

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



Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1991 Report

OJJDP

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Prepared by

Barry Krisberg, Ph.D.
Robert DeComo, Ph.D.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
685 Market Street, Suite 620
San Francisco, CA 94105

**John J. Wilson, Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice**

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National Council on Crime and Delinquency Staff

Laura Chin
Word Processor

Theo Denaxas
Word Processor

Peter Freed
Research Assistant

Norma Herrera
Research Associate

Susyan Jou
Senior Research Associate

Richard Prestine
Program Analyst

Peter Quigley
MIS Director

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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

With the enactment of the 1988 amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Congress charged the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) with compiling a detailed summary of the most recent data available regarding the number of juveniles taken into custody in the United States each year. OJJDP's response to this provision reflects a commitment not only to gather the information identified by Congress, but also to meet additional needs of the field for information on this important population in the juvenile justice system.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, working with OJJDP, the Census Bureau, and many State juvenile corrections and youth services agencies, has developed the *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1991 Report*. The third in a series, this report presents a detailed summary and analysis of existing national and State data that come closest to responding to the specific congressional mandates for data on juveniles taken into custody. For example, it synthesizes the most recent data available from six federally funded statistical series. It also presents new data from the six pilot States participating in the State Juvenile Corrections Systems Reporting Program, a program designed to collect individual-level data on juveniles admitted to State juvenile correctional custody, including their demographic characteristics, offenses, lengths of stay, and prior commitments.

As we gain the cooperation of additional States and improve our understanding of State juvenile custody practices, this research program will become an important resource for answering critical policy and research questions. We offer our thanks to those who have contributed to the development of this report and hope that readers will find this report useful in their efforts to improve the quality of juvenile justice in this country.

John J. Wilson
Acting Administrator

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Barbara Allen-Hagen has served as the research program manager at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and, as in previous editions in this series, has played a central role in conceptualizing its coverage and editing its content. We are very grateful for the cooperation of the Census Bureau, particularly Diana Cull, Art Ciampa, and Betty Ford, for helping to test the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program and to obtain the first data on juveniles taken into custody under this new system.

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Executive Summary

Juveniles Taken Into Custody

The 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act require the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to submit annually to Congress a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent juvenile custody data. These data must include the number and characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, the rates at which juveniles are taken into custody, the number who died in custody and the circumstances of their deaths, and trends demonstrated by the data. The legislation further requires that this analysis be presented separately for delinquent offenders, status offenders, and juvenile nonoffenders, and that it be disaggregated by specific types of facilities (such as secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups), and by selected youth characteristics (such as offense, race, gender, and age). *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1991*, the report summarized below, presents the results of this analysis.

Responding to the Congressional Mandate

OJJDP recognized that fulfilling this legislative mandate would pose a significant challenge because available data were not adequate. In order to respond fully to the requirements of the Act and to improve our knowledge of the Nation's most troubled and troublesome youth, OJJDP funded the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody (JTIC). The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) was awarded a grant to work cooperatively with OJJDP and the Census Bureau to develop a new data collection system that would meet not only the congressional reporting requirements but also the needs of State and local administrators and policymakers. A primary objective was to improve the comprehensiveness, precision, and policy relevance of data collected nationally. In pursuing this objective, the program recognized the need to develop better ways to use existing data available from State and local correctional agencies.

As the third in a series of required reports, *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1991* provides a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent national data available

on juveniles taken into custody from federally sponsored censuses. The report presents the most current statistics on the number of juvenile admissions to and the number of juveniles in custody in public and private juvenile facilities, adult jails, State correctional facilities, and police lockups. The report illustrates the limitations of existing data for meeting the congressional requirements and demonstrates the need for improved data. It summarizes the progress in testing a new national collection system designed to gather most of the statutorily required information on juveniles taken into custody. The report also provides data from the six States participating in the pilot test.

Defining a Research Agenda

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

- How many juveniles are taken into custody annually and for what reasons?
- What types of facilities are used to confine juveniles? How many facilities are used?
- What are the characteristics—including age, race, gender, prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, education level, and use of illegal drugs—of youth taken into custody?
- How long are juveniles held in custody? Are average lengths of stay different for juveniles who commit more serious offenses or who have prior delinquent records?

Although these questions appear straightforward, none can be answered completely with existing data. Several reasons exist for this lack of basic information. Foremost, the complexity and decentralization of the juvenile justice system make comprehensive data collection difficult. As a result of this decentralization, there are differences in the definition of "juvenile" used by current Federal data collection efforts, many of which rely on varying State definitions. The breadth of factors that must be considered in constructing consistent definitions of both the youth population and the facilities where they are held presents considerable challenges to implementing a system that is both responsive to Congress and meaningful to the field. Another factor is the large number of custodial facilities, both juvenile and adult, that may confine juveniles.

As indicated in table A, there are more than 11,000 facilities nationally that may hold juveniles (nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders) in custody, including secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, State prisons, adult jails and lockups, and other public and private juvenile custody facilities. Together these facilities process more than an estimated 800,000 juvenile admissions annually. Although most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, no current mechanism can collect and synthesize these data on a national level for research, policy, or program development purposes.

For the most part, existing Federal censuses and surveys collect basic admission counts, the only measures available

on the number of juveniles taken into custody during a given 12-month period. (These include OJJDP's Children in Custody series, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' [BJS] Censuses of Jails and Adult Prisons, and the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics [LEMAS] survey.) Details on characteristics of the juveniles in custody collected in these statistical series are usually limited to summary data for the resident population on the date of the census. With few exceptions, data are not available in a way that permits descriptions of the population by multiple characteristics. For example, it is impossible to report statistics such as the number of females by age, race, and offense. Thus, the existing data limit the ability to analyze and interpret the summary findings to meet the questions posed above.

Table A

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

	Number of Facilities	Number of Annual Juvenile Admissions	Number of Juveniles in Custody: 1-Day Counts
Total	11,909	832,215 ⁵	99,846 ⁵
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,100	619,181	56,123
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,167	141,463	37,822
Adult jails ²	3,405	59,789	2,301
Adult correctional facilities ³	1,297	11,782	3,600
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	Unknown	Unknown

Note: These data were compiled from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a "juvenile" differs in each data source. Also, the data on admissions do not represent individual youth taken into custody, but rather facility entries. However, these are the only data currently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

¹ 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-day count census day was 2/15/89. "Juvenile" is defined as a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

² Annual Survey of Jails, 1990: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/90; 1-day count census day was 6/29/90. "Juvenile" is defined as a person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction or a person of juvenile age even though tried as an adult in criminal court.

³ Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990. "Juvenile" is defined as a person under 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. Special analysis provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates an estimated 3,940 State and local police agencies have responsibility for administration of at least one lockup.

⁵ Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

Summary of Findings

One of the most significant findings is that existing data cannot produce precise estimates of the number of juveniles taken into custody annually. Available national data used in this report consist of the number of juvenile admissions processed annually and 1-day counts. Because admission statistics involve a count of transactions, rather than individual juveniles, and may include both readmissions and transfers of juveniles from one facility to another, the result overestimates the number of juveniles taken into custody in a year. Data used to address the statutory requirements regarding the detailed characteristics of juveniles taken into custody annually are limited to aggregate facility data collected on a single day. Because the facility, rather than the juvenile, is the unit of analysis, available data cannot produce estimates on many of the combined measures specified in the JJDP Act. For example, aggregate data for juveniles held on the census dates are reported for offense by gender, but not by age or race, as required by the Act. Table A shows that among the more than 11,000 different facilities that might hold juveniles, 27 percent are specifically designed to hold juveniles. The balance are adult jails, police lockups, and State and adult correctional facilities. On any given day, nearly 100,000 youth reside in juvenile and adult facilities. Data on

juveniles held in police lockups are available only for a 24-hour admission period in 1990 from a sample of facilities.

Figure A shows that between the 1979 and 1989 censuses, juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile custody facilities have increased steadily from 638,309 to 760,644. The increase in the juvenile admissions rate was 34 percent, with the greatest increase in admission rates occurring in the private sector at 129 percent.

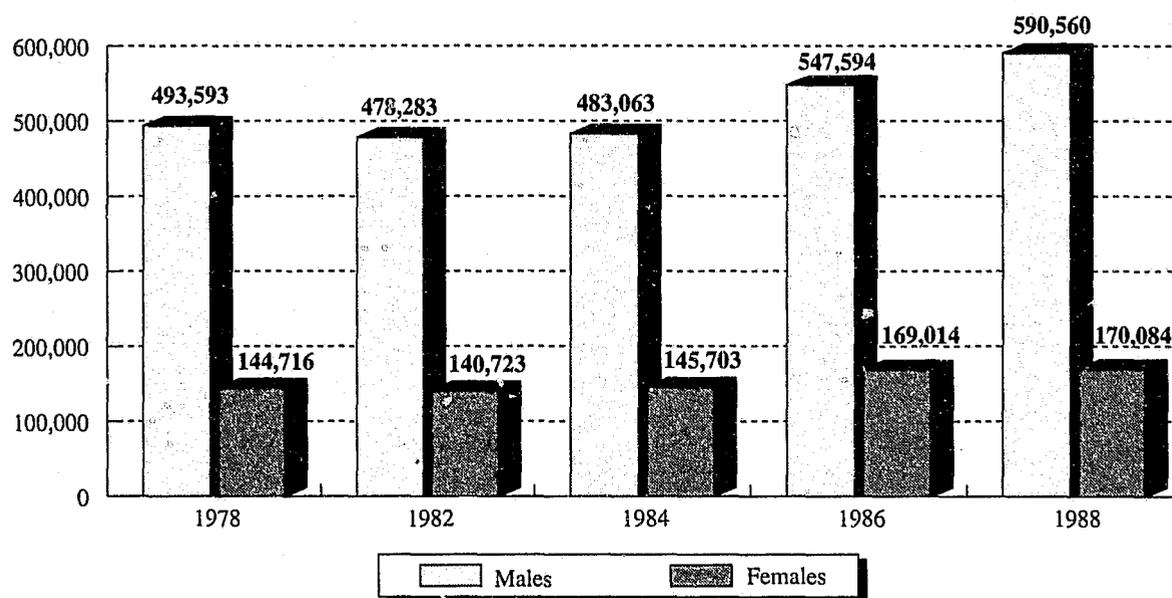
Table A shows that for the 1-day counts of juveniles in custody, nearly 94 percent were held in juvenile facilities, while 9 percent of all "juvenile" admissions annually were to adult jails or prisons.

In 1989, for the first time, the percentage of minorities (blacks, Hispanics, and others) in public and private juvenile custody facilities exceeded that of nonminorities, making up 52 percent of the population in custody. The percentage of white youth (not including Hispanics) in public juvenile facilities decreased from 53 percent in 1985 to 40 percent in 1989.

Figure B shows that the number of juvenile admissions to adult jails declined from 112,106 in fiscal year 1985 to 59,789 in fiscal year 1990, a 47-percent reduction. However, the estimated 1-day counts of the juvenile population

Figure A

Public and Private Juvenile Admissions, 1978-1988



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

in jails increased from an estimated 1,629 to 2,301, a 41-percent increase.

Female admissions to jails and all juvenile facilities constituted more than one out of five admissions, representing 17 percent of all juvenile admissions to jails, 18 percent of the admissions to public facilities, and 40 percent of admissions to private juvenile facilities. Females had a higher proportion of admissions for detention to public juvenile facilities (85 percent) than males (80 percent).

The number of juveniles admitted to adult prisons in 1990 was 11,782, an increase of 30 percent since 1984. However, the 1-day counts decreased by 10 percent to 3,600. Data on the characteristics of juveniles in adult prisons are available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), which gathers data from 33 States, the District of Columbia, the California Youth Authority, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. NCRP data for 1987 indicate that nearly 3,000 youth under the age of 18, either new commitments or commitments, were admitted to adult prisons. An estimated 48 percent were sentenced for property crimes; 40 percent for violent (all offenses against persons) offenses; and 5 percent for drug offenses. The remaining 8 percent were for other or unknown offenses. The average total time served was 20 months.

In 1988, 56 juvenile deaths were reported in public and private juvenile facilities, 24 of which were suicides; 8 were homicides. The 1988 National Jail Census reported five juvenile deaths, four of which were suicides. The suicide rate of juveniles in adult jails was 6 per 100,000 admissions, compared to 2 per 100,000 juvenile admissions to public detention centers.

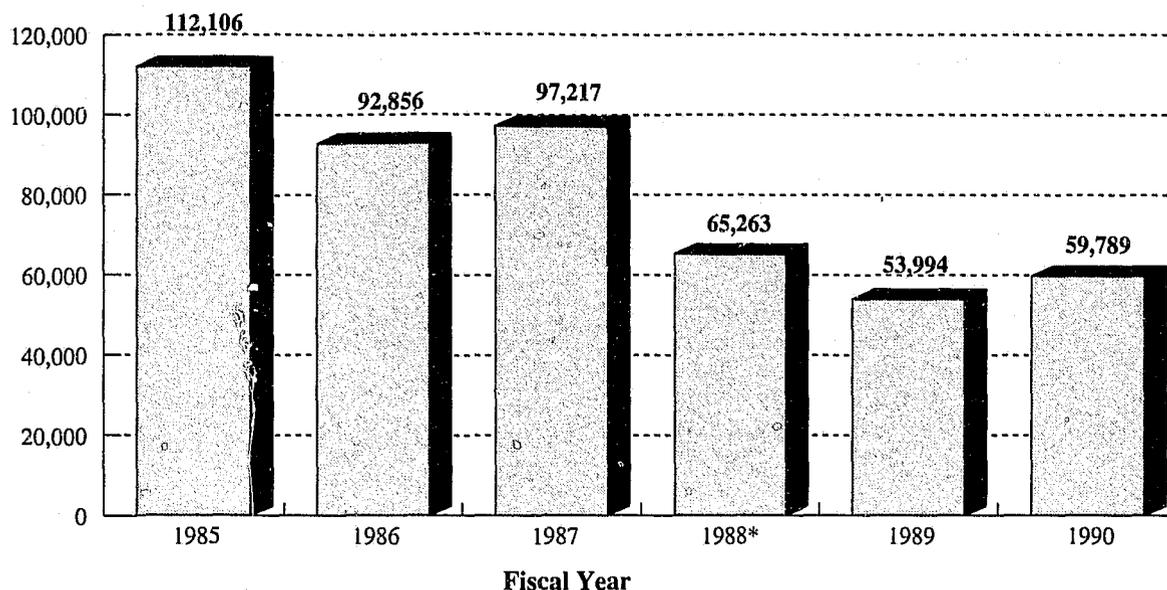
In 1989, the vast majority of status offenders (73 percent) were held in nonsecure facilities. Status offenders made up 4 percent of the public facility 1-day counts and 18 percent of the private juvenile facility counts in 1989.

Developing and Testing a National Reporting System

During fiscal year 1991, in cooperation with the Census Bureau and OJJDP, NCCD made significant progress in testing the design of the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (NJCSR) by obtaining and analyzing the new system's first demonstration data. The new system was designed to provide individual-based data on juvenile custody across a broad spectrum of correctional facilities and to strike a balance between providing substantial data enhancement and ease of implementation. The initial design reflects a two-part system.

Figure B

Juvenile Admissions to Jails, 1985-1990



*1988 National Jail Census.

Source: Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985-1990.

The first part is the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP), an individual-based, State-level system designed to measure the number of juveniles committed annually to each State's juvenile corrections or youth services agencies. It collects admission and release data from automated records systems maintained by a centralized administration or collects data manually for those States without automated systems.

The second part, the Local Corrections System Reporting Program (LCSRP), would include county or municipal detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, police lockups, and privately administered facilities. SJCSRP includes data on the most lengthy and restrictive forms of custody, while LCSRP covers high-volume, short-duration custody situations. Although SJCSRP captures only approximately 9 percent of the annual admissions and 33 percent of the 1-day counts, it is an important and feasible first step toward enriching the data available on State correctional populations.

SJCSRP was piloted in cooperation with nine test States during fiscal year 1991. From the six automated data systems of correctional agencies in California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Texas, NCCD and the Census Bureau collected records on nearly 13,000 admissions and 12,000 releases covering calendar year 1989. The participating States were able to submit relatively complete

data on the congressionally mandated information, but had significant problems in providing other information of interest to the field. The level of accuracy and the reliability of the data were encouraging and could be further improved with additional training and technical assistance.

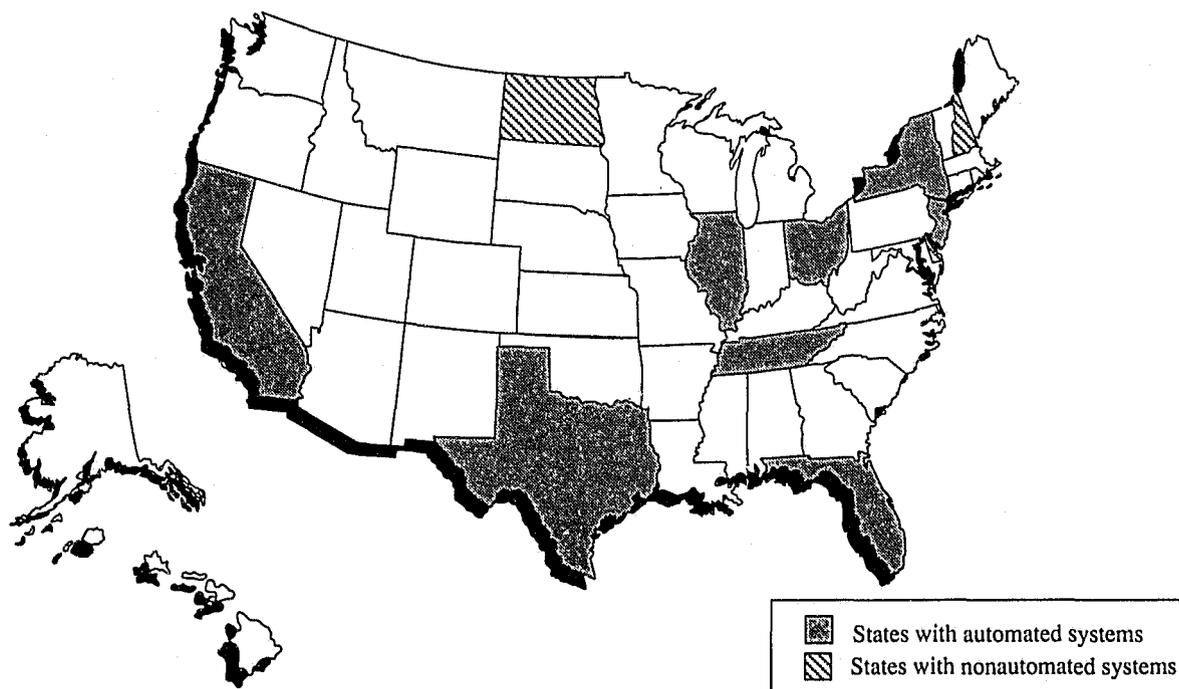
Three nonautomated States—Delaware, New Hampshire, and North Dakota—began to automate their systems, collecting data on admissions and releases, using software developed by NCCD.

Figure C shows that 11 test States were participating in SJCSRP by the end of 1991. Tennessee and Florida provided data tapes for calendar year 1990 admissions. *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Fiscal Year 1991* discusses the substantive findings from an analysis of 1989 admission and release data submitted by the original six States.

Although test results thus far have been very encouraging, the new National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program has reached a pivotal point in its development. In the future, attention must turn to final design issues to ensure the accuracy and reliability of information. On another level, careful consideration must be given to selecting a strategy for nationwide implementation that is effective and economically feasible. As this report reflects, much has been done, but much remains to be done to satisfy more fully the congressional information requirements.

Figure C

**Test States for the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program
State Corrections System Reporting Program Component**



Chapter 1

Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

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

This detailed summary and analysis of the most recent available data on juveniles taken into custody also presents the latest developments in creating a new national reporting system. More specifically, it discusses plans by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to launch a new data collection system attempting to fill many of the information gaps that existing Federal statistical programs cannot resolve. This report also illustrates the benefits of such improved data to policymakers, practitioners, and the Nation's young people.

Background

Law enforcement agencies in the United States made an estimated 2.2 million arrests in 1990 of persons under age 18 (OJJDP, 1992). According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, these youth accounted for 16 percent of all arrests. In 1990, 77 percent of youth arrests were male and 23 percent were female; 71 percent were white and 26 percent were black. The data also showed that these youth were involved in 14 percent of arrests for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 15 percent of forcible rape, 24 percent of robbery, 14 percent of aggravated assault, 33 percent of burglary, 43 percent of motor vehicle theft, and 7 percent of drug abuse arrests (OJJDP, 1992). Beyond these rudimentary characteristics on arrests of youth under age 18, however, little is known about what happens to juveniles after arrest in terms of detention and confinement. The existing data cannot fully explore the questions posed by Congress and the field.

Juvenile justice officials, policymakers, and interested citizens have long expressed concern about the limited information available on juveniles in custody. A recent assessment of national juvenile justice statistics concluded

that existing statistical systems are ill-equipped to answer many basic questions about juvenile custody practices and that a commitment is needed to improve the data on juveniles in custody (OJJDP, 1987). With passage of the 1988 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Congress outlined the information priorities for OJJDP regarding juveniles taken into custody. In 1989, OJJDP initiated the Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody, a program that helps the agency develop and analyze statistics that respond to the congressional mandate and the needs of the field.

Responding to the Congressional Mandate

The 1988 Juvenile Justice Amendments require OJJDP to provide annually a detailed summary and analysis of the most recent available juvenile custody data regarding the number and individual characteristics of juveniles taken into custody, the rates at which they are taken into custody, and the number of juveniles who died while in custody and the circumstances of their deaths.

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

- a. The number of juveniles taken into custody.
- b. The rates at which juveniles are taken into custody.
- c. The trends demonstrated by the data, disaggregated by:
 - Types of offenses with which the juveniles are charged.
 - Race and gender of the juveniles.
 - Ages of the juveniles in custody.

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

The emphasis on juvenile custody in secure detention and correctional facilities, jails, and lockups reflects the policy concerns of Congress regarding the major mandates of the 1974 JJDP Act and subsequent revisions. This landmark Federal legislation set forth specific mandates for the removal of status offenders from secure custody and the separation of adults and juveniles in correctional facilities. The Act was amended in 1980 to call for the complete removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. The 1980 Amendments also permitted limited use of secure custody

for status offenders who had violated valid court orders. The Act also called for the promulgation of "advanced practices" in juvenile justice and stated a clear preference for programs and policies that encourage diversion and deinstitutionalization.

Currently there are more than 11,000 facilities nationally that may hold juveniles in custody (nonoffenders, status offenders, and delinquent offenders), including secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, adult jails, and other public and private juvenile custody facilities (OJJDP, 1991). Together these facilities process an estimated 830,000-plus admissions annually (OJJDP, 1991). Although most facilities record specific demographic, legal, and other information for administrative or operational purposes, there is no current mechanism 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.

OJJDP's Research Program on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

OJJDP announced on February 16, 1989, a competitive research program entitled "Juveniles Taken Into Custody," inviting applications to help OJJDP design a program to collect nationally representative information on juveniles taken into custody. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) was selected in May 1989 and awarded a \$450,000 cooperative agreement to:

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

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

The provisions of the cooperative agreement with NCCD include development of a summary and analysis of existing Federal statistics available on these populations, along with a descriptive summary of existing information sources and plans that will form the basis of future annual reports on juveniles taken into custody.

In October 1991, OJJDP awarded a continuation agreement to NCCD for \$450,000 and to the Census Bureau for \$150,000 to continue the development and testing of the research program. Specifically, the objectives of the continuation include completing the testing and design of the new national reporting system, developing a plan for nationwide implementation, and reporting to Congress and the Nation on the most recent information on juveniles taken into custody each year.

