

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN COLORADO:

A STATISTICAL REPORT



Statistical Analysis Center
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Local Affairs
State of Colorado

54172

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December 1976

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*This report was prepared under
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Grant Number 76-SS-08-0004 and 76-JS-08-0004*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research effort would not have been possible without the cooperation and interest of the 27 law enforcement agencies and nine jails where data were collected. We are very grateful for the time and assistance rendered by their personnel.

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INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Purpose

1. Statement of Problem

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 focused national attention on youth in the juvenile justice system. It sought to deal with this increasingly important issue by providing national initiatives as well as funds to develop programs and improve the system. It's most striking initiative involved the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (a status offense is an offense which would not be criminal if committed by an adult). In effect, this meant that no juvenile accused of or convicted of a status offense could be held in any type of secure detention (detention centers, jails or correctional institutions). The Act also mandated the physical, visual, and auditory separation of delinquents and adults in any city or county jail. Any state which accepted the Act and the monies provided under that Act were required to meet these provisions.

Colorado bought into the Juvenile Delinquency Act in 1975 and agreed to make a "good faith effort" to meet the provisions therein. Part of the difficulty faced by all of the states buying into the Act, is the lack of available and valid data which would describe the existing situation and allow for planning not only to meet the requirements of the Act, but to comprehensively address the juvenile justice system in general.

2. Data Collection Effort

Although the Division of Criminal Justice had made previous data collection efforts, we found that the data received was neither complete nor valid. It was found that questionnaires are extremely difficult to design which cover all the data needs and yet are simple and self explanatory. Too often, questions which seem simple and direct to the designer are open to interpretation. The meaning of a word or question may differ considerably between the Division of Criminal Justice, urban agencies and rural agencies, or even within comparable agencies.

In addition, there is often a lack of available data altogether or a lack of manpower or organization to retrieve it. This is especially true in small or rural agencies which may have only one staff member to collect, organize and report such data.

Because the court system and the corrections system in Colorado are both state agencies, there is a central and often automated method of collecting and analyzing data. Both agencies prepare annual statistical reports which we have utilized for the courts and corrections sections of this report. This is not true for law enforcement agencies and jails. The kind of data maintained and the method of compiling that data is different for each agency. Therefore, given our limited resources, both time and money, we concentrated on collecting data from law enforcement agencies and jails. With one or two trained persons collecting the data in a statistically acceptable way, we can not only be confident of the statistics we collected but could make statewide estimates based upon those statistics. In this way, we feel we have a reasonable set of data upon which to make decisions for change in Colorado.

3. Follow-Up Study

This report is an initial effort to provide descriptive statistics on juvenile justice in Colorado. Our desire to have these statistics available in time for the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice necessitated that extensive analysis be postponed until later. Therefore, this publication will be followed up by a more thorough analysis which will attempt to look at comparisons and correlations and an analysis of findings. This publication is expected to be finalized by March and will be made available at that time.

B. Methodology

1. The Research Plan

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) developed a research plan in which we would examine a random sample of case files of juveniles taken into custody in 1975 by law enforcement agencies and juveniles detained in 1975 in county jails to determine their age, sex, race, offense, whether a victim was injured, the dollar amount of any property loss, their prior record of offenses, and police disposition or length of detention. SAC staff selected a sample of law enforcement agencies stratified by the 1974 population of the jurisdiction served. An effort was made to select a geographically balanced sample of agencies within each stratum. Most agencies were selected in county groupings in order to minimize the travel required for data collection and to facilitate possible future comparisons with data from district attorneys, probation and courts. Jails were selected from the same counties as law enforcement agencies. Some jails that would have been included under this criterion, however, were not included because it was known that they do not hold juveniles at all or that they seldom hold juveniles. In Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson and Denver Counties, juveniles are routinely held in the juvenile detention center rather than the jail. The sample agencies selected and the populations they serve (1974) are shown in Exhibits I-1 and I-2.

Exhibit I-1 also shows the number of juvenile arrests reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program for 1974. These figures were used as estimates of the number of juveniles arrested in 1975.

Exhibit I-2 shows estimates, based on UCR reported arrests or on a DCJ survey, of the number of juveniles held in county jails in 1975. These estimates were used to determine the proportion of case files to be sampled in each agency:

Population Category	Law Enforcement
1 (500,000+)	2%
2 (100,000-499,999)	5%
3 (50,000-99,999)	5%
4 (20,000-49,999)	15%
5 (10,000-19,999)	20%
6 (5,000-9,999)	50%
7 (2,500-4,999)	50%
8 (Under 2,500)	50%

Methodology Continued

County	Jail
El Paso	50%
Pueblo	25%
Larimer	25%
Mesa	25%
LaPlata	50%
Garfield	50%
Eagle	50%
Gunnison	100%
Summit	50%

In all agencies the sample was to include at least 30 cases unless fewer than 30 cases existed, in which instance all case files would be examined.

2. Data Collection

The data collection was accomplished by a graduate student research assistant from the University of Colorado, two Division of Criminal Justice staff members and one staff member of the Colorado Commission on Criminal Justice Standards. Data from the Denver Police Department were collected by employees of that department. At each agency where data was collected, the Division of Criminal Justice representative met with an agency contact person to discuss the information needed and the simplest, yet most comprehensive, way to access it.

Data were secured by systematic random sampling of case files each agency. Differences in agency filing systems caused some problems in this area. Some agencies file by offender; others by incident. In some agencies it would have been necessary to consult two separate filing systems in order to obtain all the information desired. In order to avoid recording names of juveniles, this was not done, and the file which contained more information was consulted. In most jails, the data were collected from the jail log book.

The one data element most difficult to obtain was the number of times previously taken into custody. Many law enforcement agencies do not keep track of prior offenses. The majority of jails contacted did not maintain this information in their files. Other data elements not maintained in several agencies and not recorded consistently in several others were police disposition and race or ethnic origin.

Methodology Continued

Confidentiality of juvenile records was a major concern in the data collection. Several agencies were reluctant to allow the data to be collected. Some required court orders for access to their files. However, most agencies did allow us access to their files after discussing the purpose of the research and being assured that no name or number identifier would be collected from any file.

3. Data Constraints and Limitations

Any research based on a sample of cases rather than on all cases of interest is, of course, subject to sampling error. The magnitude of the sampling error may be estimated by computing the standard error of each sample proportion. In general, the standard errors of the sample proportions were less than five percent whenever the proportion was based on more than 70 cases, between five and ten percent if the proportion was based on 20 to 70 cases, and more than ten percent if the proportion was based on fewer than 20 cases. Thus, as would be expected, we may have greater confidence in those proportions which are based on larger sample sizes and much less confidence in those which are based on only a few cases.

The standard errors are also relatively large in the case of very small proportions. In these cases, the standard error may be small, but may be nearly as large as the proportion itself. An example of this may be found in Exhibit II-2, Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Most Serious Offense Alleged and by Population of Jurisdiction. The proportion of rapes in the 500,000+ population group is 0.4%. This proportion is based on one case of rape in the sample. A confidence interval for this proportion at the 95% confidence level would run from -0.4% to 1.2%. Thus, any proportion which is small or based on a small number of cases in the sample should be interpreted with extreme caution.

In addition to the error that results from sampling, error may arise from several other sources. In the data collection differing procedures and definitions in various agencies may have resulted in inconsistencies in the data. For example, the distinction between contacting a juvenile and taking him into custody varies among the agencies. In some agencies, every juvenile contacted is considered taken into custody and in others only those juveniles actually booked into a jail or detention center are considered taken into custody.

Methodology Continued

In addition, the most serious offense recorded in the case file is reported in this study and different agencies may classify the same act as a different offense. Differences in the information recorded in agency files were discussed in the description of the data collection.

The data collection was subject to errors in recording the data from the files and in coding the data for analysis. An effort was made to control coding errors by checking the data recorded for logical consistency (for example, age must be under 18) and for completeness. The coding of dates and offense descriptions was also spot checked for accuracy. The keypunching work was verified to attempt to minimize keypunch error.

EXHIBIT I-1
SAMPLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
BY POPULATION SERVED (1974)

Population Category	Agency	Population		Juvenile Arrests (UCR)	
		No.	% of State Total	No.	% of State Total
1 (500,000+)	Denver P.D.	516,437	20.7	12,332	33.0
2 (100,000-499,999)	Adams Co. Sheriff	106,608	4.3	758	2.0
	Colo Spngs P.D.	175,920	7.0	2,877	7.7
	Pueblo P.D.	102,833	4.1	4,605	12.3
3 (50,000-99,999)	Aurora P.D.	99,037	4.0	3,058	8.2
	Boulder P.D.	76,314	3.1	*	*
	El Paso Co. Sheriff	95,518	3.8	*	*
	Ft Collins P.D.	56,513	2.3	*	*
4 (20,000-49,999)	Englewood P.D.	39,165	1.6	1,514	4.1
	Grand Junction P.D.	26,137	1.0	383	1.0
	Greeley P.D.	46,124	1.8	765	2.0
	Pueblo Co. Sheriff	20,760	0.8	*	*
5 (10,000-19,999)	Commerce City P.D.	17,387	0.7	*	*
	Arapahoe Co. Sheriff	16,571	0.7	404	1.1
	Golden P.D.	12,034	0.5	436	1.2
	Durango P.D.	10,810	0.4	292	0.8
6 (5,000-9,999)	Eagle Co. Sheriff	5,157	0.2	*	*
	La Plata Co. Sheriff	9,206	0.4	*	*
	Evans P.D.	6,137	0.2	*	*
	Sheridan P.D.	5,044	0.2	62	0.2
7 (2,500-4,999)	Lafayette P.D.	3,679	0.1	64	0.2
	Manitou Springs P.D.	4,361	0.2	*	*
	Ft Lupton P.D.	2,889	0.1	*	*
8 (Under 2,500)	Ault P.D.	996	0.03	*	*
	Fruita P.D.	2,131	0.1	*	*
	Vail P.D.	612	0.02	50	0.1
	San Juan Co. Sheriff	34	0.0	*	*
Sample Total	27 agencies	1,458,414	58.4	27,600	73.9
State Total		2,496,000	100.0	37,359**	100.0

* Agency did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

** State Total Arrests for 67 agencies that reported to UCR.

EXHIBIT I-2
SAMPLE JAILS BY
POPULATION SERVED (1974)

Population Category	County	Population		Estimated Juveniles Held*	
		No.	% of State Total	No.	% of State Total
2 (100,000-499,999)	El Paso	284,000	11.4	70	3.4
	Pueblo	125,000	5.0	566	27.4
	Larimer	112,000	4.5	418	20.3
3 (50,000-99,999)	Mesa	58,400	2.3	922	44.7
4 (20,000-49,999)	La Plata	21,000	0.8	69	3.3
5 (10,000-19,999)	Garfield	16,400	0.6	**	**
	Eagle	9,480	0.4	**	**
6 (5,000-9,999)	Gunnison	8,670	0.3	17	0.8
7 (2,500-4,999)	Summit	4,410	0.2	**	**
Sample Total	8	639,360	25.6	2,062	100.0
State Total	63	2,496,000	100.0	**	**

* From 1975 DCJ Jail Survey or UCR reported juvenile arrests.

** No estimate available.

STATE SUMMARY
CASE FLOW

Juvenile Population	432,424		
<u>Juveniles Taken Into Custody</u>	58,919*		(13.6% of Juvenile Population)
CHINS Taken Into Custody		11,450*	(19.4% of Juveniles taken into custody)
Juveniles Detained in Jail	2,451*		
CHINS detained in Jail		534*	
Juveniles Detained in Detention Centers	10,970		
CHINS " " " "		4,975	
Total Juveniles Detained	13,421		(22.8% of juveniles taken into custody)
		5,509	(41% of juveniles detained)
<u>Juvenile Filings</u> (CHINS & Delinquents)	6,640		(49.5% of juveniles detained)
CHINS Filings		731	(11% of juvenile filings)
<u>Juveniles on Probation</u>	8,884		
<u>Juveniles Committed</u>	417		(6.3% of juvenile filings, .7% of juveniles taken into custody)
CHINS Committee		62	(14.9% of juveniles committed)

*estimates

STATE SUMMARY
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Estimated State Totals

<u>Offense</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
CHINS	11450	19.4
Del.	46861	79.5
Unknown	608	1.0
	<u>58919</u>	<u>99.9</u>

<u>Age</u>		
Under 10	789	1.3
10 - 14	21633	36.7
15 - 17	35182	59.7
Unknown	1299	2.2
	<u>58903</u>	<u>99.9</u>

<u>Sex</u>		
Male	41739	70.8
Female	16705	28.4
Unknown	488	0.8
	<u>58932</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Race/Ethnic Origin</u>		
Anglo	33465	56.8
Black	5604	9.5
Spanish	6888	11.7
Other	223	0.4
Unknown	2862	4.9
Not maintained	9873	16.8
	<u>58915</u>	<u>100.1</u>

<u>Offense Referred to D.A.</u>			
CHINS	3492	19.9	30.5% of CHINS
Del.	13985	79.6	29.8% of delin-
Unknown	84	0.5	quents taken
	<u>17561</u>	<u>100.0</u>	into custody

<u>Initial Disposition</u>		
Detained	14902	25.3
Released	44017	74.7
	<u>58919</u>	<u>100.0</u>

STATE SUMMARY
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Estimated State Totals (Cont'd.)

<u>Location of Detention</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of total arrested</u>	<u>% of det.</u>
City Jail	2150	3.6	14.4
County Jail	2781	4.7	18.7
Adams DC	1115	1.9	7.5
Arapahoe DC	523	0.9	3.5
Jefferson D.C.	248	0.4	1.7
Gilliam DC	4845	8.2	32.5
Zeb Pike DC	2574	4.4	17.3
Open	72	0.1	0.5
Unknown	570	1.0	3.8
	<u>14902</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>99.9</u>

Disposition of Detained

Referred to D.A.	3757	6.4	25.2
Referred to other ag.	1647	2.8	11.1
Referred to Juv. Ct.	4079	6.9	27.4
Released to parents	2584	4.4	17.3
Other	4180	7.1	28.0
Unknown	1746	3.0	11.7
	<u>14902</u>		

Disposition of Released

			<u>% of rel.</u>
Released to parents	30708	52.1	69.8
Referred to D.A.	16406	27.8	37.3
Referred to other ag.	12703	21.6	28.9
Other	10119	17.2	23.0
Unknown	2391	4.1	5.4
	<u>44017</u>		

Prior Offenses

CHINS 4465

<u>Number</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of CHINS</u>
None	3434	36.3
3 or fewer	2586	27.3
More than 3	1500	15.8
Not maintained	1944	20.5
	<u>9464</u>	<u>99.9</u>

STATE SUMMARY
LAW ENFORCEMENT

Estimated State Totals (Cont'd.)

