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## JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS

1977 - 1987

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## FORWARD

The Center for the Study of Youth Policy is engaged in policy research activities in the areas of juvenile justice, child welfare, and children's mental health. In addition, the Center serves as a national clearinghouse for information on youths and youth-related issues, and provides technical assistance and consultation to policymakers and professionals interested in improving services to young people and their families.

In keeping with its mission of developing public information and education materials, the Center publishes and disseminates information on juvenile justice trends in the United States. In 1984, as part of its Rethinking Juvenile Justice Project, the Center, in collaboration with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, published Rethinking Juvenile Justice: National Statistical Trends. This 1989 publication is an update and expansion of that past effort, focusing on national juvenile justice trends (e.g. arrests, detention and jailing, juvenile court activity, and commitments to training schools) during the decade from 1977 to 1987.

There are many individuals and organizations who helped to make this publication possible. While it is impossible to acknowledge all those who contributed to this effort, we would be remiss if we did not recognize those whose assistance and support proved to be critical to the project. Dr. Victoria Schneider, a colleague at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), provided invaluable assistance and facilitated access to all of the ICPSR data sets used. Jeff Allison, Finance Monitoring Specialist at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and James W. Brown, Project Director, Community Research Associates, Champaign, Illinois, provided important information on federal juvenile justice policies and data on compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Joan Abbey, a staff member at the Center for the Study of Youth Policy, provided essential assistance in generating data on facility capital and operating expenses.

Finally, we would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for their generous support of the Center's Juvenile Justice Key Decision-Makers Project. The Foundation's support helped to make this publication a reality.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **YOUTH ARRESTS**

The rate of juvenile arrests for Part I violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) remained fairly stable over the decade. The rates of Part I property crimes (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson) declined significantly between 1979 and 1983, and has since been increasing to previous levels.

### **YOUTH ADMISSIONS TO AND ONE-DAY COUNTS IN JUVENILE FACILITIES**

In general, the rates of admissions to both detention centers and training schools are beginning to increase. In addition, more youths are being confined in these facilities on a given day.

Admissions to public juvenile detention centers decreased from approximately 490,000 in 1977 to less than 405,000 in 1984. In 1986 admissions to these facilities jumped by more than 60,000. The admission rate over the same time span decreased between 1977 and 1982, then increased to a high of 1,799 admissions per 100,000 eligible youths in 1986.

Similarly, admissions to public training schools decreased between 1977 and 1982, then began rising in the later 1980s. The 1986 rates of admissions to both public detention centers and training schools are the highest rates reported in the decade.

### **YOUTH RESIDENT OFFENSES**

On February 2, 1987, only approximately 42% of the youths in public detention centers and 54% of the youths in public training schools were confined for "serious" or Part I offenses (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery aggravated assault, burglary, arson, larceny-theft or motor vehicle theft).

The percentage of all youths held in public detention centers for status offenses (running away, school truancy, being out of parental control) dropped from almost 12% in 1977 to under 6% in 1987. A larger percentage drop in youths held for status offenses occurred in public training schools (from almost 9% to just over 2%).

### **RESIDENT RACE/ETHNICITY**

The racial/ethnic composition of youths in public detention centers and training schools changed in the years 1977 to 1987. The percentage white dropped below 50% in both public detention centers and training schools. Both black and hispanic youth percentages grew during the decade in public detention centers and training schools but blacks showed a greater growth in detention centers (from 30% to 38%) and hispanics a greater growth in training schools (from 7% to 13%).

## **RESIDENT DRUG USE AND FACILITY DRUG PROGRAMMING**

Thirty-nine percent of youths under 18 in public training schools reported they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their commitment offense and 32% reported they were under the influence of alcohol. Despite this; between 1983 and 1987, the percentage of youth residents in public training school drug programs declined from 28% to 13%.

## **RESIDENT SCHOOL STATUS AND FACILITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING**

Of youths under 18 in public training schools in 1987, 52% reported that they had dropped out or had been expelled from school prior to their present placement. Between 1983 and 1987, the percentage of youths enrolled in education programs in public training schools increased from 84% to almost 100%.