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 (technically, 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—their age, race, gender, and prior involvement with the juvenile justice system?
- What are the typical lengths of stay for juveniles in custody, especially for juveniles with a particular offense and prior delinquent careers?
- What are the differences, if any, in the use of custody for certain types of juveniles (by race, gender, and so on)?
- Are there differences in the use of custody for violent juvenile offenders across jurisdictions?

Although these questions are straightforward and would seem easy to answer, the fact is none can be answered completely at present, and some cannot be answered at all. A number of things explain this lack of basic information. Foremost, the complexity and decentralized nature of the juvenile justice system make comprehensive data collection very difficult. Flowing from this decentralization are differences in the basic definition of a "juvenile" used by current Federal data collection efforts.

For example, surveys of juvenile correctional facilities generally cover persons from age 10 to the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State, or all those under continuing juvenile court jurisdiction (which in many States is older than 18). Federal data on juveniles in jails refer to persons younger than the age of original jurisdiction of the adult court. Because most State laws specify a

range of court jurisdiction ages that are often overlapping, these two definitions are not the same. Data on juveniles in State adult correctional facilities are collected on persons under the age of 18. Although most residents of State adult facilities have been tried in criminal courts, some of these were youth initially under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts prior to their transfer to adult corrections. Because these definitions are not consistent, the specific definition of "juvenile" is presented as it is employed with each of the several data sources discussed throughout this report.

For the purpose of preparing this report and guiding future data collection and analysis, NCCD has developed a working definition of "juvenile" (the term "youth" is often used interchangeably in this report), which also 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. In an attempt to provide the broadest possible understanding of youth custody, the working definition of "juvenile" and its related elements are presented in figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Preliminary Working Definitions

Juveniles taken into custody are those youths who are under the age of 18 or who are over 18 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:

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

- a. 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); or
- b. 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:

- a. Be operated by a Federal, State, or local government agency; or
- b. 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; and
- c. Be a facility that is architecturally designed or operated to prevent juveniles from leaving the facility without legal authorization (generally secure); or
- d. 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).

Plan of This Report

The next chapter of this report summarizes the most recent national data on juveniles taken into custody, including recently released information on surveys of juveniles in adult jails and prisons. Chapter 3 describes the design of the new National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program, which includes components for collecting data on juveniles taken into custody in both State and locally operated facilities. Chapter 4 describes the testing process and test results for the State component of the new reporting system as implemented in States with automated information systems. It also reports the substantive findings from the analysis of these SJCSRP test data and demonstrates the increased analytical power of the new individual-based data. Finally, chapter 5 summarizes the test results to date and identifies issues to be resolved and future steps to be taken. Three appendixes contain impor-

tant supplemental information on additional data analyses, definitions, and data collection instruments.

This report constitutes a more detailed response to the new OJJDP statistical mandate than the 1990 report. For example, this report presents more refined analyses of data from the six pilot States (such as admission rates by offense types for various racial, gender, and age groups) that had not been possible without an individual-level data collection system. It also adds analyses of the latest Federal data from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities covering persons under age 18 who entered State prison systems and from the 1990 Annual Survey of Jails on the number of juveniles held in the 1-day snapshot of the national jails. Because of the progress made in developing the National Juvenile Corrections Reporting System, the 1992 report will be even more complete.

Chapter 2

Most Recent National Data on Juveniles Taken Into Custody

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

This reporting of national data on juvenile correctional facilities relies principally on survey information from the 1989 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 from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1990 Annual Survey of Jails,* the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, and the results of the 1987 National Correctional Reporting Program. Appendix B provides definitions of terms specific to those data sources.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Numbers and Selected Characteristics

No national data currently exist on the numbers and characteristics of youth taken into custody annually. Table 2-1 presents estimates of the numbers of juvenile admissions and juveniles "in custody" (1-day counts) for the most recent available year. Of the more than 11,000 facilities examined for these estimates, less than one-third were designed to hold juveniles exclusively.

Not included in these counts are data on youth admitted to police lockups. Although there are no reliable national estimates of the number of youth held in the more than 3,940 police and sheriffs' lockups, the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey,† conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics,

* In the tables that report on juveniles in jails by gender or region, the data were taken from the 1988 National Jail Census. The Annual Survey of Jails does not include data on gender nor can it provide regional estimates.

† Data are from a special analysis provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

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. These youth represented approximately 4 percent of all admissions to police and sheriffs' lockups on that day. Although these data are revealing, these statistics cannot be used to estimate the total number of juveniles taken into custody in lockups during a given year.

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

The Children in Custody (CIC) Census reported 760,644 juvenile admissions to public and private juvenile facilities in calendar year 1988. In 1990, there were an estimated 59,789 juvenile admissions to adult jails, and during the year ending June 30, 1990, 11,782 persons under age 18 were admitted to State and Federal adult correctional facilities. Admissions reported in this and subsequent tables may reflect multiple counting of youth. For example, if a single youth entered several facilities as part of one legal process or if the youth was taken into custody more than once in a particular admission year, this would result in multiple counting.

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

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

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

Regional Custody Patterns

Tables 2-2 and 2-3 present the most recent data examined for regional breakdowns of juvenile custody admissions. Table 2-2 shows that the West had the highest percentage of total youth admissions to public juvenile facilities in 1988, while the Midwest and the South each accounted for approximately 30 percent of admissions to private juvenile facilities that year. The South had the highest percentage of youth admissions to adult jails in 1988. The Northeast had the highest proportion of youth admissions to Federal and State adult correctional facilities during 1989-1990. Table 2-3 shows the juvenile admission figures as rates per 100,000 eligible youth. The annual admission rate for public juvenile facilities was highest in the West (4,387). Although the Northeast had the highest admissions rate to private juvenile facilities (724) and to adult correctional facilities (114), it had the lowest admissions rate to public juvenile facilities (1,112) and to jails (50). Also see appendix A-1 for the number of juveniles in public and private juvenile facilities and in-custody rates for all regions and States.

Admissions and 1-Day Counts by Gender

Table 2-4 shows a comparison by gender of the distribution of juvenile admissions and 1-day counts in the various facility types. Although females accounted for 18 percent of the admissions to public juvenile facilities, they represented 40 percent of private facility admissions for the most recent census year.

Table 2-4 also illustrates the impact of using different units of count (admissions versus 1-day counts) on the results. For instance, 62 percent of female juveniles admitted to custody facilities entered public juvenile facilities during 1988, and just over 30 percent of female juvenile admissions were to private facilities, while 6 percent of these admissions were to jails. When 1-day counts are examined, the finding is very different. Based on the 1-day census, 37 percent of the females in custody were in public facilities, whereas 62 percent were in private facilities and less than 1 percent were in jails.

Table 2-1

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

	Number of Facilities	Number of Juvenile Annual Admissions	Number in Custody: 1-Day Counts
Total	11,909	832,215⁵	99,846⁵
Public juvenile facilities ¹	1,100	619,181	56,123
Private juvenile facilities ¹	2,167	141,463	37,822
Adult jails ²	3,405	59,789	2,301
Adult correctional facilities ³	1,297	11,782	3,600
Police lockups ⁴	3,940	Unknown	Unknown

Note: These data were compiled from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of a "juvenile" differs in each data source. Also, the data on admissions do not represent individual youth taken into custody. However, these are the only data currently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

¹ 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-day count census day was 2/15/89. "Juvenile" is defined as a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

² Annual Survey of Jails, 1990: Admissions for the year ending 6/29/90; 1-day count census day was 6/29/90. "Juvenile" is defined as a person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction or a person of juvenile age even though tried as an adult in criminal court.

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

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

⁵ Totals do not include juveniles admitted to police lockups.

Adjudication Status

Table 2-5 compares the legal status of males and females admitted to public juvenile facilities. Over three-quarters of juvenile admissions to public facilities for both males and females were for detention. Males were slightly more likely than females to be admitted to public juvenile facilities on commitment status. However, females were more likely than males to be classified as voluntary admissions in these same public facilities.*

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

Reason for Custody by State and Region

Table 2-6 presents data for each State on the number of juveniles in custody on a given day by whether they were charged as delinquents, status offenders, or nonoffenders. In public and private juvenile facilities combined, 66,132 juveniles (70 percent) were charged with or adjudicated for delinquent offenses, 9,098 (10 percent) were for status offenses, and 18,715 (20 percent) were nonoffenders. Western states held the greatest number of youth for delinquency (24,548 or 37 percent of the Nation's delinquents reported on the 1-day count).

Table 2-2

Number of Juvenile Admissions by Region, 1988

	Total		Public Juvenile Facilities ¹		Private Juvenile Facilities ¹		Jails ²		State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities ³	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
U.S.	837,689	100%	619,181	100%	141,463	100%	65,263	100%	11,782	100%
Northeast	91,841	11	51,103	8	33,253	23	2,304	3	5,181	44
Midwest	200,401	24	137,296	22	41,899	30	18,774	29	2,432	21
South	260,916	31	188,978	31	39,097	28	29,181	45	3,660	31
West	284,531	34	241,804	39	27,214	19	15,004	23	509	4

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

States in each region are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3

Rates per 100,000 Juvenile Admissions to Custody by Region and Type of Facility, 1988

	Public Juvenile Facilities ¹	Private Juvenile Facilities ¹	Total Juvenile Facilities ¹	Jails ²	State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities ³
U.S.	2,410	551	2,961	254	46
Northeast	1,112	724	1,835	50	114
Midwest	2,097	640	2,737	287	37
South	2,092	433	2,525	323	41
West	4,387	494	4,881	272	9

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1988 and are rounded to the nearest whole number. Rates for juveniles in State and Federal adult correctional facilities are calculated on the same base for 1989. These data were compiled from a number of separate statistical series. The definition of "juvenile" in each data source is different. Also, the data on admissions do not reflect individual youth taken into custody. However, these are the only data currently available to estimate the number of youth entering custody facilities.

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

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

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

When public and private facilities are considered separately, a different pattern emerges regarding reasons for juveniles in custody. Most private facilities and public shelters; ranches, forestry camps, or farms; and halfway houses or group homes are nonsecure facilities with somewhat different and broader missions that may include holding status offenders and nonoffenders as well as delinquent youth. On the other hand, most public facilities, private detention centers, and training schools are secure facilities for detaining more serious juvenile offenders. Our results reflect the differential nature of public and private facilities. In public facilities, 53,037 youth (or 95 percent) were held for delinquent offenses, and 2,245 (4 percent) were for status offenses. One percent of youth in public facilities were nonoffenders. However, in private facilities, 13,095 juveniles (35 percent) were held for delinquent acts, 6,853 (18 percent) were status offenders, and the largest percentage (47 percent, or 17,874 youth) was held for reasons (such as abuse and neglect) other than delinquent or status offenses.

The dominance of the Western region in the overall number of youth held for delinquent offenses is largely explained by the population in public juvenile facilities in California. Based on the 1-day counts in 1989, there were 15,774 delinquents in custody in California public facilities. These

youth accounted for 24 percent of delinquents in custody nationwide on the census date.

The Northeast region is notable for holding more youth in private facilities than in public facilities (10,185 and 6,504, respectively). Private facilities in New York State reported the highest number of nonoffenders (1,741) and the highest number of status offenders (1,227).

Taking the size of the general juvenile population into account, table 2-7 shows national-level custody rates per 100,000 eligible youth by region and State for public and private facilities. Nationally, there were 259 juveniles per 100,000 held for delinquent acts, 36 per 100,000 held for status offenses, and 73 per 100,000 in custody as non-offenders in both public and private facilities.

For the most part, these custody rates mirror the findings reported in table 2-6. The highest rates of custody in public facilities were for delinquent acts. Conversely, the highest rates of custody in private facilities were for nonoffenders.

Striking State-by-State differences occurred 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 665 per 100,000 was more than 3 times the national

Table 2-4

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

	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Admissions, 1988						
Total	825,907	100%	644,647	100%	181,260	100%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	619,181	75	506,309	79	112,872	62
Private juvenile facilities ¹	141,463	17	84,251	13	57,212	32
Adult jails ²	65,263	8	54,087	8	11,176	6
1-Day Counts, 1989						
Total	95,621	100	77,609	100	18,012	100
Public juvenile facilities ¹	56,123	59	49,443	64	6,680	37
Private juvenile facilities ¹	37,822	39	26,602	34	11,220	62
Adult jails ²	1,676	2	1,564	2	112	1

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

¹ 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Admissions for Calendar Year 1988; 1-day counts for census day 2/15/89.

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

Table 2-5

Juvenile Admissions to Public Facilities by Adjudication Status and Gender, 1988

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

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

* A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself or herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

** Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 2-6

Juveniles in Custody in Juvenile Facilities by Reason for Custody by Region and State: 1-Day Counts, 1989

	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities*		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	66,132	9,098	18,715	53,037	2,245	841	13,095	6,853	17,874
Northeast	10,344	2,299	4,046	6,235	156	113	4,109	2,143	3,933
Connecticut	440	96	359	276	21	0	164	75	359
Maine	290	0	56	262	0	0	28	0	56
Massachusetts	680	81	272	225	0	2	455	81	270
New Hampshire	162	43	34	136	0	0	26	43	34
New Jersey	1,823	125	219	1,794	81	82	29	44	137
New York	3,027	1,232	1,742	2,342	5	1	685	1,227	1,741
Pennsylvania	3,701	654	1,126	1,061	36	28	2,640	618	1,098
Rhode Island	170	65	140	115	13	0	55	52	140
Vermont	51	3	98	24	0	0	27	3	98
Midwest	14,620	3,876	6,016	11,119	1,204	291	3,501	2,672	5,725
Illinois	1,901	102	305	1,800	3	0	101	99	305
Indiana	1,340	595	648	1,035	226	79	305	369	569
Iowa	670	465	494	327	81	39	343	384	455
Kansas	898	158	544	665	28	27	233	130	517
Michigan	2,614	366	800	1,786	120	51	828	246	749
Minnesota	1,042	229	413	624	16	1	418	213	412
Missouri	718	421	588	700	286	22	18	135	566
Nebraska	394	189	412	287	8	4	107	181	408
North Dakota	128	57	75	73	20	0	55	37	75
Ohio	3,379	955	1,059	2,945	376	66	434	579	993
South Dakota	289	101	61	187	31	0	102	70	61
Wisconsin	1,247	238	617	690	9	2	557	229	615
South	16,620	1,700	5,441	14,683	592	327	1,937	1,108	5,114
Alabama	867	176	67	808	83	4	59	93	63
Arkansas	290	16	157	259	3	4	31	13	153
Delaware	161	0	10	146	0	0	15	0	10
District of Columbia	460	29	13	379	14	3	81	15	10
Florida	2,525	49	747	2,234	16	34	291	33	713
Georgia	1,621	132	444	1,509	73	13	112	59	431
Kentucky	542	196	322	500	97	17	42	99	305
Louisiana	1,112	135	140	1,032	27	15	80	108	125
Maryland	942	80	323	775	7	10	167	73	313
Mississippi	415	39	8	410	35	8	5	4	0
North Carolina	934	154	347	839	25	22	95	129	325
Oklahoma	431	105	372	280	12	30	151	93	342
South Carolina	738	65	87	724	38	5	14	27	82
Tennessee	972	84	268	892	46	34	80	38	234
Texas	2,826	212	1,358	2,290	38	22	536	174	1,336
Virginia	1,525	173	710	1,435	78	108	90	95	604
West Virginia	259	55	68	171	0	0	88	55	68
West	24,548	1,223	3,212	21,000	293	110	3,548	930	3,102
Alaska	267	32	138	191	0	0	76	32	138
Arizona	1,334	46	214	1,064	20	5	270	26	209
California	17,855	442	1,667	15,774	73	22	2,081	369	1,645
Colorado	850	134	305	546	20	0	304	114	305
Hawaii	85	18	14	80	8	1	5	10	13
Idaho	160	23	34	113	2	0	47	21	34
Montana	205	37	103	177	4	26	28	33	77
Nevada	659	74	43	496	54	16	163	20	27
New Mexico	574	45	91	512	7	5	62	38	86
Oregon	969	80	213	627	1	0	342	79	213
Utah	264	93	81	190	28	6	74	65	75
Washington	1,206	43	221	1,168	1	29	38	42	192
Wyoming	120	156	88	62	75	0	58	81	88

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

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

Table 2-7

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

	All Facilities			Public Facilities			Private Facilities*		
	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent Offenses	Status Offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. Total	259	36	73	207	9	3	51	27	70
Northeast	228	51	89	137	3	3	91	47	87
Connecticut	184	40	150	115	9	0	69	31	150
Maine	215	0	41	194	0	0	21	0	41
Massachusetts	142	17	57	47	0	0	95	17	56
New Hampshire	136	36	29	114	0	0	22	36	29
New Jersey	230	16	28	227	10	10	4	6	17
New York	221	90	127	171	0	0	50	89	127
Pennsylvania	297	52	90	85	3	2	212	50	88
Rhode Island	173	66	143	117	13	0	56	53	143
Vermont	84	5	161	39	0	0	44	5	161
Midwest	225	60	93	171	19	5	54	41	88
Illinois	174	9	28	165	0	0	9	9	28
Indiana	204	90	98	157	34	12	46	56	86
Iowa	214	149	158	104	26	12	110	123	145
Kansas	329	58	199	244	10	10	85	48	189
Michigan	241	34	74	165	11	5	76	23	69
Minnesota	221	49	87	132	3	0	89	45	87
Missouri	148	87	121	144	59	5	4	28	116
Nebraska	219	105	229	159	4	2	59	101	227
North Dakota	171	76	100	97	27	0	73	49	100
Ohio	272	77	85	237	30	5	35	47	80
South Dakota	357	125	75	231	38	0	126	86	75
Wisconsin	232	44	115	128	2	0	104	43	114
South	185	19	61	164	7	4	22	12	57
Alabama	173	35	13	161	17	1	12	19	13
Arkansas	99	5	54	88	1	1	11	4	52
Delaware	227	0	14	206	0	0	21	0	14
District of Columbia	939	59	27	773	29	6	165	31	20
Florida	214	4	63	189	1	3	25	3	60
Georgia	237	19	65	220	11	2	16	9	63
Kentucky	122	44	72	112	22	4	9	22	69
Louisiana	239	29	30	222	6	3	17	23	27
Maryland	197	17	68	162	1	2	35	15	65
Mississippi	121	11	2	119	10	2	1	1	0
North Carolina	173	29	64	156	5	4	18	24	60
Oklahoma	119	29	102	77	3	8	42	26	94
South Carolina	201	18	24	197	10	1	4	7	22
Tennessee	171	15	47	157	8	6	14	7	41
Texas	160	12	77	129	2	1	30	10	76
Virginia	243	28	113	229	12	17	14	15	96
West Virginia	115	24	30	76	0	0	39	24	30
West	441	22	58	377	5	2	64	17	56
Alaska	453	54	234	324	0	0	129	54	234
Arizona	342	12	55	273	5	1	69	7	54
California	595	15	56	526	2	1	69	12	55
Colorado	246	39	88	158	6	0	88	33	88
Hawaii	75	16	12	71	7	1	4	9	12
Idaho	119	17	25	84	1	0	35	16	25
Montana	220	40	111	190	4	28	30	35	83
Nevada	594	67	39	447	49	14	147	18	24
New Mexico	310	24	49	277	4	3	34	21	46
Oregon	321	26	71	208	0	0	113	26	71
Utah	100	35	31	72	11	2	28	25	29
Washington	238	8	44	230	0	6	7	8	38
Wyoming	190	248	140	98	119	0	92	129	140

Note: 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. At-risk population data can be found in appendix A.

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

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Unpublished 1989 census population estimates from the 1980 population census.

average of 207 per 100,000. The public custody rates for California and Nevada (second and third highest) were approximately twice the U.S. average. Nebraska and Alaska stood out for having nonoffenders in their private juvenile facilities at rates over 3 times the national average. These, however, were mostly nonsecure facilities.

Demographic Characteristics

Gender. Figure 2-1 shows that males are the majority of those held in public and private juvenile correctional facilities. Eighty-one percent of the youth in public and private facilities in 1989 were males. Figure 2-2 shows that the male in-custody rate per 100,000 age-eligible male youth was 580, while the comparable rate for female youth was 144. 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 as opposed to private juvenile facilities. Whereas white youth accounted for 40 percent of the 1-day counts in public facilities, they represented 60 percent of the counts in private facilities on the census date (see figure 2-3).

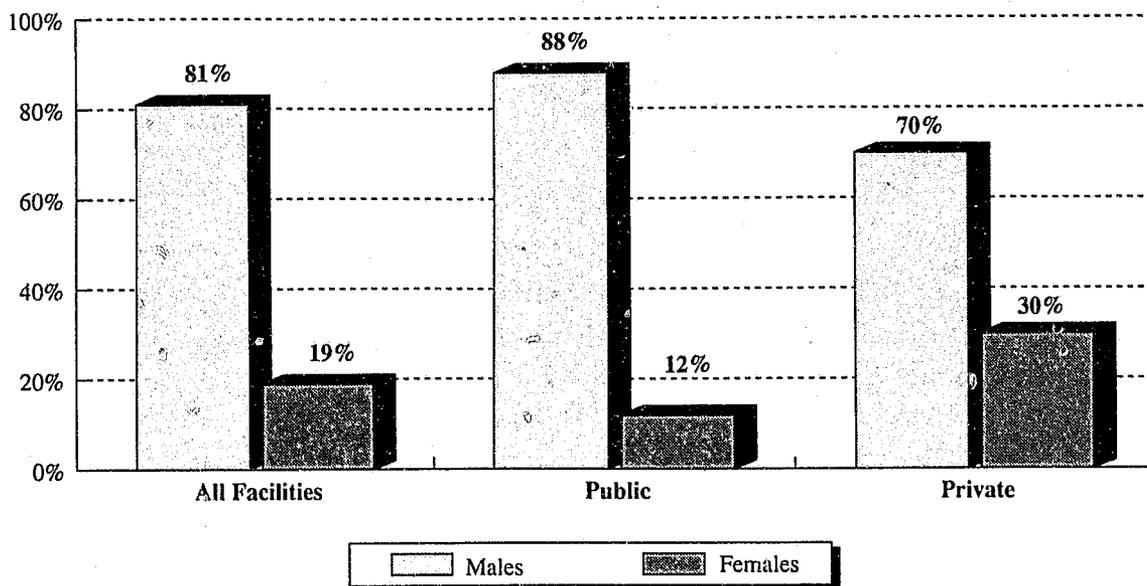
Overall, regardless of race, youth are more likely to be held in public than in private facilities (see figure 2-4). The most striking differences in custody rates are between racial groups held in the different types of facilities: while white youth were only slightly more likely to be held in a public facility than in a private facility (about 1.3 times), black and Hispanic youth were substantially more likely to be held in public juvenile facilities (2.2 and 2.8 times, respectively).

Age. The vast majority (79 percent) of juveniles in custody in 1989 were between 14 and 17 years old (see figure 2-5). In private facilities, a greater proportion of the daily population was under age 14 compared to public facilities (18 percent compared to 6 percent, respectively). The opposite was true for older juveniles: 14 percent of youth in public facilities were 18 and over, whereas only 4 percent of youth in private facilities were over 17.*

* See appendix tables A-2 and A-3 for complete data on demographic characteristics.

