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OJJDP Update on Statistics

Robert W. Sweet, Jr., Administrator

January 1991

Public Juvenile Facilities Children in Custody 1989

by Barbara Allen-Hagen

In 2 years, the average daily population of juveniles confined in public juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities increased 5 percent. It has increased 14 percent since 1985. According to the latest Children in Custody (CIC) census, on February 15, 1989, 56,123 juveniles were held in publicly run facilities, the highest number since the first CIC census in 1971. Nearly all of these juveniles, 95 percent, were held on charges for delinquent offenses; 88 percent were male, and 80 percent were between the ages of 14 and 17. In calendar year 1988, a total of 33 juveniles died while in custody.

The 1989 CIC census was conducted for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The census surveyed more than 3,200 public and private facilities nationwide that provide custody and care for over 92,000 children daily who are wards of juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, or private agencies.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders—runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some facilities also house youth who are de-

tained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, or neglect, or for other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

This *OJJDP Update* presents highlights of results from the *public facility census* only. These results are based on data from 1,100 facilities—nearly all such facilities administered by State or local governments in 1989. Facilities reported information on their operations for calendar year 1988 and for the census date,

From the Administrator

I am pleased to present these initial findings from OJJDP's 1989 Children in Custody census. This *OJJDP Update on Statistics* is the first of several reports the Office plans to publish from this important survey of juvenile facilities.

While this initial report provides only an overview of the Nation's public juvenile facilities, on nearly all measures—whether one examines the average daily population, custody rates, percentage of minorities, numbers of juveniles held for serious, violent offenses, or costs—the trends are up. Whether these increases are the result of greater involvement of our youth in delinquency, or of more vigorous intervention by the police

and juvenile courts, we cannot say with certainty.

Whatever the reason, these numbers alone offer a warning. To have more than 50,000 juveniles in public confinement every day of the year is too many. When the doors of juvenile detention centers open 500,000 times a year to detain a troubled or dangerous youth, it is too many times. And, just one of the deaths of 33 young people in custody would be too many.

These statistics represent a serious challenge, not only for the 59,000 staff who deal with these youth daily, but also for parents who must provide guidance and

supervision; for our schools that must teach the most hard-to-reach children; and for our churches that must become involved in helping parents rear their children to respect themselves and others. It is a challenge that needs our utmost attention.

We thank the many administrators of public juvenile facilities who responded to this survey. Their excellent cooperation yielded virtually a 100-percent response rate to our questionnaire and the important information it is our privilege to present.

Robert W. Sweet, Jr.
Administrator

February 15, 1989. Future reports will cover both publicly and privately operated facilities to provide a more complete picture of residential services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

Other major findings from the 1989 CIC census of public facilities include the following:

- The volume of juvenile admissions and discharges was the highest since 1970, totaling more than 1,228,000 such transactions.¹
- Minority youth—blacks, Hispanics, and other races—constituted 60 percent of the juveniles in public custody facilities.
- The number of females held decreased by 8 percent since 1987.
- Eight out of 10 juveniles held in public facilities are in institutional rather than open settings.
- The number of juveniles held for violent personal offenses reversed its decline and showed an increase for the first time since 1983. Between 1987 and 1989 there was an 8-percent increase in the number of juveniles held for committing offenses against persons.
- The number of juveniles held for serious property offenses decreased by 4 percent from 1987 to 1989.
- Almost 11 percent of all juveniles in public facilities were held for drug-related offenses. Of these, 49 percent were held for distribution of drugs.
- The number of juveniles held in 1989 for alcohol or drug offenses increased by

nearly 150 percent since 1985 and by 58 percent since the 1987 census.

- Total annual operating costs for State and local governments administering juvenile facilities reached \$1.67 billion, up 14 percent from 2 years ago.
- Nationally, the annual per resident cost averaged \$29,600 in 1988. Per annum average costs for individual States ranged from a low of \$17,600 to more than \$78,800.