<u>Time Since Last Arrest</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of those w/priors</u>
90 days	5642	74.6
90 - 180	636	8.4
181 - 365	730	9.6
365 days	635	8.4
	<u>7566</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Type Priors</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of those w/priors</u>	<u>% of CHINS</u>
CHINS	1611	59.5	17.0
Del.	2414	39.7	25.5
Other	32	0.8	0.3
	<u>4057</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>42.8</u>

STATE SUMMARY
JAILS

Estimated State Totals*

<u>Offense</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
CHINS	534	21.8
Delinquent	1880	76.7
Unknown	37	1.5
	<u>2451</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Hours Detained</u>		
24	914	37.3
24 - 48	610	24.9
49 - 72	205	8.4
73 - 120	199	8.1
120	522	21.3
	<u>2450</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<u>Race</u>		
Anglo	1126	45.9
Black	10	0.4
Spanish	247	10.1
Other	14	0.6
Unknown	17	0.7
Not maintained	1036	42.3
	<u>2450</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Age</u>		
Under 10	12	0.5
10 - 14	460	18.8
15 - 17	1973	80.5
Unknown	6	0.2
	<u>2451</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<u>Sex</u>		
Male	1893	77.2
Female	546	22.3
Unknown	13	0.5
	<u>2452</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Sample total utilized because sample close to total estimate in Law Enforcement Survey

STATE SUMMARY
DETENTION CENTERS

<u>Offense</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
CHINS	4975	45.3
Del.	5995	54.7
	<u>10,970</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Average Age

Female CHINS	14.3 years
Female delinquent	14.2 "
Male CHINS	14.9 "
Male delinquent	15.7 "
Overall	15.04 "

Sex

Male	8111	73.9
Female	2859	26.1
	<u>10,970</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Average Length of Stay

Female CHINS	4.08 days
Female Delinquent	3.77 days
Male CHINS	5.18 days
Male Delinquent	4.50 days

<u>Time Held in Detention</u>	<u>Males %</u>	<u>Females %</u>
less than 24 hours	20.9	16.6
24 - 48 hours	37.9	41.7
48 - 72 hours	10.9	14.5
3 - 5 days	8.4	9.8
7 - 10 days	5.6	1.8
10 - 14 days	3.5	2.5
14 or more days	7.8	5.6

Out of State Runaways

Males	357
Females	<u>221</u>
	<u>578</u>

Number of Youth Committee	417
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STATE SUMMARY
COURTS

Juvenile Cases Filed - FY75-76	16,405
Percent Increase in Filing from FY72-73	83.2%
Total Caseload FY75-76	31,633
Delinquency Petitions Filed	5909
CHIN Petitions	731
Dependency/Neglect	1757

PROBATION

<u>New Cases FY74-75</u>	5038
<u>Total Caseload FY74-75</u>	8884
Number CHINS	706
Number Delinquents	3136
Number Informal Adjustment and unofficial	1052
Number Males	4042
Number Females	996
<u>Mean Age</u>	
Male	15.6
Female	16.3
<u>Race</u>	
Anglo	54.7%
Chicano	17.4%
Black	2.6%
Other	25.2%

STATE SUMMARY

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES

JUVENILE POPULATION

821

Sex

Male	700
Female	121
	<u>821</u>

Offense

CHINS	187
Delinquents	634
	<u>821</u>

Number Youth Received FY 75-76

417

Sex

Male	380
Female	37
	<u>417</u>

Offense

CHINS	62
Delinquent	354
Unknown	1
	<u>417</u>

Race

Anglo	206
Black	48
Chicano	119
Oriental	4
Indian	4
Eskimo	1
Other	2
Mixed	31
Unknown	2
	<u>417</u>

Age

12	2
13	12
14	47
15	89
16	119
17	122
18	23
Unknown	3
	<u>417</u>

Male CHINS	
Male Delinquents	
Unknown	
Female CHINS	
Female Delinquents	

#	%
34	8.9
345	89.9
1 380	.2 100.0
28	75.7
9 37	24.3 100.0%

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Process

1. Delinquent

A child may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer if there are reasonable grounds to believe he has committed a delinquent act.

When a child is taken into temporary custody, the officer must notify a parent, guardian or legal custodian without unnecessary delay. The child shall then be released to the care of his parents or other adults, unless his immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that he be detained.

If the child is placed in detention, all parties have a right to a hearing within 48 hours to determine whether or not he should be detained further.

At the earliest opportunity the officer or other person who takes a child to a detention or shelter facility shall notify the court, and any agency or persons designated by the court, that the child has been taken into custody and where he has been taken.

No child taken to detention as the result of an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult shall be released from such facility prior to a detention hearing if a law enforcement agency has requested that a hearing be held. Reasonable advance notice of the hearing must be given to the district attorney, alleging new circumstances concerning the further detention of the child.

Following the detention hearing, the court may order further detention of the child, at which time a petition alleging the child to be delinquent shall be filed with the court. The court may also order the child's release.

Whenever it appears to a law enforcement officer or any other person that a child is or appears to be within the court's jurisdiction, they may refer the matter conferring or appearing to confer jurisdiction to the district attorney, who shall determine whether the interests of the child or of the community require that further action be taken.

2. CHINS

A child may be taken into custody by a law enforcement officer if there are reasonable grounds to believe he has committed a CHINS act.

When a child is taken into temporary custody, the officer must notify a parent, guardian, or legal custodian without unnecessary delay. The child shall then be released to the care of his parent or other adult, unless his immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires that he be detained.

If the child is placed in detention, all parties have a right to a hearing within 48 hours to determine if the child is to be detained further.

At the earliest opportunity, the officer or other person who takes a child to a detention or shelter facility shall notify the court, and any agency or persons designated by the court, that the child has been taken into custody and where he has been taken.

The court may, at any time, order the release of any child suspected of committing a CHINS act from detention or shelter without holding a hearing, either without restriction or upon written promise of parent, guardian or legal custodian to bring the child to court at a time set by court.

Whenever it appears to a law enforcement officer or other person that a child is or appears to be within the court's jurisdiction, they may refer the matter to the court, which shall have a preliminary investigation made to determine whether the interests of the child or of the community require that further action be taken. In many cases, the referral will be made to the county attorney who has been designated by the court to make the investigation.

B. Offense

Exhibit II-1 shows the proportion of juveniles taken into custody in each population category for CHINS and delinquent offenses. The most serious offense recorded in each case file was classified for purposes of this research, as CHINS or delinquent. The classification was determined by consulting the definitions in the Colorado Children's Code of children in need of supervision and of delinquent children (see Appendix A). If an offense could be classified as either CHINS or delinquent, it was classified as delinquent.

A large majority of offenses in each population group were classified as delinquent, from 68.2% in the 5,000-9,999 population group to 89.7% in the 10,000 - 19,999 population group. Statewide, it is estimated that about 80% of offenses would be classified as delinquent.

Exhibit II-2 presents in more detail the offenses for which juveniles were taken into custody. Runaway was the single most frequent offense in four (100,000-499,999, 50,000-99,999, 5,000-9,999 and 2,500-4,999) of the eight population groups and was second only to shoplifting in another population group (20,000-49,999). Shoplifting was the most frequent offense in two population groups and next to most frequent in two other population groups. Larceny, which may include some shoplifting offenses, was the most frequent offense in the 20,000-49,999 and 10,000-19,999 population groups. Burglary was the most frequent offense in the 500,000+ group and larceny was next.

The rarest offenses were homicide, rape, forgery, embezzlement, prostitution, gambling, offenses against family and children and loitering. Some types of larceny, such as pocket picking and purse snatching were not frequently encountered, but they may be included in the general category of larceny.

Exhibit II-1
Percent of Juveniles Taken into Custody by
CHINS or Delinquent Offense and by
Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Most Serious Offense Alleged	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
CHINS	11.6 (1368)*	24.9 (3532)	18.5 (1388)	16.4 (1567)	10.0 (556)	28.4 (462)	31.5 (825)	28.8 (1752)
Delinquent	85.9 (10128)	74.2 (10524)	80.8 (6060)	83.2 (7950)	89.7 (4987)	68.2 (1110)	67.6 (1770)	71.2 (4332)
Unknown	2.5 (295)	0.9 (127)	0.7 (52)	0.4 (38)	0.3 (17)	3.4 (55)	0.9 (24)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.1 (11791)	100.0 (14183)	100.0 (7500)	100.0 (9555)	100.0 (5560)	100.0 (1628)	100.0 (2618)	100.0 (6084)
	Sample N=241	Sample N=442	Sample N=287	Sample N=457	Sample N=340	Sample N=88	Sample N=108	Sample N=104

* () estimated actual number

Exhibit II-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Most Serious Offense Alleged	Population by Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2500
Homicide	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Rape	0.4 (47)	0.2 (28)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Robbery	4.9 (578)	3.1 (440)	1.3 (98)	1.2 (115)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Agg. Assault	0.0 (0)	1.6 (227)	2.0 (150)	0.8 (76)	1.4 (78)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Burglary	23.6 (2783)	9.0 (1276)	8.4 (630)	6.8 (650)	9.3 (517)	11.5 (187)	1.7 (45)	5.4 (329)
Larceny	17.9 (2111)	9.7 (1376)	12.8 (960)	26.5 (2532)	19.8 (1101)	8.0 (130)	12.6 (330)	7.2 (438)
Pocket Picking	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Purse Snatching	0.4 (47)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-2 continued

Most Serious Offense Alleged	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2500
Shoplifting	0.0 (0)	13.3 (1886)	13.5 (1012)	10.1 (965)	15.4 (856)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (65)	36.9 (2245)
Theft from Motor Vehicles	0.4 (47)	0.7 (99)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (96)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	0.3 (22)	0.4 (38)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Bicycles	0.0 (0)	0.9 (128)	5.4 (405)	0.4 (38)	0.3 (17)	2.3 (37)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Theft from Building	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (52)	0.2 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
All other Larceny	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	2.0 (150)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.7 (908)	3.4 (482)	1.3 (98)	6.4 (612)	0.8 (44)	5.7 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Vehicle Theft	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Assaults	4.5 (531)	4.7 (667)	3.0 (225)	3.1 (296)	5.0 (278)	3.4 (55)	5.0 (131)	0.0 (0)
Arson	0.0 (0)	0.9 (128)	1.3 (98)	0.2 (19)	0.8 (44)	1.1 (18)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Forgery	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (57)	0.6 (33)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fraud	0.8 (94)	0.9 (128)	1.0 (75)	0.4 (38)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (45)	0.9 (55)

Continued

Exhibit II-2 continued

Most Serious Offense Alleged	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2500
Embezzlement	0.0 (0)	0.5 (71)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Stolen Property, Receiving, Possessing	0.8 (94)	0.2 (28)	0.7 (52)	0.8 (76)	1.1 (61)	1.1 (18)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Vandalism	7.7 (908)	7.4 (1050)	4.7 (352)	4.3 (411)	7.0 (389)	9.2 (150)	6.7 (175)	4.5 (274)
Weapons	0.8 (94)	0.7 (99)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (76)	0.6 (33)	1.1 (18)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Prostitution	0.4 (47)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Sex Offenses	0.8 (94)	0.7 (99)	0.3 (22)	0.2 (19)	0.8 (44)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Narcotics Offenses	0.0 (0)	1.6 (227)	2.7 (202)	1.4 (134)	2.2 (122)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (89)	1.8 (110)
Marijuana	1.2 (141)	0.7 (99)	1.7 (128)	1.8 (172)	1.4 (78)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Gambling	0.4 (47)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Offenses Against Family & Children	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-2 continued

Most Serious Offense Alleged	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2500
Driving under the Influence	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	0.6 (57)	1.1 (61)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Liquor Laws	4.1 (483)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (128)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (44)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Disorderly Conduct	4.5 (531)	5.0 (709)	3.4 (255)	2.1 (201)	7.5 (417)	4.6 (75)	3.4 (89)	3.6 (219)
All other	2.4 (283)	4.5 (638)	6.4 (480)	4.9 (468)	5.9 (328)	4.6 (75)	5.9 (154)	4.5 (274)
Suspicion	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (110)
Loitering	0.0 (0)	0.5 (71)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (76)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Runaway	5.7 (672)	20.9 (2964)	13.5 (1012)	12.5 (1194)	6.1 (339)	26.4 (430)	23.5 (615)	27.0 (1643)
Beyond Control of Parents	0.4 (47)	0.7 (99)	3.0 (225)	0.2 (19)	0.8 (44)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Truant	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	1.2 (115)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Endangering Self or Others	0.0 (0)	0.2 (28)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-2 continued

Most Serious Offense Alleged	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
CHINS - Unspecified	4.9 (578)	2.9 (411)	1.0 (75)	1.4 (134)	2.0 (111)	2.3 (37)	3.4 (89)	0.0 (0)
Curfew	3.7 (436)	0.7 (99)	1.7 (128)	1.8 (172)	1.7 (94)	13.8 (225)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Traffic	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (75)	2.1 (201)	2.8 (156)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (175)	0.9 (55)
Municipal Ordinance	0.0 (0)	0.7 (99)	0.3 (22)	0.2 (19)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (65)	0.0 (0)
Probation Violation	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (52)	2.1 (201)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (45)	3.6 (219)
Escape	1.6 (189)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (22)	1.2 (115)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Drinking Under Age	0.0 (0)	2.3 (326)	2.0 (150)	0.8 (76)	2.0 (111)	1.1 (18)	5.0 (131)	1.8 (110)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.5 (71)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (38)	0.3 (17)	3.4 (55)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.0 (11791)	100.1 (14183)	99.6 (7500)	99.7 (9555)	100.2 (5560)	99.6 (1628)	99.7 (2618)	99.9 (6084)
	Sample N=246	Sample N=444	Sample N=297	Sample N=487	Sample N=358	Sample N=87	Sample N=119	Sample N=111

C. Characteristics of Juveniles Taken Into Custody

1. Age

Exhibit II-3 shows that the majority of juveniles taken into custody in each population group were 15-17 years old. A relatively small number of children under 10 were taken into custody, and the remainder were between 10 and 14 years of age. It is estimated that, statewide, about 60% of juveniles taken into custody are between 15 and 17 years old.

2. Sex

In every population group, males were taken into custody more frequently than females. According to Exhibit II-4, the proportion of males ranged from 63.2% in the 50,000-99,999 population group to 78.8% in the 500,000+ population group. Males accounted for about 70% of juveniles taken into custody statewide.

3. Race/Ethnic Origin

Information regarding the race/ethnic origin of juveniles taken into custody was not maintained in the files of a number of sample agencies. In those agencies where this information was maintained, Anglo children accounted for a majority of juveniles taken into custody except in the 500,000+ population group, where the proportion of Anglo and Spanish surnamed was nearly equal.

Since the state population is about 83% Anglo, 3% black, 13% Spanish-surnamed and 1% other, Exhibit II-5 indicates that blacks are over-represented among juveniles taken into custody in the larger jurisdictions and Spanish surnamed persons are over-represented among juveniles taken into custody in the 500,000+ population group. The number of cases in which race/ethnic origin is unknown or not maintained makes any other generalization difficult.

Exhibit II-3
Percent of Juveniles Taken into Custody
By Age and By Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Age	Population by Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Under 10	3.6 (424)	0.2 (28)	1.3 (98)	1.0 (96)	2.2 (122)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (21)	0.0 (0)
10 - 14	36.0 (4245)	37.5 (5319)	37.8 (2835)	43.9 (4195)	37.1 (2063)	38.6 (628)	35.3 (924)	23.4 (1424)
15 - 17	60.0 (7075)	60.9 (8637)	55.5 (4162)	54.3 (5188)	60.1 (3342)	58.0 (944)	59.7 (1563)	70.2 (4271)
Unknown	0.4 (47)	1.3 (184)	5.4 (405)	0.8 (76)	0.6 (33)	3.4 (55)	4.2 (110)	6.4 (389)
Total	100.0 (11791) N=250	99.9 (14183) N=445	100.0 (7500) N=299	100.0 (9555) N=488	100.0 (5560) N=356	100.0 (1628) N=88	100.0 (2618) N=119	100.0 (6084) N=47

Exhibit II-4
Percent of Juveniles Taken into Custody
By Sex and By Population of Jurisdiction

1975

Sex	Population by Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Male	78.8 (9291)	71.4 (10127)	63.2 (4740)	64.7 (6182)	74.3 (4131)	75.0 (1221)	69.7 (1825)	69.4 (4222)
Female	21.2 (2500)	28.2 (4000)	35.8 (2685)	34.5 (3296)	25.4 (1412)	25.0 (407)	30.3 (793)	26.5 (1612)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.5 (71)	1.0 (75)	0.8 (76)	0.3 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (249)
Total	100.0 (11791) N=250	100.1 (14183) N=444	100.0 (7500) N=299	100.0 (9555) N=487	100.0 (5560) N=358	100.0 (1628) N=88	100.0 (2618) N=119	100.0 (6084) N=49

Exhibit II-5
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody By Race/Ethnic
Origin and By Population of Jurisdiction

Race/Ethnic Origin	1975 Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	Under
	499,999	99,999	49,999	19,999	9,999	4,999	2,500	2,500
Anglo	34.4 (4056)	83.4 (11829)	59.3 (4448)	71.3 (6813)	75.2 (4181)	60.2 (980)	25.2 (660)	8.2 (499)
Black	28.8 (3396)	8.8 (1248)	8.3 (622)	1.4 (134)	2.2 (122)	2.3 (37)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Spanish Surname	36.0 (4245)	6.3 (894)	8.0 (600)	4.5 (430)	5.8 (322)	21.6 (352)	1.7 (45)	0.0 (0)
Other	0.8 (94)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (75)	0.2 (19)	0.3 (17)	1.1 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	1.6 (227)	5.3 (398)	1.2 (115)	16.4 (912)	14.8 (241)	37.0 (969)	0.0 (0)
Not Maintained	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.0 (1350)	21.3 (2035)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	34.5 (903)	91.8 (5585)
Total	100.0 (11791)	100.0 (14183)	99.9 (7500)	99.9 (9555)	99.9 (5560)	100.0 (1628)	100.1 (2618)	100.0 (6084)
	N=250	N=445	N=300	N=488	N=359	N=88	N=119	N=49

D. Police Disposition

Exhibit II-6 reveals that a very large proportion of juveniles taken into custody were not initially held in secure detention. Statewide, it is estimated that only about 25% of juveniles taken into custody were initially detained and the remaining 75% were initially released. This ranges from 59.5% initially released in the 500,000+ population group to 97.7% initially released in the 5,000-9,999 population group.