## **FACILITY TYPES, CAPACITY, AND STAFF**

The mix of types of public facilities providing youth detention and correctional services, and national staff:youth ratios have not changed significantly over the decade.

## **FACILITY CROWDING**

The percentage of over-crowded detention center facilities increased from 5% to 18%, and over-crowded training schools jumped from 19% to over 40% between 1977 and 1987. The percentage of youths held in over-crowded public detention centers reached a decade long high of 40% in 1987. Over half of the nation's youths held in public training schools in 1987 were in over-crowded facilities.

## **FACILITY AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS)**

The average length of stay for public detention centers grew from 9 days in 1977 to 14 days in 1986. The ALOS for over-crowded detention centers increased from 11 days to 17 days in the same time period. The ALOS for over-crowded training school facilities fluctuated more dramatically, and increased from a low of 175 days in 1979 to the decade's high of 241 days, or 8 months, in 1986.

## **FACILITY EXPENDITURES**

In inflation-adjusted dollars, the average annual cost to maintain one public detention center bed grew 11% between 1977 and 1986 (from over \$22 thousand to nearly \$25 thousand). Over the same time period, in 1988 dollars, the average cost to maintain one public training school bed grew 28%, from nearly \$24 thousand to over \$30 thousand.

## **YOUTHS IN JAILS**

The number of youths incarcerated in adult jails on any one given day remained constant between 1978 and 1983, with great state-by-state variations. In the U.S. as a whole, 6 youths per 100,000 eligible youths were held in adult jails on the census days.

## PART I: DATA SOURCES<sup>1</sup> AND DATA LIMITS

Many of the data collections used in this publication are authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974<sup>2</sup>, sponsored by the Department of Justice and maintained for public use by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan. The following sections describe the strengths and limitations of the data sets used for this publication. These sources reflect the best available national data sets pertaining to juvenile justice in the United States.

### 1. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-3, 1984-5, 1986-7 [ICPSR 7758, 7846, 8205, 8495 and 8973]

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Justice. The Census collects information from facility administrators on the number of juveniles placed in public and private<sup>3</sup> youth detention and commitment facilities across the United States, including the District of Columbia. The data collection includes information such as average length of stay, detention status and commitment offense of youth residents, type of facility (secure or non-secure), facility capacity, numbers and type of staff, programs, and annual expenditures. Publications from the data and the data set itself are more commonly known as Children in Custody. While there have been nine iterations of this data collection from 1971 to 1987<sup>4</sup>, information from the five most recent public facility data collections are used for this publication.

Each Census collects information on six self-classified types of facilities: detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, ranches and camps, and halfway houses and group homes. Multi-function facilities, such as training

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1. Full citations for all data sources are provided in Appendix B. Most data were made available by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan. Neither the collector of the original data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here. We have used the public use data as available through ICPSR. The data collections are listed here with their ICPSR collection number, where appropriate.
  2. Public Law 93-415, as amended, 42 USC § 5601 *et seq.*. In particular, 42 USC §§ 5652 and 5653 authorize the collection and dissemination of data related to juvenile justice in the United States.
  3. The private facility data traditionally have not been made available to the public; a release of the 1986-87 information is expected soon from ICPSR.
  4. The Children in Custody data series replaced the annual survey of public facilities for adjudicated juveniles, conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Results from this survey were published as Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children.



schools with detention or reception centers, are classified by the census respondent according to the function having the largest capacity or resident population. Occasionally, the Census Bureau may adjust facility type codes based on facility attributes apparent in the data collection form. A facility is included in the public facility census if it was operated by a state or local government; had a population of at least 50 percent juveniles; had a capacity of three or more individuals; housed at least one delinquent or status offender; and was a residential facility. The present analysis focuses on detention centers (or temporary pre-adjudicatory placement facilities) and training schools (post-adjudicatory institutional placement facilities). The response rates for the Census of public facilities were 100% for all the years examined except for 1986-87 (which had a response rate of 99.9%, two facilities not responding). The Census, then, reflects the universe of public juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

Annual admissions numbers in this data set may include multiple counts of individual youths. The one-day counts are unduplicated, but may overestimate the severity of the population as the more serious offenders have longer lengths of stay and, thus have a higher probability of being present in a juvenile facility on any one day. The data collection depends upon the veracity of the facility employees responding and the accuracy of facility records.