More juveniles held

Public juvenile facilities held 56,123 juveniles on February 15, 1989, the census date. This was a 5-percent increase over the 1987 count and a 14-percent increase over 1985. This higher number of juveniles confined, coupled with a decline in the juvenile population, means that a greater proportion of the juvenile population was held in custody.² In 1989, 221 juveniles per 100,000 were in custody, compared to 185 per 100,000 in 1985.

Table 1

Selected characteristics of public juvenile facilities, 1985–1989: Facilities, population counts, and population flow.

	1985	1987	1989	Percent change 85–89	Percent change 87–89
Facilities					
Number of facilities	1,040	1,107	1,100	+6%	-1%
Total design capacity ^a	56,895	58,580	57,767	+2%	-1%
Type of facility					
Institutional	681	657	645	-5%	-2%
Open	359	450	455	+27%	+1%
Total annual operating expenditures ^b (in billions)	\$1.25B	\$1.46B	\$1.67B	+34%	+14%
Population counts					
Average daily juvenile population ^c	47,496	51,525	54,351	+14%	+5%
Census day count					
Juveniles	49,322	53,503	56,123	+14%	+5%
Adults	2,080	2,594	2,180	+5%	-16%
Juvenile custody rates per 100,000	185	208	221	+19%	+6%
Population flow of juveniles					
Admissions ^c	521,607	590,654	619,181	+19%	+5%
Discharges ^c	515,301	585,437	608,820	+18%	+4%

¹ Measuring admissions and discharges may count an individual juvenile several times since transfers between facilities are included in the count. Similarly, a juvenile entering the system more than once during the year is counted more than once.

² Since 1980, the 10-to-19-year age group has decreased in both absolute numbers and as a proportion of the population. In 1980 this group made up 17 percent of the population, while in 1988 it made up only 14 percent. These figures are taken from the *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1990*, Table 13.

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

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

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

This represents nearly a 20-percent increase in custody rates in 4 years.

Juvenile admissions and discharges also increased, by approximately 18 percent over the past 4 years. Admissions to juvenile facilities during calendar year 1988 reached 619,181, the highest intake since 1970. Eight out of 10 of admitted youth were males.

In 1988, 80 percent of all admissions were for detention purposes, while 19

percent were formal commitments. Less than 1 percent of youth voluntarily admitted themselves or were voluntarily admitted by their parents, school officials, or social service agencies. Females were more likely than males to be admitted for detention or to be voluntarily admitted.

While males represented 88 percent of all commitment admissions and 81 percent of all detention admissions, females represented 48 percent of all voluntary admissions.

Eighty-five percent of all female admissions were for detention, compared to 79 percent for males. Male admissions for commitment purposes were proportionately higher than female admissions: 20 percent versus 13 percent, respectively. Voluntary admissions accounted for just under 2 percent of all female admissions but only 0.4 percent of male admissions.

More minorities in custody

The number of white juveniles held in public facilities decreased slightly (5 percent) between 1987 and 1989, while the number of black and Hispanic juveniles increased 14 percent and 10 percent, respectively. In 1989, 60 percent of the juveniles in custody belonged to racial or ethnic minorities (approximately 42 percent black; 15 percent Hispanic; and 2 percent American Indian, Alaskan native, Asian, or Pacific Islander). Most of the Hispanic juveniles in custody (87 percent) were held in California, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Juvenile deaths

For the first time, data were collected on the number of deaths of juveniles in custody. During calendar year 1988, a total of 33 juveniles died while in public custody facilities. These deaths included 17 suicides and 6 homicides; the other deaths were attributed to illness and other causes. There were no reported AIDS-related deaths.

Types of offenses

More than 9 out of 10 (95 percent) of all juveniles in public facilities were held for delinquent offenses, acts that would be crimes if committed by adults. Four percent were in custody for status offenses such as running away, truancy, incorrigibility, or violation of a valid court order. Just over 1 percent were detained or committed because they were abused, neglected, or dependent youth; or were held for reasons not involving juvenile offenses; or were admitted on a voluntary basis.