Exhibit II-7 shows the location of detention for those children who were detained. This exhibit shows that in the three larger population groups, where juvenile detention centers are located, the majority of juveniles detained were held in these facilities. In the 20,000-49,999 population group, the 5,000-9,999 population group and the 2,500-4,999 population group, most juveniles who were detained were held in county jails. In the 10,000-19,999 population group, most juveniles were held in a detention center. Three of the four sample agencies in this population group are in counties that have detention centers. In jurisdictions with populations under 2,500, most juveniles who were detained were held in a city jail. Since this is based on only 12 detained juveniles in the sample, these proportions are very uncertain.

Exhibit II-8 depicts police disposition of juveniles initially detained. These dispositions are not mutually exclusive. The percent of juveniles referred to the District Attorney ranges from 1.0% in the 500,000+ population group to 68.5% in the 10,000-499,999 population group. The percent referred from juvenile court ranges from 9.0% in the 100,000-499,999 population group to 42.0% in the 500,000+ population group. The 5,000-9,999 population group is excluded from consideration because it has only two cases. The remaining cases were handled in some other way.

Police disposition of juveniles initially released is shown in Exhibit II-9. Most juveniles who were initially released were released to their parents. The next most frequent disposition was referral to the District Attorney, with from seven percent in the under 2,500 and the 5,000-9,999 population groups to 97.7% in the 100,000-499,999 population group being referred.

Exhibit II-6
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody By
Initial Disposition and By Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Initial Disposition	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Initially Detained	40.5 (4775)	23.2 (3290)	20.0 (1500)	26.6 (2542)	10.9 (606)	2.3 (37)	12.5 (327)	30.0 (1825)
Initially Released	59.5 (7016)	76.8 (10893)	80.0 (6000)	73.4 (7013)	89.1 (4954)	97.7 (1591)	87.5 (2291)	70.0 (4259)
Total	100.0 (11791) N=247	100.0 (14183) N=383	100.0 (7500) N=300	100.0 (9555) N=387	100.0 (5560) N=358	100.0 (1628) N=88	100.0 (2618) N=120	100.0 (6084) N=40

Exhibit II-7
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody and Initially Detained
By Location of Detention and By Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Location of Detention	Population by Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
City Jail	1.0 (48)	7.9 (260)	3.3 (50)	21.4 (544)	5.1 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (1217)
County Jail	0.0 (0)	1.1 (36)	38.3 (574)	67.0 (1703)	10.3 (62)	100.0 (37)	66.7 (218)	8.3 (151)
Adams County Detention Center	0.0 (0)	16.9 (556)	21.7 (326)	0.0 (0)	38.5 (233)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Arapahoe County Detention Center	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.3 (350)	6.8 (173)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Jefferson County Detention Center	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	41.0 (248)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Gilliam Detention Center	98.0 (4680)	0.0 (0)	3.3 (50)	3.9 (99)	2.6 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Zebulon Pike Detention Center	1.0 (48)	69.7 (2293)	8.3 (124)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (109)	0.0 (0)
Open Facility	0.0 (0)	2.2 (72)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (25)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	2.2 (72)	1.7 (26)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (456)
Total	100.0 (4775)	100.0 (3290)	99.9 (1500)	100.1 (2542)	100.1 (606)	100.0 (37)	100.0 (327)	100.0 (1825)
	N=100	N=89	N=60	N=103	N=39	N=2	N=15	N=12

Exhibit II-8
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody and Initially Detained by
Disposition and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Disposition	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500 4,999	Under 2,500
Referred to D.A.	1.0 (48)	68.5 (2254)	15.0 (225)	20.4 (519)	38.5 (233)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (22)	25.0 (456)
Referred to Other Agency	9.0 (430)	10.1 (332)	18.3 (274)	9.7 (247)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (37)	6.7 (22)	16.7 (305)
Referred to Juvenile Court	42.0 (2006)	9.0 (296)	25.0 (375)	17.5 (445)	10.3 (62)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (43)	46.7 (852)
Released to Parents	12.0 (573)	2.2 (72)	20.0 (300)	35.9 (913)	5.1 (31)	0.0 (0)	26.7 (87)	33.3 (608)
Other	38.0 (1814)	13.5 (444)	16.7 (250)	56.3 (1431)	7.7 (47)	50.0 (0)	13.3 (43)	8.3 (151)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	28.1 (924)	21.7 (326)	1.9 (48)	48.7 (295)	0.0 (0)	46.7 (153)	0.0 (0)
	(4775)	(3290)	(1500)	(2542)	(606)	(37)	(327)	(1825)
	N=100	N=89	N=60	N=103	N=39	N=2	N=15	N=12

Exhibit II-9
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody and Initially Released
by Disposition and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Disposition	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	Under
		499,999	99,999	49,999	19,000	9,999	4,999	2,500
Released to Parents	50.3 (3529)	96.0 (10457)	58.3 (3498)	71.8 (5035)	53.6 (2655)	43.0 (684)	39.0 (893)	92.9 (3957)
Referred to D.A.	0.0 (0)	97.3 (10599)	12.9 (774)	38.7 (2714)	30.1 (1491)	7.0 (111)	18.1 (415)	7.1 (302)
Referred to other agency	15.0 (1052)	76.9 (8377)	9.2 (552)	28.9 (2027)	0.6 (30)	12.8 (207)	20.0 (458)	0.0 (0)
Other	71.4 (5009)	7.1 (773)	14.6 (876)	26.1 (1830)	15.0 (743)	17.4 (277)	20.0 (458)	3.6 (153)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	2.7 (294)	1.7 (102)	2.8 (196)	7.8 (386)	40.7 (648)	26.7 (612)	3.6 (153)
	(7016)	(10893)	(6000)	(7013)	(4954)	(1591)	(2291)	(4259)
	N=147	N=294	N=240	N=284	N=319	N=86	N=105	N=28

E. Offense Referred to District Attorney

Exhibit II-10 reveals that in the sample cases in the 500,000+ population group, only two were referred to the district attorney. These referrals were both for delinquent offenses. Exhibit II-11 shows that one of these was a robbery and one was a burglary case.

In the 100,000-499,999 population group, 81.2% of the juveniles taken into custody were referred to the district attorney. One agency in this group referred all juveniles taken into custody to the district attorney. Of the cases referred to the district attorney 74.1% were for delinquent offenses and 25.3% for CHINS offenses. Larceny, shoplifting and runaway were the offenses for which juveniles were most frequently referred to the district attorney in this population group.

Some 13.6% of juveniles taken into custody in the 50,000-99,999 population group were referred to the district attorney. Of these, 89.8% were referred for delinquent offenses and 10.2% for CHINS offenses. Burglary, larceny, shoplifting and vandalism were the offenses for which juveniles were most frequently referred to the district attorney. Some 22.0% of cases in this population group occurred in agencies that did not record whether a juvenile was referred to the district attorney.

In the 20,000-49,999 population group, 26.9% of juveniles taken into custody were referred to the district attorney. Of these, 92.2% were referred for delinquent offenses and 7.8% for CHINS offenses. Larceny and shoplifting were the most frequent offenses referred to the district attorney.

In the 10,000-19,999 population group, 32.6% of cases were referred to the district attorney. Some 95.5% of these were referred for delinquent offenses. Burglary, larceny, shoplifting and disorderly conduct were most frequently referred to the district attorney.

Continued

E. Offense Referred to District Attorney Continued

Only 18.5% of juveniles taken into custody were referred to the district attorney in jurisdictions having populations between 2,500 and 4,999. Of cases referred to the district attorney, about 95% were referred for delinquent offenses and 5% were referred for CHINS offenses.

Because of the small number of cases from the samples that were referred to the district attorney in the other two population groups, generalizations about the offenses for which they were referred would not be useful.

Exhibit II-10
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Most Serious
Offense Referred to D. A. and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Most Serious Offense Re- ferred to D.A.	Population of Jurisdiction						
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999 Under 2,500
CHINS	0.0 (0)	25.3 (2895)	3.9 (99)	7.8 (195)	3.6 (62)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (219)
Delinquent	100.0 (94)	74.1 (8479)	34.3 (875)	92.2 (2311)	95.5 (1642)	100.0 (111)	80.0 (55)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.6 (69)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Not maintained	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	61.8 (1576)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.0 (94) N=2	100.0 (11442) N=359	100.0 (2550) N=102	100.0 (2506) N=128	100.0 (1719) N=111	100.0 (111) N=6	100.0 (440) N=20 N=5

Exhibit II-11
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody by Most Serious
Offense Referred to D.A. and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Most Serious Offense Referred to D.A.	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Homicide	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Rape	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Robbery	50.0 (47)	3.6 (417)	2.6 (25)	1.0 (39)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Aggravated Assault	0.0 (0)	1.9 (220)	5.1 (50)	1.0 (39)	1.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Burglary	50.0 (47)	9.4 (1088)	17.9 (175)	6.1 (235)	19.8 (340)	60.0 (55)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (110)
Larceny	0.0 (0)	10.2 (1180)	12.8 (125)	17.3 (667)	18.0 (309)	20.0 (18)	15.0 (66)	0.0 (0)
Shoplifting	0.0 (0)	14.6 (1689)	10.3 (100)	11.2 (432)	9.9 (170)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (110)
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Vehicle Parts	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Bicycles	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	5.1 (50)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
All other larceny	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-11 continued

Most Serious Offense Referred to D.A.	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.0 (0)	4.1 (474)	0.0 (0)	4.1 (158)	1.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Vehicle Theft	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other Assaults	0.0 (0)	4.7 (544)	7.7 (75)	3.6 (139)	8.1 (139)	20.0 (18)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Arson	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	2.7 (46)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Forgery	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fraud	0.0 (0)	1.1 (127)	2.6 (25)	1.0 (39)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (44)	0.0 (0)
Embezzlement	0.0 (0)	0.6 (62)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Stolen prop., re- ceiving, possessing	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Vandalism	0.0 (0)	5.2 (602)	12.8 (125)	2.0 (77)	7.2 (124)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Weapons, possess- ing, carrying	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (39)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Sex offenses	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Narcotic drug laws	0.0 (0)	1.9 (220)	5.1 (50)	1.0 (39)	1.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (44)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-11 continued

Most Serious Offenses Re- ferred to D.A.	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Marijuana	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (39)	1.8 (31)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Liquor Laws	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Disorderly Conduct	0.0 (0)	2.8 (324)	5.1 (50)	2.5 (96)	13.5 (232)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
All other	0.0 (0)	3.3 (382)	2.6 (25)	3.6 (139)	2.7 (46)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Loitering	0.0 (0)	0.6 (69)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
Runaway	0.0 (0)	20.4 (2360)	0.0 (0)	5.1 (197)	2.7 (46)	0.0 (0)	5.0 (22)	20.0 (55)
Beyond Control of Parents	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	2.6 (25)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Endangering self and others	0.0 (0)	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
CHINS - unspecified	0.0 (0)	3.6 (417)	5.1 (50)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Traffic Offense	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (25)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Municipal ordi- nance violation	0.0 (0)	0.8 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (44)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit II-11 Continued

Most Serious Offenses Re- ferred to D.A.	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Drinking Under Age	0.0 (0)	2.8 (324)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.6 (69)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Not Maintained	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	35.0 (1350)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.0 (94)	100.2 (11570)	100.0 (975)	100.0 (3857)	99.9 (1719)	100.0 (92)	100.0 (440)	100.0 (274)
	N=2	N=363	N=39	N=197	N=111	N=5	N=20	N=5

F. Prior Offenses

1. CHINS

Exhibit II-12 shows how the many juveniles taken into custody for CHINS offenses were known to have been taken into custody previously. Statewide, about a third of CHINS offenders had never been previously taken into custody. In Exhibit II-13, we can see that of those who had been taken into custody, most were taken into custody within 90 days prior to the present offense. Exhibit II-14 shows that of CHINS who had been taken into custody before, the majority were previous CHINS offenders.

2. Delinquent

Of juveniles taken into custody for delinquent offenses, nearly 70% had fewer than three known prior offenses; almost 40% had no prior offenses (see Exhibit II-15). Exhibit II-16 shows that of those delinquent offenders with prior offenses, the majority had prior offenses within 90 days of the offense included in this research. Of delinquents who had been previously taken into custody, over 90% had been taken into custody for prior delinquent offenses (see Exhibit II-17). Of all juveniles taken into custody for delinquent offenses about a third had been previously taken into custody for delinquent offenses.

Exhibit II-12
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for CHINS Offenses
By Number of Times Previously Taken Into Custody
and By Population of Jurisdiction

1975

Number of Times Previously Taken Into Custody	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
None	28.6 (378)	39.1 (1371)	39.6 (525)	65.3 (958)	18.2 (93)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (109)
3 or fewer	46.4 (612)	34.5 (1210)	41.5 (550)	8.0 (117)	15.2 (78)	4.2 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
More than 3	21.4 (282)	25.5 (894)	18.9 (250)	4.0 (59)	3.0 (15)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Not maintained	3.6 (48)	0.9 (32)	0.0 (0)	22.7 (333)	63.6 (325)	95.8 (425)	100.0 (726)	33.3 (55)
Total	(1321)	(3506)	(1325)	(1468)	(511)	(444)	(726)	(164)
	N=28	N=110	N=53	N=75	N=33	N=24	N=33	N=3

Exhibit II-13
Percent Of Juveniles Taken Into custody for CHINS
Offenses Who Had Previously Been Taken Into Custody by
Length of Time Since Last taken Into Custody and by Population of Jurisdiction (1975)

Days Since Last Taken Into Custody	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
Less than 90 Days	40.0 (377)	56.7 (1211)	59.4 (475)	84.6 (431)	92.9 (403)	100.0 (462)	100.0 (748)	100.0 (1535)
90-180 Days	20.0 (189)	10.4 (222)	18.8 (150)	11.5 (59)	3.6 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
181-365 Days	25.0 (236)	16.4 (350)	6.2 (50)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
More Than 365 Days	15.0 (141)	16.4 (350)	15.6 (125)	3.8 (19)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.0 (943) (N=20)	99.9 (2135) (N=67)	100.0 (800) (N=32)	99.9 (509) (N=26)	100.1 (434) (N=28)	100.0 (462) (N=25)	100.0 (748) (N=34)	100.0 (1535) (N=28)

Exhibit II-14
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for CHINS Offenses
by Type of Prior Offenses and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Type of Prior Offenses	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
No Prior Offenses	32.1 (424)	40.0 (1402)	41.5 (550)	88.0 (1292)	82.4 (434)	96.0 (444)	100.0 (748)	100.0 (1644)
Prior CHINS Offenses	25.0 (330)	24.5 (859)	22.6 (299)	4.0 (59)	8.8 (46)	4.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Prior Delinquency Offenses	42.9 (567)	34.5 (1210)	35.8 (474)	8.0 (117)	8.8 (46)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Prior Other Offenses	0.0 (0)	0.9 (32)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.0 (1321)	99.9 (3506)	99.9 (1325)	100.0 (1468)	100.0 (527)	100.0 (462)	100.0 (748)	100.0 (1644)
	(N=28)	(N=110)	(N=53)	(N=75)	(N=34)	(N=25)	(N=34)	(N=30)

Exhibit II-15
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for Delinquency Offenses
By Number of Times Previously Taken Into Custody and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Number of Times Previously Taken Into Custody	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999	Under 2,500
None	28.7 (2734)	41.1 (4270)	68.1 (3950)	48.4 (3601)	46.1 (2170)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	48.8 (0)
3 or Fewer	41.6 (3963)	37.4 (3886)	22.8 (1322)	15.8 (1176)	12.2 (574)	1.7 (18)	1.4 (22)	20.9 (493)
More Than 3	29.7 (2830)	19.3 (2005)	7.3 (423)	3.9 (290)	1.6 (75)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Not Maintained	0.0 (0)	2.1 (218)	1.7 (99)	31.8 (2366)	40.1 (1888)	98.3 (1055)	98.6 (1584)	30.2 (712)
Total	100.0 (9527)	99.9 (10390)	99.9 (5800)	99.9 (7440)	100.0 (4708)	100.0 (1073)	100.0 (1606)	99.9 (2357)
	(N=202)	(N=326)	(N=232)	(N=380)	(N=304)	(N=58)	(N=73)	(N=43)

Exhibit II-16
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for Delinquency Offenses Who Had
Previously Been Taken Into custody by Length of Time Since Last Taken Into Custody
and by Population of Jurisdiction (1975)

Days Since Last Taken Into Custody	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	Under 2,500
Less Than 90 Days	42.3 (2972)	42.3 (2615)	41.9 (775)	76.0 (2917)	84.2 (2151)	100.0 (1110)	100.0 (1600)	90.6 (2632)
90-180 Days	14.1 (991)	20.1 (1243)	12.2 (226)	3.1 (119)	5.5 (141)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.9 (55)
181-365 Days	19.5 (1370)	16.5 (1020)	14.9 (276)	10.7 (411)	4.2 (107)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (110)
More Than 365 Days	24.2 (1701)	21.1 (1305)	31.1 (575)	10.2 (391)	6.1 (156)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (110)
Total	100.1 (7025) (N=149)	100.0 (6183) (N=194)	100.1 (1850) (N=74)	100.0 (3838) (N=196)	100.0 (2555) (N=165)	100.0 (1110) (N=60)	100.0 (1600) (N=73)	100.1 (2905) (N=53)

Exhibit II-17
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody for Delinquency Offenses by
Type of Prior Offenses and by Population of Jurisdiction
1975

Type of Prior Offenses	Population of Jurisdiction							
	500,000+	100,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	2,500	Under 2,500
No Prior Offenses	30.4 (2968)	44.5 (4652)	71.6 (4153)	81.6 (6071)	86.2 (4072)	98.3 (1091)	98.6 (1584)	91.9 (3737)
Prior CHINS Offenses	2.9 (283)	4.6 (481)	3.9 (226)	2.1 (156)	0.7 (33)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (22)	0.0 (0)
Prior Delinquency Offenses	66.2 (6463)	50.6 (5290)	24.1 (1398)	16.3 (1213)	13.1 (619)	1.7 (19)	0.0 (0)	6.8 (276)
Prior Other Offenses	0.5 (49)	0.3 (31)	0.4 (23)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (57)
Total	100.0 (9763) (N=207)	100.0 (10454) (N=328)	100.0 (5800) (N=232)	100.0 (7440) (N=380)	100.0 (4724) (N=305)	100.0 (1110) (N=60)	100.0 (1606) (N=73)	100.1 (4066) (N=74)

III. JAILS

A. Process

A child may be detained after being taken into custody if his immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires it.

