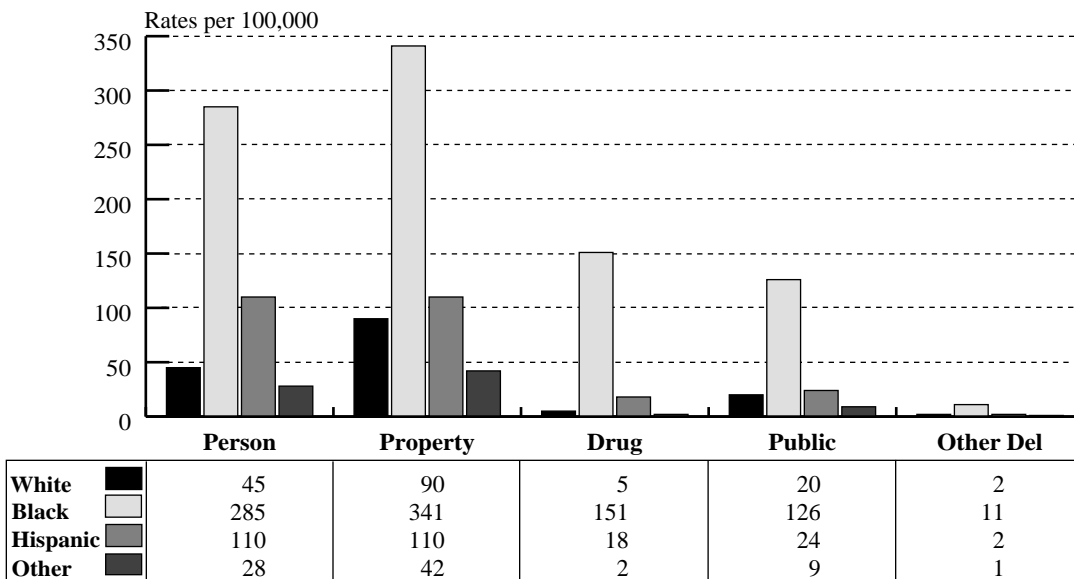


Notes:

- 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 States. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (revised in 1993).
- 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
- 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-3

Male Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in Individual-Level States, 1992

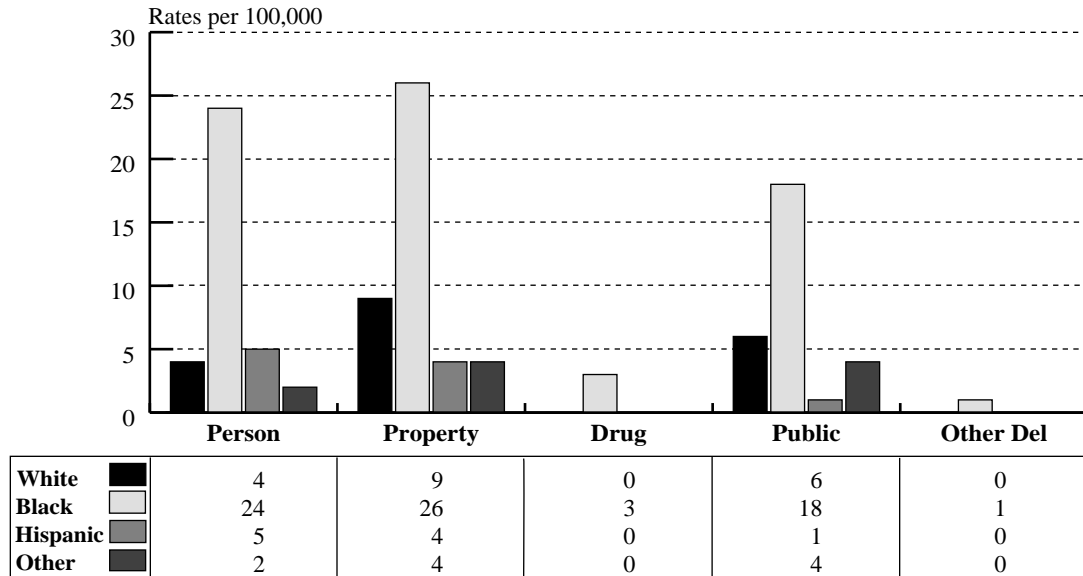


Notes:

- 1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 States. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (revised in 1993).
- 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
- 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-4

Female Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Type in Individual-Level States, 1992