Table 2

Selected demographic characteristics of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities on census days: 1987 and 1989.

	1987	1989	Percent change
Total juveniles	53,503	56,123	+5%
Sex			
Male	46,272	49,443	+7%
Female	7,231	6,680	-8%
Minority status			
Nonminority ^a	23,375	22,201	-5%
Minority	30,128	33,922	+13%
Black ^b	20,898	23,836	+14%
Hispanic ^c	7,887	8,671	+10%
Other	1,343	1,415	+5%
Age on date of census			
9 years and under	73	45	-38%
10-13 years	2,811	3,276	+17%
14-17 years	43,898	44,894	+2%
18 years and over	6,721	7,908	+18%

^a Includes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^b Includes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^c Includes both whites and blacks of Hispanic origin.

Table 3

Types of offenses and other reasons for which male and female juveniles were held in public juvenile facilities: 1987 and 1989.

	1987			1989		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total juveniles	53,503	46,272	7,231	56,123	49,443	6,680
Delinquent offenses^a	50,269	44,757	5,512	53,037	47,843	5,194
Offenses against persons	13,300	12,297	1,003	14,327	13,210	1,117
Violent—Murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault	7,943	7,438	505	8,566	7,976	590
Other—Manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault	5,357	4,859	498	5,761	5,234	527
Property offenses	23,431	21,272	2,159	22,780	20,849	1,931
Serious—Burglary, arson larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft	15,746	14,595	1,151	15,181	14,112	1,069
Other—Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	7,685	6,677	1,008	7,599	6,737	862
Alcohol/drug offenses	4,161	3,733	428	6,586	6,067	519
Public order offenses	2,380	1,864	516	2,788	2,406	382
Probation violations	4,200	3,183	1,017	4,920	3,942	978
Other delinquent offenses^b	2,797	2,408	389	1,636	1,369	267
Nondelinquent reasons	3,234	1,515	1,719	3,086	1,600	1,486
Status offenses^c	2,523	1,198	1,325	2,245	1,128	1,117
Abuse/neglect^d	429	190	239	426	205	221
Other^e	29	20	9	113	78	35
Voluntarily admitted	253	107	146	302	189	113

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

^b Includes unknown and unspecified delinquent offenses.

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

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

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

Table 4

Number of juveniles in custody by reasons held and by type of public facility: 1989

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	56,123	19,967	19,146	821	36,156	25,704	10,452
Total detained	17,612	16,885	16,349	536	727	402	325
Delinquent offenses ^a	16,277	15,670	15,516	154	607	378	229
Status offenses ^b	1,008	929	701	228	79	21	58
Abuse/neglect ^c	249	212	62	150	37	3	34
Offenses unknown ^d	78	74	70	4	4	0	4
Total committed	38,209	3,014	2,762	252	35,195	25,291	9,904
Delinquent offenses	36,760	2,847	2,664	183	33,913	24,927	8,986
Status offenses	1,237	140	77	63	1,097	355	742
Abuse/neglect	177	14	8	6	163	7	156
Offenses unknown	35	13	13	0	22	2	20
Voluntarily admitted	302	68	35	33	234	11	223

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

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

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

^d Includes unknown or unspecified acts.

Nine out of 10 youth held for delinquent offenses were males, while almost one-half of juveniles charged with status offenses were females.

Serious offenses increase

The increase in the number of juveniles held for violent and other personal offenses, drug and alcohol offenses, and probation violations more than exceeded the increase in the population held since the 1987 census. All other offense categories showed decreases. The number of juveniles held for drug or alcohol offenses increased 58 percent, to account for 12 percent of the custody population, compared with only 8 percent in 1987.