At the earliest opportunity the officer or other person who takes a child to detention must notify the court, that the child has been taken into custody and where he has been taken.

If the child is placed in detention, all parties have a right to a hearing within 48 hours to determine whether or not he should be detained further.

No child taken to detention as the result of an act which would constitute a felony if committed by an adult may be released from such facility prior to a detention hearing if a law enforcement agency has requested that a hearing be held. Reasonable advance notice of the hearing must be given to the district attorney, alleging new circumstances concerning the further detention of the child.

No child under the age of fourteen and, except upon order of the court, no child fourteen or over and under sixteen years old may be detained in a jail, lockup, or other place used for the confinement of adult offenders or persons charged with crimes. The exception may be used by the court only if no other suitable place of confinement is available.

A child fourteen years of age or older shall be detained separately from adult offenders or persons charged with crime.

The official in charge of a jail or other facility for the detention of adult offenders, or persons charged with crime must inform the court immediately when a child who is or appears to be under eighteen years of age is received at the facility.

B. Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

In early 1976, the Division of Criminal Justice conducted a survey of county jails in which the jails were asked whether they have separate cells for juveniles and, if so, how separation is accomplished. Forty-two jails, which serve 2,388,690 of the state's population, responded to the survey. Of these, 31 said that they do have separate cells for juveniles. Twenty-four jails described their methods of separation as follows:

Visual separation	14
Auditory separation	6
Physical separation	23
Separation at meals and activities	13

In the present survey, two jails that did not respond to the previous survey were contacted. Both of these jails reported that they have visual separation, auditory separation, and no regular contact of juveniles and adults. In both these jails juveniles are usually held in the women's cell and must be transported to another jail or have other arrangements made if any women are being held.

Three jails that had not previously described their separation of juveniles and adults reported in this survey that they have visual separation and no regular contact between juveniles and adults. Two of these jails reported that they have auditory separation, but one reported no auditory separation.

Three jails that previously had described their separation as "physical separation" reported in this survey that they have visual separation, auditory separation and no regular contact between juveniles and adults.

C. Offense

Jails in some of the state's larger counties were not included in this survey because they hold very few juveniles. Denver, Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson Counties all have juvenile detention centers, where nearly all juveniles are held if they require secure detention. Only in very rare cases are juveniles held in jails in these counties. Denver County Jail reported on a Division of Criminal Justice survey in early 1976 that no juveniles were held there in 1975. In Arapahoe County, a court order is required for juveniles to be held in the county jail.

A very large majority of juveniles held in eight of the county jails sampled were held for delinquent offenses. In the other jail six of nine juveniles held in 1975 were held for CHINS offenses. (See Exhibit III-1.)

In El Paso, Pueblo and Larimer Counties, more juveniles were held for "other" offenses than for any single classified offense. In El Paso County, burglary, "other assaults", robbery and homicide were the next most frequent offenses for which juveniles were held. In Pueblo County, runaway, traffic offenses and burglary were frequent charges against juveniles held. Runaway, larceny and motor vehicle theft were other frequent offenses in Larimer County.

More juveniles were held in Mesa County Jail for probation violations than for any other offense. Runaway, "all other" offenses and shoplifting were also frequent charges against juveniles held.

In La Plata County, runaway, traffic offenses, "all other" offenses, and motor vehicle theft accounted for a majority of offenses alleged against juveniles held in the county jail. Runaway was the most frequent offense for which children were held in Garfield and Eagle, Gunnison and Summit Counties.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

Exhibit III-1
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody By
CHINS or Delinquent Offense By
County and Population
1975

Most Serious Offense Alleged	County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
CHINS	0.0 (0)	19.8 (105)	22.4 (113)	21.2 (195)	22.4 (61)	34.4 (43)	66.7 (6)	35.3 (6)	15.2 (5)
Delinquent	100.0 (36)	80.2 (427)	74.4 (375)	77.0 (710)	76.8 (210)	65.6 (81)	33.3 (3)	64.7 (11)	81.8 (27)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.2 (16)	1.8 (17)	0.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.0 (1)
Total	100.0 (36)	100.0 (532)	100.0 (504)	100.0 (922)	100.0 (274)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (33)
	N=36	N=131	N=125	N=226	N=125	N=61	N=9	N=17	N=33

Exhibit III-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population
1975

Most Serious	County								
Offense Alleged	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000 - 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Murder or Non- Negligent Manslaughter	8.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Robbery	8.3 (3)	3.1 (17)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Robbery-Strong- Arm: Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Aggravated Assault	2.8 (1)	1.5 (8)	0.8 (4)	0.9 (8)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Burglary	16.7 (6)	10.8 (58)	4.0 (20)	5.4 (50)	6.4 (18)	9.8 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (2)
Unlawful Entry- No Force	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit III-2

Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population
1975

Continued

Most Serious	County								
Offense Alleged	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Larceny-Theft	5.6 (2)	3.8 (20)	6.5 (33)	4.9 (45)	2.4 (7)	6.6 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.4 (3)
Purse Snatching	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)
Shoplifting	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (12)	9.4 (87)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (1)
Theft From Motor Vehicle	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.8 (4)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Theft of Bi- cycles	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.0 (0)	5.4 (29)	6.5 (33)	3.6 (33)	9.6 (26)	6.6 (8)	22.2 (2)	17.6 (3)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit III-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population
1975
Continued

Most Serious	County								
Offense Alleged	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Other Assaults	11.1 (4)	0.8 (4)	4.8 (24)	0.4 (4)	4.0 (11)	8.2 (10)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	15.6 (5)
Arson	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Forgery And Counterfeiting	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Fraud	2.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (1)
Stolen Property Buying, Receiving, Possessing, Etc	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (12)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)
Vandalism	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.8 (4)	4.0 (37)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Weapons; Carrying Possessing, Etc.	2.8 (1)	0.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Sex Offenses	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit III-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population

1975

Continued

Most Serious	County								
Offense Alleged	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000 - 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000 - 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500 - 4,999
Narcotic Drug Laws	0.0 (0)	1.5 (8)	7.3 (37)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (2)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (2)
Marijuana	2.8 (1)	0.8 (4)	0.8 (4)	2.2 (20)	3.2 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Driving Under the Influence	0.0 (0)	6.2 (33)	2.4 (12)	0.0 (0)	6.4 (18)	3.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	3.1 (1)
Liquor Laws	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Disorderly Conduct	2.8 (1)	1.5 (8)	4.0 (20)	.09 (8)	0.0 (0)	4.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
All Other	30.6 (11)	17.7 (94)	27.4 (138)	11.2 (103)	16.8 (46)	11.5 (14)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	34.4 (11)
Runaway	0.0 (0)	14.6 (78)	16.9 (85)	16.5 (152)	19.2 (53)	31.1 (39)	55.6 (5)	35.3 (6)	15.6 (5)
Beyond Control of Parent	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit III-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population
1975

Most Serious Offense Alleged	Continued County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Truant	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (29)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Curfew Violation	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Traffic Offense Not In UCR Codes	5.6 (2)	16.2 (86)	1.6 (8)	3.6 (33)	18.4 (50)	3.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)
Fish & Game Violations	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Municipal Ordinance Violations	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
CHINS-Unspecified	0.0 (0)	5.4 (29)	5.6 (28)	0.9 (8)	3.2 (9)	3.3 (4)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Probation-Violation	0.0 (0)	4.6 (24)	0.8 (4)	23.7 (219)	4.0 (11)	3.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)
Escape	0.0 (0)	1.5 (8)	0.8 (4)	1.3 (12)	0.8 (2)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Continued

Exhibit III-2
Percent of Juveniles Taken Into Custody
By Most Serious Offense Alleged and
By County and Population
1975

Most Serious Offense Alleged	Continued County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000 - 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500 - 4,999
Drinking	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	1.6 (8)	1.3 (12)	0.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)
Unknown	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	.8 (4)	1.3 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (1)
Total	100.2 (36)	100.2 (532)	99.8 (504)	99.6 (922)	100.0 (274)	99.9 (124)	100.0 (9)	100.1 (17)	100.0 (33)
	Sample N=36	Sample N=130	Sample N=124	Sample N=224	Sample N=125	Sample N=61	Sample N=9	Sample N=17	Sample N=32

D. Number of Hours Detained

In eight of the nine sample jails, over half the juveniles held were detained for less than 48 hours. The proportion of juveniles held for 49-120 hours ranged from 5.9% in Gunnison County to 27.8% in Garfield County. Excluding El Paso County, the proportion of juveniles held more than 120 hours (5 days) ranged from 6.6% in Garfield County to 28.8% in Mesa County. In El Paso County, 27 (75%) of the 36 juveniles held were detained for more than 120 hours. (See Exhibit III-3.)

Exhibit III-3
Percent of Juveniles Held in County Jails by
Number of Hours Detained and by County
1975

Number of Hours detained	County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Less than 24 Hours	13.9 (5)	45.8 (244)	35.2 (177)	32.7 (301)	35.2 (96)	47.5 (59)	66.7 (6)	64.7 (11)	45.5 (15)
24-48 Hours	2.8 (1)	27.5 (146)	25.6 (129)	21.7 (200)	36.0 (99)	18.0 (22)	0.0 (0)	17.6 (3)	30.3 (10)
49-72 Hours	2.8 (1)	2.3 (12)	14.4 (73)	8.0 (74)	7.2 (20)	18.0 (22)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	6.1 (2)
73-120 Hours	5.6 (2)	5.3 (28)	9.6 (48)	8.8 (81)	9.6 (26)	9.8 (12)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.0 (1)
More Than 120 Hours	75.0 (27)	19.1 (102)	15.2 (77)	28.8 (266)	12.0 (33)	6.6 (8)	22.2 (2)	11.8 (2)	15.2 (5)
Total	100.1 (36) (N=36)	100.0 (532) (N=131)	100.0 (504) (N=125)	100.0 (922) (N=226)	100.0 (274) (N=125)	99.9 (124) (N=61)	100.0 (9) (N=9)	100.0 (17) (N=17)	100.1 (33) (N=33)

E. Characteristics of Juveniles

1. Age

The 15-17 year age group accounted for a very high proportion of juveniles held in county jails. As Exhibit III-4 shows, in every jail sampled more than two-thirds of the juveniles held were between the ages of 15 and 17.

2. Sex

Exhibit III-5 shows that over two-thirds of the juveniles held in each jail in 1975 were male. El Paso County had the highest proportion of males, with 33 (91.7%) out of 36, and Mesa County had the largest estimated total number of males, with 691 (74.9%) of 922 juveniles held.

3. Race/Ethnic Origin

Exhibit III-6 shows the race/ethnic origin of juveniles held in county jails in 1975. This information was not maintained in the records in Pueblo or Larimer Counties. In El Paso County, black and Spanish-surnamed juveniles were over-represented when compared to the proportions of black (5%) and Spanish-surnamed (8%) persons in the total county population. In Mesa and La Plata County, the 16.5% and 30.4% of juveniles held were Spanish-surnamed. This compares to a population proportion of 9% Spanish-surnamed in Mesa County and 19% in La Plata County. In the remainder of the counties, nearly all juveniles held were Anglo. These counties all have large Anglo majority populations.

Exhibit III-4
Percent of Juveniles Held in County Jails by Age and by County
1975

	County								
	EL PASO	PUEBLO	LARIMER	MESA	LA PLATA	GARFIELD	EAGLE	GUNNISON	SUMMIT
Age	100,000- 499,999	100,000- 499,999	100,000- 499,999	50,000- 99,999	20,000- 49,999	10,000- 19,999	10,000- 19,999	5,000- 9,999	2,500- 4,999
Under 10	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
10-14	2.8 (1)	15.3 (81)	26.4 (133)	20.1 (185)	11.2 (31)	16.4 (20)	33.3 (3)	18.8 (3)	9.1 (3)
15-17	94.4 (34)	84.7 (451)	73.6 (371)	78.6 (725)	88.0 (241)	82.0 (102)	66.7 (6)	81.3 (14)	87.9 (29)
Unknown	2.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (2)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.0 (1)
Total	100.0 (36)	100.0 (532)	100.0 (504)	100.0 (922)	100.0 (274)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (9)	100.1 (17)	100.0 (33)
	(N=36)	(N=131)	(N=125)	(N=224)	(N=125)	(N=61)	(N=9)	(N=16)	(N=33)

Exhibit III-5
Percent of Juveniles Held in County Jail by Sex and by County
1975

	County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 4,999
Sex									
Male	91.7 (33)	80.9 (430)	75.2 (379)	74.9 (691)	83.2 (228)	71.7 (89)	66.7 (6)	76.5 (13)	71.9 (24)
Female	5.6 (2)	19.1 (102)	24.0 (121)	24.7 (228)	16.0 (44)	26.7 (33)	33.3 (3)	23.5 (4)	28.1 (9)
Unknown	2.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (4)	0.4 (4)	0.8 (2)	1.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Total	100.1 (36)	100.0 (532)	100.0 (504)	100.0 (922)	100.0 (274)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (33)
	(N=36)	(N=131)	(N=125)	(N=223)	(N=125)	(N=60)	(N=9)	(N=17)	(N=32)

Exhibit III-6
Percent of Juveniles Held in County Jails by
Race/Ethnic Origin and by County
1975

Race/Ethnic Origin	County								
	EL PASO 100,000- 499,999	PUEBLO 100,000- 499,999	LARIMER 100,000- 499,999	MESA 50,000- 99,999	LA PLATA 20,000- 49,999	GARFIELD 10,000- 19,999	EAGLE 10,000- 19,999	GUNNISON 5,000- 9,999	SUMMIT 2,500- 9,999
Anglo	52.8 (19)	-	-	83.0 (765)	64.0 (175)	90.2 (112)	88.9 (8)	100.0 (17)	90.9 (30)
Black	22.2 (8)	-	-	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Spanish Surnamed	19.4 (7)	-	-	16.5 (152)	30.4 (83)	1.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (3)
Other	2.8 (1)	-	-	0.0 (0)	4.8 (13)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Unknown	2.8 (1)	-	-	0.5 (5)	0.8 (2)	6.6 (8)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Not Main- tained	-	100.0 (532)	100.0 (504)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0 (36)	100.0 (532)	100.0 (504)	100.0 (922)	100.0 (274)	100.0 (124)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (33)
	(N=36)	(N=130)	(N=125)	(N=218)	(N=125)	(N=61)	(N=9)	(N=17)	(N=33)

IV. DETENTION CENTERS

a) Number and Percent of Juveniles held in Detention

Exhibit IV-1 shows that Gilliam Center held the most juveniles in FY75-76, (5839) followed by Adams County (1990), Jefferson County (1413), Zebulon Pike (917) and Arapahoe County (811). Gilliam and Zeb Pike were the only detention center which held more delinquents than CHINS. Jefferson County had the highest percentage of CHINS in detention, following by Adams and Arapahoe. The total number of juveniles held in detention was 10,970, with 54.7% of those being delinquent and 45.3% being CHINS.