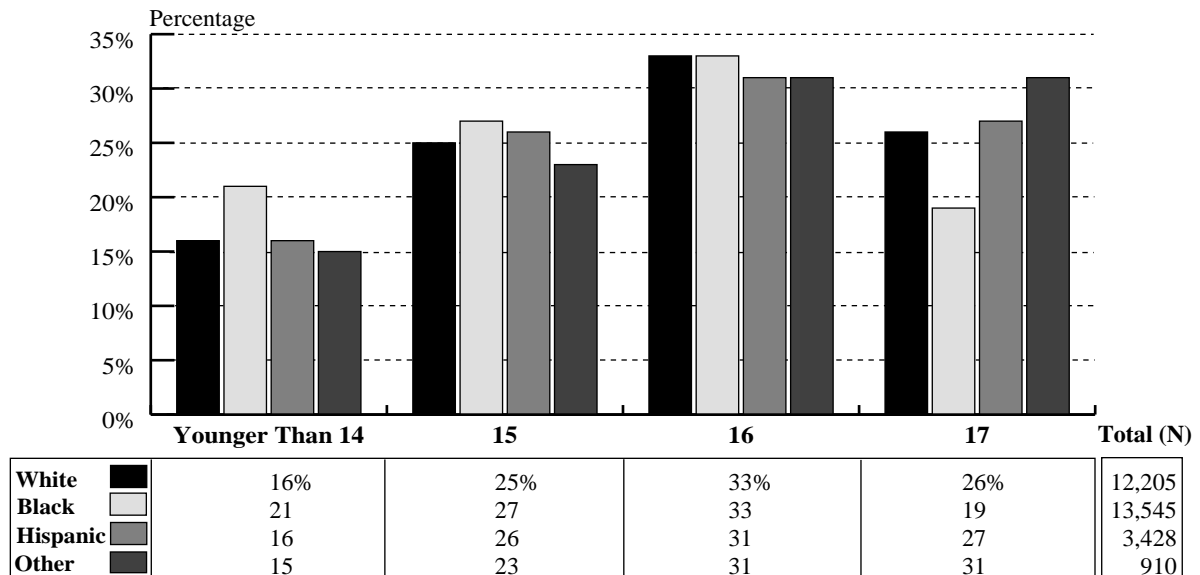


Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 States. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (revised in 1993).
 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-5

Percent of Male Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in Individual-Level States

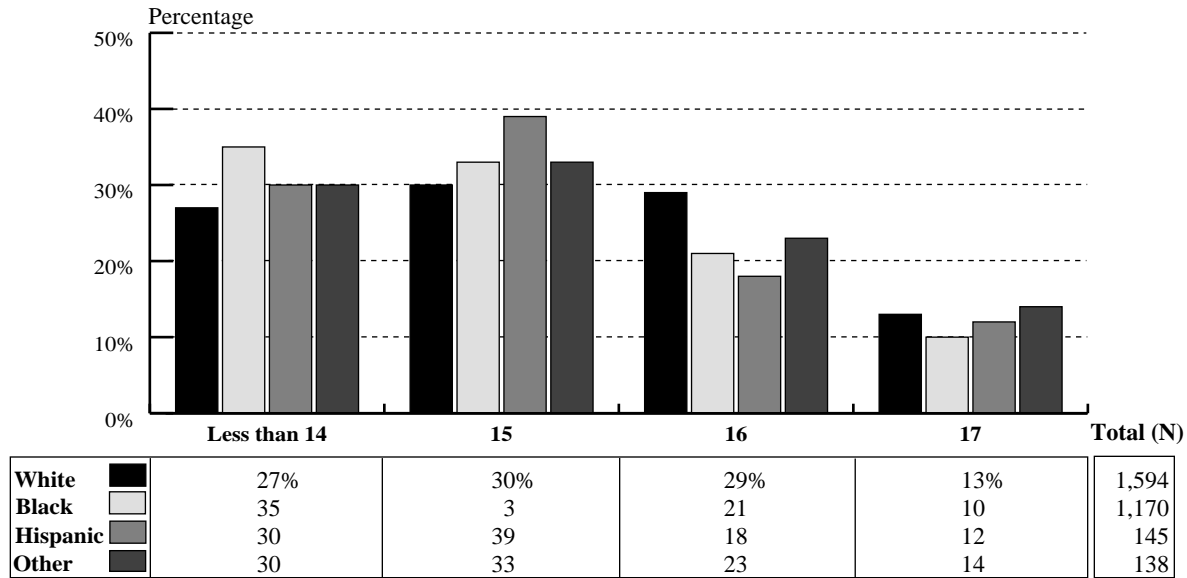


Notes:

1 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-6

Percent of Female Juvenile Admissions by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in Individual-Level States