For the first time since 1983, the number held for serious, violent offenses including murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault increased,

8 percent overall since 1987 and 17 percent for females. The number of females charged with violent personal crimes in 1989 exceeded the number charged with those offenses in 1983.

Although property offenses are still the most common type of offense for which juveniles are held (41 percent), the number in custody for serious property offenses such as burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft decreased by 4 percent between 1987 and 1989.

Of the 5,927 juveniles held in 1989 for drug-related offenses, nearly half (49 percent) were charged with distribution.³ (Distribution also includes growing or manufacturing drugs for the purpose of distributing them.) Nearly 80 percent of those charged with drug offenses were committed or had been adjudicated on the charge and were awaiting placement or other court action.

Number of facilities decreases slightly

In 1989, State or local government agencies operated 1,100 juvenile facilities, a net decrease of 0.6 percent since 1987. These facilities were designed to hold (without crowding) 57,767 residents, for a net loss of more than 1 percent of bed capacity. In contrast to the increase of 855 beds that had been projected in the 1987 census, there was a net loss of 813 beds. The 8-percent decrease in the female population in custody is attributed to the closing of nine facilities, seven of which were female-only facilities; changes in admission policies to male-only facilities;

³ For comparison with 1987, it should be noted that of the 4,161 drug/alcohol-related offenses, 3,518 were drug-related. A total of 3,198 offenders were males, and 320 were females. A total of 1,422 offenses were for drug distribution, of which males accounted for 1,340.

and facility conversions to accommodate greater numbers of males and more serious offenders.

Juveniles housed mostly in institutions

Nearly 60 percent of the public facilities surveyed for the 1989 CIC census were classified as institutional facilities; the remainder have open or less restrictive environments.

Most of the juveniles in custody (80 percent) were held in institutional facilities. Breakdowns by race and Hispanic origin show that 83 percent of all Hispanic juveniles, 83 percent of blacks, 78 percent of other races, and 75 percent of whites in custody were held in institutional settings.

In 1989, virtually all juveniles (98 percent) *detained for delinquent offenses* were held in institutional settings. (Detained youth include both those awaiting adjudication of their cases and adjudicated youth awaiting placement). In contrast, 75 percent of those *committed for delinquent offenses* were placed in institutional facilities.

While there was a 23-percent reduction in the number of juveniles detained for status offenses between 1987 and 1989, and a 14-percent reduction in the number held in institutional facilities, more than 7 out of 10 of the juveniles *detained for status offenses* were held in institutional facilities on the census date in 1989. However, of those *status offenders committed* by the court, nearly two-thirds were housed in open facilities.

Comparing State and local facilities

States operate most (70 percent) of the long-term facilities, while county and city agencies operate most (79 percent) of the short-term facilities. On a daily basis, State facilities hold more than 6 out of 10 juveniles in public custody facilities. However, on an annual basis the local facilities, primarily detention facilities, process more than 7 out of 10 juvenile admissions.

Regional differences

Western States had the highest custody rate, Northeastern States the lowest. The average custody rate for Western States

was 385 per 100,000 juveniles, compared to 143 per 100,000 for the Northeast. The District of Columbia, an entirely urban jurisdiction, had the highest rate—808 per 100,000—followed by California with 529 and Nevada with 510.

California public facilities accounted for one-fourth of all juvenile admissions in 1988 (158,434).

Operating costs rise

Public juvenile facilities spent \$1.67 billion on salaries, food, utilities, and other operating costs during calendar year 1988. This was a 34-percent increase over the period between 1984 and 1988. This figure does not include expenditures for new construction, major repairs, building improvements, or new equipment. A total of 53,901 full- and part-time payroll staff were employed in the 1,100 public facilities. Another 4,874 nonpayroll staff (paid for by other agencies) also worked in these facilities.