b) Sex of Juveniles held in Detention

Exhibit IV-2 shows that 78% or more of the delinquents held in all detention centers were males. However, females comprised about half of all the CHINS held in every detention center but Gilliam. In Arapahoe and Zeb Pike, more female CHINS were held than male CHINS. Overall, 73.9% of all juveniles held were males and 26.1% were females.

c) Detention by Time Frame

Exhibit IV-3 shows that Adams County and Zeb Pike hold the largest percentage of juveniles for a period less than 24 hours. Gilliam holds the largest percentage for 24 - 48 hours. Jefferson and Arapahoe both hold a large percentage of juveniles for more than 14 days. In Adams County, Arapahoe County and Gilliam, females are detained longer than males in general. Overall, the largest percentage of males and females are held 24 - 48 hours.

d) Average Length of Stay

Exhibit IV-4 shows that Jefferson County Detention holds more CHINS almost three times as long as any other detention center. Male delinquents are held longer than male CHINS in Adams County, Arapahoe County, and Zeb Pike, while male CHINS are held longer in Gilliam and Jefferson. Female CHINS are held longer than female delinquents in Adams, Gilliam and Jefferson. Female CHINS are held longer than male CHINS in Adams, Arapahoe and Gilliam. Male CHINS are held almost six times as long as female delinquents in Jefferson County, while female CHINS are held longer in Gilliam than any other category of child.

e) Average Age of Youth

Exhibit IV-5 shows that male CHINS are generally about one year younger than male delinquents upon entering detention. Female delinquents are also about one year older than female CHINS in all detention centers except Gilliam. In all centers except Gilliam, the ages of male and female CHINS and male and female delinquents are comparable. At Gilliam, females are generally a year or two younger than the males. The overall average age for juveniles detained is around 15 years of age.

f) Number of Youth Held after Court Hearing

Exhibit IV-6 shows the number of youths held in detention centers following a court hearing. Although the information is not complete, it does indicate how many youth are held for the court, DYS and Social Services.

g) Out of State Runaways

Exhibit IV-7 shows that 578 out-of-state runaways were held in detention centers in FY75-76. In all detention centers except Gilliam, more females were held than males. In Gilliam, 75% of the youth held were males. Because of the large number of youth held at Gilliam, the overall percentage of male out-of-state runaways is almost 62% of the total.

h) Number of Youth Committed

Exhibit IV-8 shows that Denver's Gilliam has the highest percentage of commitments to Institutions, followed by Adams, Jefferson, Zeb Pike and Arapahoe

i) Number of Commitments to Department of Institutions

Exhibit IV-9 shows that the largest number of commitments to the Department of Institutions were from Denver, followed by Adams, El Paso, Pueblo and Arapahoe. The highest commitment rate, however was in Montezuma County (5.10%), followed by Las Animas County (4.92%) and then Denver (3.26%). The average commitment rate for the state is 1.56 based on 266,755 juveniles in secondary education.

EXHIBIT IV-I
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF JUVENILES HELD
IN DETENTION CENTERS IN FY75-76 BY CHARGE

DETENTION CENTER	CHINS		DELINQUENTS		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	
Adams Co.	1087	54.6	903	45.4	1990
Arapahoe Co.	426	52.5	385	47.5	811
Gilliam	2397	41.0	3442	59.0	5839
Jefferson Co.	787	55.6	626	44.4	1413
Zebulon Pike	278	30.3	639	69.7	917
TOTAL	4975	45.3	5995	54.7	10970

EXHIBIT IV-2
SEX OF JUVENILES HELD IN FY75-76
BY DETENTION CENTER AND OFFENSE

DETENTION CENTER #	Male		<u>DELINQUENTS</u>		Total		Male		<u>CHINS</u>		Total		Male		<u>TOTAL</u>		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Adams Co.	779	86.3	124	13.7	903	45.4	603	55.5	484	44.5	1087	54.6	1382	69.4	608	30.6	1990
Arapahoe Co.	338	87.8	47	12.2	385	47.5	181	42.5	245	57.5	426	52.5	519	64.0	292	36.0	811
Gilliam	2684	78.0	758	22.0	3442	58.9	1870	78.0	527	22.0	2397	41.1	4554	78.0	1285	22.0	5839
Jefferson Co.	545	87.1	81	12.9	626	44.3	413	52.5	374	47.5	787	55.7	958	67.8	455	32.2	1413
Zebulon Pike	563	88.1	76	11.9	639	69.7	135	48.6	143	51.4	278	30.3	698	76.1	219	23.9	917
TOTAL	4909	81.9	1086	18.1	5995	54.6	3202	64.4	1773	35.6	4975	45.4	8111	73.9	2859	26.1	10970

EXHIBIT IV-3

Percentage of Males and Females
Held in Detention Centers by Time Frames

	Adams		Arapahoe		Gilliam		Jefferson		Zeb Pike		All	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Less than 24 hours	24.3	20.2	9.17	9.80	19.40	12.96	10.3	21.4	41.8	52.0	20.9	16.6
24-48 hours	18.7	14.6	10.09	9.80	56.33	58.64	8.2	31.5	33.1	12.0	37.9	41.7
48-72 hours	8.5	11.2	29.36	37.25	9.61	9.57	11.3	25.7	4.3	12.0	10.9	14.5
3-5 days	10.7	16.9	22.94	11.77	5.73	7.10	8.2	12.8	3.5	8.0	8.4	9.8
5-7 days	8.9	13.5	8.26	11.77	2.20	6.17	9.3	4.4	5.2	4.0	5.0	7.5
7-10 days	11.5	7.9	2.75	0.00	4.04	.93	5.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.6	1.8
10-14 days	8.9	9.0	2.75	3.92	.33	0.00	11.3	2.8	3.5	8.0	3.5	2.5
More than 14 days	8.5	6.7	14.68	15.69	2.63	4.63	36.2	1.4	4.3	4.0	7.8	5.6

EXHIBIT IV-4
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY
BY DETENTION CENTER AND OFFENSE

<u>DETENTION CENTER</u>	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>OVERALL</u>
	<u>CHINS</u>	<u>DELINQUENTS</u>	<u>CHINS</u>	<u>DELINQUENTS</u>	
Adams Co.	4.8 days	5.7 days	5.4 days	2.8 days	5.2 days
Arapahoe Co.	4.6 days	6.9 days	6.4 days	8.4 days	6.3 days
Gilliam	3.5 days	3.3 days	3.9 days	3.7 days	3.5 days
Jefferson Co.	12.8 days	8.9 days	2.7 days	1.9 days	7.9 days
Zebulon Pike	2.5 days	4.0 days	1.5 days	4.0 days	3.4 days

EXHIBIT IV-5

Average Age of Youth Entering
Detention Centers by Sex and Offense (Sample*)

Detention Center	MALES		FEMALES		Overall Age
	CHINS	Delinquents	CHINS	Delinquents	
Adams Co.	15.1	15.7	15.0	16.0	15.5
Arapahoe Co.	14.7	15.2	14.7	15.4	15.0
Gilliam	14.9	15.9	13.9	13.4	14.9
Jefferson Co.	14.5	15.7	14.4	15.4	14.7
Zebulon Pike	14.8	15.6	14.9	15.7	15.6

*Samples based on July 1975 and March 1976 data.

EXHIBIT IV-6

Number of Youth Held For
Agencies Following A Court Hearing (Sample*)

DETENTION CENTER	Awaiting A Filing	COURT Awaiting Adjudicatory Hearing	Awaiting A Disposition	DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES		DEP'T. OF SOCIAL SRVCS.	
				For Diagnosis	For Return To DYS Institution	In Protective Custody	Pending Placement
Adams Co.	60	30	462	102	60	12	186
Arapahoe Co.	-----Information Not Available-----			36	18	24	
Gilliam	144	468	276	126	114	18	180
Jefferson Co.	-----Information Not Available-----			103			
Zebulon Pike	-----Information Not Available-----			98	28		

*Samples based on July 1975 and March 1976 data. Projected to equal one year

EXHIBIT IV-7
NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE RUNAWAYS
HELD BY DETENTION CENTER AND SEX

FY75-76

DETENTION CENTER	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
	#	%	#	%	#
Adams Co.	30	45.5	36	54.5	66
Arapahoe Co.	33	47.1	37	52.9	70
Gilliam	230	75.2	76	24.8	306
Jefferson Co.	22	45.8	26	54.2	48
Zebulon Pike	42	47.7	46	52.3	88
TOTAL	357	61.8	221	38.2	578

EXHIBIT IV-8
NUMBER OF YOUTH COMMITTED
TO INSTITUTIONS BY DETENTION CENTER
FY75-76

<u>DETENTION CENTER</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Adams Co.	97	23.3
Arapahoe Co.	42	10.1
Gilliam	161	38.6
Jefferson Co.	69	16.5
Zebulon Pike	48	11.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	417	100.0

EXHIBIT IV-9
COMMITMENTS TO DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS
BY COURT DISTRICT FOR FY75-76

<u>DETENTION CENTER & COURT DISTRICTS</u>	<u># Committed</u>	<u>Commitment rate per 100 students in Secondary Education</u>
<u>Adams Co. Detention</u>	<u>97</u>	
Adams	43	1.68
Boulder	17	.95
Larimer	16	1.36
Weld	15	1.72
Morgan	6	.76
<u>Arapahoe Co. Detention</u>	<u>42</u>	
Arapahoe	21	.68
Las Animas	11	4.92
Otero	7	1.69
Prowers	3	1.06
<u>Gilliam</u>	<u>161</u>	
Denver	123	3.26
Pueblo	26	2.42
Alaska	11	--
Federal	1	--
<u>Jefferson County Detention</u>	<u>69</u>	
Jefferson	19	.48
Mesa	17	2.39
Montezuma	11	5.10
LaPlata	8	2.45
Moffat	6	2.30
Lake	3	1.49
Rio Blanco	3	.86
Delta	2	.34

EXHIBIT IV-9
COMMITMENTS TO DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS
BY COURT DISTRICT FOR FY75-76

(Cont'd.)

DETENTION CENTER & COURT DISTRICTS

<u>Zebulon Pike Detention Center</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
El Paso	36		1.16
Fremont	6		1.36
Alamosa	6		1.19
TOTAL	417		

V. COURTS

The Annual Statistical Report of the Colorado Judiciary (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976) shows that juvenile cases have consistently made up about 15% of the total District Court caseload. (see exhibit V-1) The number of juvenile cases pending as of June 30 has consistently remained about 10% of the total cases pending. The juvenile caseload has increased 66% between FY 72-73 and FY 75-76, while the total district court caseload has increased only 55%, and the juvenile population has decreased from 16.4% of the total population in 1970 to 16.1% of the total population in 1975. In addition, the juvenile case filings increased from 2,311 in FY 72-73 to 4,234 in FY 75-76, an increase of 83%. The total state increase in filings was only 23.1%. (see Exhibit V-2.)

Exhibit V-3 shows the juvenile caseflow in District Courts for FY 75-76. The number of juvenile cases pending on June 30, 1976 decreased 13% over the number pending on July 1, 1975. The second judicial district (Denver) contributed 26.5% of the total caseload for the state.

Exhibit V-4 shows the juvenile case filings by type of case in FY 75-76. Delinquency petitions made up 36.0% of the total number of petitions filed, while CHINS petitions made up only 4.5%. The second judicial district (Denver) made up 25.8% of the total number of petitions filed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT MAP WITH COUNTY SEATS

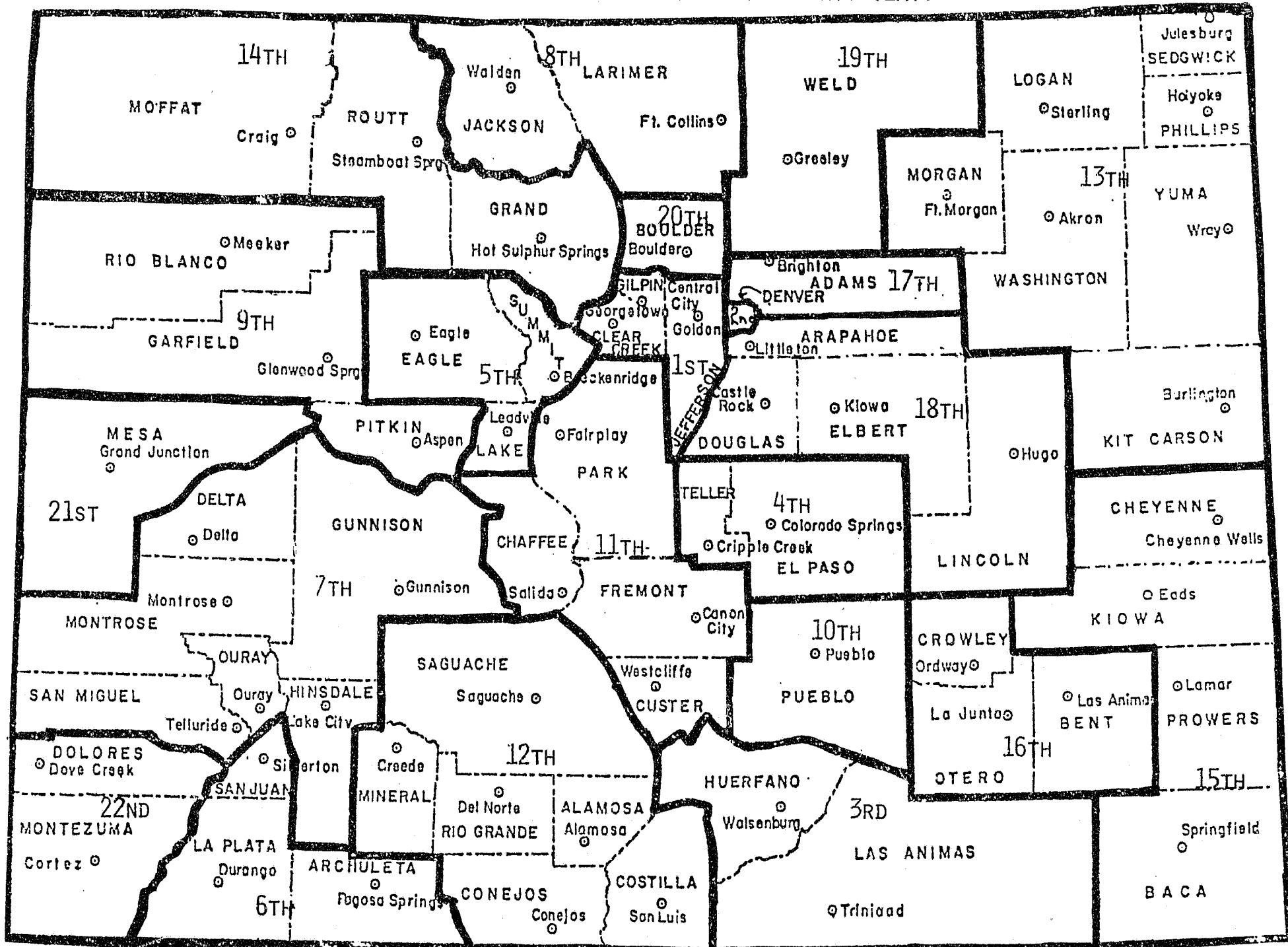


Exhibit V-1

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD^a - FY 1972-73 to FY 1975-76

	FY 72-73	FY 73-74	FY 74-75	FY 75-76
DOMESTIC RELATIONS				
Cases Pending July 1	17,296	18,993	22,823	24,588
New Cases Filed	23,491	25,839	28,300	30,361
Post Judgment Actions	926	1,007	3,904	7,619
TOTAL Caseload	41,713	45,839	55,027	62,568
Cases Terminated	22,720	23,016	30,439	44,728
Cases Pending June 30	18,993	22,823	24,588	17,840
CIVIL^b				
Cases Pending July 1	16,492	18,032	22,171	29,383
New Cases Filed	22,744	28,230	34,073	27,843
Post Judgment Actions	968	1,114	7,390	7,992
TOTAL Caseload	40,204	47,376	63,634	65,218
Cases Terminated	22,172	25,205	34,251	37,393
Cases Pending June 30	18,032	22,171	29,383	27,825
PROBATE				
Cases Pending July 1	10,826	10,616	10,397	18,722 ^c
New Cases Filed	7,182	7,304	4,678	6,015
Post Judgment Actions	381	307	227	282
TOTAL Caseload	18,389	18,227	15,302	25,019
Cases Terminated	7,773	7,830	4,944	5,966
Cases Pending June 30	10,616	10,397	10,358	19,053
JUVENILE				
Cases Pending July 1	5,677	6,240	7,135	8,795
New Cases Filed	10,597	12,681	16,061	16,405
Post Judgment Actions	2,681	4,633	5,737	6,433
TOTAL Caseload	18,955	23,554	28,933	31,633
Cases Terminated	12,715	16,419	20,138	24,015
Cases Pending June 30	6,240	7,135	8,795	7,618
MENTAL HEALTH				
Cases Pending July 1	531	535	313	731 ^c
New Cases Filed	1,809	1,815	1,586	1,674
Post Judgment Actions	86	65	68	249
TOTAL Caseload	2,426	2,415	1,967	2,654
Cases Terminated	1,891	2,102	1,392	1,847
Cases Pending June 30	535	313	575	807
CRIMINAL				
Cases Pending July 1	5,429	6,230	7,460	10,031
New Cases Filed	9,098	10,507	11,947	11,641
Post Judgment Actions	577	628	2,622	2,693
TOTAL Caseload	15,104	17,365	22,029	24,365
Cases Terminated	8,874	9,905	11,998	13,760
Cases Pending June 30	6,230	7,460	10,031	10,605
TOTAL				
Cases Pending July 1	56,251	60,646	70,299	92,250 ^c
New Cases Filed	74,921	86,376	96,645	93,939
Post Judgment Actions	5,619	7,754	19,948	25,268
TOTAL Caseload	136,791	154,776	186,892	211,457
Cases Terminated	76,145	84,477	103,162	127,709
Cases Pending June 30	60,646	70,299	83,730	83,748

^aAll district courts plus Denver Superior, Denver Juvenile, and Denver Probate.^bDoes not include water cases.^cPending figure includes pending cases from Denver Probate Court, not reported previously.