Figure 2-1

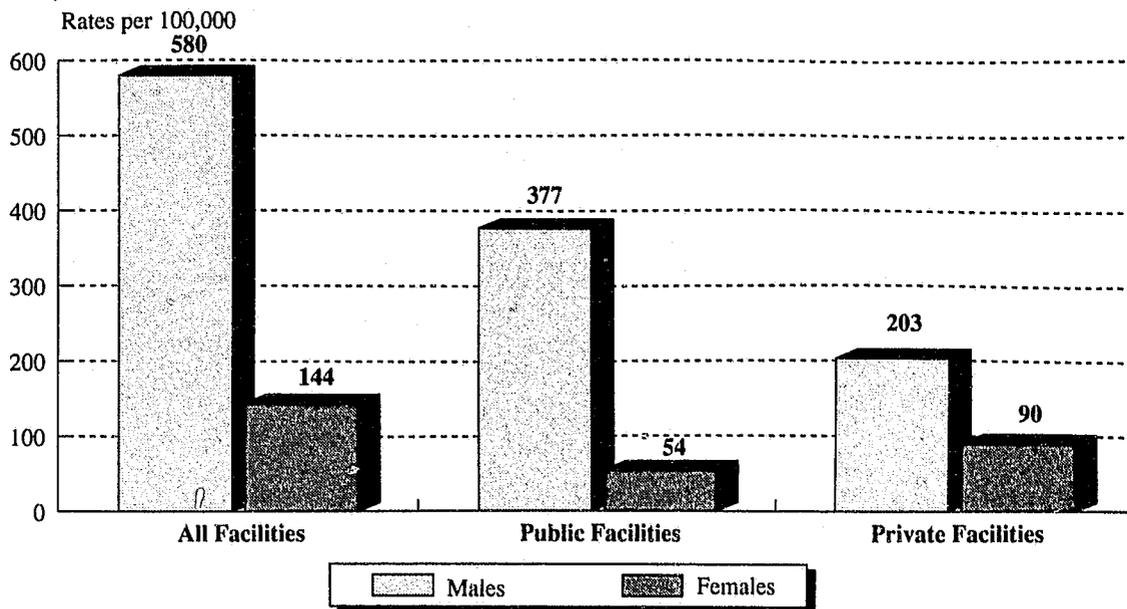
Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989



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

Figure 2-2

Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1989

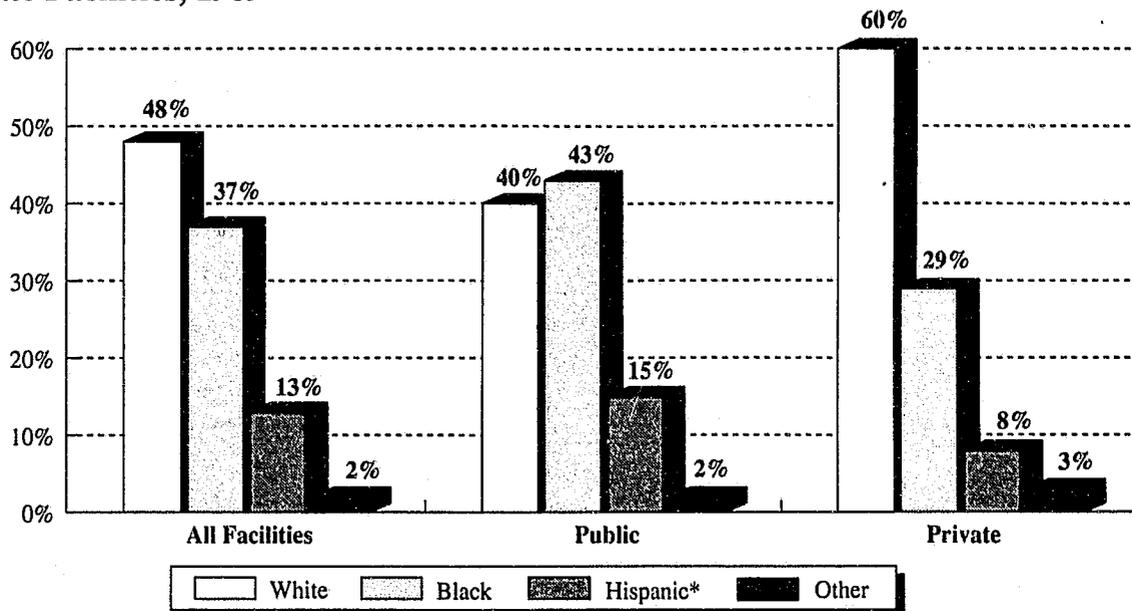


Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1989.

Sources: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Unpublished 1989 census population estimates from the 1980 population census.

Figure 2-3

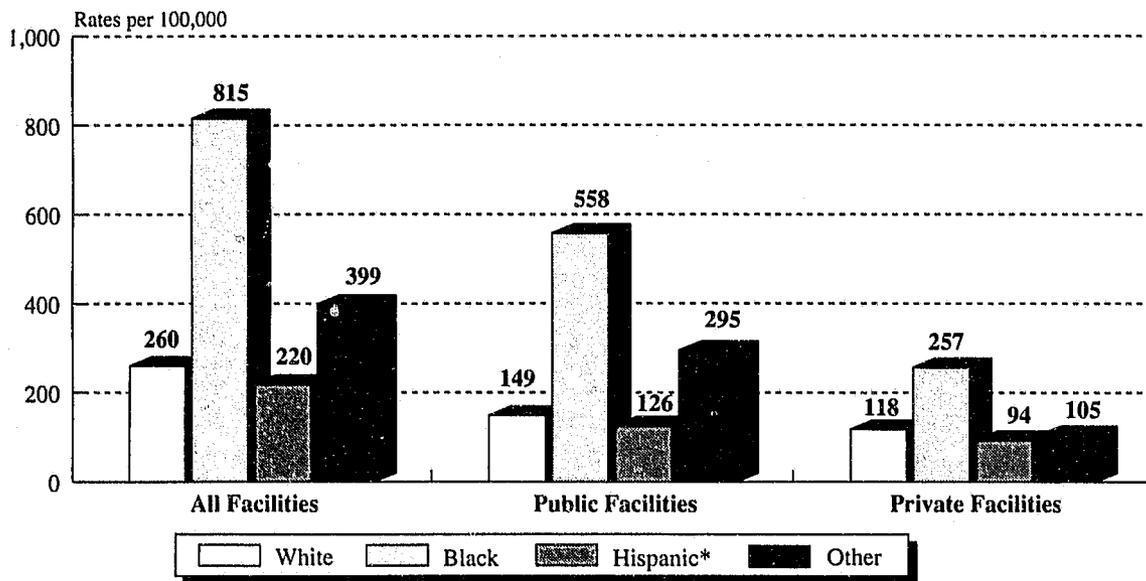
Juveniles in Custody by Race and Ethnicity: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989



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

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

Figure 2-4
Juveniles in Custody by Race and Ethnicity: 1-Day Count Rates in Public and Private Facilities, 1989

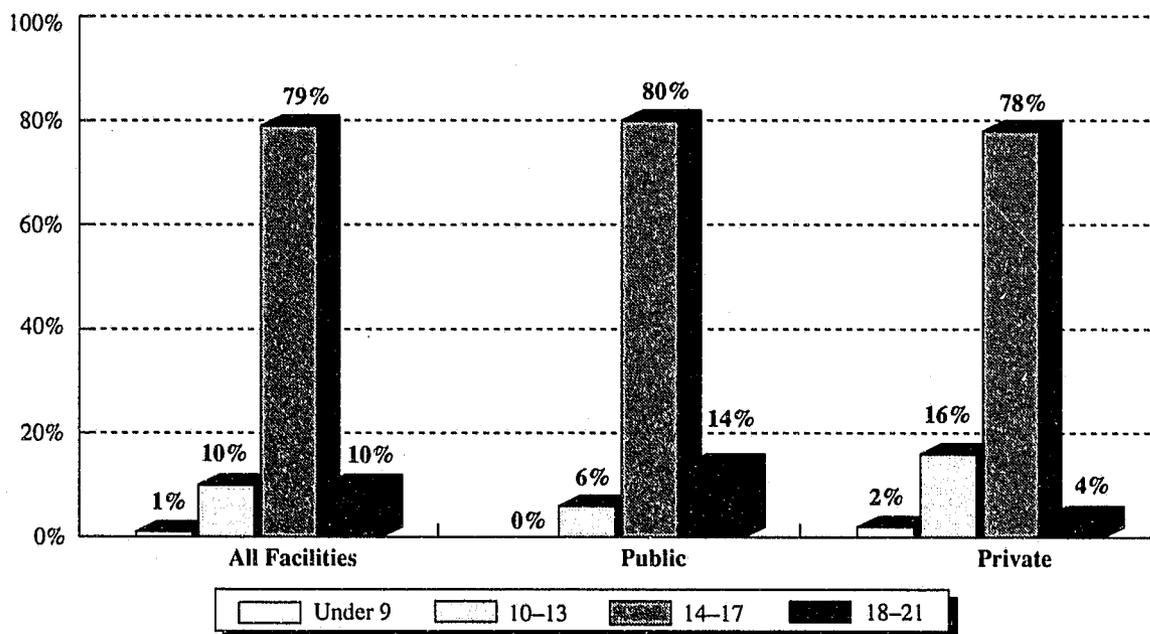


Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to 17 in the United States.

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Current Population Report: U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1989.

Figure 2-5
Juveniles in Custody by Age: 1-Day Counts in Public and Private Facilities, 1989



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

Offenses and Gender

Table 2-8 compares the most serious offenses for which male and female juveniles were held in public and private facilities on the 1989 census date. These data are presented separately for public and private facilities because reasons for custody in each of these facilities are quite different. About 97 percent of males were held in public facilities for delinquent offenses, whereas just over three-quarters of females in public facilities were in custody for delinquent offenses. Only 2 percent of males in public facilities were held for status offenses, but nearly 17 percent of females were held in public facilities for status offenses.

The offense breakdown for private facilities is vastly different both for juveniles in general and for the experiences of males and females. Only 44 percent of males and 13 percent of females were in custody in private facilities for delinquent offenses. Further, more than one-quarter of the males and more than one-third of the females in custody in private juvenile facilities were nonoffenders (held for reasons of dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, or related reasons). Finally, of the males in private facilities, 15 percent were in custody for status offenses and 16 percent for voluntary commitments, while 26 percent of the females were in custody for status offenses and over 24 percent for voluntary commitments.

Length of Stay in Custody

According to the 1989 Children in Custody (CIC) Census, juveniles stayed longer in private juvenile facilities than in public facilities. More detailed breakdowns of facility designations are presented in table 2-9 to illustrate this finding on the length of stay. Overall, youth stayed longer in private than in public facilities, even when considering the different types of public and private facilities. For example, a youth sent to a private training school, rather than a public one, on the average remained an additional 4 months.

Deaths in Custody

In the 1989 CIC Census, respondents were asked for the first time about the number of deaths of juveniles in custody during the previous calendar year and the circumstances of those deaths. Tables 2-10, 2-11, and 2-12 present these data for both public and private facilities by region, type of facility, and gender.

From table 2-10, 33 deaths were reported in public and 23 in private juvenile facilities in 1988. The majority of fatalities in public facilities occurred in the South and West, whereas the majority of private facility deaths were

reported in the Midwest and West. Over half of all deaths in public juvenile facilities (17) were by suicide. The suicide rate (based on annual admissions) for youth admitted to all public and private juvenile facilities was 3.1 per 100,000 admissions. The suicide rate was 10.2 per 100,000 for the general youth population aged 15-19 years in 1986 (Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, *U.S. Children, Youth, and Their Families: Current Conditions and Recent Trends*, 1989, p. 189).

Also from table 2-10, 8 youth were murdered and 4 died from illnesses. There were no recorded fatalities due to AIDS. Another 20 of the deaths were for other reasons, including accidents.

From table 2-11, the majority of deaths in public facilities in 1988 occurred in detention centers and training schools, while the majority of deaths in private facilities occurred in halfway houses and group homes. In public detention centers and training schools, the majority of deaths were by suicide, while the majority of deaths in private halfway houses and group homes were due to accidents and other causes.

From table 2-12, over 90 percent of the deaths in both public and private facilities were males. The majority of male deaths in public facilities were by suicide, while the majority of deaths in private facilities were due to other causes such as accidents.

The 1988 National Jail Census reported that 5 juveniles died in jails (4 males and 1 female) in 1988. All but one of these deaths 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.

National Estimates on the Use of Detention

This section gives the most recent data on the use of detention for juveniles, reported by the National Center for Juvenile Justice as part of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Since 1929, this series has been the primary source of information on activities of the Nation's juvenile courts. The most recent report describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1989 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. The present report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, whose data collection and other activities are funded by OJJDP grants.

The detention data presented below and other data reported in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series are based on national

Table 2-8

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

	Total	Males	Females
Public Facilities	(N=56,123)	(N=49,443)	(N=6,680)
Delinquent offenses	95%	97%	78%
1. Violent	15	16	9
2. Other personal	10	11	8
3. Serious property	27	29	16
4. Other property	14	14	13
5. Alcohol offenses	1	1	2
6. Drug-related offenses	11	11	6
7. Public order offenses	5	5	6
8. Probation/parole violations	9	8	15
9. Other	3	3	4
Status offenses	4	2	17
Nonoffenders	1	1	4
Voluntary commitments	0.5	0	2
Private Facilities	(N=37,822)	(N=26,602)	(N=11,220)
Delinquent offenses	36%	44%	13%
1. Violent	2	3	1
2. Other personal	5	6	1
3. Serious property	9	12	2
4. Other property	10	12	5
5. Alcohol offenses	1	1	1
6. Drug-related offenses	4	5	1
7. Public order offenses	1	1	1
8. Probation/parole violations	1	1	6
9. Other	3	4	1
Status offenses	18	15	26
Nonoffenders	29	25	37
Voluntary commitments	18	16	24

Note: Offense categories include the following offenses:

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

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

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

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

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

Status: Offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

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

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

Table 2-9

Public and Private Detention and Correctional Facilities: Average Length of Stay (in Days) by Gender, 1988

	Total	Males	Females
Public Facilities			
All short-term facilities ¹	16	16	14
Detention centers	15	15	14
All long-term facilities ²	167	176	131
Training schools	200	204	169
Private Facilities			
All short-term facilities ¹	23	24	22
Detention centers	24	23	24
All long-term facilities ²	189	211	150
Training schools	311	314	302

Note: Average length of stay was computed in two steps: (1) the facility-level average length of stay (in days) was multiplied by the number of releases, resulting in "service days" weighted by releases; (2) the resulting weighted "service days" were divided by the total releases on the national level to derive the aggregated U.S. average length of stay.

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

estimates generated from a large nonprobability sample of courts having jurisdiction over more than 56 percent of the youth population at risk. Therefore, statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be mathematically determined. Although this is a disadvantage, these data provide a more detailed analysis of the characteristics of juveniles taken into this type of custody than do other national data sources such as CIC. For that reason, these national estimates of the use of detention reported through the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series have been included to provide the most complete reporting of the most recent data available on juveniles taken into custody.

A youth may be placed in a detention facility at various points as a case progresses through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices vary by State and by court. Law enforcement agencies may detain juveniles in jails and lockups, court intake officials may order detention, and a

judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This section presents data only on those detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case are not included in the following discussion.

Detained Delinquency Cases

In 1989, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 1,189,200 delinquency cases. Youth were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition in 259,400 delinquency cases, or 22 percent of all delinquency cases disposed in 1989 (figure 2-6). Also in 1989, youth charged with a property

offense were least likely to be detained (17 percent), while youth charged with a drug offense were most likely (37 percent). Even though those charged with property offenses were the least likely to be detained, their volume of the courts' caseload accounted for nearly half (46 percent) of the delinquent youth held in detention in 1989 (figure 2-7). By comparison, 21 percent of detained youth were charged with a personal offense, 11 percent with a drug offense, and 22 percent with a public order offense.

As table 2-13 illustrates, the use of detention has varied depending on gender, race, or age. Delinquency cases involving nonwhite youth were more likely to result in detention (28 percent) than those involving white youth (19 percent). The data also show this variation in the use of detention for white versus nonwhite youth across all offense groups. The greatest racial variation in the use of detention was for youth charged with a drug law violation; 55 percent of nonwhites were detained, compared with 23 percent of white youth. Males were also generally more likely than females to be detained. Only in public order offense cases were females as likely to be detained as

males. Finally, older youth (14 years of age and older) were more likely to be detained for all types of delinquent offenses than their younger counterparts.

Detained Status Offense Cases

In 1989, courts with juvenile jurisdiction disposed an estimated 286,300 status offense cases. An estimated 18,300 youth, 6 percent of these status offense cases, were held in a detention facility at some point between referral to court and case disposition (figure 2-8). A runaway was the status offender case most likely to be detained (16 percent), while a status offender charged with truancy was the least likely (3 percent). Runaways also accounted for the largest group of detained status offenders (47 percent). See figure 2-9.

Table 2-14 presents data for 1989 on the use of detention for status offenders by gender, race, and age at court referral. White and nonwhite youth were equally likely to be detained for being a runaway and ungovernable.

Table 2-10

Deaths in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities by Region, 1988

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	33	100%	2	6%	17	52%	6	18%	8	24%
Northeast	3	100	0	0	1	33	1	33	1	33
Midwest	4	100	1	25	2	50	0	0	1	25
South	13	100	0	0	7	54	3	23	3	23
West	13	100	1	8	7	54	2	15	3	23
Private Facilities										
Total	23	100	2	9	7	30	2	9	12	52
Northeast	4	100	1	25	1	25	0	0	2	50
Midwest	7	100	0	0	2	29	1	14	4	57
South	4	100	0	0	2	50	0	0	2	50
West	8	100	1	13	2	25	1	13	4	50

Note: Illness may include illness or death by natural cause; homicide includes homicide by residents and others. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

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

Nonwhite youth were more likely than white youth to be detained for liquor law violations, while the opposite was true for truancy.

Males and females were almost equally likely to be detained for all types of status offenses; however, males were only slightly more likely to be detained for being a runaway, being ungovernable, and committing a liquor offense. Finally, there was no consistent pattern in the use of detention for status offenses by age groups.

Juveniles in Adult Jails

Data from the Annual Survey of Jails conducted between 1985 and 1990 show some encouraging results for the Federal effort to reduce the jailing of juveniles. Between 1985 and 1990, juveniles admitted to jails declined from 112,106 to 59,789—a decline of 47 percent (figure 2-10).

During this same period, admissions to jail of male and female juveniles declined by 46 and 51 percent, respectively. The jail admissions rate per 100,000 juveniles dropped from 423 to 236 (figure 2-11).

Other data from the Annual Survey of Jails reported a 41-percent increase in the number of juveniles in jails based on a 1-day census. The number of juveniles counted in the 1-day jail counts increased from 1,629 to 2,301 between 1985 and 1990 (figure 2-12). This finding appears contradictory, given the significant declines in admissions discussed above.

Several possible explanations could account for differences in trends in admissions versus the 1-day counts. Because the Annual Survey of Jails covers about one-third of all local jails, the result is a slight fluctuation in various statistics that stems from sampling error. The reader should recall that juveniles account for a very small fraction of jail

Table 2-11

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

	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	33	100%	2	6%	17	52%	6	18%	8	24%
Detention centers	11	100	1	9	7	64	2	18	1	9
Reception/diagnostic centers	3	100	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0
Training schools	16	100	1	6	7	44	2	13	6	38
Ranch/camps or farms	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50
Halfway houses/group homes	1	100	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0
Private Facilities										
Total	23	100	2	9	7	30	2	9	12	52
Detention centers	4	100	0	0	3	75	0	0	1	25
Reception/diagnostic centers	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
Training schools	2	100	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0
Ranch/camps or farms	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	50
Halfway houses/group homes	14	100	1	7	3	21	1	7	9	64

Note: Illness may include illness or death by natural cause; homicide includes homicide by residents and others. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 4/15/89.

Table 2-12

Deaths in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities by Gender, 1988

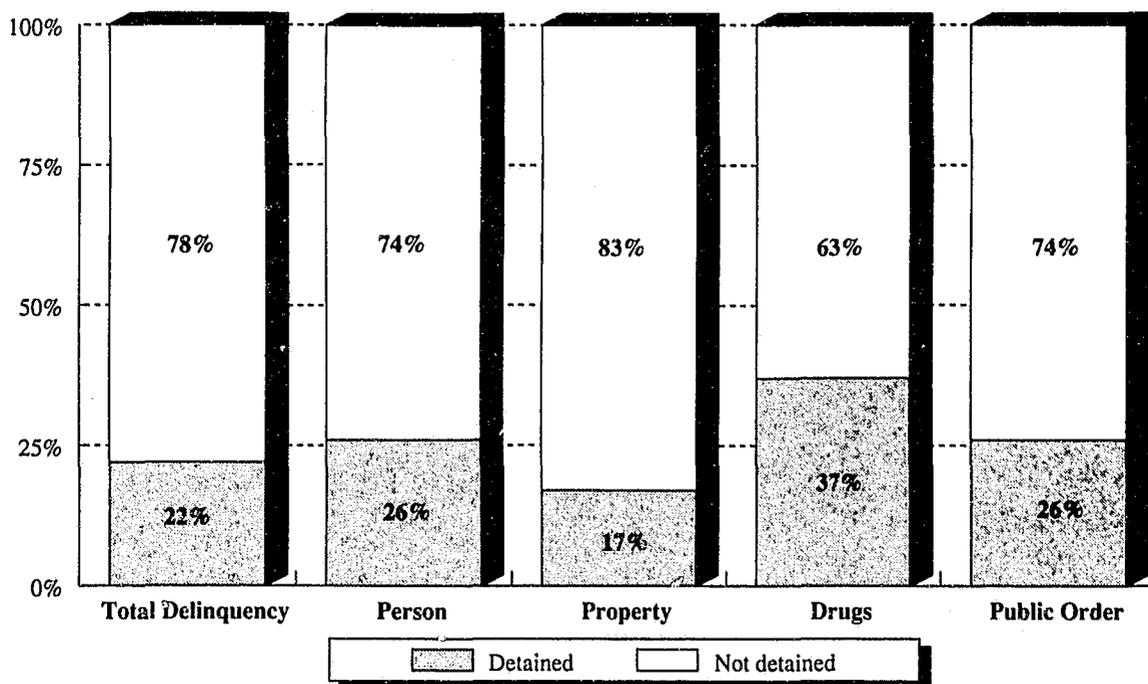
	Total		Illness		Suicide		Homicide		Other	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Public Facilities										
Total	33	100%	2	6%	17	52%	6	18%	8	24%
Males	30	100	2	7	16	53	5	15	7	21
Females	3	100	0	0	1	33	1	33	1	33
Private Facilities										
Total	23	100	2	9	7	30	2	9	12	52
Males	22	100	2	9	6	27	2	9	12	55
Females	1	100	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0

Note: Illness may include illness or death by natural cause; homicide includes homicide by residents and others. Percentages may not add up due to rounding. With the exception of data from the 1988 census, these estimates are based on sample data. Fluctuations in the numbers may be due in part to sampling error.

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

Figure 2-6

Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Offense, 1989



Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1989.

admissions and 1-day populations. Thus, any trend data with respect to juveniles might be subject to fairly wide fluctuation from year to year. The trends in both juvenile admissions and 1-day counts must be viewed with extreme caution.

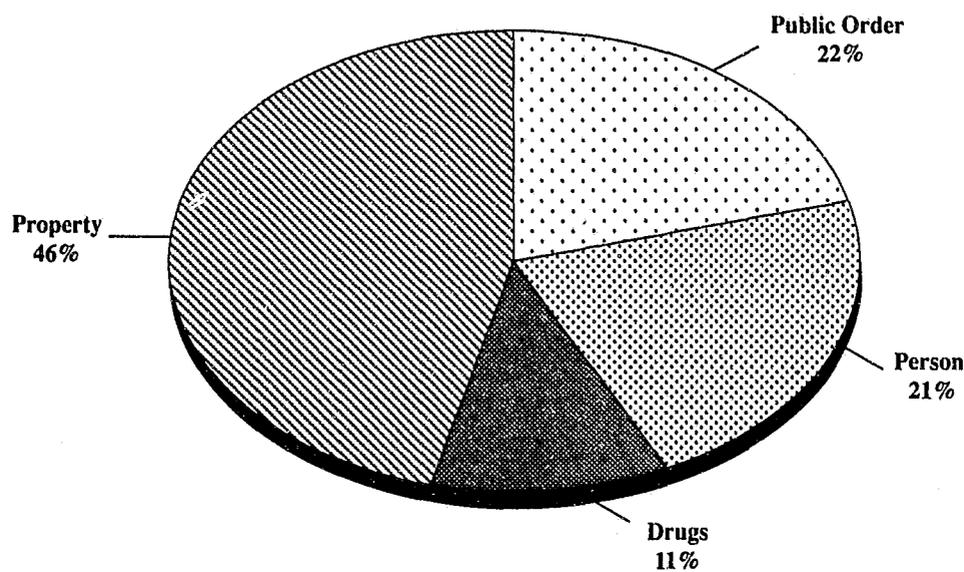
A second possible explanation for the discrepancy between admissions and 1-day count data may involve changes in the average length of jail stays. For instance, if States and localities are becoming more successful at diverting juveniles from jails, then the residual number of youngsters who are held in jails may be those charged with the most serious offenses, including those awaiting transfer to adult court. Along the same line, increases in the average length of stay could also account for increases in the 1-day counts of juveniles in jail. Unfortunately, current Federal data collection efforts do not contain sufficient information to determine whether youth entering jails are, indeed, staying longer or what other factors (such as the type of offenses) might be contributing to the higher number of juveniles found in the 1-day counts of national jail populations.