## **2. Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987 [United States] [ICPSR 8992]**

The 1987 Survey of Youths in Custody, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, is the first nationwide interview survey of youths held in state-operated long-term juvenile facilities (or training schools). The survey provides detailed information on the characteristics of those youths held in the most restrictive settings in the juvenile justice system in this country. The survey questionnaire, administered by Census Bureau staff between December 1987 and March 1988, elicited information on delinquency histories, descriptions of family composition, drug and alcohol use, and peer group activities. For youths committed for violent acts, data are available on the victims of their crimes and on weapon use. Personal interviews were conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census from a predetermined sample obtained from a roster of youths in 50 institutions in 26 states; final responses represent youths in 25 states.

The study design incorporated a stratified sample of youths based on the size of the institution. Excluded from the survey were locally-operated institutions, state facilities not designed for secure custody, and all short-term or privately operated facilities and institutions. The final sample included interviews in one of four training schools and of

approximately one in 120 residents nationwide. The full weighted sample of approximately 25,000 is nationally representative of youths in long-term juvenile correctional facilities. Participation in the study was voluntary, and the final response rate was 89 percent.

Because respondents in the sample were weighted to represent the U.S. training school population based on facility size, not state, one cannot use state as an independent variable in analyses, and still argue that findings are representative of the national incarcerated youth population. Also, because the sample included a significant number of youths who were 18 years of age and older, and because it was not possible to correct the data set to include only those youths committed while under juvenile court jurisdiction in each state, the results presented here are for youths through the age of 17 for all states (the most common age of original juvenile court jurisdiction, see Appendix C). Our concern with the large number of "young adults" in the sample stemmed from our inability to determine if these youths were sentenced while under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. This concern was particularly relevant for sample youths in California institutions. In addition, the survey methodology in this data set relies on respondent recall. This is especially troubling in the area of offense histories, because offense recall data from respondent was not verified by examining official case records. Aside from these limitations, however, this data set provides important new information on youths in U.S. public training schools.

### **3. National Jail Census, 1978 and 1983 [ICPSR 7737 and 8203]**

Third and fourth in a continuing data series conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (the first and second data collections were in 1970 and 1972). The Census was taken of all locally administered county and municipal jails which had the authority to hold prisoners more than 48 hours. Variables include jail population by legal status; age and gender of inmate; maximum sentence; admissions and releases; available services; facility structure and capacity; and facility expenditures. The 1978 and 1983 data sets include information on jails in 45 U.S. states, excluding Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island and Vermont. The 1978 and 1983 data collections included 3,493 and 3,338 facilities respectively. The 1988 National Jail Census should be available in early 1990.

For the purposes of the Census, jails are defined as facilities intended for adults, sometimes holding juveniles, holding persons detained pending adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. Excluded from the census were drunk tanks, lock-ups and

"holding facilities" that do not hold persons after they have been formally charged. Also excluded were state-operated jails in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Vermont.

#### **4. Current Population Reports**

Census population estimates were used in this publication to calculate rates per 100,000 estimated youth populations in the various U.S. states and in the U.S. as a whole. Rate denominators are derived from publications and special runs requested by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Published data come from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25 No. 1017 and No. 1044 [published and unpublished data], both ages 10 through 17 and corrected for the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for various years between 1977 and 1987. More detailed information on the methods for determining youth populations for rate denominators is provided in Appendix D. While it is recognized that some states may have changed their statutory ages of juvenile court jurisdiction over the decade under study, we applied the 1987 statutory ages to all years.

All populations figures for years between the decennial census are estimates. However, the figures utilized in this publication are the best available, using estimation techniques used by the Bureau of the Census, and special data runs provided by the Census directly to the Center for the Study of Youth Policy.