Per capita costs highest in Northeast

Public facilities in the Northeast region had the highest costs for housing one

Table 5

Juveniles in custody by minority status and type of public facility: 1989

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	56,123	19,967	19,146	821	36,156	25,704	10,452
Nonminority^a	22,201	7,674	7,199	475	14,527	9,502	5,025
Minority	33,922	12,293	11,947	346	21,629	16,202	5,427
Black ^b	23,836	8,731	8,417	314	15,105	11,417	3,688
Hispanic ^c	8,671	3,085	3,057	28	5,586	4,151	1,435
Other	1,415	477	473	4	938	634	304

^a Includes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^b Includes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^c Includes both blacks and whites of Hispanic origin.

Table 6

Types of State and locally administered public juvenile custody facilities by number of facilities, juvenile population counts, and juvenile admissions: 1989.

	Total	State-administered facilities	Locally administered facilities
Facilities	1,100	529	571
Short-term	492	105	387
Institutional	422	96	326
Open	70	9	61
Long-term	608	424	184
Institutional	223	177	46
Open	385	247	138
Juvenile residents	56,123	34,823	21,300
Short-term	19,967	4,855	15,112
Institutional	19,146	4,613	14,533
Open	821	242	579
Long-term	36,156	29,968	6,188
Institutional	25,704	23,202	2,502
Open	10,452	6,766	3,686
Juvenile admissions	619,181	167,372	451,809
Short-term	520,949	98,132	422,817
Institutional	504,863	96,060	408,803
Open	16,086	2,072	14,014
Long-term	98,232	69,240	28,992
Institutional	61,648	48,562	13,086
Open	36,584	20,678	15,906

juvenile for a full year, at \$47,300. These facilities had the lowest average daily population—31 juveniles per facility. Facilities in the West average the lowest per-capita costs—\$25,300—and the highest daily population (99). Although Western States had the lowest cost per resident, their total annual operating costs represented over a third of the national cost for 1988.

Limitations of CIC for explaining trends

The Children in Custody census covers facilities that serve a population placed under their supervision by other authorities. For the most part, decisions regarding selection, referral, detention, and commitment are made by other components of the juvenile justice system.

As a survey of organizations and agencies rather than of the youth in their care, the CIC census is limited in the amount of information collected on the juvenile's prior experience, personal and family characteristics, and other important information. Therefore, CIC census data alone cannot be used to explain the reasons for changes in the juvenile population size, composition, and distribution in public facilities.

For example, the racial and ethnic composition of the population of public juvenile facilities has come under recent scrutiny because of the disproportionate representation of minorities in custody in comparison to their representation in the general population.

While the CIC census can be used to monitor trends in the aggregate numbers

of minorities in the juvenile detention and correctional population, it is extremely limited in its ability to explain changes in the racial and ethnic minority composition over time. It cannot be used to document juvenile justice decisionmaking, particularly decisions that take place in other segments of the justice system, or decisions that may reflect social, developmental, or legal variables not addressed by this statistical series.

Likewise, the increase in the number of violent offenders, drug-related offenders, and probation violators may be due to actual changes in the level of juvenile involvement, or a change in community or justice system tolerance or practice, none of which can be explained by this survey.

Table 7

**Juvenile resident population counts, custody rates, and admissions to public juvenile custody facilities
by region and State: 1987 and 1989.**