Who Are the Juveniles Entering Adult Correctional Facilities?

Through the National Correctional Reporting Program (NCRP), data are gathered on persons entering State correctional facilities and parole. Data covering calendar year 1987 are available from 33 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the California Youth Authority. Using NCRP data, it is possible to examine the characteristics of persons under age 18 who are taken into custody in State correctional facilities. Although all these individuals have been tried and convicted as adult offenders, it is nonetheless important to examine the attributes of those youth under age 18 who enter adult prisons. The National Correctional Reporting Program contains many of the same variables to be collected by the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program being implemented by NCCD and the Census Bureau. In future reports data from these two data collection systems will be compared.

Figure 2-7

Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Detained, 1989



Total Detention Cases: 259,400

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1989.

In 1987, NCRP collected data on 2,957 persons under age 18 entering State and Federal correctional facilities in the participating jurisdictions. Males accounted for the vast majority (97 percent) of under-18 admissions to prisons. The bulk (83 percent) of youth were age 17 at admission. Only 508 were 16 years old or younger, as reported by NCRP.

Of States participating in NCRP, Texas and North Carolina reported the largest number of persons under age 18 entering their prison systems. Texas, which has an upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction of 16, reported 440 such admissions; North Carolina, with an upper age of 15, had 538. Together, these two States accounted for nearly one-third of the reported admissions to NCRP. One should note, though, that certain States such as Florida that had high

numbers of "juveniles" reported in the 1990 Census of Adult Correctional Facilities are not represented in the NCRP data. Other States with large numbers of minors admitted to prisons were New York (316), Georgia (232), South Carolina (224), and Michigan (178). South Carolina, Georgia, and Michigan have 16 as the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, while New York's upper age is 15 (see table 2-15).

Over half (54 percent) of these prison admissions were black youth, and 35 percent were white. Race of the individual was unknown in another 9 percent of cases. Ethnicity data were missing in nearly 40 percent of the cases. For those youth whose ethnicity was determined, about 14 percent were Hispanic.

Table 2-13

Variation in the Use of Detention in Delinquency Cases by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral (Percent of Cases Detained), 1989

	Total Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
Offense	22%	26%	17%	37%	26%
Gender					
Male	23	27	18	38	27
Female	18	20	13	28	26
Race					
White	19	22	15	23	26
Nonwhite	28	31	23	55	30
Age at Court Referral					
10	6	10	5	*	8
11	10	14	8	31	13
12	13	17	10	29	21
13	18	21	15	33	26
14	22	26	18	35	29
15	25	28	21	38	39
16	25	30	21	37	28
17	25	30	20	37	26

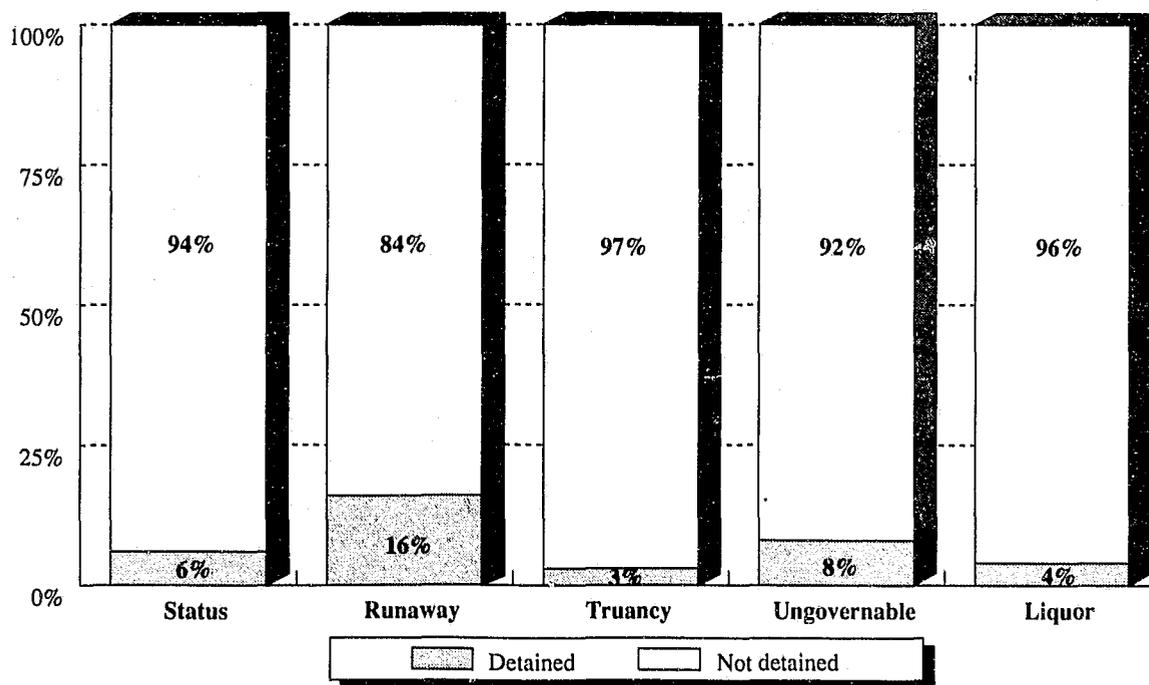
Note: Youth of Hispanic ethnicity were generally included in the white racial category.

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of 1989 data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive.

Figure 2-8

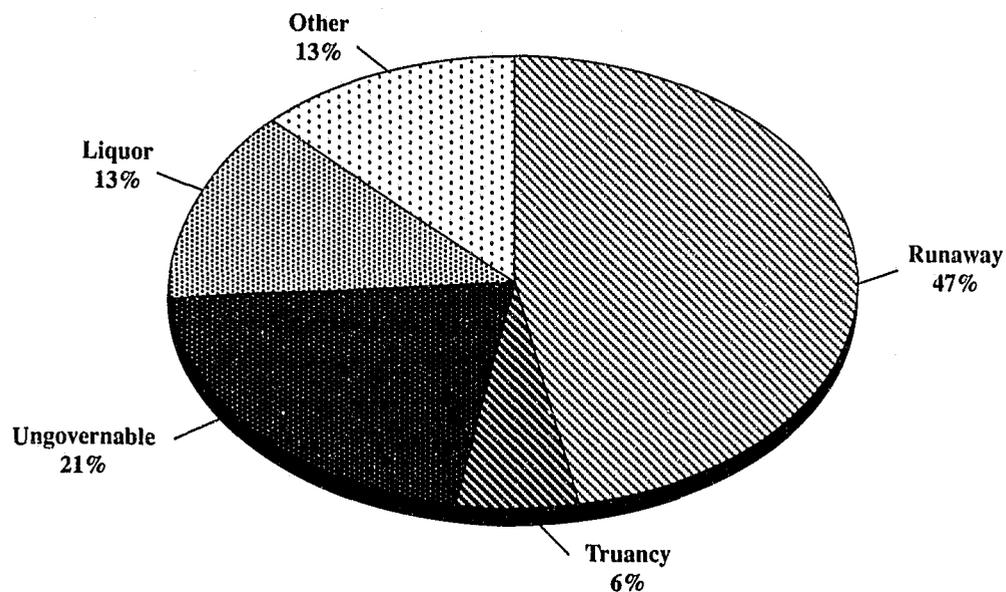
Use of Detention in Status Offense Cases by Offense, 1989



Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1989.

Figure 2-9

Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases Detained, 1989



Total Detention Cases: 18,300

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1989.

About one-fifth (21 percent) of youth entering prison had not completed grade school (eighth grade or less). More than half (57 percent) had at least completed the 10th grade. Less than 1 percent had completed high school or possessed a GED.

Figure 2-13 presents the most serious offenses for which these youngsters were sent to prison. Approximately 8 percent of these youth were convicted of murder or

manslaughter. In all, 40 percent were convicted for some personal offense, most typically robbery (18 percent). Forty-eight percent were convicted for some type of property offense. Over half of these—26 percent of all offenders—had burglary as their most serious commitment offense. About 5 percent were sentenced to prison for a drug crime. The average total time served for youth under the age of 18 entering prisons was 20 months.

Table 2-14

Variation in the Use of Detention in Status Offense Cases by Gender, Race, and Age at Court Referral (Percent of Cases Detained), 1989

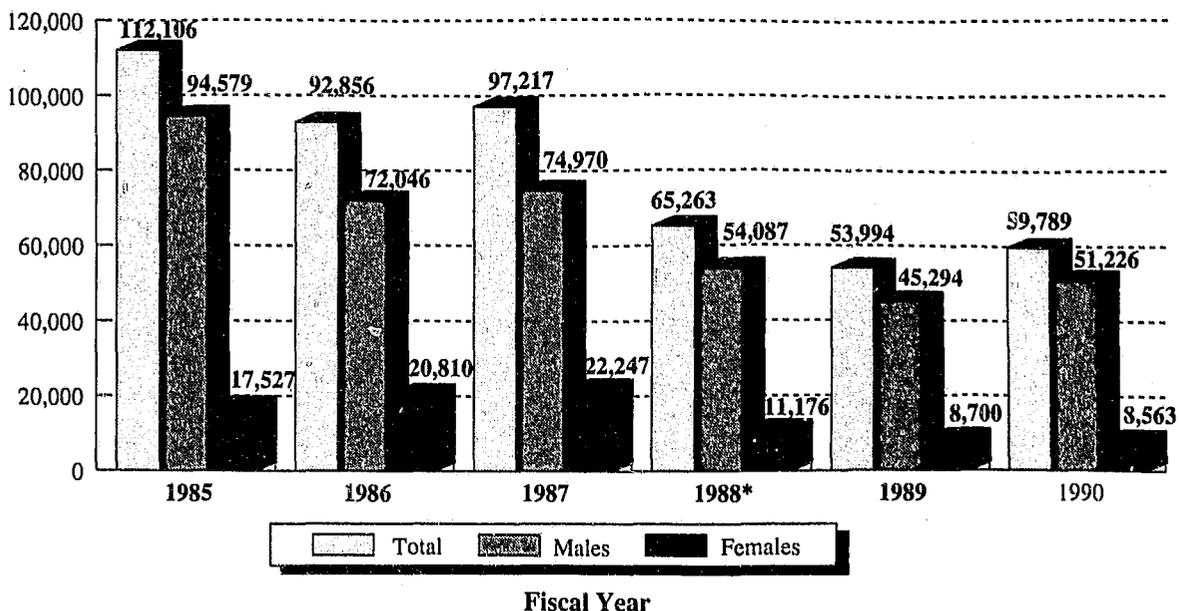
	Total Status Offense	Runaway	Truancy	Ungovernable	Liquor
Offense	6%	15%	2%	7%	3%
Gender					
Male	6	16	3	8	4
Female	7	14	2	6	2
Race					
White	6	15	3	7	3
Nonwhite	7	16	1	7	7
Age at Court Referral					
10	2	7	0	3	*
11	3	5	3	3	*
12	5	12	1	5	3
13	7	15	3	6	3
14	8	16	3	7	4
15	8	15	2	8	4
16	6	16	2	8	3
17	5	13	2	11	3

Note: Nearly all youth of Hispanic ethnicity were included in the white racial category.

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

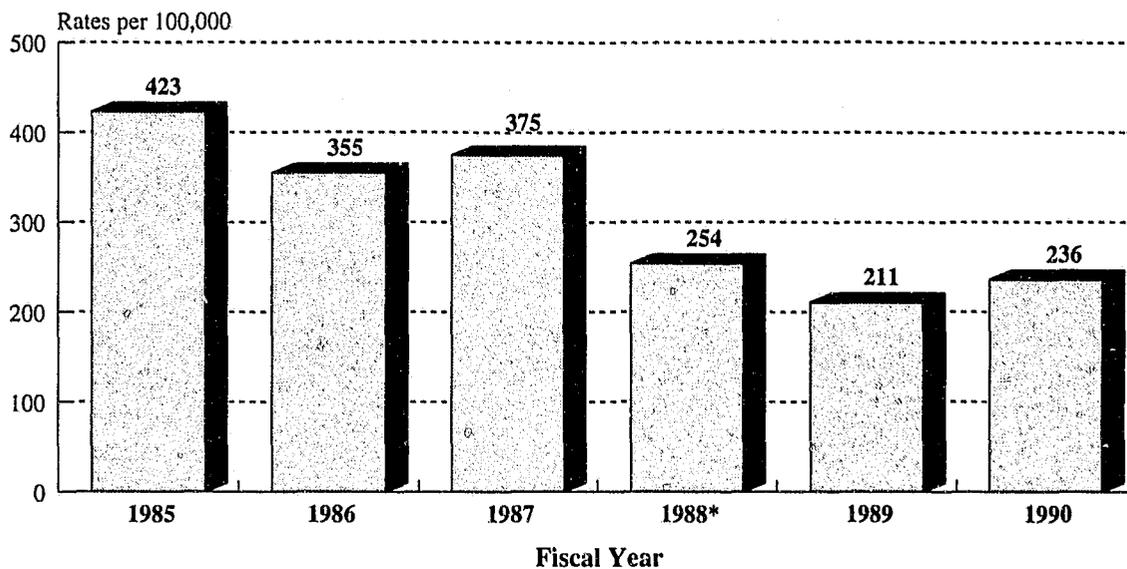
Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of 1989 data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive.

Figure 2-10
Juvenile Admissions to Jails by Gender, 1985-1990



Note: Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jails.
 *1988 National Jail Census.
 Sources: Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985-90.

Figure 2-11
Juvenile Admission Rates to Jails, 1985-1990



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State, 1985-1990. Data on admissions do not reflect the number of individual youth admitted to jails.
 *1988 National Jail Census.
 Sources: Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985-90. Unpublished 1989 census population estimates from the 1980 population census.

Table 2-15

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

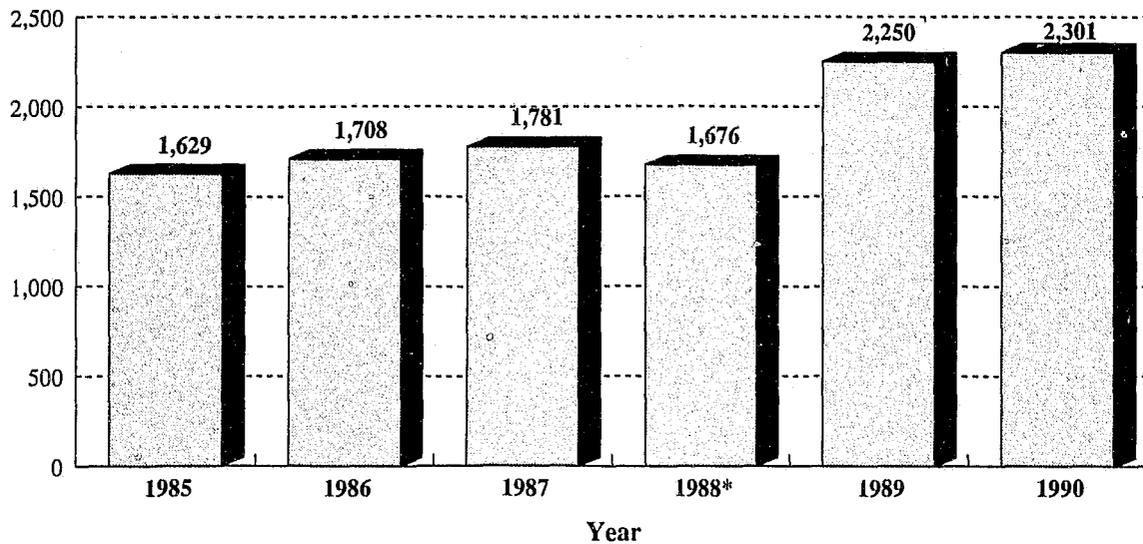
State	Youth Under 18 Admitted to State and Federal Correctional Facilities ¹	Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction ²
Alabama	66	17
California	14	17
Colorado	11	17
District of Columbia	2	17
Georgia	232	16
Illinois	157	16
Iowa	25	17
Kentucky	5	17
Maryland	131	17
Massachusetts	25	16
Michigan	178	16
Minnesota	23	17
Mississippi	48	17
Missouri	86	16
Nebraska	19	17
Nevada	10	17
New Hampshire	1	17
New Jersey	44	17
New York	316	15
North Carolina	538	15
North Dakota	2	17
Ohio	31	17
Oklahoma	53	17
Oregon	14	17
Pennsylvania	25	17
Rhode Island	1	17
South Carolina	224	16
South Dakota	2	17
Tennessee	21	17
Texas	440	16
Utah	2	17
Virginia	75	17
Washington	16	17
Wisconsin	22	17
California Youth Authority	98	
Total	2,957	

¹ *National Correctional Reporting Program, 1987*. Data tape provided by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR 9402), Ann Arbor, Michigan.

² *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1987* (Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1991), pp. 130-131.

Figure 2-12

1-Day Counts of Juveniles in Jails, 1985-1990



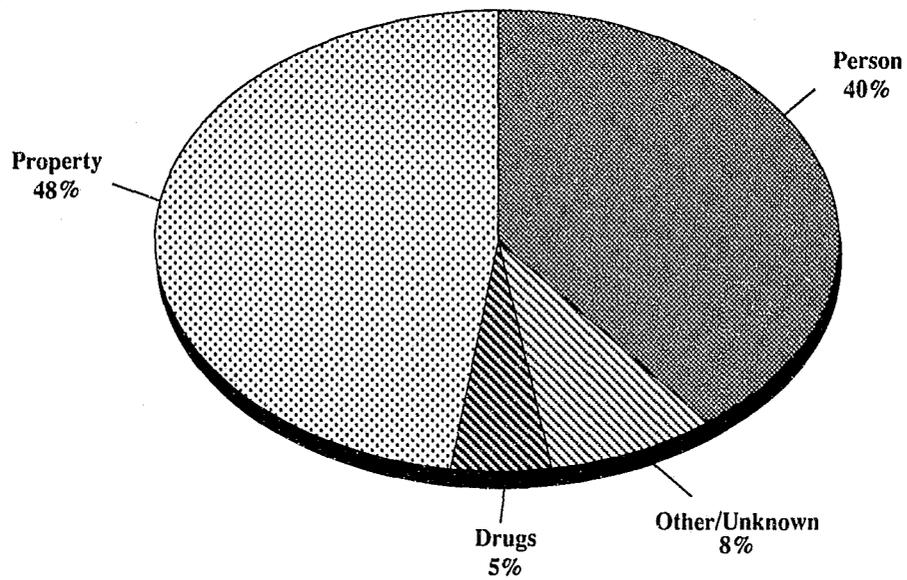
Note: With the exception of data from the 1988 census, these estimates are based on sample data. Fluctuations in the numbers may be due in part to sampling error.

*1988 National Jail Census.

Source: Annual Survey of Jails, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985-90.

Figure 2-13

Juveniles Incarcerated by Offense Type: National Corrections Reporting Program, 1987



Number of Cases: 2,957

Note: Admission counts include both new commitments and commitments. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source: National Corrections Reporting Program, 1987, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Chapter 3

Improving Our Knowledge of Juveniles Taken Into Custody

A key goal of the research program on juveniles taken into custody is to provide reliable and accurate annual reports to Congress. The first step in this program entailed a comprehensive assessment of current Federal data sources, an assessment that found major deficiencies in these existing systems. The shortcomings of the Federal data collection efforts were first detailed in the 1989 report to Congress, *Juveniles Taken Into Custody: Developing National Statistics* (Krisberg et al., 1990). These limitations on responding to the congressional mandate were briefly reviewed in chapter 2 as part of the presentation of the most recent data from the 1989 Children in Custody (CIC) survey.

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

Because current data from both existing Federal and State sources are inadequate to meet the congressional mandate, the next phase of this research program involved designing a new national data collection and reporting system to more fully meet policy information needs and substantially improve current knowledge. A range of options for the design of the new national data collection system was presented to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in a report entitled *Proposed National Juveniles Taken Into Custody Reporting Program* (Austin et al., 1990). As part of that report, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) recommended a design capable of producing individual-level data from both State and local jurisdictions. It was this recommended design that was ultimately approved for testing by OJJDP.

General Description of New Data Collection Efforts

This section outlines the proposed structure and design for what we now call the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (NJCSRP). NJCSRP is intended to

supplement the existing CIC biennial, facility-based series. Over time NJCSRP may be integrated with the CIC series. Implementation of NJCSRP would significantly improve our knowledge about the extent of custody of the Nation's youth and provide a data base for conducting meaningful policy analyses. NJCSRP is an individual child-based reporting system, that, if proved feasible, would provide more precise, policy-relevant national data on the numbers and types of youth taken into custody each year and the length of stay in State, county, and privately operated juvenile and adult facilities.

Instead of a single reporting system, NJCSRP, when fully implemented, might include at least two individual reporting systems. The first system would focus exclusively on youth committed by the courts to State juvenile correctional agencies.* This statistical reporting program will be referred to hereafter as the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP).

This State-level reporting system would measure the youth's period of custody from the date of commitment to the State's juvenile correctional system until discharge from that system occurs. **Consequently, it should be viewed as a jurisdiction-based reporting system as opposed to a facility-based reporting system.** The youth's period of custody would be continuously tracked regardless of the number and type of facilities (public and private, reception centers, shelter care facilities, and halfway houses) to or in which he or she might be transferred or housed. State-administered detention centers that are primarily used for youth in a pre-commitment status would not be included in this component unless those facilities were also used by the juvenile correctional system to hold youth committed to the State by the juvenile court. The design of SJCSRP is similar to the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), which captures individual admission and release records for persons admitted to a State prison system regardless of the types of facilities used by a State for continuous custody purposes.

The second reporting system is referred to as the Local Corrections System Reporting Program (LCSRP). This reporting system would cover the other places of custody that youth may experience. These may include:

- Juveniles committed by the juvenile court to county-administered juvenile correctional systems.
- Juveniles committed by the juvenile court to privately administered juvenile correctional systems.

* However, as operationalized for the collection of 1989 data, SJCSRP included admissions to and releases from State-operated facilities that were not fully inclusive of all admissions to State agency custody, such as institutional transfers to private facilities.

- Juveniles detained by the juvenile court in a public (State or county) or privately administered facility.
- Juveniles detained in an Indian reservation.
- Juveniles detained in a military institution.
- Juveniles detained in an adult jail.
- Juveniles detained in a police lockup.

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

Table 3-1 summarizes how the various forms of custody could be captured by the current and the new national reporting programs. Note that youth who are now being sentenced by the adult court to adult prison systems are already captured by the existing NCRP or the Census of State Correctional Facilities. Also note that additional data

systems will eventually be required to capture youth being admitted to mental health facilities and Federal agencies like the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Marshals Service. Although no individual reporting system has yet been designed for these populations, it may be feasible to enhance significantly our capability to collect aggregate data on these and other custody populations by augmenting existing 1-day survey efforts (such as LEMAS and the National Jail Census) or by implementing an occasional national census covering specific types of facilities.