EXHIBIT V-2
DISTRICT COURT FILINGS^a AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE
FY 1972-73 - FY 1975-76, BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	-----FILINGS-----				PERCENT INCREASE 72-73 - 75-76
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
1	5,974 ^b	7,086 ^b	8,403 ^b	8,556	43.2
Denver					
District	17,335	19,007	20,846	19,107	10.2
Denver					
Superior	3,365	3,842	4,035	2,551	-24.2
Denver					
Juvenile	2,311	2,202	4,533	4,234	83.2
Denver					
Probate	N.A.	N.A.	1,463	1,739	N.A.
3	832	876	767	824	-1.0
4	8,866	11,689	12,228	11,550	30.3
5	949 ^b	1,249 ^b	1,350 ^b	1,244	31.1
6	868	865	931	914	5.3
7	1,257	1,370	1,383	1,365	8.6
8	2,632	3,161	3,496	3,434	30.5
9	924	1,017	1,247	1,277	38.2
10	4,083	4,760	4,732	4,365	6.9
11	1,060	1,363	1,257	1,341	26.5
12	920	979	929	1,049	14.0
13	1,662	1,873	1,976	2,009	20.9
14	702	890	1,031	1,050	49.6
15	706	705	756	728	3.1
16	966	981	1,123	956	-1.0
17	5,334	5,966	7,341	7,230	35.5
18	5,227	6,338	7,387	7,181	37.4
19	2,922	3,178	3,426	3,363	15.1
20	3,786	4,583	4,781	4,940	30.5
21	1,804	1,953	2,156	2,419	34.1
22	436	443	531	513	17.7
STATE TOTAL					
WITHOUT					
DEN. PROBATE ^a	74,921	86,376	96,645	92,200	23.1

^aWater cases not included.

^bClear Creek County filings have been subtracted from previous years' District One totals and added to District Five totals to improve comparability with FY 1975-76 figures.

N.A. = Not Available

Exhibit V-3 JUVENILE CASEFLOW IN THE DISTRICT COURTS
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY - FY 1975-76

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1975	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1976
1ST						
Gilpin	8	21	4	33	27	6
Jefferson	715	1445	112	2272	1561	711
TOTAL	723	1466	116	2305	1588	717
2ND						
Denver Juvenile	2449	4234	1708	8391	5902	2489
3RD						
Huerfano	28	72	4	104	73	31
Las Animas	269	188	0	457	44	413
TOTAL	297	260	4	561	117	444
4TH						
El Paso	910	1829	1218	3957	3346	611
Teller	15	5	0	20	13	7
TOTAL	925	1834	1218	3977	3359	618
5TH						
Clear Creek	27	26	3	56	37	19
Eagle	19	12	3	34	22	12
Lake	32	44	27	103	81	22
Summit	28	20	4	52	32	20
TOTAL	106	102	37	245	172	73
6TH						
Archuleta	12	8	0	20	13	7
La Plata	41	87	15	143	87	56
San Juan	10	4	0	14	12	2
TOTAL	63	99	15	177	112	65
7TH						
Delta	17	64	4	85	55	30
Gunnison	1	8	0	9	7	2
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	48	62	5	115	82	33
Ouray	0	2	0	2	2	0
San Miguel	8	6	0	14	5	9
TOTAL	74	142	9	225	151	74
8TH						
Jackson	6	4	1	11	7	4
Larimer	327	463	354	1144	1041	103
TOTAL	333	467	355	1155	1048	107
9TH						
Garfield	42	94	31	167	125	42
Pitkin	1	22	0	23	14	9
Rio Blanco	4	14	0	18	12	6
TOTAL	47	130	31	208	151	57
10TH						
Pueblo	433	1120	461	2014	1630	384
11TH						
Chaffee	24	40	5	69	35	34
Custer	1	0	0	1	1	0
Fremont	50	97	12	159	102	57
Park	2	9	0	11	11	0
TOTAL	77	146	17	240	149	91

Exhibit V-3 (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	PENDING JULY 1, 1975	NEW FILINGS	POST JUDGMENT ACTIONS	TOTAL CASELOAD	TERMINATIONS	PENDING JUNE 30, 1976
12TH						
Alamosa	13	92	30	135	106	29
Conejos	23	22 ^a	0	45 ^a	5	40
Costilla	7	7	1	15	8	7
Mineral	6	5	0	11	10	1
Rio Grande	35	77	35	147	93	54
Saguache	2	30	1	33	12	21
TOTAL	86	233	67	386	234	152
13TH						
Kit Carson	15	30	3	48	36	12
Logan	60	69	21	150	122	28
Morgan	56	138	27	221	126	95
Phillips	4	9	0	13	9	4
Sedgwick	10	12	1	23	17	6
Washington	25	8	0	33	24	9
Yuma	16	23	0	39	28	11
TOTAL	186	289	52	527	362	165
14TH						
Grand	20	37	2	59	42	17
Moffat	7	61	12	80	69	11
Routt	48	50	5	103	88	15
TOTAL	75	148	19	242	199	43
15TH						
Baca	9	14	0	23	4	19
Cheyenne	7	4	6	17	13	4
Kiowa	3	2	1	6	6	0
Prowers	35	83	4	122	84	38
TOTAL	54	103	11	168	107	61
16TH						
Bent	18	28	1	47	29	18
Crowley	12	15	4	31	25	6
Otero	55	173	57	285	244	41
TOTAL	85	216	62	363	298	65
17TH						
Adams	1105	1973	816	3894	3226	668
18TH						
Arapahoe	590	1162	412	2164	1677	487
Douglas	17	96	18	131	90	41
Elbert	10	16	6	32	23	9
Lincoln	3	9	3	15	10	5
TOTAL	620	1283	439	2342	1800	542
19TH						
Weld	642	827	161	1630	1355	275
20TH						
Boulder	192	555	456	1203	905	298
21ST						
Mesa	200	691	373	1264	1079	185
22ND						
Dolores	4	5	0	9	9	0
Montezuma	19	82	6	107	62	45
TOTAL	23	87	6	116	71	45
STATE TOTAL	8795	16405 ^a	6433	31633 ^a	24015	7618

^aIncludes eight previously uncounted cases filed in FY 1974-75.

Exhibit V-4 JUVENILE CASE FILINGS BY TYPE OF CASE¹ - FY 1975-76*

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DELIN- QUENCY PETITIONS	CHINS PETI- TIONS ²	DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT PETITIONS ³	RELINQUISH- MENTS	ADOPTIONS	PATERNITY & SUPPORT ⁴	MISC. ⁵	TOTAL
1ST								
Gilpin	15	1	4	0	1	0	0	21
Jefferson	777	87	100	40	296	136	9	1445
TOTAL	792	88	104	40	297	136	9	1466
2ND								
Den. Juvenile	1565	83	510	149	270	1512	145	4234
3RD								
Huerfano	35	2	3	1	2	23	6	72
Las Animas	56	23	17	3	10	73	6	188
TOTAL	91	25	20	4	12	96	12	260
4TH								
El Paso	560	55	272	28	337	536	41	1829
Teller	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
TOTAL	560	55	272	28	339	539	41	1834
5TH								
Clear Creek	13	1	4	0	8	0	0	26
Eagle	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	12
Lake	15	6	8	1	10	3	1	44
Summit	12	0	3	0	3	0	2	20
TOTAL	43	7	18	1	24	3	6	102
6TH								
Archuleta	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	8
La Plata	28	10	4	7	33	5	0	87
San Juan	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
TOTAL	33	10	7	7	33	6	3	99
7TH								
Delta	16	3	12	8	22	2	1	64
Gunnison	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	8
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montrose	27	10	7	1	14	2	1	62
Ouray	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
San Miguel	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
TOTAL	50	13	19	9	41	5	5	142
8TH								
Jackson	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Larimer	132	46	40	19	115	98	13	463
TOTAL	133	46	41	19	116	98	14	467
9TH								
Garfield	57	3	9	3	7	2	13	94
Pitkin	3	0	0	0	6	0	13	22
Rio Blanco	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	14
TOTAL	62	3	9	3	21	2	30	130
10TH								
Pueblo	305	62	129	27	116	424	57	1120
11TH								
Chaffee	7	0	10	5	12	2	4	40
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont	34	5	16	1	22	18	1	97
Park	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	9
TOTAL	47	5	26	6	37	20	5	146

*See page 108 for footnotes.

Exhibit V-4 (Continued)

DISTRICT AND COUNTY	DELIN- QUENCY PETITIONS	CHINS PETI- TIONS ²	DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT PETITIONS ³	RELINQUISH- MENTS	ADOPTIONS	PATERNITY & SUPPORT ⁴	MISC. ⁵	TOTAL
12TH								
Alamosa	40	13	11	6	9	4	9	92
Conejos	6	1	0	0	1	5	9 ^a	22
Costilla	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	7
Mineral	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Rio Grande	18	3	4	7	15	23	7	77
Saguache	13	1	8	1	6	0	1	30
TOTAL	80	18	25	14	33	37	26	233
13TH								
Kit Carson	15	1	0	0	13	0	1	30
Logan	15	9	2	1	16	19	7	69
Morgan	41	0	34	5	17	33	8	138
Phillips	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	9
Sedgwick	3	0	1	0	6	0	2	12
Washington	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	8
Yuma	0	0	10	0	7	3	3	23
TOTAL	75	11	49	7	67	58	22	289
14TH								
Grand	17	10	1	1	8	0	0	37
Moffat	23	2	11	0	4	5	16	61
Routt	33	0	3	3	10	0	1	50
TOTAL	73	12	15	4	22	5	17	148
15TH								
Baca	5	0	6	1	2	0	0	14
Cheyenne	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Prowers	27	14	18	3	18	2	1	83
TOTAL	33	14	27	4	22	2	1	103
16TH								
Bent	16	2	4	0	5	0	1	28
Crowley	7	3	2	0	2	0	1	15
Otero	60	2	20	0	15	75	1	173
TOTAL	83	7	26	0	22	75	3	216
17TH								
Adams	584	98	236	37	270	615	133	1973
18TH								
Arapahoe	454	54	58	40	212	185	159	1162
Douglas	46	2	2	3	22	0	21	96
Elbert	10	0	0	0	3	0	3	16
Lincoln	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	9
TOTAL	515	56	62	43	239	185	183	1283
19TH								
Weld	156	23	82	15	113	417	21	827
20TH								
Boulder	267	24	39	24	139	7	55	555
21ST								
Mesa	303	70	33	14	105	152	14	691
22ND								
Dolores	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Montezuma	56	1	7	1	9	7	1	82
TOTAL	59	1	8	1	10	7	1	87
STATE TOTAL	5909	731	1757	456	2348	4401	803 ^a	16405
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL	36.0	4.5	10.7	2.8	14.3	26.8	4.9	100.0

*See page 108 for footnotes.

VI. Probation *

A. Process

Juvenile probation departments, while functioning within the legal limits of the Colorado Children's Code and under the umbrella of a statewide judicial system, differ widely in the ways in which they handle a juvenile moving through the judicial process. Local community values, needs, and resources, as well as the orientation of the police, district attorney, probation department personnel, and judges, all affect the juvenile justice process. This variation among departments has caused problems in understanding, describing, and planning for probation programs and resources in Colorado.

Intake is the decision-making process initiated upon contact with a juvenile believed to be within the court's jurisdiction. Intake decisions (how to handle the juvenile; whether this is a lecture and release case, or a case that requires stronger action) may be made at various levels and by various agencies throughout the system. The law enforcement agent may use discretion by releasing the juvenile without bringing him further into the system, and the district attorney (DA) and probation counselor may also have a variety of alternatives open to them.

Further, there is quite likely to be interaction in many communities among the police, district attorney, and probation department, including informal discussion of cases by different agencies prior to the decision-making process.

Despite discretion at all levels and some agency overlap, the juvenile justice process operates under the concept of a central intake agency. The Colorado Children's Code invests the district attorney with the authority to make this intake decision and permits him to refer the matter to another agency for preliminary investigation and recommendation.

Although there are differences inherent in each department's intake process, three models, or ways of handling the intake decision-making process, can be identified: Probation Intake, District Attorney Intake, Joint Agency Intake.

*(Latest statistics available were for FY 74-75)

Regardless of which model is operating in a particular district, the district attorney retains final intake authority in all juvenile delinquency cases.

Juveniles come into contact with the probation department for supervision through four main routes. Two legal classifications, Children in Need of Supervision, (CHINS) and Delinquency, require the filing of an appropriate petition with the court. CHINS are more likely to be referred from social services, schools, or parents than by the police. The juvenile is suspected of committing a "status" offense or offenses which, if committed by an adult, would not be considered a crime. These offenses include such things as habitual truancy, being beyond parental control, running away from home, and curfew violations.

The delinquency petition is reserved for criminal offenses, such as theft, robbery, burglary, fraud, or drugs. Once either of these petitions is filed, the court either may continue the case and place the child under the supervision of the probation department, or sustain the petition, placing the child on formal probation.

The other two methods of handling juveniles referred to the court for CHINS or delinquency offenses are Informal Adjustment (IA) and Unofficial (U). They do not require a petition to be filed. With an IA, the child admits the charge, although this admission cannot be used in any later court action. He and his parent or guardian then sign a formal agreement to the IA. Unofficial handling (U) does not require an admission, nor the signing of a consent, and usually consists of an informal conference with the juvenile and his family or referral to an appropriate agency.

The state totals show this breakdown for the three types of cases:

IA and Unofficials	20.9%
CHINS	14.0%
Delinquency	62.2%

B. Number of Juveniles on Probation

Exhibit VI-1 shows that 5,038 new probation cases were received in FY 74-75 for a total caseload of 8,884 for the year. The juvenile caseload represents 38% of the total caseload.

C. Sex of Juveniles on Probation

When examining these different categories by sex, some interesting differences appear. Although the proportion of males to females is approximately even in the general population, almost 90 percent of all delinquency filings are charges against males. Females, on the other hand, are more frequently involved in "status" offenses. Of all the CHINS filings, 52.5% are on females. Across the state, females have a tendency to become involved with the criminal justice process for "acting out" sorts of behaviors, while males become involved for criminal acts. This statement is generally reflective of an overall trend in criminal behavior which has been true for many years: males tend to commit more crimes than do females, although in the adult population this appears to be changing slowly.

D. Age of Juveniles on Probation

Exhibit VI-4 shows that the mean age of juveniles on probation is between 15.2 years and 16.4 years, with the state average being 15.6 years.

E. Ethnicity of Juveniles on Probation

Exhibit VI-5 shows that 54.7% of the juveniles on probation were Anglo, 17.4% were Chicano, 2.6% were Blacks.

F. Type of Handling of Juveniles on Probation

Exhibit VI-6 shows that 14% of the juveniles on probation were CHINS, 62.2% were delinquents, 20.0% were unknown.