	Number of juveniles ^a		Custody rate (per 100,000) ^{a,b}		Number of juvenile admissions ^c	
	1987	1989	1987	1989	1986	1988
Total United States	53,503	56,123	208	221	590,654	619,181
Northeast	6,225	6,504	133	143	44,909	51,103
Connecticut	227	297	94	124	2,242	2,990
Maine	214	262	155	194	691	587
Massachusetts	212	227	42	48	3,083	3,800
New Hampshire	126	136	107	114	423	493
New Jersey	1,997	1,957	239	247	14,927	17,081
New York	2,226	2,348	161	171	9,679	10,597
Pennsylvania	1,103	1,125	85	90	12,948	14,424
Rhode Island	105	128	103	131	740	909
Vermont	15	24	24	39	176	222
Midwest	11,948	12,614	184	198	128,282	137,296
Illinois	1,930	1,803	169	165	18,432	20,676
Indiana	1,320	1,340	197	203	18,075	16,092
Iowa	427	447	133	143	4,095	4,382
Kansas	676	720	250	264	2,967	4,259
Michigan	1,816	1,957	188	208	16,828	16,834
Minnesota	581	641	124	136	8,608	9,029
Missouri	815	1,008	166	207	10,822	11,401
Nebraska	274	299	152	166	2,741	2,952
North Dakota	69	93	91	124	445	564
Ohio	3,126	3,387	246	273	37,229	42,181
South Dakota	228	218	285	269	1,976	2,244
Wisconsin	686	701	124	130	6,064	6,682
South	15,335	15,602	168	174	180,222	188,978
Alabama	804	895	157	178	7,804	9,805
Arkansas	249	266	85	91	2,793	3,413
Delaware	169	146	238	206	1,109	1,158
District of Columbia	413	396	779	808	8,870	8,562
Florida	2,311	2,284	198	193	39,398	42,487
Georgia	1,338	1,595	197	233	16,031	19,330
Kentucky	607	614	133	138	5,674	4,681
Louisiana	1,028	1,074	214	231	4,012	4,709
Maryland	1,032	792	211	166	8,329	7,843
Mississippi	355	453	100	132	5,588	5,609
North Carolina	812	886	150	164	5,882	7,265
Oklahoma	446	322	117	89	5,179	4,361
South Carolina	715	767	194	209	4,081	3,799
Tennessee	1,038	972	180	171	15,187	18,221
Texas	2,421	2,350	133	133	35,080	30,397
Virginia	1,456	1,619	226	258	13,932	15,767
West Virginia	141	171	60	76	1,273	1,571
West	19,995	21,403	364	385	237,241	241,804
Alaska	178	191	283	324	1,851	1,651
Arizona	1,019	1,089	270	279	12,344	15,784
California	14,712	15,869	498	529	156,940	158,434
Colorado	503	566	140	164	8,625	8,822
Hawaii	149	89	130	79	3,437	3,303
Idaho	117	115	90	85	921	1,129
Montana	228	207	240	223	578	537
Nevada	482	566	463	510	6,468	7,700
New Mexico	491	524	265	283	6,361	7,001
Oregon	592	628	199	208	9,475	8,525
Utah	217	224	88	85	6,177	6,557
Washington	1,134	1,198	229	236	23,690	21,919
Wyoming	173	137	262	217	374	442

^a Figures refer to the number of juveniles on the census date.

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

^c Figures refer to the number of admissions for the calendar year which preceded the year of the census.