SJCSRP will capture the most restrictive and lengthiest forms of custody. As shown in table 3-2a, once SJCSRP is fully implemented nationwide, it would capture 33 percent (30,643) of the 1989 CIC public and private facilities 1-day counts and 55 percent of the 1989 CIC public facility 1-day population counts. However, since State-administered facilities typically have youth with far longer lengths of stay than occur in local facilities, SJCSRP would capture a much smaller proportion of admissions and releases. As shown in table 3-2b, approximately 11 percent of all 1989 CIC admissions would be captured by SJCSRP after full implementation. (However, some unknown percentage of

Table 3-1

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

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

admissions and releases from private facilities would be captured by SJCSRP as designed). This is why SJCSRP must be augmented by LCSRP to cover the universe of admissions and releases.

Figure 3-1 illustrates the potential coverage of admissions by the proposed SJCSRP and LCSRP across all types of facilities and jurisdictions. From figure 3-1, we see that SJCSRP could capture approximately 9 percent of all admissions, and LCSRP could capture an additional 90 percent of admissions across all types of facilities. Thus, when both components are fully implemented nationwide, the combined coverage of SJCSRP and LCSRP would approach 99 percent of admissions to all types of facilities

for which estimates are available. Adult prison admissions would continue to be addressed using available NCRP data.

Universe To Be Sampled

For SJCSRP, all 50 States and the District of Columbia would be expected to participate. State juvenile correctional agencies would provide individual data on admissions and releases for the entire calendar year. Automated State data systems would provide the information in a computerized form. Nonautomated systems would receive a microcomputer software program developed by NCCD to capture the required admission and release data elements. States that

Table 3-2a

1989 1-Day Population Counts in Children in Custody Census Covered by SJCSRP

Facility Type	SJCSRP Population	SJCSRP Facilities	Total CIC Population	Total CIC Facilities
Detention centers	0	0	18,014	422
Shelters	0	0	646	63
Reception/diagnostic centers	985	15	1,424	19
Training schools	25,705	177	27,823	201
Camps/ranches	1,423	40	4,617	87
Halfway houses/group homes	2,530	207	3,599	308
Private facilities	0	0	37,822	2,167
Total	30,643	439	93,945	3,267

Table 3-2b

1988 Admissions in Children in Custody Census Covered by SJCSRP

Facility Type	SJCSRP Admissions	Total CIC Admissions	Percent of Total CIC Admissions
Detention centers	0	499,621	0%
Shelters	0	14,949	0
Reception/diagnostic centers	12,140	13,924	87
Training schools	53,983	62,824	86
Camps/ranches	4,435	14,146	31
Halfway houses/group homes	9,334	13,717	68
Private facilities	N/A	141,463	N/A
Total	79,892	760,644	10.5

are not automated and choose not to implement the microcomputer system would receive forms for manual coding.

For LCSRP, one must address the issue of sampling. There are more than 3,100 counties in the United States. Obviously, it is not feasible to include each county in the LCSRP. Consequently, a representative sample is needed, large enough to provide reliable national estimates for the major variables to be enumerated.

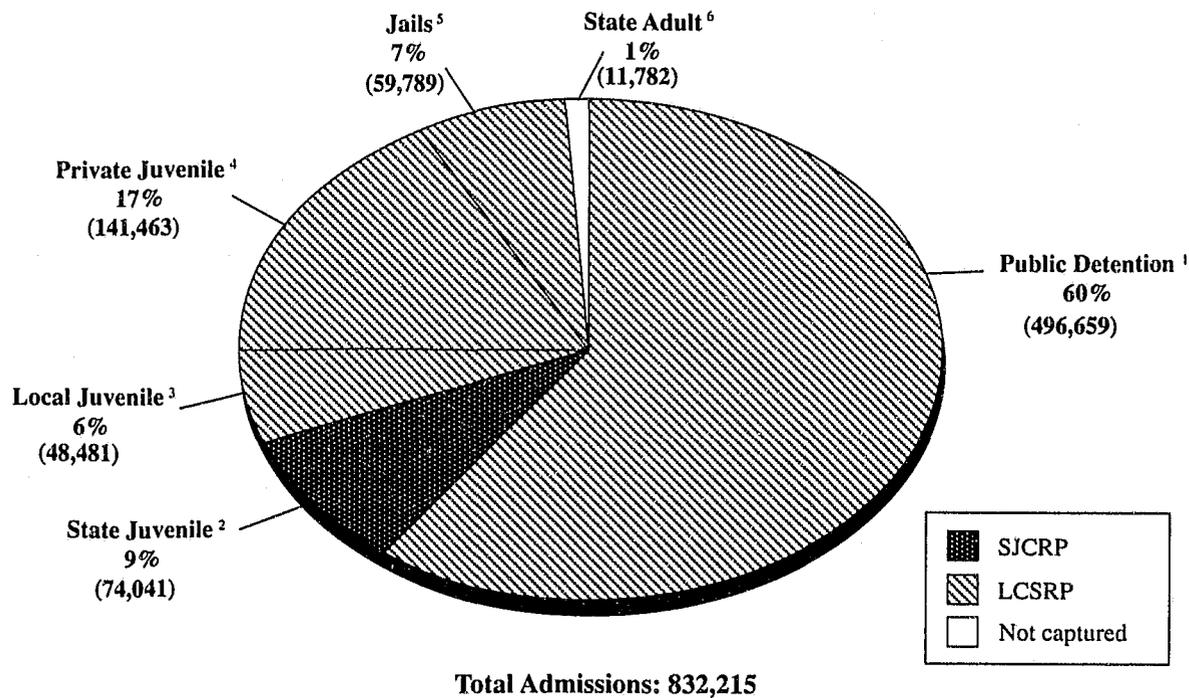
The major issues to be determined here are how large a sample is required and what are the cost implications of launching such an effort. NCCD asked the Census Bureau and a number of national sampling experts to estimate the

number of counties that would have to be sampled to produce national estimates on admissions and releases at different levels of standard error. This analysis, summarized in table 3-3, presents a range of options for sample sizes using figures based on the Census Bureau's experience with a similar survey to measure characteristics of sentenced adults.

From table 3-3, one can see that the sample size of county areas varies over a wide range, from 300 with a standard error of 3 percent to a sample size of 50 with a standard error of 20 percent. Census Bureau staff further estimated that within a sample size of 300 counties, approximately 1,200 CIC facilities would be included and that these figures do not include substantial numbers of police

Figure 3-1

Most Recent Estimates of Juvenile Admissions by Type of Facility



¹Admissions, including only detained juveniles, to public detention centers (State-, county-, and municipal-operated facilities). From the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

²Admissions, including committed and voluntary juveniles, to State-operated facilities. From the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

³Admissions, including committed and voluntary juveniles, to county- and/or municipal-operated facilities. From the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

⁴From the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities.

⁵From the 1990 Annual Survey of Jails.

⁶From the 1990 National Census of State Correctional Facilities.

Table 3-3

County Area Facility Sample Options

Relative Standard Error	Sample Size	Regional Comparison	Year-to-Year Comparison
.03	300	Yes	Yes
.05	245	Yes	Yes
.10	120	No	Unlikely
.15	75	No	No
.20	50	No	No

lockups and jails that would have to be included to fully capture all admissions and releases. Finally the Census Bureau indicated in evaluating these options that their "standard" is a relative standard error of 3 percent on major variables and that they do not recommend going below 5 percent for a continuing statistical series that requires measuring year-to-year changes.

An independent analysis conducted by NCCD also failed to identify a sampling strategy that would significantly lower the required number of counties (i.e., 300) while retaining the recommended standard error.

Data Elements

The SJCSR design would require that one record be established for each youth recorded by SJCSR as an admission or release. Admission information on the youth at the time of commitment to a State juvenile corrections system will be integrated with release data when that youth is discharged from custody from that same system. Table 3-4 lists the admission and release data elements to be collected.

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

The core data elements for LCSRP are similar to SJCSR data elements, allowing cross-comparisons of key youth characteristics.

Results of LCSRP Field Testing

LCSR is expected to be more difficult to implement as it may require collecting data from some 300 counties with as many as 1,200 separate agencies operating in those jurisdictions. Clearly, a testing process is essential to determine the feasibility, costs, and obstacles to be anticipated before undertaking broad-scale implementation of such a large and complex system. To do so, NCCD conducted a pilot test of the new national reporting program in three selected counties—San Francisco County, California; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and the Borough of Manhattan, New York. The testing was intended to produce a feasibility assessment for LCSRP. As a result of the completion of the system description and site visit testing, the following issues have been identified and should be resolved before proceeding further with testing LCSRP:

- In light of the observed gaps in the availability of data on certain groups of juveniles in each of the test sites (e.g., some local commitments, certain private placements, and so forth), careful consideration must be given to the costs required to obtain these data (e.g., supplemental manual collection or support for system enhancements) or whether it is more practical to limit the scope of LCSRP to those juveniles for whom automated data are widely available (e.g., detention).

- The testing process also indicated that local jurisdictions place juveniles in custody outside their jurisdictional borders into facilities in other counties and even other States. In one case, a county actually operates a public facility outside its boundaries. In addition, the test process revealed that juveniles from other jurisdictions are held in locally operated facilities. All these circumstances point to a need to establish some guidelines or conventions for both LCSRP and SJCSR with regard to where custody should be accounted for these juveniles.

Table 3-4

SJCSR: Core Data Elements

Admission	Release
Item 1: County of legal jurisdiction ID	Item 1: County of legal jurisdiction ID
Item 2: Unique youth ID	Item 2: Unique youth ID
Item 3: Systemwide youth ID	Item 3: Systemwide youth ID
Item 4: Name of juvenile	Item 4: Name of juvenile
Item 5: Date of birth	Item 5: Date of birth
Item 6: Gender	Item 6: Gender
Item 7: Race	Item 7: Race
Item 8: Hispanic origin	Item 8: Hispanic origin
Item 9: Date of admission	Item 9: Date of admission
Item 10: Grade	Item 10: Releasing facility ID
Item 11: Classified as drug abuser	Item 11: Releasing facility type
Item 12: Number of prior admission	Item 12: Release date
Item 13: Probation status	Item 13: Type of release
Item 14: Admitting facility ID	Item 14: Postrelease placement
Item 15: Admitting facility type	Item 15: Escape
Item 16: Type of admission	Item 16: Primary offense at release
Item 17: Juvenile in reception/diagnostic center	
Item 18: Evaluation time	
Item 19: Determinate sentence	
Item 20: Sentence length	
Item 21: Primary offense at admission	

■ The testing process revealed that there are very limited numbers of juveniles taken into custody in jails and police lockups of the test sites. Moreover, only New York City takes juveniles into custody in these types of facilities and then for very short periods of time (i.e., a few hours) before transfer to a predisposition facility operated by the New York City Department of Corrections. Careful consideration should be given to the cost associated with collecting data on these admissions and releases, given the marginal returns in coverage that will result for the system as a whole.

These issues can significantly affect the ultimate scope, the basic design, and the total costs of LCSRP. Once these issues are resolved, the testing process can be completed with the collection and analysis of actual data from the pilot sites. At that point there will be a solid basis for finalizing

the design of LCSRP in preparation for nationwide recruiting and implementation.

Confidentiality

It is likely that laws in some jurisdictions will prohibit or make difficult the release of any identifiers on youth admitted and released from juvenile correctional facilities. For this reason, the inclusion of names will not be necessary for this reporting program. However, other key identifiers such as date of birth, gender, race, and ethnicity are necessary for basic statistical reporting and for conducting more detailed analyses. The inclusion of mutually exclusive identifier numbers is required to determine the number of multiple admissions and releases a youth may experience in a given time period. As required in other

national reporting programs, the Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Justice will ensure that such identifiers will not be traceable to the names of youth by external users of the data files released to other researchers.

Anticipated Analysis and Products

The data collected in SJCSRP will provide for the first time standardized national individual-based records of juveniles for analysis. The full research potential of these data are feasible as the program progresses. For example, in the short run, SJCSRP can facilitate State comparisons and analyses of youth taken into custody, controlled for

relevant youth characteristics. Furthermore, SJCSRP allows us to conduct studies on special topics such as the characteristics of youth at risk and the prevalence of juveniles taken into custody. Some other products are also expected such as national estimates and regional comparisons on youth admitted to and released from State juvenile facilities and national forecasts of future size of State facility populations (5- to 10-year forecasts). However, the national estimates and regional comparisons on juvenile admissions and releases and future forecasts are more long-range products, given the fact that SJCSRP will be phased in over a period of years and that a considerable number of longitudinal data points are needed to do so.

Chapter 4

Analysis of Juveniles Taken Into Custody Data From Six Test States

Successfully launching a new national reporting program requires careful planning and coordination as well as the commitment of sufficient resources. In addition, the prospects for success can be greatly enhanced if the issues and requirements for implementation can be clearly identified and the costs accurately estimated at the outset. To do so, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) has been working in conjunction with the Census Bureau over the last 18 months to conduct a pilot test of the State component (SJCSRP) of the new national reporting program.

In selecting pilot test States, a number of factors were considered to ensure these jurisdictions would present the kind of diversity that would ultimately be encountered

during nationwide implementation. Among the factors considered were size, geographic location, and the types of facilities operated for juveniles. It was also recognized that because juvenile agencies vary in their information management capabilities, a realistic test of the new system must include agencies with both automated and nonautomated systems.

In all, eight States with automated systems and three States with nonautomated systems were selected. All 11 States agreed to participate as test sites for the State reporting system (figure 4-1). The participating juvenile corrections agencies in the test States and the period covered by the data are as follows:

States With Automated Systems

California: California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California (calendar year 1989).

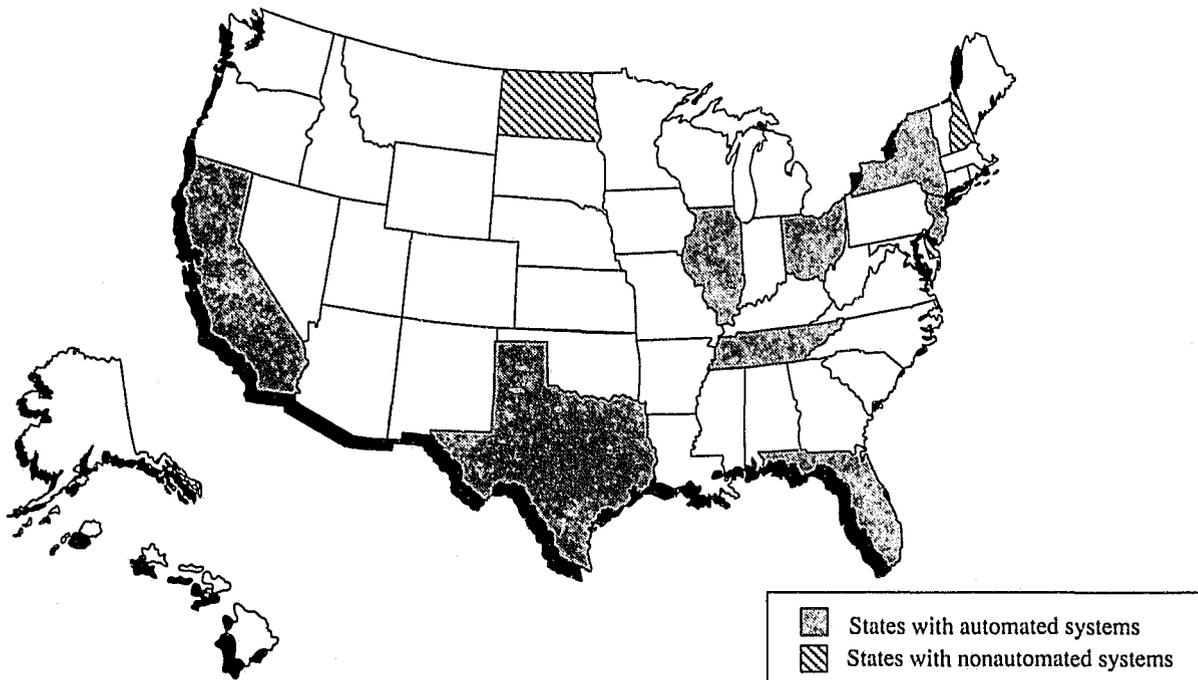
Florida: Florida Children, Youth, and Families Agency, Tallahassee, Florida (data not yet available).

Illinois: Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections, Springfield, Illinois (calendar year 1989).

New Jersey: Division of Juvenile Services, New Jersey Department of Corrections, Trenton, New Jersey (calendar year 1989).

Figure 4-1

Test States for the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program State Corrections System Reporting Program Component



New York: Division for Youth, New York Executive Department, Albany, New York (calendar year 1989).

Ohio: Ohio Department of Youth Services, Columbus, Ohio (calendar year 1989).

Tennessee: Department of Youth Development, Nashville, Tennessee (calendar years 1989 and 1990).

Texas: Texas Youth Commission, Austin, Texas (calendar year 1989).

States With Nonautomated Systems

Delaware: Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families, Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services, Wilmington, Delaware (data not yet available).

New Hampshire: Division for Children and Youth Services, Bureau of Residential Services, Concord, New Hampshire (calendar year 1990).

North Dakota: Division of Juvenile Services, North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Bismarck, North Dakota (calendar year 1990).

Results of the Testing Process in States With Automated Systems

All eight of the test States with automated systems submitted tapes containing the admission and release data requested by the Census Bureau. More specifically, six of the States submitted data for 1989 (California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, and Texas). In addition, Tennessee submitted data for 1989 and 1990, while Florida submitted data for 1990. However, data for 1989 submitted by Tennessee were received too late to be included in this report.

From the six States that participated in 1989, NCCD and the Census Bureau collected and analyzed data on nearly 13,000 individual-based admissions and 12,000 releases covering calendar year 1989. The next sections explore the picture of youth taken into custody that emerges from these data and compare it with that from the Children in Custody (CIC) data base. This is followed by an examination of SJCSP's unique analysis capabilities and data quality.

Substantive Findings

The information gathered from the original (1989) six test States offers an intriguing picture of juveniles taken into custody by State corrections agencies. Table 4-1 summarizes the characteristics of all youth admitted to custody in 1989 in these States.

Most youth (56 percent) admitted to State custody for commitment were between the ages of 15 and 16. Twenty-seven percent were older than 17, and 17 percent were 14 or younger. There are significant variations in the age distributions among the six States. For example, New York reported admitting the largest proportion of youth who were 14 years or younger. This may reflect the fact that that State's upper age of juvenile jurisdiction is 15. In Illinois and Texas, the age of original juvenile court jurisdiction goes up through age 16, and in California, New Jersey, and Ohio, it is 17. This explains why the committed youth in Illinois and Texas are somewhat younger than their counterparts in the latter three States. The California Youth Authority reports the highest proportion of older youth because (1) the age of Youth Authority jurisdiction goes up to age 25 for serious felons and age 21 for others, and (2) most younger juvenile offenders are held in facilities operated by counties.

The vast majority (92 percent) of juvenile offenders taken into custody in 1989 in these six States were males. California and New Jersey reported the lowest proportions of female juvenile admissions; New York had the highest.

In the six States as a whole, black and white youth accounted for about equal proportions (48 percent) of the total number of juvenile offenders entering custody. However, Texas reported that whites taken into custody outnumbered blacks, while New Jersey and New York reported the opposite. Only California and Illinois reported any admissions of Native American or Asian-American youth.

It was found that 21 percent of all youth admitted into custody in the test States were of Hispanic origin. The highest representation of Hispanic youth was in the State juvenile corrections systems in Texas and California, 39 percent and 34 percent, respectively. Nineteen percent of New York State's juvenile admissions were Hispanic, compared with 2 percent in Ohio.

The most serious offense at admission was a personal crime (23 percent). Property offenders accounted for 51 percent of the admissions. Drug offenses accounted for 14 percent and public order crimes (such as trespassing and vandalism) for 9 percent of the admissions. Only New York and Texas reported any status offenders taken into custody.

California reported the highest proportion of juveniles committed for personal offenses (34 percent); Texas had the highest percentage of property offenders (64 percent); and New Jersey had the largest share of juveniles in custody for drug-related crimes (31 percent).

The vast majority (78 percent) of these youngsters were placed in a training school. Other placements occurred in

Table 4-1

Characteristics of Juveniles Admitted to State Custody in Six Test States

	Total	CA	IL	NY	OH	TX	NJ
	(N=12,849)	(N=2,357)	(N=1,358)	(N=2,322)	(N=2,864)	(N=2,963)	(N=985)
Upper Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction		17	16	15	17	16	17
Age							
14 or under	17%	5%	14%	33%	14%	21%	7%
15-16	56	44	65	61	49	70	34
17 and over	27	51	22	6	37	9	59
Unknown	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0 ¹
Gender							
Male	92%	96%	93%	88%	91%	93%	97%
Female	8	4	7	12	9	8	3
Race							
White	48%	54%	46%	29%	50%	65%	16%
Black	48	40	53	58	49	34	72
Native American	0 ¹	1	1	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0
Asian-American	1	4	0 ¹	1	0	0	0
Unknown	4	1	0 ¹	13	0 ¹	1	12 ²
Hispanic Origin							
Yes	21%	34%	8%	19%	2%	39%	13%
No	79	66	92	81	98	61	88
Unknown	0 ¹	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0 ¹	1	0
Type of Admitting Facility							
Reception/ diagnostic only	7%	15%	15%	0%	0%	12%	0%
Training school	78	85	85	48	100	68	89
Ranch, camp, or farm	6	0 ¹	0	31	0	0	0
Halfway house/ group home	8	0	0	15	0	20	0
Unknown	2	0	0	7	0	0	11

¹Less than 1 percent.

²Because of the separate coding in the data elements for New Jersey, 12 percent unknown Hispanics could not be identified as belonging in the white or black categories.

³See appendix B for specific types of offenses in each category.

continued on next page

halfway houses and group homes (8 percent); reception and diagnostic centers (7 percent); and ranches, camps, or farms (6 percent). Whereas California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio placed virtually all their youth in secure training schools or reception centers, New York and Texas made more extensive use of less secure facilities, including group homes, halfway houses, and camp programs.

New court commitments accounted for the majority (78 percent) of new admissions. Other types of admissions

included probation and parole violators. Even though these States, taken as a whole, reported that 65 percent of youth were admitted with determinate sentences, substantial differences were observed from State to State. Whereas virtually all youth in California, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio received maximum sentences, almost all youth in Illinois and Texas received indeterminate sentences. However, youth do not always serve their entire sentences. In California, for instance, most youth serve less than the maximum sentence imposed by the court.

Table 4-1

Characteristics of Juveniles Admitted to State Custody in Six Test States—Continued

	Total	CA	IL	NY	OH	TX	NJ
	(N=12,849)	(N=2,357)	(N=1,358)	(N=2,322)	(N=2,864)	(N=2,963)	(N=985)
Type of Admission							
New commitment	78%	83%	74%	75%	90%	64%	88%
Technical parole violator	6	3	25	12	0	0 ¹	11
Parole violator/new charges	2	0	1	0	8	1	1
Returned from non-State supervision	8	0	0	0	0	34	0
Recommitment after discharge	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Recommitment by court order	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	12	0	11	0	0	0
Type of Offense³							
Person crimes	23%	34%	28%	23%	16%	17%	29%
Property crimes	51	46	59	40	59	63	19
Drug offenses	14	17	5	13	16	8	31
Public order offenses	9	3	5	10	9	10	16
Status offenses	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
Other delinquency	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	2	0	4	10	0	0 ¹	3
Did juvenile receive determinate sentence?							
Yes	65%	100%	3%	93%	100%	1%	100%
No	34	0	97	3	0	99	0
Unknown	1	0	0	4	0	0	0

¹ Less than 1 percent.

² Because of the separate coding in the data elements for New Jersey, 12 percent unknown Hispanics could not be identified as belonging in the white or black categories.

³ See appendix B for specific types of offenses in each category.

Table 4-2 presents data on nearly 12,000 juveniles released from custody in 1989 in the six participating States. It shows that most youth in these States (86 percent) are released to aftercare or parole supervision. However, a significant proportion of New York (24 percent) and California (20 percent) released youth were directly discharged from custody with no further agency supervision or custody. Illinois and New Jersey reported that 14 percent and 12 percent of their releases, respectively, were direct discharges. Texas data revealed only 5 percent directly discharged, whereas all of Ohio's released youth received aftercare or parole supervision.