Exhibit VI-1
PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION AND
INVESTIGATION CASELOADS - STATE TOTALS
FY 1974-75

	FY 74-75
<u>Adult</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	6893
New Cases FY 1974-75	7659
Total Caseload	14552
Terminations	6271
On Supervision June 30, 1975	8281
 Pre-Sentence Investigations	 7010
Other Investigations	6411
Total Investigations	13421
 <u>Juvenile</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	3846
New Cases FY 1974-75	5038
Total Caseload	8884
Terminations	4578
On Supervision June 30, 1975	4306
 Pre-disposition Investigations	 3690
Other Investigations	12593
Total Investigations	16283
 <u>Combined</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	10739
New Cases FY 1974-75	12697
Total Caseload	23436
Terminations	10849
On Supervision June 30, 1975	12587
 Pre-sentence (disposition) Investigations	 10700
Other Investigations	19004
Total Investigations	29704

Exhibit VI-2
JUVENILE PROBATION SEX DISTRIBUTION
BY STATUS - STATE TOTAL
FY 1974-75

<u>STATE</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Informal Adjustment and Unofficial	832	20.6	220	22.1
CHINS	335	8.3	371	37.2
Delinquency	2,757	68.2	379	38.1
Unknown	118	2.9	26	2.6
Total	4,042	100.0	996	100.0

<u>State Total</u>	<u>IA & U</u>		<u>CHINS</u>		<u>Delinquency</u>		<u>Unknown</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	832	79.1	335	47.5	2,757	87.9	118	81.9
Females	220	20.9	371	52.5	379	12.1	26	18.1
Total	1,052	100.0	706	100.0	3,136	100.0	144	100.0

Exhibit VI-3
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	581	82.3	125	17.7	706	100.0
2	591	83.1	120	16.9	711	100.0
3	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
4	402	86.5	63	13.5	465	100.0
5	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100.0
6	31	93.9	2	6.1	33	100.0
7	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
8	185	83.0	38	17.0	223	100.0
9	66	95.7	3	4.3	69	100.0
10	392	78.4	108	21.6	500	100.0
11	238	65.9	123	34.1	361	100.0
12	44	89.8	5	10.2	49	100.0
13	84	92.3	7	7.7	91	100.0
14	47	71.2	19	28.8	66	100.0
15	30	96.8	1	3.2	31	100.0
16	93	93.0	7	7.0	100	100.0
17	423	68.7	193	31.3	616	100.0
18	295	83.8	57	16.2	352	100.0
19	163	84.5	30	15.5	193	100.0
20	88	85.4	15	14.6	103	100.0
21	182	71.7	72	28.3	254	100.0
22	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100.0
TOTAL	4042	80.2	996	19.8	5038	100.0

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75

AGE ¹	Dist. 1		Dist. 2		Dist. 3		Dist. 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	.1	1	.1			2	.4
2								
3	1	.1					5	1.1
4							1	.2
5								
6							2	.4
7							1	.2
8							4	.9
9							4	.9
10	6	.9	3	.4			9	1.9
11	16	2.3	14	2.0	1	4.8	9	1.9
12	25	3.5	35	4.9			27	5.8
13	70	9.9	50	7.0	3	14.3	40	8.6
14	78	11.0	92	12.9			66	14.2
15	136	19.3	134	18.8	2	9.5	84	18.1
16	180	25.5	177	24.9	8	38.1	92	19.8
17	154	21.8	141	19.8	6	28.6	88	18.9
18	38	5.4	64	9.0	1	4.8	27	5.8
Unknown	1	.1					4	.9
TOTAL	706	100.0	711	100.0	21	100.0	465	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.4		15.4		15.6		15.2	

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE ¹	Dist. 5		Dist. 6		Dist. 7		Dist. 8	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1							3	1.3
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11							1	.4
12							5	2.2
13					1	5.5	9	4.0
14	4	13.3	4	12.1	3	16.7	34	15.2
15	3	10.0	4	12.1	3	16.7	40	17.9
16	9	30.0	7	21.2	5	27.8	54	24.2
17	5	16.7	10	30.3	3	16.7	45	20.2
18	7	23.3	7	21.2	3	16.7	32	14.4
Unknown	2	6.7	1	3.0				
TOTAL	30	100.0	33	100.0	18	100.0	223	100.0
MEAN AGE	16.3		16.4		15.8		15.8	

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE ¹	Dist. 9		Dist. 10		Dist. 11		Dist. 12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1			1	.2	3	.8	1	2.0
2					1	.3		
3					2	.6		
4			1	.2	2	.6		
5					1	.3		
6					2	.6		
7					2	.6		
8								
9					3	.8		
10			2	.4	10	2.8		
11	1	1.4	10	2.0	10	2.8		
12	1	1.4	10	2.0	14	3.9		
13	1	1.4	41	8.2	31	8.6	4	8.2
14	10	14.5	62	12.4	38	10.5	5	10.2
15	14	20.3	112	22.4	56	15.5	11	22.4
16	16	23.2	122	24.4	73	20.2	9	18.4
17	14	20.3	94	18.8	78	21.6	16	32.7
18	9	13.0	45	9.0	35	9.7	3	6.1
Unknown	3	4.3						
TOTAL	69	100.0	500	100.0	361	100.0	49	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.8		15.5		15.5		15.4	

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE ¹	Dist. 13		Dist. 14		Dist. 15		Dist. 16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11	2	2.2					1	1.0
12	3	3.3	1	1.5				
13	1	1.1	3	4.5	2	6.5	9	9.0
14	3	3.3	6	9.1	1	3.2	8	8.0
15	17	18.7	11	16.7	7	22.6	12	12.0
16	20	22.0	23	34.8	4	12.9	20	20.0
17	27	29.7	15	22.7	11	35.5	19	19.0
18	17	18.7	6	9.1	2	6.5	14	14.0
Unknown	1	1.1	1	1.5	4	12.9	17	17.0
TOTAL	91	100.0	66	100.0	31	100.0	100	100.0
MEAN AGE	16.1		15.9		16.0		15.8	

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE ¹	Dist. 17		Dist. 18		Dist. 19		Dist. 20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6	1	.2						
7								
8								
9	1	.2			1	.5		
10			2	.6	1	.5		
11	3	.5	1	.3	3	1.6		
12	6	1.0	6	1.7	5	2.6		
13	19	3.1	14	4.0	12	6.2	1	1.0
14	24	3.9	37	10.5	17	8.8	14	13.6
15	50	8.1	53	15.1	40	20.7	24	23.3
16	58	9.4	83	23.6	34	17.6	26	25.2
17	51	8.3	84	23.9	47	24.4	17	16.5
18	37	6.0	72	20.5	33	17.1	8	7.8
Unknown	366	59.4					13	12.6
TOTAL	616	100.0	352	100.0	193	100.0	103	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.7		16.1		15.8		15.8	

Exhibit VI-4
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE ¹	Dist. 21		Dist. 22		STATE TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1					12	.2
2					1	0
3					8	.2
4					4	.1
5					1	0
6					5	.1
7					3	.1
8					4	.1
9					9	.2
10					33	.7
11	4	1.6	1	2.2	77	1.5
12	3	1.2			141	2.8
13	15	5.9	4	8.7	330	6.6
14	36	14.2	4	8.7	546	10.8
15	39	15.4	8	17.4	860	17.1
16	42	16.5	8	17.4	1070	21.2
17	63	24.8	16	34.8	1004	19.9
18	32	12.6	5	10.9	497	9.9
Unknown	20	7.9			433	8.6
TOTAL	254	100.0	46	100.0	5038	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.7		16.3		15.6	

¹Juveniles ten years of age or under are being supervised by the probation department as dependency-neglect cases. Eighteen-year-olds under the supervision of the probation department committed the offense prior to their eighteenth birthday.

Exhibit VI-5
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY
FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>ANGLO</u>		<u>CHICANO</u>		<u>BLACK</u>		<u>OTHER & UNKNOWN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	557	78.9	29	4.1	4	.6	116	16.4	706	100.0
2	55	7.7	122	17.2	25	3.5	509	71.6	711	100.0
3	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0	0	0	21	100.0
4	326	70.1	60	12.9	79	17.0	0	0	465	100.0
5	25	83.3	2	6.7	0	0	3	10.0	30	100.0
6	15	45.5	14	42.4	0	0	4	12.1	33	100.0
7	12	66.7	6	33.3	0	0	0	0	18	100.0
8	187	83.9	35	15.7	1	.4	0	0	223	100.0
9	57	82.6	1	1.4	0	0	11	15.9	69	100.0
10	206	41.2	280	56.0	14	2.8	0	0	500	100.0
11	331	91.7	29	8.0	1	.3	0	0	361	100.0
12	15	30.6	33	67.3	0	0	1	2.0	49	100.0
13	71	78.0	20	22.0	0	0	0	0	91	100.0
14	64	97.0	1	1.5	0	0	1	1.5	66	100.0
15	15	48.4	13	41.9	0	0	3	9.7	31	100.0
16	25	25.0	48	48.0	0	0	27	27.0	100	100.0
17	56	9.1	21	3.4	0	0	539	87.5	616	100.0
18	317	90.1	25	7.1	5	1.4	5	1.4	352	100.0
19	96	49.7	72	37.3	2	1.0	23	11.9	193	100.0
20	74	71.8	10	9.7	0	0	19	18.4	103	100.0
21	208	81.9	38	15.0	0	0	8	3.1	254	100.0
22	42	91.3	2	4.3	0	0	2	4.3	46	100.0
TOTAL	2757	54.7	879	17.4	131	2.6	1271	25.2	5038	100.0

Exhibit VI-6
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF HANDLING
FY 1974-75

District	INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT AND UN- OFFICIAL		-----CHINS-----				-----DELINQUENCY-----								
	No.	%	CON- TINUED	SUS- TAINED	TOTAL		CON- TINUED	SUS- TAINED	DISPO, UNKNOWN	TOTAL		UNKNOWN		GRAND TOTAL	
					No.	%				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	174	24.6	10	48	58	8.2	298	176	0	474	67.1	0	0	706	100.0
2	179	25.2	2	42	44	6.2	137	351	0	488	68.6	0	0	711	100.0
3	5	23.8	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	16	76.2	0	0	21	100.0
4	17	3.7	3	1	4	.9	104	52	239	395	84.9	49	10.5	465	100.0
5	18	60.0	1	7	8	26.7	0	1	0	1	3.3	3	10.0	30	100.0
6	4	12.1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	27	81.8	2	6.1	33	100.0
7	0	0	2	1	3	16.7	0	2	13	15	83.3	0	0	18	100.0
8	61	27.4	11	51	62	27.8	78	22	0	100	44.8	0	0	223	100.0
9	40	58.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	42.0	69	100.0
10	260	52.0	27	5	32	6.4	147	60	1	208	41.6	0	0	500	100.0
11	69	19.1	0	83	83	23.0	0	0	209	209	57.9	0	0	361	100.0
12	7	14.3	3	3	6	12.2	19	17	0	36	73.5	0	0	49	100.0
13	9	9.9	4	0	4	4.4	35	32	10	77	84.6	1	1.1	91	100.0
14	4	6.1	5	11	16	24.2	18	26	0	44	66.7	2	3.0	66	100.0
15	7	22.6	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	20	64.5	4	12.9	31	100.0
16	0	0	0	3	3	3.0	47	34	0	81	81.0	16	16.0	100	100.0
17	73	11.9	41	163	204	33.1	120	178	6	304	49.4	35	5.7	616	100.0
18	1	0.3	4	54	58	16.5	98	193	1	292	83.0	1	.3	352	100.0
19	30	15.5	3	19	22	11.4	82	59	0	141	73.1	0	0	193	100.0
20	0	0	0	41	41	39.8	7	55	0	62	60.2	0	0	103	100.0
21	78	30.7	47	9	56	22.0	06	22	0	118	46.5	2	.8	254	100.0
22	16	34.8	0	2	2	4.3	0	28	0	28	60.9	0	0	46	100.0
TOTAL	1052	20.9	163	543	706	14.0	1339	1318	479	3136	62.2	144	2.9	5038	100.0

VII. Division of Youth Services

A. Number of Juveniles in Institutions

Exhibit VII-1 shows that 821 youth were in the five juvenile institutions in FY 75-76. Lookout Mountain School held 40% of the youth, Mountview held 18.5%, Lathrop and Golden Gate camps each held 18%, and the Closed Adolescent Treatment Center held 5.5% of the total population. Females comprised 50% of the population at Mountview, 25% at CATC and 10% at Lookout. Both camps held only males. Mountview's population comprised 55% CHINS and the Closed Adolescent Treatment Center had 49% CHINS. The other three institutions had less than 20% CHINS. Overall, males comprised 85.3% of the total institutional population and delinquents represented 77% of the population.

B. Youth received from Detention Centers

Exhibit VII-2 shows that males comprised 91.1% of all juveniles received by the Division of Youth Services in FY 75-76. The largest percentage of females sent to the division were from Adams County (51.4%). CHINS youth comprised only 14.9% of all youth received from the detention centers in FY 75-76. The largest proportion were received from Adams County (54.8%). Overall, the largest number of juveniles were from Gilliam, followed by Adams, Jefferson, Zeb Pike and Arapahoe.

C. Ethnic Classification

Exhibit VII-3 shows that 47.1% of the males received by the Department of Institutions in FY 75-76 were White, 29.5% were Chicano, and 12.4% were Black. Of the females, 73% were White, 18.9% were Chicano and 2.7% were Black. Of the CHINS, 75.8% were White, 14.5% were Chicano, 3.2% were Oriental and none were Black. Of the delinquents, 49.4% were White, 28.5% were Chicano and 11.5% were Black. Overall 49.4% were White, 28.5% were Chicano and 11.5% were Black. Overall, 49.4% of the youth received by the Department of Institutions in FY 75-76 were White, 28.5% were Chicano and 11.5% were Black.

D. Age of Youth

Exhibit VII-4 shows that the largest percentage of males received by the Division of Youth Services were 17 (31.1%). 16-year olds comprised 29.5% and 15-year olds 20.3%. 12, 13 and 14-year olds comprised only 12.8% of the total. For the females,

15-year olds comprised the largest percentage (32.4%), followed by 14-year olds (27.0%) and 16-year olds (18.9%). Of the CHINS, the largest single category was 15-year olds (33.9%), followed by 16-year olds (25.8%) and 14-year olds (22.6%). For delinquents, 17-year olds comprise the largest category (32.5%), followed by 16-year olds (28.5%), and 15-year olds (19.2%). Overall, the largest single group received by the Division of Youth Services were 17-year olds (29.3%), followed by 16-year olds (28.5%) and 15-year olds (21.3%).

E. Sex and Offense

Exhibit VII-5 shows that male delinquents comprise 89.9% of all males received by institutions, while females CHINS comprise 75.7% of all females received by Institutions. Overall, delinquents comprise 84.9% of the total population, but CHINS are largely female.