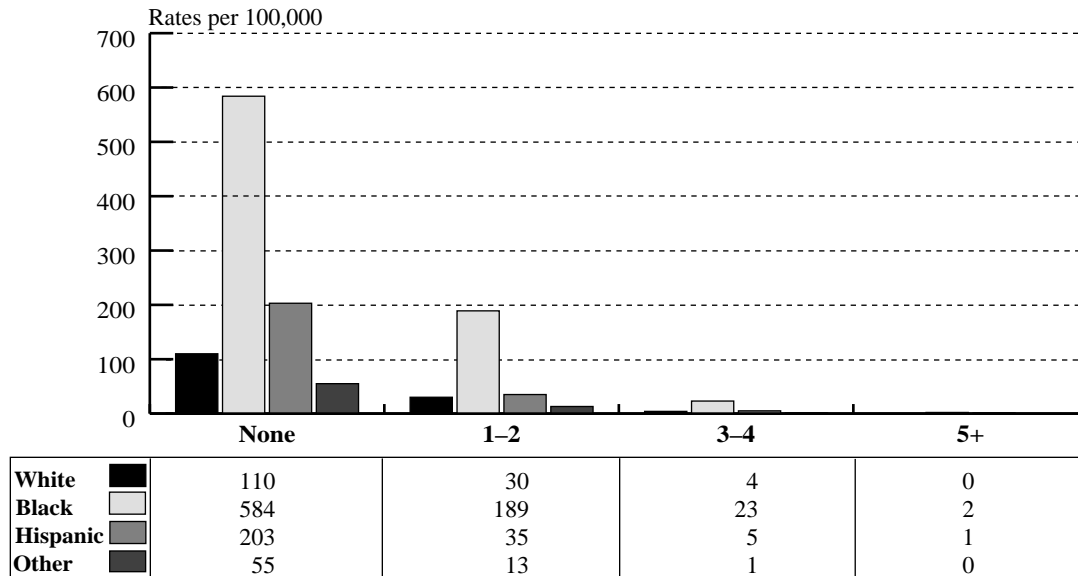


Notes:

1 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 2 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-7

Male Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Prior Admissions in Individual-Level States, 1992

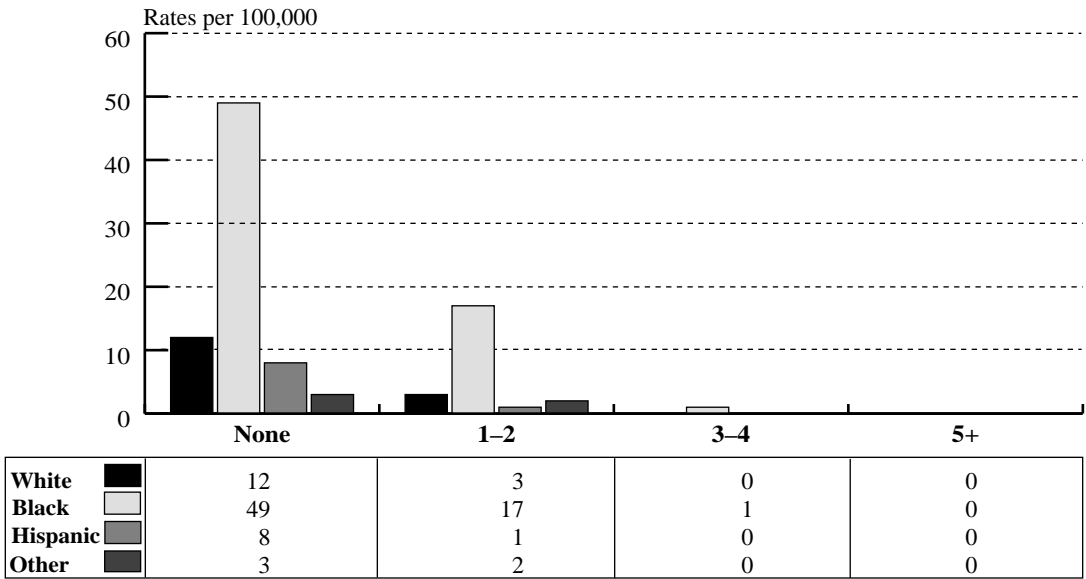


Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 States. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (revised in 1993).
 2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.
 3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

Figure 4-8

Female Juvenile Admission Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Number of Prior Admissions in Individual-Level States, 1992



Notes:

1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth ages 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in the 29 States. Because 1992 population estimates were not available disaggregated by race/ethnicity, proportions from the 1990 estimates were applied to the 1992 population totals (revised in 1993).

2 States are AK, CA, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MD, MA, MN, MO, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, SC, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WI.

3 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. White and Black categories include youth of Hispanic origin.

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