Data on mean length of stay ranged from 685 days for violent crimes to 173 days for traffic offenses. Property and drug offenders spent over a year in custody in these six States. It should be noted that length-of-stay computations excluded periods of time spent in reception centers or on escape status and may include time spent in community-based programs.

Further, length of stay varied considerably across and within States. Table 4-3 shows that California had the longest and Texas the shortest average periods of custody. Several factors contribute to these individual differences, including differential characteristics of juvenile offenders handled by State as opposed to local correctional agencies. For example, the longer lengths of stay in California are due in part to the fact that the State takes custody of older, more serious juvenile offenders, while the counties generally retain custody of less serious and somewhat younger offenders. Conversely, shorter lengths of stay can be observed in States like Texas, which tend to transfer significant numbers of juveniles to privately operated facilities at some time during their custody period because this was defined as the point of release under the SJCSRP definitions for 1989 submissions. This latter point relates to the larger issue of capturing private placements in future submission years.

In future years, refinements in the definition of admission and release, the availability of trend data, and better understanding of State practices will form a more solid foundation for reporting and comparing length-of-stay data on juvenile custody among reporting jurisdictions.

Potential for More Refined Analysis Using SJCSRP Data

The fact that SJCSRP data are individual-based rather than facility-based permits far more refined analyses than are possible with CIC data. For example, CIC has consistently overrepresented minority youth in custody, but has not been able to support additional analyses of this complex

issue. This section illustrates the contributions of SJCSRP data using selected information from the six test States.

Figure 4-2 shows admission rates at which juveniles are admitted to State custody by race and ethnicity for the six SJCSRP States. These data show that as a whole blacks in the six States were taken into State custody at a rate about five times greater than white youth. The total Hispanic juvenile admission rate in the six States was about 129 per 100,000 youth. However, the Hispanic juvenile admission rate varied in each State. For example, Ohio had the highest Hispanic juvenile admission rate, whereas California had the lowest.

An obvious question is whether differences in admission rates are due to the different types of crimes committed by young people of particular racial or ethnic groups. Figures 4-3 and 4-4 respond to this issue by presenting admission rates separately for males and females for each racial or ethnic group by offense category. These tables show significantly higher correctional admissions of black male juveniles for every offense group except status offense. Black males and females were over six and eight times, respectively, more likely to be admitted to State juvenile facilities for crimes against persons than their white counterparts. For property crimes, the rate of admissions for black youngsters was more than three times that for whites of both sexes. In the case of drug offenses, these differences were even more dramatic—the black male admissions rate was 207 per 100,000, compared with 8 per 100,000 for white males.

The next SJCSRP figures explore whether juveniles of different racial or ethnic groups are admitted to custody at different ages. Figure 4-5 shows that the age distribution of male juveniles taken into custody in the six SJCSRP States are quite similar. Data on age at admission show that females were taken into custody at earlier ages than males. Figure 4-6 reveals that black females entered State correctional facilities at slightly earlier ages than white females.

Comparing Data on Race and Ethnicity

Despite some clear differences, direct comparisons among racial or ethnic groups must be viewed with caution because they are 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.

Using the SJCSRP data base, one could go even further by examining age- and race-specific admission rates for the

Table 4-2

Characteristics of Juveniles Released From State Custody in Six Test States

	Total (N=11,985)	CA (N=3,031)	IL (N=1,334)	NY (N=2,077)	OH (N=1,519)	TX (N=3,090)	NJ (N=934)
Age							
14 or under	8%	2%	5%	13%	8%	15%	3%
15-16	38	13	40	55	39	56	18
17 and over	54	85	55	32	53	29	80
Unknown	0 ¹	0	0	0	0 ¹	0	0
Gender							
Male	92%	95%	92%	87%	90%	92%	97%
Female	8	5	8	13	11	8	3
Race							
White	49%	56%	48%	27%	53%	67%	17%
Black	46	40	51	56	47	33	71
Native American	0 ¹	1	1	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0
Asian-American	1	3	0	0 ¹	0	0	0
Unknown	4	1	0 ¹	17	0 ¹	0 ¹	12 ²
Hispanic Origin							
Yes	23%	32%	8%	17%	1%	39%	13%
No	76	67	91	83	99	60	87
Unknown	0 ¹	1	0 ¹	0 ¹	0	0 ¹	0
Type of Releasing Facility							
Reception/diagnostic	11%	16%	14%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Training school	71	78	86	45	100	61	71
Ranch, camp, or farm	6	6	0	23	0	0	0
Halfway house/ group home	11	0	0	26	0	19	25
Unknown	1	0 ¹	0	6	0	0	4
Type of Release							
Parole/aftercare	86%	78%	83%	76%	100%	96%	82%
Discharged with no further agency supervision or jurisdiction	13	20	14	24	0	5	12
Other and unknown	1	2	3	0	0 ¹	0	7

¹ Less than 1 percent.² Because of the separate coding in the data elements for New Jersey, 12 percent unknown Hispanics could not be identified as belonging in the white or black categories.³ See appendix B for specific types of offenses in each category.*continued on next page*

Table 4-2

Characteristics of Juveniles Released From State Custody in Six Test States— Continued

	Total (N=11,985)	CA (N=3,031)	IL (N=1,334)	NY (N=2,077)	OH (N=1,519)	TX (N=3,090)	NJ (N=934)
Postrelease Placement							
Non-State group home or other non-State residential facility	8%	0%	7%	0%	0%	28%	0%
Home of one or both parents	9	0	73	0	0	2	0
Supervised independent living	0 ¹	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other	2	0	20	0	0	0 ¹	0
Unknown	81	100	0	100	100	67	100
Type of Offense³							
Person crimes	23%	27%	29%	23%	16%	16%	32%
Property crimes	53	54	61	39	61	63	23
Drug offenses	11	13	4	10	13	7	28
Public order offenses	8	3	5	10	10	12	13
Status offenses	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Other delinquency	0 ¹	1	0	0	0	0	2
Questionable codes	1	2	0	0	0	0	0 ¹
Unknown	3	0	1	17	0	0	2
Mean Length of Stay (in days)							
Person crimes	685						
Property crimes	463						
Drug offenses	397						
Public order offenses	310						
Traffic offenses	173						
Status offenses	194						
Other delinquency	556						

¹ Less than 1 percent.

² Because of the separate coding in the data elements for New Jersey, 12 percent unknown Hispanics could not be identified as belonging in the white or black categories.

³ See appendix B for specific types of offenses in each category.

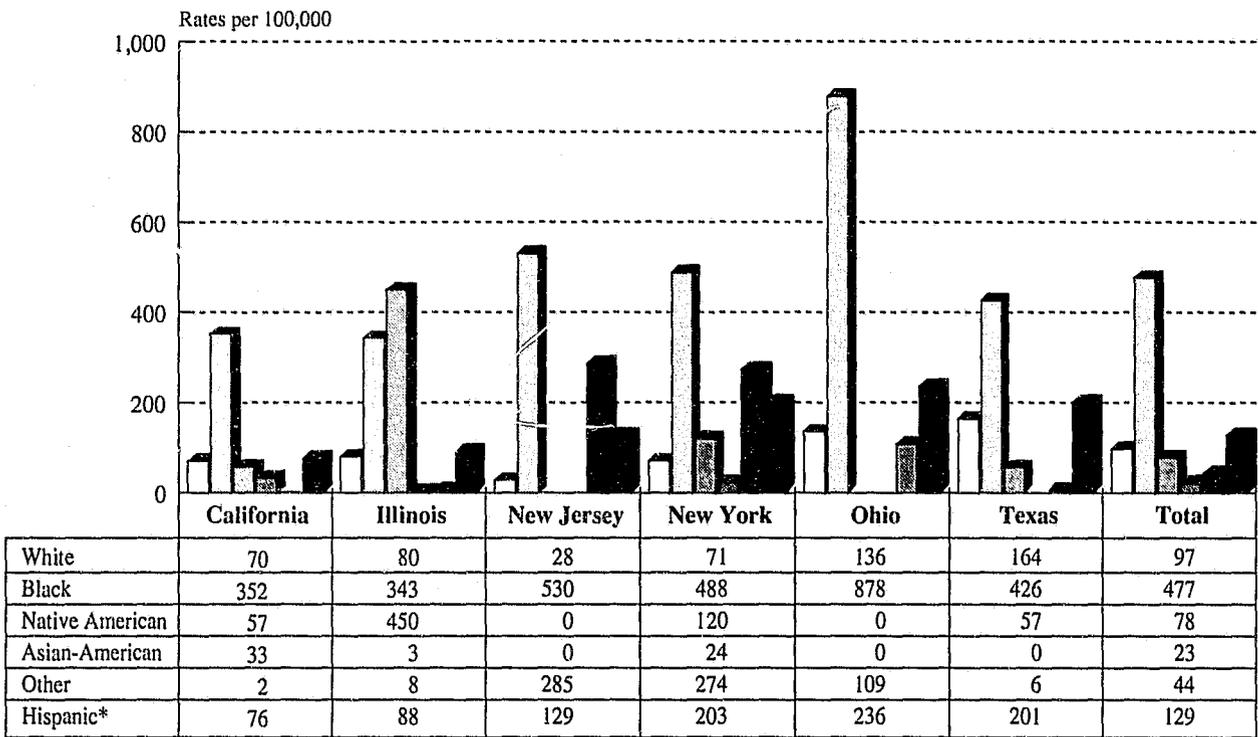
Table 4-3

Mean and Median Length of Stay (in Days) in Six Test States

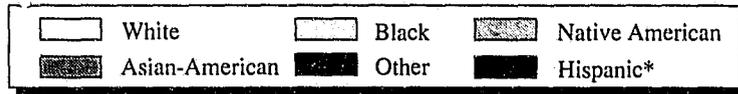
	California	Illinois	New Jersey	New York	Ohio	Texas
Mean	864	390	400	349	233	201
Median	731	265	315	259	183	181

Figure 4-2

Juvenile Admission Rates by Race and Ethnicity in Six Test States



State



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction by estimated proportion of each race or ethnic group from the 1990 population census in the six test States.

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

major offense groups within each State. An examination of prior admissions would also help determine the extent to which the prison system subsequently affects custody rates. A similar analysis could be made with respect to average lengths of stay. These sophisticated multiple-variable analyses will be warranted as the accuracy and completeness of the submissions by participating States improve and as the SJCSRP data base grows over time. In this way the research program on juveniles taken into custody will be able to replicate and extend some of the valuable policy analyses that are now only possible using the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. More important, the enriched national juvenile custody data will permit an examination

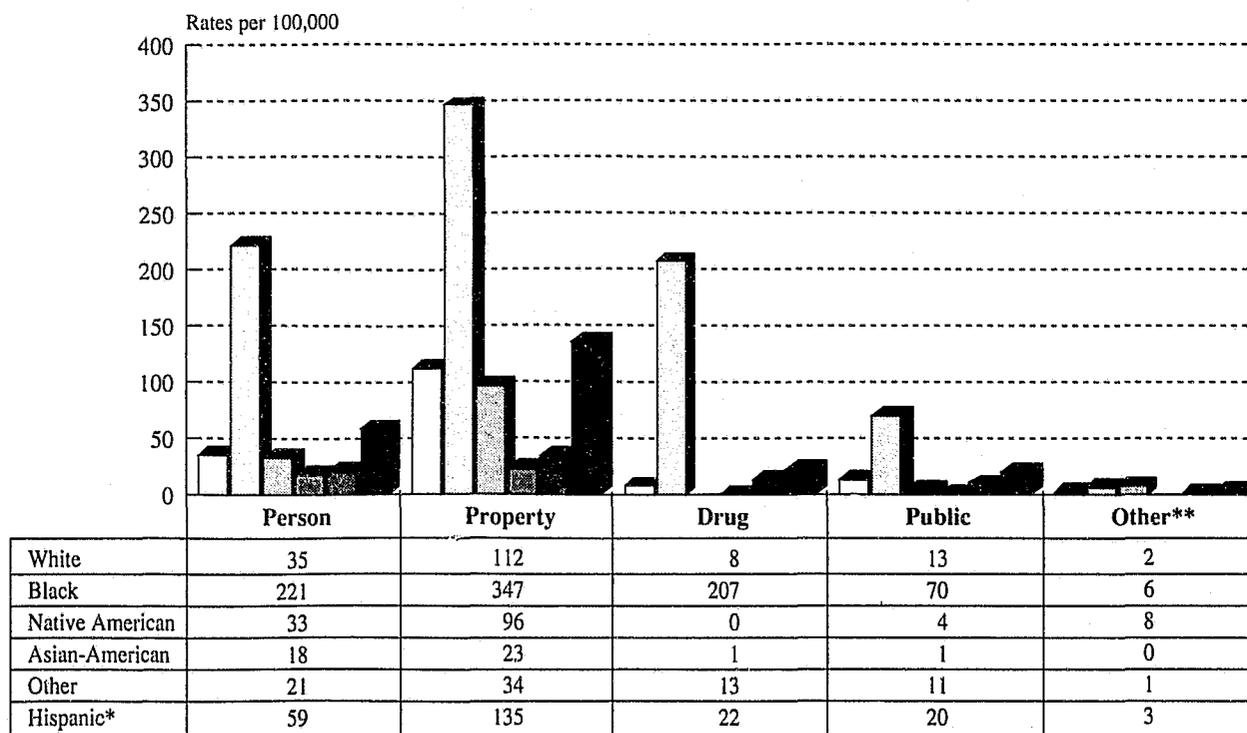
of emerging policy questions and provide focus for more indepth research studies of particular jurisdictions.

Data Quality

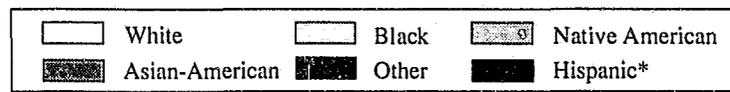
There are important questions about the accuracy and reliability of data obtained via State automated data systems. SJCSRP requires that participating States translate information from their existing data systems into the uniform definitions developed by NCCD and the Census Bureau. There is obvious concern as to the faithfulness of these transactions.

Figure 4-3

Admission Rates for Male Juveniles by Race, Ethnicity, and Offense Type in Six Test States



Offense Type



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 gender-specific youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction by estimated proportion of each race or ethnic group from the 1990 population census in the six test States.

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

**Other includes status, traffic, and other offenses.

Problems of assuring data quality are further complicated by the extraordinary diversity in State juvenile justice practices requiring particularized solutions to definitional issues in each jurisdiction. These problems have always existed in the collection of CIC data, but are even more evident in the detailed analysis permitted by SJCSRP.

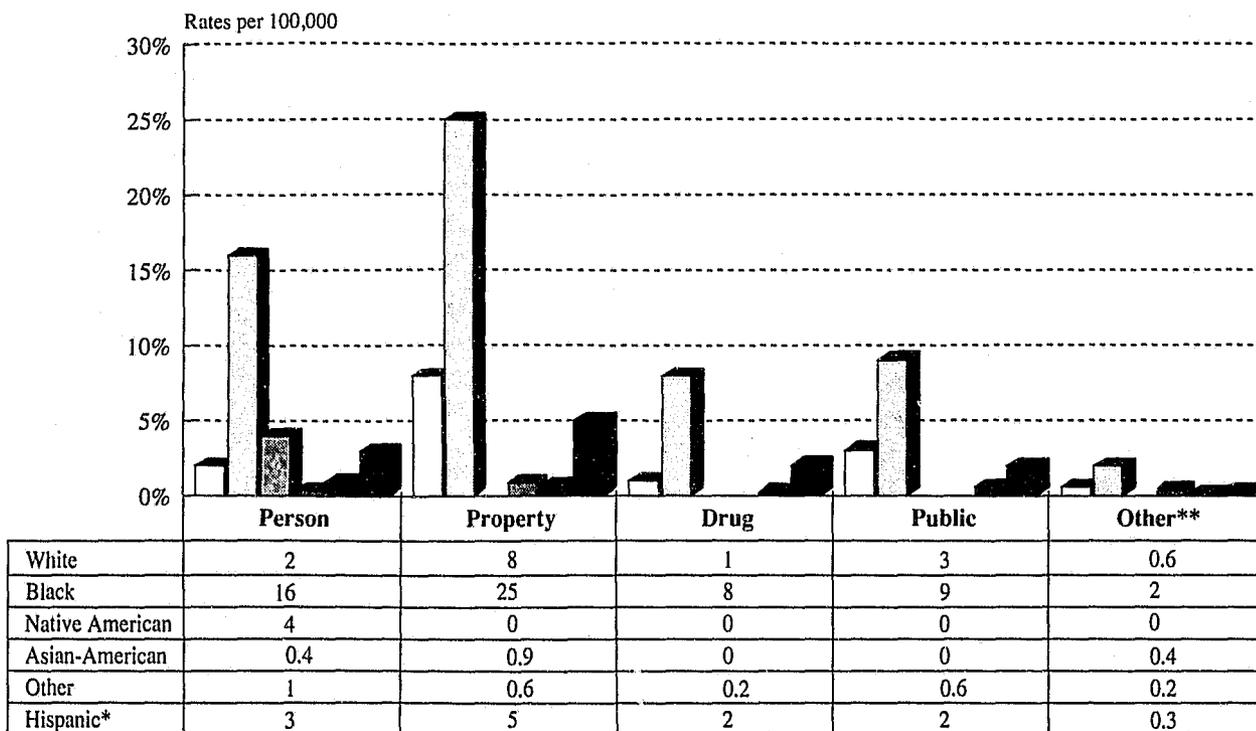
Table 4-4 illustrates how these definitional issues relate to ascertaining the number of youth taken into custody in a given year. The table compares the number of youth taken into custody using a variety of independent measures. The first two columns report on the number of annual admissions and releases based on the individual-level SJCSRP data. The third column shows the number of admissions reported by State-operated facilities in the most recent CIC

series. The last column presents admissions data reported by the State in its most recent annual report.

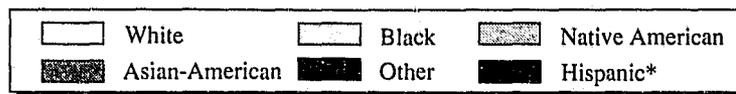
The reader will note some discrepancy between the SJCSRP admission and release counts, for these six States reported roughly 1,000 more admissions than releases. In the cases of Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas, the admission and release figures were comparable. However, California and Ohio reported a larger discrepancy between the SJCSRP admission and release counts. In California, where the average length of stay is longer than 2 years, SJCSRP admissions were fewer than releases (which is possible since releases are rarely for those same admissions in a given year). Ohio, where the average length of stay is 233 days, reported far more SJCSRP admissions than releases.

Figure 4-4

Admission Rates for Female Juveniles by Race, Ethnicity, and Offense Type in Six Test States



Offense Type



Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 gender-specific youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction by estimated proportion of each race or ethnic group from the 1990 population census in the six test States.

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

**Other includes status, traffic, and other offenses.

The discrepancy between admission and release counts may also be due to problems in translating State automated data into the Juveniles Taken Into Custody format. For example, in Ohio a conversion in the State's data management information system resulted in inability to retrieve certain records. In California, State data providers excluded the following from the SJCSRP submission: (1) parole violators who entered the California Youth Authority after age 21 but who were still under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, (2) criminal court cases for defendants under the age of 18, and (3) juveniles who were under 18 at the time of the offense but over 18 at the time of admission. Releases for these types of cases were also excluded at the request of the Census Bureau.

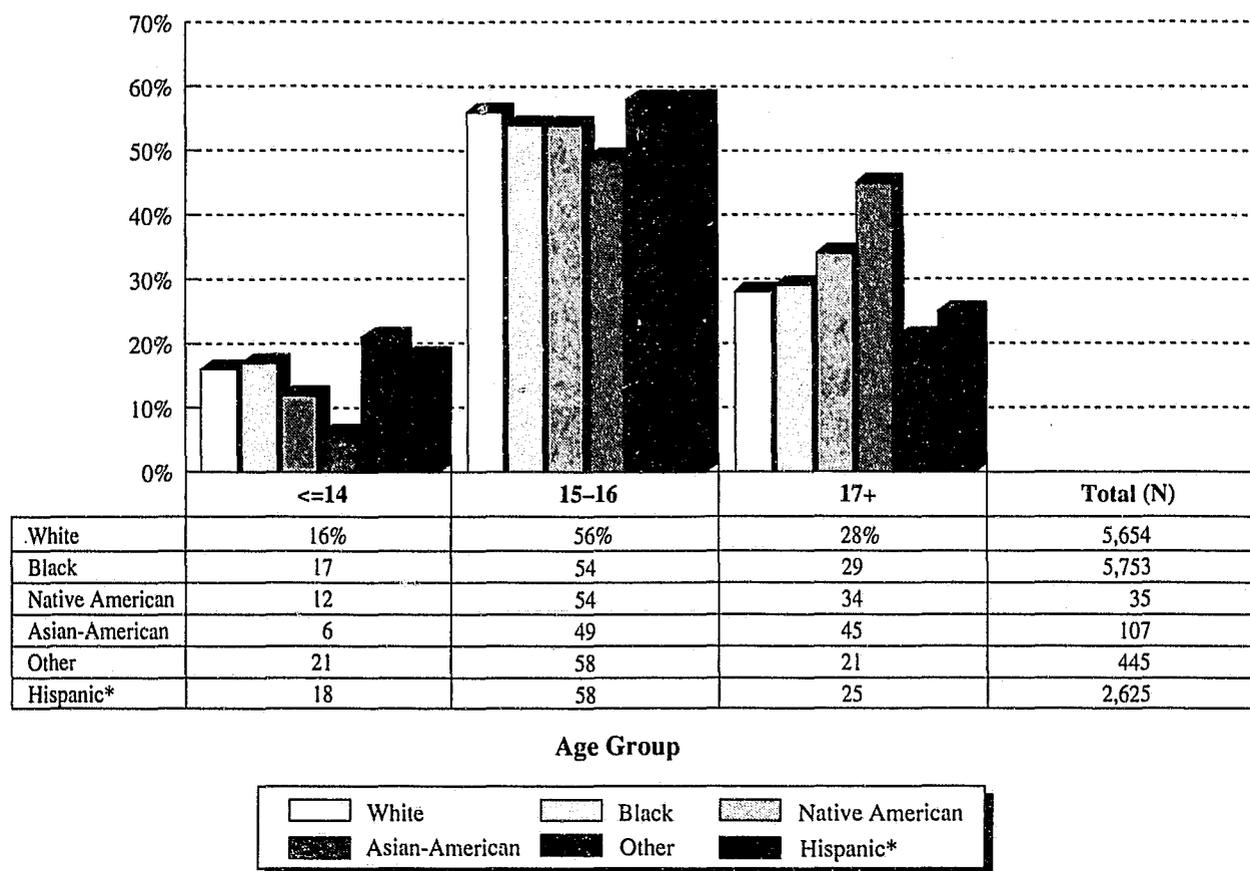
These problems illustrate some of the complexities involved in building a national reporting program based on

existing State-level data. Such data quality issues underscore the need for ongoing technical assistance for data providers and for involving data providers in preliminary data analyses.

If one compares the first and fourth columns of table 4-4, the differences between SJCSRP and State definitions of an admission become apparent. In Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, the numbers of reported SJCSRP admissions are slightly higher than those presented in the jurisdictions' annual reports. The differences are generally due to the fact that these States do not count parole returns as part of their annual admissions counts. In addition, some youth enter State correctional systems for brief diagnostic placements and are subsequently returned to local custody. States do not uniformly count these short-term diagnostic placements as new admissions.