EXHIBIT VII-I
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF JUVENILES
IN INSTITUTIONS IN FY75-76

	MOUNTVIEW		CATC*		LOOKOUT		LATHROP		GOLDEN GATE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MALES	76	50.0	36	75.0	294	90.0	148	100.0	146	100.0	700	85.3
FEMALES	76	50.0	12	25.0	33	10.0	0	0	0	0	121	14.7
CHINS	83	55.0	23	48.0	59	18.0	16	11.0	6	4.0	187	23.0
DELINQUENTS	69	45.0	25	52.0	268	82.0	132	89.0	140	96.0	634	77.0
TOTAL	152	100.0	48	100.0	327	100.0	148	100.0	146	100.0	821	100.0

*Closed Adolescent Treatment Center

EXHIBIT VII-2
YOUTH RECEIVED BY THE DEPT. OF INSTITUTIONS
FROM DETENTION CENTERS IN FY75-76*
BY SEX AND OFFENSE

	Adams		Arapahoe		Gilliam		Jefferson		Zebulon Pike		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Males	70	18.4	39	10.3	159	41.8	66	17.4	46	12.1	380	91.1
Females	19	51.4	1	2.7	9	24.3	5	13.5	3	8.1	37	8.9
TOTAL	89	21.3	40	9.6	168	40.3	71	17.0	49	11.8	417	100.0
Unknown					1	100.0						
CHINS	34	54.8	1	1.6	10	16.1	11	17.7	6	9.7	62	14.9
Delinquent	55	15.5	39	11.0	157	44.4	60	16.9	43	12.1	354	84.9
TOTAL	89	21.3	40	9.6	168	40.3	71	17.0	49	11.8	417	100.0

*Statistics differ slightly from those reported in the detention section, due to reporting error

EXHIBIT VII-3
ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION OF YOUTH
RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
INSTITUTIONS IN FY75-76

	Unknown		White		Black		Chicano		Oriental		Amer. Indian		Eskimo		Other		Mixed		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	2	.5	179	47.1	47	12.4	112	29.5	4	1.1	3	.8	1	.3	2	.5	30	7.9	380	91.1
Female	0	--	27	73.0	1	2.7	7	18.9	0	--	1	2.7	0	--	0	--	1	2.7	37	8.9
TOTAL	2	.5	206	49.4	48	11.5	119	28.5	4	1.0	4	1.0	1	.2	2	.5	31	7.4	417	100.0
Unknown					1	100.0													1	.2
CHINS	0	--	47	75.8	0	--	9	14.5	2	3.2	0	--	0	--	0	--	4	6.5	62	14.9
Delinquent	2	.6	159	44.9	47	13.3	110	31.1	2	.6	4	1.1	1	.3	2	.6	27	7.6	354	84.9
TOTAL	2	.5	206	49.4	48	11.5	119	28.5	4	1.0	4	1.0	1	.2	2	.5	31	7.4	417	100.0

EXHIBIT VII-4

Age of Youth Received by
The Department of Institutions
In FY 75-76

	Unknown		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	2	.5	2	.5	10	2.6	37	9.7	77	20.3	112	29.5	118	31.1	22	5.8	380	91.13
Female	1	2.7	0	-	2	5.4	10	27.0	12	32.4	7	18.9	4	10.8	1	2.7	37	8.87
Total	3	.7	2	.5	12	2.9	47	11.3	89	21.3	119	28.5	122	29.3	23	5.5	417	100.0
Unknown											1	100.0						
CHINS	2	3.2	0	-	2	3.2	14	22.6	21	33.9	16	25.8	7	11.3	0	-	1	.2
Delinquents	1	.3	2	.6	10	2.8	33	9.3	68	19.2	102	28.8	115	32.5	23	6.5	62	14.9
Total	3	.7	2	.5	12	2.9	47	11.3	89	21.3	119	28.5	122	29.3	23	5.5	417	100.0

EXHIBIT VII-5

Youth Received by Department
of Institutions by Sex and Offense

	CHINS		Delinquents		Unknown		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Males	34	8.9	345	89.9	1	.2	379
Females	28	75.7	9	24.3			37
Total	62	14.8	354	84.9	1	.2	417

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

I. Children's Code (CRS, Title 19)

19-1-103. Definitions.

- (1) Adjudicatory hearing. A hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition under section 19-1-104 (1)(a) or (1)(b) are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt or the allegations of a petition under section 19-1-104 (1)(c) are supported by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (2) Adult. A person eighteen years of age or over, except that any minor eighteen years of age or over under the continuing jurisdiction of the court, or who is before the court for an alleged delinquent act committed prior to his eighteenth birthday, or concerning whom a petition has been filed for his adoption other than under this title, shall be referred to as a child.
- (3) Child. A person under eighteen years of age.
- (4) Child care center. A facility licensed and approved pursuant to law. If such facility is located in another state, it shall be licensed or approved as required by law in that state.
- (5) Child in need of supervision. Any child:
 - (a) Who is repeatedly absent from school in violation of the requirements of article 33 of title 22, C.R.S. 1973:
 - (b) Who has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of his parent, guardian, or other legal custodian; or
 - (c) Whose behavior or condition is such as to endanger his own or others' welfare.
- (6) Child placement agency. An agency licensed or approved pursuant to law. If such agency is located in another state, it shall be licensed or approved as required by law in that state.
- (7) Commit. To transfer legal custody.
- (8) Conservation camps. Facilities providing care and treatment for children in which constructive employment in conservation projects is a part of the rehabilitative program.
- (9) (a) Delinquent child. Any child ten years of age or older who, regardless of where the violation occurred, has violated:

- (I) Any federal or state law, except state traffic and game and fish laws or regulations;
 - (II) Any municipal ordinance except traffic ordinances, the penalty for which may be a jail sentence; or
 - (III) Any lawful order of the court made under this title.
- (b) This definition shall not apply to:
- (I) Children fourteen years of age or older who allegedly commit crimes of violence defined by section 18-1-105, C.R.S. 1973, as class 1 felonies; or
 - (II) Children who within the previous two years have been adjudicated a delinquent child, and the act for which the child was adjudicated a delinquent would have been a felony if committed by an adult, and who are sixteen years of age or older who allegedly commit crimes defined by section 18-1-105, C.R.S. 1973, as class 2 or class 3 felonies, except felonies defined by sections 18-3-401 (1)(d) and 18-3-403 (1)(d), C.R.S. 1973, or who commit nonclassified felonies punishable by a maximum punishment of life imprisonment or death; or
 - (III) Children fourteen years of age or older who allegedly commit any felony subsequent to any other felony which is the subject of proceedings under section 19-3-108 resulting in waiver of jurisdiction by any juvenile court in this state.
- (c) The provisions of paragraph (a)(I) of this subsection (9) notwithstanding the term "delinquent child" shall include any child under sixteen years of age who has violated a traffic law or ordinance if his case is transferred from the county court to the juvenile court.
- (10) Deprivation of custody. Transfer of legal custody by the court from a parent or a previous legal custodian to another person, agency, or institution.
 - (11) Detention. The temporary care of a child who requires secure custody in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or an execution of a court order for placement or commitment.
 - (12) Diagnostic and evaluation centers. Places for the examination and study of persons committed to the custody of the department of institutions.

- (13) Dispositional hearing. means a hearing to determine what order of disposition should be made concerning a child adjudicated as delinquent, in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent. Such hearing may be part of the proceeding which includes the adjudicatory hearing or it may be held at a time subsequent to the adjudicatory hearing.
- (14) Family care home. A facility licensed and approved pursuant to law. If such facility is located in another state, it shall be licensed or approved as required by law in that state.
- (15) Group care facilities and homes. Places other than foster family care homes providing care for small groups of children.
- (16) Guardianship of the person. The duty and authority vested by court action to make major decisions affecting a child, including, but not necessarily limited to:
- (a) The authority to consent to marriage, to enlistment in the armed forces, and to medical or surgical treatment;
 - (b) The authority to represent a child in legal actions and to make other decisions of substantial legal significance concerning the child;
 - (c) The authority to consent to the adoption of a child when parental rights have been terminated by judicial decree; and
 - (d) The rights and responsibilities of legal custody when legal custody has not been vested in another person, agency or institution.
- (17) Half-way houses. Group care facilities for children who have been placed on probation or parole under the terms of this title.
- (18) Juvenile court or court. The juvenile court of the city and county of Denver or the juvenile division of the district court outside of the city and county of Denver.
- (19) (a) Legal custody. The right to the care, custody, and control of a child and the duty to provide food, clothing, shelter, ordinary medical care, education, and discipline for a child and, in an emergency, to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care. Legal custody may be taken from a parent only by court action.
- (b) For purposes of determining the residence of a child as provided in section 22-1-102 (2) (b), C.R.S. 1973, guardianship shall be in the person to whom legal custody has been granted by the court.

(20) Neglected or dependent child. A child:

- (a) Whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian has abandoned him or has subjected him to mistreatment or abuse or whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian has suffered or allowed another to mistreat or abuse the child without taking lawful means to stop such mistreatment or abuse and prevent it from recurring;
- (b) Who lacks proper parental care through the actions or omissions of the parent, guardian, or legal custodian;
- (c) Whose environment is injurious to his welfare;
- (d) Whose parent, guardian, or legal custodian fails or refuses to provide proper or necessary subsistence, education, medical care, or any other care necessary for his health, guidance, or well-being; or
- (e) Who is homeless, without proper care, or not domiciled with his parent, guardian, or legal custodian through no fault of his parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

(21) Parent. Either a natural parent of a legitimate child, or a parent by adoption, or the natural parent of an illegitimate child. A child born to a woman married at the time of its conception or birth is presumed to be the legitimate child of her husband, In the event that the mother is legally married to a different man at the time of birth than she was at the time of conception, the child shall be presumed to be the legitimate child of her husband at the time of conception. If this presumption is legally rebutted and no contrary determination is made, the man to whom the mother is married at the time of the child's birth shall be presumed to be the legitimate father of the child. The father of an illegitimate child shall have no parental rights to the child unless he, prior to entry of a decree of adoption, has acknowledged the child as his own by affirmatively asserting paternity as follows:

- (a) Causing his name to be affixed to the birth certificate of the child; or
- (b) Paying medical or hospital bills associated with the birth of the child; or
- (c) Paying support for the child; or
- (d) Otherwise asserting his paternity in writing.

(22) Protective supervision. Legal status created by court order under which the child is permitted to remain in his home or is placed with a relative or other suitable person and supervision and assistance is provided by the court, department of social services or other agency designated by the court.

- (23) Receiving center. A facility used to provide temporary detention and care for children by the department of institutions pending placement in a training school, camp, or other facility.
- (24) Residual parental rights and responsibilities. Those rights and responsibilities remaining with the parent after legal custody, guardianship of the person, or both have been vested in another person, agency, or institution, including, but not necessarily limited to, the responsibility for support, the right to consent to adoption, the right to reasonable visitation unless restricted by the court, and the right to determine the child's religious affiliation.
- (25) Shelter. The temporary care of a child in physically unrestricting facilities pending court disposition or execution of a court order for placement.
- (26) Status Offense. Any offense which would not be a crime if committed by an adult (for example, runaway, curfew, truancy, beyond control).
- (27) Termination of parental rights. The permanent elimination by court order of all parental rights and duties, including residual parental rights and responsibilities.
- (28) Training schools. Institutions providing care, education, treatment, and rehabilitation for children in a closed setting.

19-2-101. Taking children into custody.

- (1) A child may be taken into temporary custody by a law enforcement officer without order of the court:
 - (a) When there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has committed an act which would be a felony, misdemeanor, or municipal ordinance violation if committed by an adult, except that wildlife parks, outdoor recreation, and traffic violations shall be handled as otherwise provided by law:
 - (b) When he is abandoned, lost, or seriously endangered in his surroundings or seriously endangers others and immediate removal appears to be necessary for his protection or the protection of others; or
 - (c) When there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has run away or escaped from his parents, guardian, or legal custodian.
- (2) A juvenile probation counselor may take a child into temporary custody:
 - (a) Under any of the circumstances stated in subsection (1) of this section: or

CONTINUED

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- (b) If he has violated the conditions of probation and he is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- (3) The taking of a child into temporary custody under this section is not an arrest nor does it constitute a police record.

II. Offenses

- 1. Criminal Homicide
 - 1.a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter. The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - 1.b. Manslaughter by Negligence. The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- 2. Forcible Rape. The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.
- 3. Robbery. The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- 4. Aggravated Assault. An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- 5. Burglary -- Breaking or Entering. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- 6. Larceny -- Theft. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- 7. Motor Vehicle Theft. The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- 8. Other Assaults. Assaults and attempted assaults which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.
- 9. Arson. Includes arrests for violations of State Laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.
- 10. Forgery and Counterfeiting. In this class are placed all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

11. Fraud. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks, confidence games, etc. except forgeries and counterfeiting.
12. Embezzlement. Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.
13. Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing. Includes in this class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
14. Vandalism. Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Includes malicious mischief and criminal mischief.
15. Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc. This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as:
 - Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.
 - Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly.
 - Using, manufacturing, etc., silencers.
 - Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.
 - Aliens possessing deadly weapons.
 - All attempts to commit any of the above.
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice. Includes in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:
 - Prostitution.
 - Keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame.
 - Pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.
 - All attempts to commit any of the above.
17. Sex Offenses. (Except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.
18. Narcotic Drug Laws. Include all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

- a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine).
 - b. Marijuana.
 - c. Synthetic narcotics -- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones).
 - d. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).
19. Gambling. All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.
20. Offenses Against the Family and Children. Includes here all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children.
21. Driving under the Influence. This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.
22. Liquor Laws. With the exception of "driving under the influence," liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class.
23. Disorderly Conduct and Harassment. In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace.
24. Vagrancy. Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class.
25. All Other Offenses. Includes in this class every other State or local offense not included in other classifications, such as:
- Blackmail and extortion
 - Bribery
 - Contempt of court
 - Kidnaping
 - Perjury and subornation of perjury
 - Public nuisances
 - Riot and rout
 - Trespass
 - All offenses not otherwise classified
 - All attempts to commit any of the above
26. Suspicion. While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is sometimes the ground for arrests. After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

27. Loitering Laws -- (Juveniles). All arrests made by a department for violation of local loitering ordinances where such laws exist.
28. Runaway. Includes any child apprehended for having run away from parents or guardians. Child in Need of Supervision.
29. Beyond control of parents. Includes children reported uncontrollable or incorrigible. Child in Need of Supervision.
30. Truant. Includes any child who is repeatedly absent from school in violation of Article 33 of Title 22, C.R.S., 1973, which requires compulsory school attendance for children between the ages of seven and sixteen years old. Child in Need of Supervision.
31. Endangering his own or others' welfare. Child in Need of Supervision.
32. Curfew violation. Includes any violation of a municipal ordinance setting a curfew for juveniles.
33. Traffic Offense. Includes any offense against state or local traffic laws, e.g., speeding, driving without a license.
34. Fish and game violations. Includes violation of state fish and game regulations, such as fishing or hunting without a license.
35. Municipal ordinance violations. Violation of any municipal ordinance except curfew or traffic ordinances.
36. CHINS (unspecified). Includes children taken into custody by law enforcement agencies because they were children in need of supervision if no further description of the offense was provided.
37. Probation violation. Child apprehended for violating the terms of his probation.
38. Escape. Reported as escape or AWOL from any training school, conservation camp, or other facility providing rehabilitative programs for juveniles.
39. Drinking under age. Child under 18 apprehended for drinking alcoholic beverages. Only reported in this category when specifically stated in file, otherwise reported as liquor law violation.

APPENDIX B
DATA COLLECTION
INSTRUMENTS

Juvenile Justice:
Law Enforcement Survey
1976

1. Name of agency: _____
2. Address: _____

3. Contact person: _____
(name & title)
4. Telephone: _____
5. No. of juvenile contacts in 1975: _____
6. No. of juveniles taken into custody in 1975: _____
7. Comments:

Agency Name _____

Juvenile Justice
Law Enforcement Survey
1976

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Popln Group	County		City		Type Agency	DCJ Case No.			Date of Arrest Mo./Day/Year					Offense Most Serious Offense Alleged See UCR Manual for offense codes. For C/D 1-CHINS 2-Delinquent		C/D	Age		Sex 1-Male 2-Female	Race/ Ethnic Origin 1-Anglo 2-Black 3-Spanish surname 4-Other	

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
Location INITIALLY DETAINED		Disposition		OR		INITIALLY RELEASED		Offense				C/D	Injury to Victim			\$Value of Property Stolen/Property Damage		# Prior Arrests	
Location		Disposition		Disposition		Most Serious Offense Referred to D.A.				Injury to Victim			\$Value of Property Stolen/Property Damage		# Prior Arrests				
1-City Jail		1-Referred to D.A.		1-Released to parents		to D.A.				1-Yes			Damage						
2-Co. Jail		2-Referred to youth serving agency		2-Referred to D.A.						2-No									
3-Adams Det.C		3-Referred to Juv. Court		3-Referred to other agency															
4-Arapahoe Det C		4-Released to parents		4-Other (specify _____)															
5-Jefferson Det C		5-Other (Specify _____)																	
6-Gilliam Det C																			
7-Zebulon Pike Det C																			
8-Open facility																			

42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year		Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year		Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year													

PRIOR OFFENSES
(Most Serious Offense at
Each Prior Arrest)

Codes for
MISSING DATA
U-Unknown -
(not recorded
for a specific
Case)
N-Not maintained
in agency
records
I-Illegible

JUVENILE JUSTICE
JAIL SURVEY
1976

1. Name of Agency: _____
2. Address: _____

3. Contact person: _____
(name & title)
4. Telephone: _____
5. Description of juvenile and adult separation:
 - a. No separation ☐
 - b. No juvenile held in 1975 ☐
 - c. Visual separation ☐
 - d. Auditory separation ☐
 - e. No regular contact ☐
6. Comments:

Agency Name _____

Juvenile Justice
Jail Survey
1976

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Popln. Group	County		City		Type Agency	DCJ No.	Case		Date of entrance Mo./Day/Year					Hour of entrance				Offense Most Serious Offense charged. See UCR Manual for offense codes. 1-CHINS 2-Delinquent		C/D	Injury to victim 1-Yes 2-No	

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
\$ Value of Property Stolen/ Amount of Damage				Age		Sex 1-Male 2-Female	Race/ Ethnic Origin 1-Anglo 2-Black 3-Spanish- surname 4-Other	Date of discharge Mo./Day/Year					Hour of discharge				# of prior arrests		

44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year		Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year		Offense		C/D	Date Mo./Day/Year													

PRIOR OFFENSES
(Most Serious Offense at Each
of 3 Most Recent Prior Arrests)

END