Table 8

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

	Number of facilities			Total cost 1988 (In thousands)	Average cost per resident ^a for 1 year	Average daily resident ^b population
	Total	State	Local			
Total United States	1,100	529	571	\$1,674,011	\$29,600	56,595
Northeast	205	144	61	296,826	47,300	6,279
Connecticut	4	4	0	15,812	57,500	275
Maine	1	1	0	7,733	31,400	246
Massachusetts	10	10	0	12,592	55,500	227
New Hampshire	3	3	0	6,063	45,900	132
New Jersey	58	30	28	65,854	35,700	1,846
New York	92	84	8	126,971	55,300	2,297
Pennsylvania	34	9	25	50,489	45,700	1,104
Rhode Island	2	2	0	10,162	78,800	129
Vermont	1	1	0	1,150	50,000	23
Midwest	269	76	193	371,296	30,300	12,251
Illinois	20	7	13	57,784	33,400	1,730
Indiana	33	5	28	31,356	21,500	1,458
Iowa	14	2	12	13,686	29,300	467
Kansas	13	5	8	21,778	33,100	658
Michigan	44	17	27	79,745	42,900	1,861
Minnesota	16	3	13	25,730	37,100	694
Missouri	44	20	24	23,341	26,200	891
Nebraska	4	2	2	6,421	22,000	292
North Dakota	2	1	1	2,846	30,300	94
Ohio	65	9	56	81,363	25,300	3,215
South Dakota	5	3	2	3,845	17,600	219
Wisconsin	9	2	7	23,401	34,800	672
South	392	218	174	420,535	28,200	14,894
Alabama	23	11	12	16,252	19,400	837
Arkansas	7	2	5	8,756	34,100	257
Delaware	3	3	0	4,231	33,300	127
District of Columbia	4	0	4	18,051	42,600	424
Florida	55	53	2	53,385	22,900	2,334
Georgia	28	27	1	36,508	25,800	1,415
Kentucky	31	21	10	18,856	32,100	588
Louisiana	17	5	12	26,269	24,600	1,066
Maryland	17	16	1	29,715	33,200	895
Mississippi	8	2	6	7,664	18,500	414
North Carolina	24	9	15	25,385	29,000	874
Oklahoma	16	11	5	13,431	40,800	329
South Carolina	11	10	1	14,316	23,600	606
Tennessee	21	16	5	26,287	29,400	895
Texas	56	16	40	67,997	31,400	2,166
Virginia	64	11	53	49,661	32,700	1,520
West Virginia	7	5	2	3,771	25,700	147
West	234	91	143	585,354	25,300	23,171
Alaska	4	4	0	9,925	54,500	182
Arizona	17	6	11	21,574	20,700	1,041
California	113	18	95	415,329	23,300	17,813
Colorado	9	9	0	14,017	26,500	528
Hawaii	2	2	0	4,237	34,400	123
Idaho	3	2	1	4,938	39,500	125
Montana	3	3	0	5,263	27,700	190
Nevada	9	2	7	15,315	28,800	532
New Mexico	13	9	4	13,051	24,600	530
Oregon	13	7	6	20,529	34,300	598
Utah	16	15	1	8,521	40,400	211
Washington	30	12	18	46,839	41,100	1,139
Wyoming	2	2	0	5,816	36,600	159

^a Average cost to house one resident for 1 year was calculated by dividing each State's or region's total operating cost by its average resident population for 1988.

^b Figures are for 1988 and include juveniles and adults.

Definitions

The following are definitions of some of the terms used in this *OJJDP Update*.

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

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

Commitment. Placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing a specific delinquent or status offense; following a determination that the juvenile was dependent, neglected, or abused; or for some other reason unrelated to delinquency.

Detention. Temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for a specific delinquent or status offenses or for a condition such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting disposition or transfer to a placement facility is also considered to be detained.

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

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

- **Long-term facilities.** Facilities that generally hold juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to treatment and custody.
- **Short-term facilities.** Facilities that generally hold juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.
- **Institutional environments.** Facilities that impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools are classified as having institutional environments.
- **Open environments.** Environments that allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. These include most shelters, ranches, forestry camps or farms, halfway houses, and group homes.

Juvenile. A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States it is 17 or 18.

For more information

To obtain other reports on children in custody, contact OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850 (800-638-8736, or 301-251-5500 from Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).

To obtain public-use data tapes of children in custody censuses, contact the Criminal Justice Data Archive, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-763-5010).

Acknowledgments

This *OJJDP Update* was written by Barbara Allen-Hagen, Social Science Analyst in the Research and Program Development Division of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The 1989 Children In Custody Census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement with OJJDP. Under the supervision of Diana M. Cull and Betty Ford, Margaret King directed the collection, processing, tabulation, and verification of the data. She was assisted by Regina Yates, Henrietta Herrin, and Martha Haselbush. Linda Huang performed the computer programming for this report.

Report production and graphics were done by the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, under the direction of D. Elen Grigg, Publications Manager, OJJDP.

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

NCJ 127189