Figure 4-5

Male Juvenile Admissions by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group in Six Test States



*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

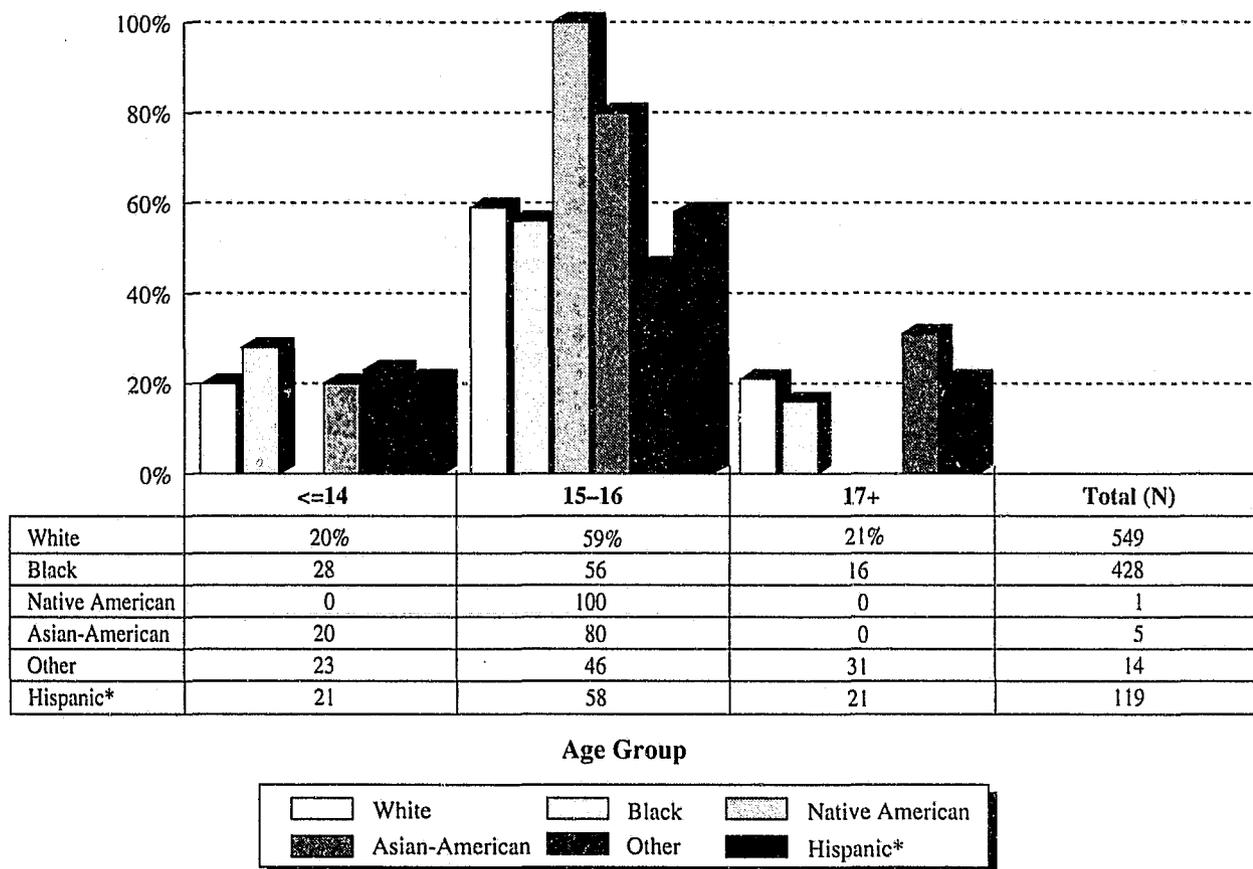
For Texas, differences between SJCSRP admissions and State annual counts of admissions are skewed by youth who are initially placed in State-operated residential facilities, then transferred to privately operated community-based programs, and later returned to State-operated facilities such as training schools. The Texas Youth Commission counts these youth only once, whereas under the SJCSRP system as implemented for 1989 data, these transactions would be recorded as multiple admissions. In Texas, the State data provider estimated that approximately 40 percent of youth are transferred to privately operated facilities sometime while under the jurisdiction of the State.

The New York State data provider estimated that 25 percent of youth under State jurisdiction were admitted directly from court to private facilities. These youth were recorded as admissions by the State but would not be so

recorded under the current SJCSRP design. These examples illustrate the need for further refinements in the SJCSRP data element definitions.

The third column of table 4-4 presents estimates of the number of youth taken into custody as reported in CIC statistical series. In California CIC reported 12,836 admissions, four to five times the estimates based on other measures. This result is principally the product of multiple counting of youth transferred among several different California Youth Authority facilities in a fiscal year. In the other States, CIC reported considerably higher admissions than either SJCSRP or local data sources. Here again, interfacility transfers, diagnostic placements, and other forms of multiple counting were recorded for each facility and then aggregated across the State. Because the CIC survey is facility-based, researchers suspect that the

Figure 4-6
Female Juvenile Admissions by Race, Ethnicity, and Age Group in Six Test States



*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

admissions figures were not appropriate for the counts of individuals required by Congress. The SJCSRP data allow us to measure the extent to which the use of a workload statistic such as admissions results in multiple counting of individuals. For five of the participating SJCSRP States, using CIC admissions data rather than SJCSRP data results in an average overcount of 72 percent. This finding suggests that any analyses using CIC admissions data as a measure of the number of individual youth admitted to State correctional facilities would be flawed.

As noted above, diverse State practices make it extremely difficult to apply uniform definitions. Moreover, State juvenile systems vary in their use of public versus private facilities to house youth who are committed to State care. States also have different release practices with respect to the use of parole and other forms of conditional release.

The juvenile corrections system that we are trying to model is far more complex than the adult corrections system captured by the National Correctional Reporting Program. We anticipate that extensive dialog with participating State officials and project advisory committee members will help guide the evolution of data collection and analysis strategies.

Before leaving the issue of data quality, it is worth noting how SJCSRP data on youth characteristics compare with CIC data. Table 4-5 arrays data on gender, age, race, and offense type for JTIC admissions and releases and the CIC data.

The first two columns show great similarities in the offender profiles contained in the SJCSRP admission and release cohorts. The only major difference is age distribution. Predictably, the release group is slightly older than the admissions group. This offers evidence that the SJCSRP data collection is generating reliable measures on these key variables. Further, the comparison with CIC data produces the expected results. The CIC data are based on 1-day counts and thus are biased toward youth who have been committed for more serious offenses and incarcerated for longer terms. Not surprisingly, the CIC data for these six States present a picture of older youth, more likely to be minorities and more likely to be charged with violent crimes. Thus, SJCSRP data may well offer a more accurate presentation of the attributes of youth taken into custody in State juvenile corrections systems over a given year than do data based on a single census day. Particularly for juvenile programs with a shorter average length of stay, SJCSRP is much more reliable for policy implications.

Table 4-4

Comparison of Numbers of Admissions in Six Test States

	JTIC Admissions (1989)	JTIC Releases (1989)	CIC Admissions (CY88) ¹	State-Reported Admissions (1989)
California	2,357	3,031	12,836	2,796 ²
Illinois	1,358	1,334	3,930	1,289
New Jersey	985	934	2,636	919
New York	2,322	2,077	3,614	2,283 ²
Ohio	2,864	1,519	3,761	2,411
Texas	2,963	3,090	4,368	1,997
Total	12,849	11,985	31,145	11,695

¹ CIC data cover admissions to State-operated facilities.

² California and New York data are from calendar year 1988.

Table 4-5

Comparison of Characteristics of 1989 JTIC and 1989 CIC Data Bases for Six Test States

Selected Characteristics of Residents	Percentage JTIC Admissions (1989)	Percentage JTIC Releases (1989)	Percentage CIC 1-Day Counts (1989)
Gender			
Male	92%	92%	93%
Female	8	8	7
Age			
14 and under	17	8	7
15-16	56	38	35
17 and over	27	54	58
Race			
White	48	56	35
Black	48	40	62
Native American	0	1	1
Asian-American	1	3	2
Unknown	4	1	—
Offenses			
Person crimes	23	23	39
Property crimes	51	53	43
Drug offenses	14	11	12
Public order offenses	9	8	5
Status offenses	1	1	0
Other delinquency	0	1	0
Unknown	2	4	1

Note: Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Chapter 5

Concluding Observations and Next Steps for the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

During fiscal year 1991, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), in cooperation with the Census Bureau and the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), made significant progress in testing the design of the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (NJCSRP) by obtaining and analyzing the first demonstration data from this new system. The new system has been designed to provide individual-based data on juveniles taken into custody across a broad spectrum of correctional facilities and to strike a balance between providing substantial data enhancement and ease of implementation. The initial design reflects a two-part system.

The first is the State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program (SJCSRP), an individual-based State-level system that measures the number of juveniles committed annually to each State's juvenile corrections or youth services agency. It collects admission and release data from automated record systems maintained by a centralized administration and from manual record systems in States without automated systems.

The second reporting system, the Local Corrections System Reporting Program (LCSRP), includes county or municipal detention facilities, correctional facilities, jails, police lockups, and privately administered facilities. SJCSRP includes data on the most lengthy and restrictive forms of custody, while LCSRP covers high-volume, short-duration custody situations.

Taken together, the two components of the new system can potentially provide individual-based data on 99 percent of all juveniles taken into custody each year in this country. This report has discussed the test results and substantive findings from an analysis of 1989 data submitted by the original six test States with automated systems.

State Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

SJCSRP was expanded from the original 6 test States in 1990 to a total of 11 States in 1991. Eight of these States have provided data on admissions and releases using their existing automated information systems. The other three States did not have automated systems but chose to employ software specially designed for SJCSRP to automate and report their admission and release data.

Analysis of the first completed field testing of SJCSRP showed that NCCD and the Census Bureau had collected nearly 13,000 admissions and 12,000 releases during calendar year 1989 from the automated data systems of State juvenile correctional agencies in California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Texas. The data showed that by and large the participating States were able to submit relatively complete data on congressionally mandated information such as age, gender, race, offense, type of facility, and type of sentence. However, these six States experienced significant problems in supplying other policy-relevant data on education, drug use, prior delinquent involvement, postrelease placements, and sentence length for determinate sentences that are of interest to the juvenile justice field.

The analysis provided important insights into the accuracy and reliability of the individual-based data obtained from these automated data systems. For example, by comparing the test data with data reported through the Children in Custody (CIC) censuses and the States' own annual reports, it was apparent that there were some discrepancies in these different sources of admission and release data. In some cases these discrepancies were attributable to coding or temporary technical problems experienced by the State(s) that could easily be corrected before the next submission. In other cases the discrepancies stemmed from the inherent difficulties of trying to employ uniform definitions of admissions and releases across very complex and diverse juvenile corrections systems. These problems have always existed in the collection of CIC data, but are made more explicit in the more detailed analysis permitted by SJCSRP. These data quality issues underscore the need for continued technical assistance and training for data providers to ensure success in building a national reporting program.

In some other equally important ways, the analysis produced very positive findings regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data. For example, the SJCSRP admissions counts were substantially below those produced by the CIC Census. This finding is important as it not only shows the importance of the individual-based (versus facility-based)

counting methods of the SJCSR system but provides the first estimates of the amount of CIC overcounting of admissions (i.e., an average of 72 percent in five of the test States and from 400 to 500 percent in California). This suggests that certain analyses using CIC admissions data may be unreliable.

Further, the analysis produced favorable indications of the reliability of the new SJCSR data. For example, the comparisons of SJCSR admissions profiles with the profiles from the CIC 1-day counts consistently produced expected results. Specifically, the analysis confirmed the suspected bias of the CIC data toward youth who have been committed for more serious crimes and incarcerated for longer terms. Thus, the SJCSR data appear to be achieving the objective of presenting a more accurate profile of the attributes of all youth taken into custody in State juvenile corrections systems.

Despite some of the data problems detailed in the report, the information gathered from the six States presented an intriguing picture of juveniles taken into custody by State corrections systems. Even more important, the JTIC report also demonstrated the increased analytical power of the new system of individual-based data, above that provided by the facility-based data from the CIC Census. The report demonstrates how the SJCSR data permit a more indepth policy-relevant analysis in the area of the representation of minorities among youth in custody populations. The CIC Census has consistently shown an overrepresentation of minority youth in custody, but those data could not support more detailed analyses needed to better understand the issue. In this report the SJCSR data also showed overrepresentation. However, the SJCSR data were then used to explore for the first time the question of whether these differential rates were due to the types of offenses committed by youth in specific racial and ethnic groups. This report demonstrates that the type of multiple-variable analysis made possible by the new SJCSR data permits the more focused and indepth research needed to explore important emerging policy issues.

Local Corrections System Reporting Program

The preliminary testing results for LCSRP have also been encouraging. The testing process has revealed that there is a willingness on the part of local agencies to participate in the reporting program. Further, it indicates that the prospects are good for obtaining custody data in an automated format from a limited number of local agencies. Fully implemented, LCSRP potentially can provide broad coverage of the juveniles taken into custody each year in

those jurisdictions. However, the testing process revealed important issues that can affect the design, implementation, and ultimate cost of LCSRP; these must be resolved before further testing should proceed. For example, the testing process revealed important gaps in coverage that cannot be achieved with the agencies' current information capabilities, and the complexity of juvenile placements at the local level raises basic questions about accounting for custody within and across various local jurisdictions.

Next Steps in the Development of the National Juvenile Corrections System Reporting Program

NJCSR has reached a pivotal point in its development. Although test results thus far are very encouraging, the test process has also revealed valuable insights into unresolved issues that are significant to both the design and implementation of the system. For example, it is clear that the design of SJCSR must be modified to improve its coverage and accuracy. To do so, steps must be taken to revise the definitions of admissions and releases, particularly as they relate to juveniles taken into custody in private facilities. In addition, some data elements may need to be revised or even eliminated, while at the very least their coding instructions must be clarified and expanded. For LCSRP, decisions must be made as to the approaches that will be taken to overcome significant gaps in local information systems or to reduce the scope of the system to avoid them.

Decisions on these types of design issues will not only have implications for accuracy and coverage but also for future costs of the new system. These costs will also be affected by decisions on whether to offer financial support to future participants to offset their programming costs and whether to offer specialized software to future participants with nonautomated systems.

Careful consideration must be given to selecting a strategy for nationwide implementation that is effective and economically feasible. In this area, consideration should be given to methods of recruitment (e.g., selective and incremental or broad-scale recruitment) and the establishment of training and technical assistance resources sufficient to support current and future participants.

Finally, there are issues regarding how NJCSR can be integrated or, at the very least, coordinated with the several other independent data collection systems used by OJJDP such as the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the Children in Custody series. Resolution of these issues will affect both the ultimate design and the costs of implementing NJCSR nationwide.

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Appendix A

Supplemental Data

Table A-1

1-Day Counts and Rates by Region and State for Public and Private Juvenile Facilities, 1989

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

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1989.

Source: 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/89. Unpublished 1989 census population estimates from the 1980 population census.

Table A-2

Juveniles in Custody by Gender: 1-Day Counts, 1989

	Males	%	Females	%
Total	77,609	100%	18,012	100%
Public juvenile facilities ¹	49,443	64	6,680	37
Private juvenile facilities ¹	26,602	34	11,220	62
Adult jails ²	1,564	2	112	1

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

¹ 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities: Census day 2/15/89.

² 1988 National Jail Census: Census day 6/30/88.

Table A-3

Demographic Characteristics of Juveniles for Public and Private Facilities: 1-Day Counts, 1989

	Public		Private		Total		Custody Rate
	Facilities	%	Facilities	%	Facilities	%	
All Juveniles	56,123	60%	37,822	40%	93,945	100%	367
Gender							
Males	49,443	88	26,602	70	76,045	81	580
Females	6,680	12	11,220	30	17,900	19	144
Race Ethnicity¹							
White	22,201	40	22,807	60	45,008	48	238
Black	23,836	42	10,883	29	34,719	37	945
Hispanic	8,671	16	3,082	8	11,753	13	510
Other	1,415	2	1,050	3	2,465	2	296
Age at Census¹							
9 and under	45	*	718	2	763	1	2
10-13 years	3,276	6	5,917	16	9,193	10	70
14-17 years	44,894	80	29,688	78	74,582	79	732
18-21 years	7,908	14	1,499	4	9,407	10	380
Regional Distribution							
Northeast	6,504	12	10,185	27	16,689	18	368
Midwest	12,614	22	11,898	31	24,512	26	378
South	15,602	28	8,159	22	23,761	25	265
West	21,403	38	7,580	20	28,983	31	521
Adjudication Status							
Detained	17,612	31	2,593	7	20,205	21	—
Committed	38,209	68	28,269	75	66,478	71	—
Voluntary	302	1	6,960	18	7,262	8	—
Reasons for Admissions							
Delinquent acts	53,037	95	13,095	35	66,132	70	—
Status offenders	2,245	4	6,853	18	9,098	10	—
Nonoffenders	841	1	17,874	47	18,715	20	—

¹ Custody rates estimated as a proportion of the 1987 custody rates since population estimates for these groups were not available at the time of publication.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table A-4

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: 1-Day Counts, 1977-1989

	1977			1979			1983			1985		
	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)
All Facilities												
Total	12,354	39%	61%	9,085	28%	72%	9,042	27%	73%	9,019	31%	69%
Detained	2,052	68	32	1,369	63	37	1,488	56	44	1,730	57	43
Committed	10,302	33	67	7,716	22	78	7,554	22	78	7,289	24	76
Public Facilities												
Total	4,916	63	37	2,789	44	56	2,390	55	45	2,293	60	40
Detained	1,584	82	18	1,071	69	31	995	68	32	1,149	76	24
Committed	3,332	54	46	1,718	27	73	1,395	46	54	1,144	44	56
Private Facilities												
Total	7,438	23	77	6,296	22	78	6,652	17	83	6,726	21	79
Detained	468	18	82	298	40	60	493	31	69	581	21	79
Committed	6,970	23	77	5,998	21	79	6,159	16	84	6,145	21	79
	1987			1989			1977-1989					
	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)	Total	Institutionalized (%)	Open (%)	Total Change (%)	Institutionalized Change (%)	Open Change (%)			
All Facilities												
Total	10,334	27%	73%	9,098	26%	74%	-26%	-51%	-11%			
Detained	2,159	47	53	1,891	47	53	-8	-36	53			
Committed	8,175	22	78	7,207	21	79	-30	-55	-18			
Public Facilities												
Total	2,523	50	50	2,245	51	49	-54	-63	-40			
Detained	1,303	64	36	1,008	72	28	-36	-44	-1			
Committed	1,220	35	65	1,237	35	65	-63	-76	-48			
Private Facilities												
Total	7,811	20	80	6,853	18	82	-8	-28	-2			
Detained	856	22	78	883	20	80	89	110	84			
Committed	6,955	20	80	5,970	18	82	-14	-33	-9			

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

Appendix B

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

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

Annual Survey of Jails: Definitions

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

Types of facilities and classifications

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

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

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

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

- **Detention center.** A short-term facility that provides custody in a physically restricting environment pending adjudication or, following adjudication, pending disposition, placement, or transfer.
- **Shelter.** A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center but in a physically unrestricted environment.
- **Reception or diagnostic center.** A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate custody facilities.
- **Training school.** A long-term facility for adjudicated juvenile offenders typically under strict physical and staff controls.
- **Ranch, forestry camp, or farm.** A long-term residential facility for persons whose behavior does not require the strict confinement of a training school, often allowing them greater contact with the community.

- **Halfway house or group home.** A long-term, nonconfining facility in which residents are allowed extensive access to community resources, such as schooling, employment, health care, and cultural events.

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

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

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

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

Types of residents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Race and Hispanic origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditures

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL REPORTING PROGRAM

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The NCRP applied uniform measurement rules to the data from the states, using the following concepts and definitions.

In 1983, the NPS Admissions and Release Program and UPR combined under one reporting system, the NCRP. The three forms presented in this manual represent a collaborative effort by the BJS and the Bureau of the Census to link prison population movement data (NPS) to parole population information (UPR) toward the goal of an integrated "National Corrections Reporting Program." The anticipated result is a more consistent and comprehensive description of convicted persons as they enter and leave correctional custody and supervision.

PRISON: A prison was defined as a state or federal correctional facility having custodial authority over persons sentenced to confinement.

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTING: NCRP collected data for the total number of admissions to prisons, releases from prison and releases from parole for the dates January 1, 1987 through December 31, 1987. Data were not collected on a fiscal year basis. Records were rejected on individuals if the year of prison admission, prison release or parole release was not reported.

CUSTODY CRITERIA FOR PRISON ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES: The NCRP collected data on all prisoners admitted or released while under the physical custody of state correctional authorities. The NCRP data included prisoners under the immediate control of state authorities, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the prisoners were originally sentenced.

Starting in 1983, all sentenced inmates were counted including those with sentences of a year or less. Prisoners sentenced to a state prison, but admitted to or released from the custody of a local jail, were also included in the NCRP.

JURISDICTION CRITERIA FOR PAROLE RELEASES: Parole release information was reported for those offenders under the jurisdiction of the paroling authority. Jurisdiction was determined by the legal authority controlling the offender's release from parole supervision, rather than by the authority assuming physical custody of the offender. Parole jurisdiction was defined, for NCRP purposes, as that agency having primary responsibility for supervising an offender who was conditionally released from prison after having served a portion of the original sentence. The paroling agency has jurisdiction over an offender if it has the legal power to revoke the parole or to decide when parole supervision is to be terminated.

PRISONER MOVEMENTS: The NCRP included prisoner movements that increased or decreased the custody counts of each reporting state. Additions to the custody count, such as the arrival of new inmates, the return to prison of parole violators, and transfers from other jurisdictions, were classified as admission movements. Removals from custody, such as the release of those completing their sentences, the release to parole and death, were considered release movements. Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate movements.

PAROLE AND MANDATORY PAROLE RELEASE: Parole signifies the status of an offender who is conditionally released from prison to community supervision. An offender is required to observe the conditions of parole and is under the supervision of a parole agency. Parole differs from probation: unlike parole, probation is determined by judicial authority and is usually an alternative to confinement. Offenders conditionally released from prison to parole are classified in the NCRP as parole admissions movements.

The NCRP also includes mandatory parole release, i.e., those persons released from prison to parole supervision by virtue of statutes that determine the length of time prisoners are incarcerated. Unlike other prisoners released to parole these prisoners were not released as a result of a parole board decision. Offenders released from the jurisdiction of a parole authority were classified as parole release movements. Types of release movements included completion of parole, revocation, absconding, transfer and death.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF JAILS

DEFINITIONS

LOCAL JAILS -- a confinement facility usually administered by a local law enforcement agency, intended for adults but sometimes also containing juveniles, which holds persons detained pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication for sentences usually a year or less. Temporary holding facilities, or lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 48 hours of arrest) are excluded.

JUVENILES -- a person subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law. For the purposes of this report, a person of juvenile age is considered a juvenile even though tried as an adult in criminal court.

ADULT CRIMINAL OFFENDER -- a person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutory age limit.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER -- a person adjudicated in criminal court, who may be above the statutory age limit for juveniles but below a specified upper age limit and for whom special correctional commitments and special record-sealing procedures are made available by statute. For the purposes of this report youthful offenders should be considered adults.

NATIONAL JUVENILE COURT DATA ARCHIVE

NATIONAL OFFENSE CODING STRUCTURE

Delinquency Offenses (01)–(60): An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense for which both juveniles and adults may be charged (excluding traffic offenses).

Crimes Against Persons (01)–(24)

- (01) Murder - (Part of UCR 1a - FBI compatible) Intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime.
- (02) Non-negligent manslaughter - Also called voluntary manslaughter (Part of UCR 1a - FBI compatible). Intentionally causing the death of another with provocation that a reasonable person would find extreme without legal justification.
- (03) Negligent homicide - Also called involuntary manslaughter (UCR 1b - not an index violent offense). Causing the death of another person, without intent to cause death, with recklessness or gross negligence, including reckless or grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.
- (04) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter - Also called criminal willful homicide (UCR 1a - FBI compatible). Intentionally causing the death of another person without legal justification or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Use this code when an original format does not permit offense categories (01) and (02) to be distinguished.
- (05) Manslaughter, unspecified - (Not FBI compatible) Includes both non-negligent (voluntary) manslaughter (02) and negligent homicide (involuntary manslaughter) (03) as defined above. Use this code when an original format does not permit these two offense categories to be distinguished.
- (06) Criminal homicide - (Not FBI compatible) The causing of the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Use this code when an original format does not permit distinction between categories of homicide (01)–(05) defined above.
- (07) Forcible rape - (UCR 2 - FBI compatible) Carnal knowledge (sexual intercourse) of a female of any age against the will of the victim with use or threatened use of force or attempting such an act.
- (08) Other violent sex offenses - Unlawful sexual acts or contact, other than forcible rape, between members of the same sex or different sexes against the will of the victim with use or threatened use of force or attempting such act(s). Includes incest where the victim is presumed to be incapable of giving consent.
- (09) Sodomy, unspecified - Unlawful physical contact between the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person, or with the mouth, anus or genitals of an animal. This code should be used only when the original format does not indicate whether or not force was used or threatened in the commission of the offense. Where this distinction can be made, these offenses should be recoded to other violent sex offenses (08) and other nonviolent sex offenses (12).

- (10) Statutory rape - Sexual intercourse with a female, without force or threat of force, when female has consented but is below age of consent specified in state law.
- (11) Prostitution and related offenses - Also called commercial sex offenses (UCR 16). Unlawfully performing, or causing or assisting another person to perform, a sex act for a fee, or causing or assisting another person to obtain performance of a sex act by paying a fee, or receiving money known to have been paid for the performance of a sex act, or attempting such act(s).
- (12) Other nonviolent sex offenses - Unlawful behavior, other than statutory rape and commercial sex offenses, intended to result in sexual gratification without use of force or threatened use of force. The above definition is the goal, but even if statutory rape and commercial sex offenses cannot be separately identified in an original format, if nonviolent sex offenses can be distinguished from violent sex offenses, then this code should be used to do that. Includes indecent exposure, lewd and lascivious acts, and pornography and obscenity offenses.
- (13) Sex offense, not rape, unspecified - This is a summary category which should be used only when an original format does not permit distinctions drawn above, except for forcible rape.
- (14) Sex offense, including rape, unspecified - (Not FBI compatible) This is a summary category which should be used only when original format codes do not permit distinctions drawn above, even for forcible rape.
- (15) Unused code.
- (16) Unused code.
- (17) Robbery - (UCR 3 - FBI compatible) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. This category includes purse snatching unless the original format specifies it as nonforcible, in which case it is recoded into larceny (27) or (28).
- (18) Unused code.
- (19) Assault, aggravated - (UCR 4 - FBI compatible) Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. Includes mayhem and lynching. Does not include such statutorily defined aggravated assaults as assault on a police officer or assault by a convict which may carry an increased penalty but do not necessarily involve the aggravating circumstance of a weapon or serious bodily injury. These should be coded under simple assault (20).
- (20) Assault, simple - (UCR 9) Unlawful intentional inflicting of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon or threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. Includes battery, threatening, menacing, intimidation, and assault by prisoners on police officers (if weapon or serious injury are not specified), and resisting arrest if the original format indicates violence was involved.
- (21) Assault, unspecified - (Not FBI compatible) Unlawful intentional inflicting of bodily injury or attempting or threatening the above act. Use this code when an original format does not indicate the seriousness of injury or whether a weapon was present.

- (22) Kidnapping - Transportation or confinement of a person without authority of law and without his or her consent, or without the consent of his or her guardian, if a minor. Includes hijacking, holding hostages, abduction, and false imprisonment. Includes interfering with custody (i.e., noncustodial parent snatching child from custodial parent).
- (23) Endangerment - Offenses which risk injury to other persons, e.g. reckless endangerment, risking injury, shooting at aircraft, shooting into occupied dwelling, etc. Does not include shooting into unoccupied dwelling, which should be recoded as public order (59), or reckless driving (70).
- (24) Offenses against persons, unspecified - Use this code when the original format categories do not distinguish among the person offenses above, or contain codes which represent a combination of person offenses. Includes harassment, coercion, etc., as well as attempted suicide.

Property Crimes (25)-(40)

- (25) Unused code.
- (26) Larceny, shoplifting - (part of UCR 6) The theft by a person other than an employee of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.
- (27) Larceny, other than shoplifting and motor vehicle theft - (part of UCR 6) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, excluding shoplifting and motor vehicle theft defined elsewhere. Purse snatching should be included here if format also contains shoplifting and motor vehicle theft codes. If an original format does not have both shoplifting and motor vehicle codes other larcenies should be recoded into larceny, unspecified (28). Or if an original format has a code that is specifically NOT shoplifting or motor vehicle theft (e.g., mail theft).
- (28) Larceny, unspecified - (UCR 6 - FBI compatible unless original format does not distinguish shoplifting and/or motor vehicle theft) The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. Use this code when an original format codes do not permit the separate coding of motor vehicle theft and/or shoplifting.
- (29) Burglary - (UCR 5 - FBI compatible) Unlawful entry of any structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny or attempting to commit such an act. Most "breaking and entering" codes fall under this burglary definition, but new formats should be checked out on a state-by-state basis. Includes burglaries of railroad cars and boats, as well as safecracking. Does not include burglary from automobiles which is larceny (27) or (28).
- (30) Trespassing - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with intent to commit a misdemeanor other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.
- (31) Burglary and trespassing - Used this code when an original format does not distinguish between burglary and trespassing as defined above.
- (32) Auto theft, unauthorized use - (part of UCR 7) Unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle, excluding vehicle parts, with intent to temporarily deprive the owner of

- possession, or attempting the above act. Includes unauthorized use of motor cycles and scooters, trucks, buses and snowmobiles. Does not include theft of boats, trains, aircraft, or bicycles, which would be coded under larceny (27) or (28).
- (33) Auto theft, not unauthorized use - (part of UCR 7) Unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle, excluding vehicle parts, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession, or attempting the above act. Includes theft of motor cycles and scooters, trucks, buses and snowmobiles. Does not include theft of boats, trains, aircraft, or bicycles, which would be coded under larceny (27) or (28). Offenses of selling, receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicles are to be classified as stolen property offenses (38).
- (34) Auto theft, unspecified - Also called motor vehicle theft (UCR 7 - FBI compatible). Unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle, excluding vehicle parts, with intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of possession, or attempting the above act. Use when an original format does not distinguish between intent to permanently deprive owner of possession and intent to temporarily deprive owner of possession. Includes theft of motor cycles and scooters, trucks, buses and snowmobiles. Does not include theft of boats, trains, aircraft, or bicycles, which would be coded under larceny (27) or (28). Offenses of selling, receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicles are to be classified as stolen property offenses (38).
- (35) Arson - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire, explosion or incendiary device of the property of another without his/her consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. Some statutes include in arson burning for any unlawful purpose, such as concealing evidence of a crime [or vandalism]. (UCR 8 arson includes only burning offenses, however, for reporting purposes we consider this code to be FBI compatible.) Negligent burning is not considered arson since it is not intentional. This type of offense should be recoded under miscellaneous property offenses (40).
- (36) Vandalism - (UCR14) Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his/her consent, or public property, except by burning or explosion.
- (37) Arson and vandalism - Destroying or damaging property whether by fire or other means. Use this code when an original format does not distinguish between arson and vandalism.
- (38) Stolen property offenses - (UCR 13) The unlawful receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing or possessing the property of another by a person who knows that the property has been unlawfully obtained from the owner or other lawful possessor, or attempting the above. In some penal codes all stolen property offenses are defined as part of the theft group. We must take care when an original format has no codes for stolen property offenses to try to determine whether they have been included under larceny-theft, other property offenses, or other delinquency codes, and to note this in documentation of NA data files.
- (39) Fraud offenses - Unlawfully depriving a person of his property or legal rights, by means of deceit or intentional misrepresentation, without damage to property or injury or threatened injury to persons, or attempting or preparing to attempt the above. Includes fraud (UCR11), forgery and counterfeiting (UCR10), embezzlement (UCR12), check fraud, credit card fraud, confidence games, computer crimes, crimes involving banking

machines, etc. Drugs obtained by fraud should be recoded under drug categories (43), (46) or (49).

- (40) **Miscellaneous property offenses - Use this code when the original format categories do not distinguish among the property offenses above, or contain codes which represent a combination of property offenses. Includes extortion, blackmail, tampering, negligent burning, etc.**

Drug Law Violations (41)-(49)

- (41) **Drug other than marijuana, possess or use - Possession or use of any drug other than marijuana or hashish.**
- (42) **Drug other than marijuana, traffic - Sell, manufacture, grow or distribute any drug other than marijuana or hashish. Includes possession with intent to sell.**
- (43) **Drug other than marijuana, unspecified - Use this code when the original format does not distinguish between the possession and trafficking of drugs other than marijuana and hashish. Includes visiting a place or permitting occupancy of a place where drugs other than marijuana or hashish are found.**
- (44) **Marijuana, possess or use - Possession or use of marijuana or hashish.**
- (45) **Marijuana, traffic - Sell, manufacture, grow or distribute marijuana or hashish. Includes possession with intent to sell.**
- (46) **Marijuana, unspecified - Use this code when the original format does not distinguish between the possession and trafficking of marijuana or hashish. Includes visiting a place or permitting occupancy of a place where marijuana or hashish is found.**
- (47) **Drugs including marijuana, possess or use - Use this code when original format codes indicate possession or use rather than trafficking but do not distinguish marijuana/hashish from other drugs.**
- (48) **Drugs including marijuana, traffic - Use this code when original format codes indicate trafficking rather than possession or use but do not distinguish marijuana/hashish from other drugs.**
- (49) **Drugs including marijuana, unspecified - Also called drug law violation or drug abuse violation (UCR 18). The unlawful sale, purchase, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited drug, or attempt to commit these acts. Use this code when original format does not distinguish possession from trafficking or marijuana/hashish from other drugs. Includes possession of drug paraphernalia and visiting a place or permitting occupancy of a place where drugs are found.**

Public Order Offenses (50)-(59)

- (50) **Liquor law violations, not status - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol or intake of a controlled substance or drug. Includes public intoxication and drunkenness. Also includes selling alcohol to minors and liquor law violations that do not fall into other specific categories. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct (51). Operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated is usually a separate statutory offense - driving under the influence (58).**

- (51) **Disorderly conduct** - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet or order of a community. Includes disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.
- (52) **Weapons** - (UCR 15) Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory, or attempting the above acts. Offenses (other than arson) relating to explosives, inflammables, destructive devices, etc. should be included here.
- (53) **Tools of crime** - Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglary, counterfeiting, forgery, etc. tools used to commit property crimes (e.g., for burglary, forgery, etc.). Does not include explosives (code under (59)) or drug paraphernalia (code under (49)).
- (54) **Escape** - The unlawful departure of a lawfully confined person from official custody. Does not include aiding an escape or possessing implements of escape which should be coded under other public order offenses (59), or fleeing from police which should be coded under obstruction of justice (55).
- (55) **Obstruction of justice** - Intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, or acting in a way calculated to lessen its authority or dignity, or failing to obey its lawful orders. Includes contempt, compounding, perjury, jury tampering, bribing witnesses, jurors or court officials, harboring a fugitive, failure to appear, failure to report a crime, false report of a crime, interfering with police, failing to assist police, fleeing police and nonviolent resisting arrest, etc. Does not include violent resisting arrest or intimidation of witnesses, etc. which are coded as simple assault (20), violations of probation or parole (56)-(58) or impersonation of a public officer which is coded as public order (59).
- (56) **Non-technical violation of probation or parole** - An act or a failure to act by a probationer or parolee which does not conform to the conditions of his/her probation or parole. Non-technical violations are those which involve a new criminal offense, i.e., a violation of the condition that one not commit a crime. Most states report these under the criminal offense which was committed.
- (57) **Technical violation of probation or parole** - An act or a failure to act by a probationer or parolee which does not conform to the conditions of his/her probation or parole. Technical violations do not involve a new criminal act. Most reporting systems do not report technical violations.
- (58) **Unused code.**
- (59) **Other public order offenses** - This code should be used for other offenses against government administration or regulation. Includes bribery (except of court officials (55)), gambling, aiding an escape, fireworks, altering (except when altering involves drugs, then coded as (43)), fish and game violations, health violations, false fire alarms, bomb threats, immigration violations, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, etc., and for other delinquency codes in an original format which clearly do not include any person, property or drug offenses.
- (60) **Other delinquency, unspecified** - Use this code for other delinquency codes in an original format which clearly contain a combination of person, property, drug, and/or public order offenses. Includes those offenses coded as "other" in the original format.

Status Offenses (61)-(67): An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

- (61) **Running away - (UCR 29)** Leaving the custody and home of his or her parents, guardians or custodians by a juvenile without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time. Does not include juveniles who have left a correctional facility without authorization (code under escape (54)).
- (62) **Truancy - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law by a juvenile.** This does not include codes such as "defiant of school rules" or "school misbehavior." These should be coded as other status offense (66).
- (63) **Curfew violation - Being found in a public place after a specified hour of the evening, usually established in a local ordinance applying only to persons under a specified age. If the statute or ordinance applies only to juveniles then it is a status offense.**
- (64) **Ungovernability - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians or custodians or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible, etc.**
- (65) **Liquor status offense - As a status offense category, this code should include only acts or conduct prohibited by liquor laws, but only when committed or engaged in by juveniles, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Other liquor law violations, which can be committed by both juveniles and adults (youth 18-21), should be included under liquor law violations (50), not status.**
- (66) **Other status offense - Other acts or conduct declared by statute to be offenses, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Includes instances of unruliness in school and those offenses coded as "other" in the original format.**
- (67) **Unused code.**

Traffic Offenses (68)-(73): A group of offenses usually consisting of those infractions and very minor misdemeanors relating to the operation of self-propelled surface motor vehicles requiring appearance in court. Included are offenses related to the operation of cars, trucks, motor cycles, snowmobiles, boats, and air planes, and pedestrian offenses including hitchhiking. Bicycle offenses are included in traffic offense categories unless specifically excluded.

- (68) **Driving under influence - Unlawful operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance or drug. Does not include riding a bicycle under the influence.**
- (69) **Hit and run - Unlawful departure by vehicle operator from the scene of an accident that has resulted in damage to property or injury to person.**
- (70) **Reckless driving - Includes reckless or careless driving. Includes speeding and other general moving violations.**
- (71) **Driving without license - Driving without a valid drivers license. Includes driving on revoked or suspended license.**

(72) Other traffic offense - Use this code for traffic offenses other than driving under the influence, hit and run, reckless driving, or driving without a license if the original format distinguishes any of these.

(73) Unused code.

Dependency (74)-(75): Being dependent for proper care upon the community instead of one's parents or guardians.

(74) Abuse - Includes physically, sexually and emotionally abused children. Does not include abuse or cruelty charges brought against parents or other abusers. These are coded under assault (19)-(21) or sex offenses (07)-(14).

(75) Neglect - Includes abandoned, deprived, medically, nutritionally or educationally neglected children. Do not include neglect charges brought against parents or guardians. These are coded under other public order offenses (59).

(76) Special proceedings - Reasons for referral initiating a new case which can not be categorized as delinquency, status offense, or dependency. Includes interstate compacts, consent to marry, emancipation and armed forces requests, etc. where the juvenile is initiating the case.

(77) Questionable codes - Include family court matters, such as custody, visitation, adoption or support; as well as actions taken by courts between intake and disposition, such as motions and warrants; and review hearings (records generated by tracking systems).

(78) Missing

Appendix C

SJCSR P Manual Data Collection Form, 1989

Instructions for Entering Data for JTIC Admissions Record

County of commitment — The Census Bureau will provide you with a list of five-digit codes for each county in your State. Review this listing and enter the code for the county which committed the juvenile to your facility.

Youth ID number — Enter the youth identification number which is assigned to the juvenile when he enters the facility.

System-wide ID number — Answer whether the above youth ID number stays with the juvenile when transferred to another facility or recommitted after discharge.

Name of juvenile — Provide the name of the juvenile. The name of the juvenile allows Consus workers to check for duplicate records or to verify data. Names will not be keyed on a public use data tape and will be held in strict confidence by law. If your agency cannot supply names, mark (X) the "Not known" box.

Date of birth — Enter the date of birth for the juvenile using 01—12 for the month, 01—31 for the day, and the last two digits for the year.

Sex of juvenile — Mark (X) the box that describes the sex of the juvenile.

Race — Mark (X) the box that describes the race of the juvenile.

Ethnicity (Hispanic origin) of juvenile — Mark (X) the one box that describes the Hispanic origin, if any, of the juvenile.

Admission date — For the purpose of this reporting program an admission is defined as the following:

- a. The new commitment of a juvenile by the court to the jurisdiction of your State juvenile system for the purpose of placement in/commitment to a State residential facility.
- b. The return to custody of a supervision violator. This would include:
 - (1) previous releases by transfer to a non-State residential facility
 - (2) release to parole/aftercare
 - (3) returned escapees/AWOL's who had been taken off the facility rolls.
- c. The recommitment of a juvenile, that is the re-admission of a juvenile under court order after discharge from supervision.

Based on the above directions, enter the date that the juvenile was admitted into the facility. Transfers between facilities are not to be considered as admissions. Use 01—12 for month, 01—31 for day, and the last two-digits for the current reporting year.

Grade — Mark (X) the box that describes the highest grade completed when admitted to the facility.

Classified as drug abuser — Mark (X) the box that describes whether the juvenile has been classified as a drug abuser.

Number of prior admissions — Mark (X) the box that describes the number of prior admissions to this or any other facility in the State system.

13. Probation status — Mark (X) the box that describes the probation status of the juvenile when he was admitted to the facility.

14. Admitting facility code — Enter the 17-digit code for the facility to which the juvenile was committed to either serve his sentence or receive treatment. The Census Bureau will provide you with a listing of facilities in your State with corresponding codes for each facility. If there is no code for the admitting facility, contact the Bureau of the Census and one will be supplied.

Note — For States that have reception centers or units, use the reception center facility as the admitting facility only if the juvenile has no further facility placements. For example, if a juvenile is committed to a reception center for evaluation and, following the evaluation, is released back into the community with no further facility placements, then code the reception center as the admitting facility. However, if the juvenile receives placement or commitment in another facility following his evaluation, then code that as the admitting facility, not the reception center.

15. Admitting facility type — Mark (X) the facility type. Only one type can be marked. If your facility has more than one function, mark (X) the one that serves the largest population of juveniles.

16. Type of admission — Mark (X) the type of admission for the juvenile.

17. Time spent in reception/diagnostic center prior to admission at admitting facility — Mark (X) whether the juvenile was placed at a State-run reception center prior to his/her commitment to the facility in item 14. If the juvenile was placed in a reception center and then returned to the community, the admitting facility should be the reception center and the box "No" should be marked.

18. Evaluation time — Length of stay — If the answer to item 17 is "Yes," then supply in days the length of stay at the reception center prior to the juvenile's commitment to the admitting facility. Enter 999 if unknown.

19. Census use only — Leave this box blank.

20. Did juvenile receive determinate sentence? — Mark (X) to indicate whether the juvenile received a determinate sentence i.e., a specified sentence length of time.

21. Sentence length — If the answer to item 20 is "Yes," then supply the sentence length in months. If the sentence length is not known, enter three 9's.

22. State offense code — Supply the code for the committing offense (or most serious, if more than one) offense at admission. The offense code should be the one that your agency uses to describe the offense for which the juvenile was committed. If the code is not known, write a description of the offense in the space above the boxes.

**Instructions for Entering Data for JTIC
Release Record**

Items 1 through 9 — These items were entered when the admission record was filled out via a no-carbon-required sheet. If they are not filled out, the information should be obtained from the juvenile's record.

0. Census use only — Leave this box blank.

1. Releasing facility code — Enter the 17-digit code for the facility from which the juvenile was released. Transfers between facilities during continuous care or confinement are not to be counted as releases. A release occurs when the juvenile is released from the facility on a conditional or unconditional basis.

Note — For States that have reception centers or units, consider the reception center as the releasing facility only if the juvenile has no further facility placements (i.e., returned home or to a non-residential setting.)

2. Releasing facility type — Mark (X) the box that describes the type of facility that the juvenile was released from.

13. Release date — Enter the date that the juvenile was released from the facility to the community using 01—31 for the day, 01—12 for the month, and the last two-digits for the current reporting year.

14. Type of release — Mark (X) the box that describes the type of release for the juvenile.

15. Post release placement — Mark (X) the box that describes where the juvenile was placed following his release from the facility.

16. Escape — Enter the number of days the juvenile was on escape or AWOL, if any. If never on escape, mark (X) the appropriate box.

17. State offense code — Supply the code for the committing offense (or most serious, if more than one) at release. If the code is not known, write a description of the offense in the space above the boxes.

<p>FORM JTIC-1B (4-8-93)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUVENILE RELEASE RECORD JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY REPORTING PROGRAM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE — Please refer to the "User's Guide" for instructions for completing this form.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p>State _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reporting period (Year) 19 _____</p> <p>Notice — This report is confidential by law (title 42, U.S. Code section 3789). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.</p>																														
<p>1. COUNTY OF LEGAL JURISDICTION (county of court ordering commitment)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>If not known — Enter 2 digit State code and three 9's.</p>									<p>7. RACE</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Black 3 <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other or mixed racial origin 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>																						
<p>2. YOUTH ID NUMBER</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>If not known — Enter 9's.</p>													<p>8. HISPANIC ORIGIN</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>																		
<p>3. IS THIS A SYSTEM-WIDE ID NUMBER?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>	<p>9. DATE OF ADMISSION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Month</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Day</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>If not known — Enter 9's.</p>	Month	Day	Year																											
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<p>4. NAME OF JUVENILE</p> <p>Last</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>First</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Middle</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table>																															<p>10. CITIZENSHIP</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Citizen 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not U.S. Citizen 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>
<p>5. DATE OF BIRTH</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Month</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Day</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>If not known — Enter 9's.</p>	Month	Day	Year				<p>11. PRIOR ADMISSIONS TO STATE SYSTEM OF FACILITIES (Inc. secure private)</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No prior admissions 1 <input type="checkbox"/> One prior admissions 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Two prior admissions 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Three prior admissions 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Four prior admissions 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Five or more admissions 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Had prior admission but number unknown 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>																								
Month	Day	Year																													
<p>6. SEX</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>	<p>12. COURT OF COMMITMENT</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile court 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Adult court 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>																														
<p>13. RELEASING FACILITY CODE (17 digit) If not known — Enter 9's</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> </tr> </table>																		<p>18. OFFENSE CODE — Most serious — Provide the committing or most serious offense at release.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;">Recode</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Recode											
	Recode																														
<p>14. RELEASING FACILITY TYPE</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention center 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reception/Diagnostic center 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Training school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch, camp, or farm 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Halfway house/Group home 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>	<p>19. OFFENSE CODE — Second most serious — Provide the second most serious offense at release, if any.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;">Recode</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Recode																												
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Month	Day	Year																													
	Recode																														
<p>16. TYPE OF RELEASE</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Parole/Aftercare 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Discharge — No further supervision or jurisdiction 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Reached adult age 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Certified as an adult 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Death 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other unconditional 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other conditional 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>	<p>21. GRADE COMPLETED AT RELEASE</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1st grade or less 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd grade 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd grade 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4th grade 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5th grade 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6th grade 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7th grade 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9th grade 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 10th grade 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 11th grade 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 12th grade or GED 99 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p>																														
<p>17. ESCAPE — Provide the number of days on escape status.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100%;">Days</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>997 <input type="checkbox"/> More than 996 days 998 <input type="checkbox"/> Never on escape 999 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown</p>	Days		<p>22. GRADE EQUIVALENCY AT RELEASE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100%;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 10%;">.</td> <td style="width: 10%;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100%;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 70%;">(to one decimal)</td> </tr> </table> <p>If not known — Enter 9's.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100%;"></td> </tr> </table>		.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100%;"></td> </tr> </table>		(to one decimal)																						
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