#### **5. Uniform Crime Reports, 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985 and 1987**

FBI Uniform Crime Reports represent reports of "crimes known to police" resulting in arrests, which are forwarded to the FBI by local law enforcement agencies. The present publication uses arrest information from the Uniform Crime Reports and the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, published by the U.S. Department of Justice.

These data represent reported arrests. While arrests are accepted as a proxy for crime, it should be recognized that there are numerous limitations to these data. [1] They do not include unreported crimes. [2] The Crime Index includes only 8 major crimes (part I violent = murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault; part I property = burglary, larceny-theft, auto theft, arson). Consequently, the Index does not present a total picture of the crime problem. [3] Police have the discretion to fail to file a report when a crime has been committed and arrest made, to recategorize an offense at the time of filing or to change the recorded offense at a later time. [4] Police department records are unaudited, and the reliability of

records can vary. [5] All Index crimes are counted equally (i.e. are not weighted by the degree of harm caused). [6] The system records only the most serious crime committed justifying the arrest. Some argue that various victimization surveys may provide a better measure of crime, revealing that only about half of all felonies are reported to police.<sup>5</sup>

## 6. Juvenile Court Statistics: 1985

National juvenile court statistics, published since 1929, are currently maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research body for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system was aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. In 1957 the Children' Bureau, which then had the authority to manage this data base, initiated a new data collection program which produced national estimates of juvenile court activity for the first time, using a stratified probability sample of courts. The data set currently contains only total caseload characteristics.

The National Center for Juvenile Justice assumed the responsibility for the data series in the 1970s. After the passage of the JJDPA in 1974, the Department of Justice assumed responsibility for the series, since and has awarded a series of grants to the NCJJ to continue the series. The quality of the data collected and reported in this data series has improved over time along with improvements in the state-based client tracking and management information systems upon which the data set depends.

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5. For example, a recent volume discusses the well-recognized strengths and weaknesses of "crime" versus "victimization" data: Walker, Samuel (1989). Sense and Nonsense about Crime. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

## PART II: JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS

The following tables and graphs illustrate national and state-by-state trends in U.S. juvenile justice in the decade from 1977 through 1987. Specifically, the tables and graphs examine the following questions addressing which youths are selected for incarceration in the nation's public detention and correctional facilities, how they are housed and for what lengths of time, and what types of programs are provided for them while they are incarcerated.

<b>ARRESTS</b>	For what % of all arrests for "serious" crimes [Part I violent and Property crimes] are juvenile responsible? What % of juvenile arrests fall in different offense categories? At what rates have juveniles been arrested?
<b>ADMISSIONS ONE-DAY COUNTS</b>	What have been the trends in one-day counts and rates, and admissions and rates, to detention centers and training schools?
<b>OFFENSES</b>	What have been the types of offenses committed by youths in detention centers and training schools over time? What have been the numbers, percentages of total incarcerated youth population and rates per 100,000 youths in detention and correctional facilities for various types of "status offenses"?
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	What are the one-day count breakdowns of youths in juvenile detention and correctional facilities by race and ethnicity?
<b>DRUGS</b>	What % of each type of juvenile detention and correctional facility has drug and/or substance abuse programming? How many (what percentage of) youths in correctional facilities report they were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of committing the offense for which they were incarcerated?
<b>SCHOOL</b>	What is the "educational status" of the youths held in youth correctional facilities by gender and ethnicity? What percent of public detention centers and training schools has educational programming?
<b>BEDS/STAFF</b>	Has there been a change in the mix of types of juvenile detention and correctional facilities over time? How many beds are available in each type of facility over time? What are the staff:youth ratios in facilities TYPES by state over time? What are the staff ratios in over-crowded facilities by type over time?

- CROWDING** What percent of facilities of each type have been over crowded, by state, over time? What percentage of youths incarcerated in each facility type each year are in over-crowded facilities?
- ALOS** What is the Average Length Of Stay over time in all facilities and in over-crowded facilities, by facility type, by state?
- EXPENDITURES** What does it cost each year to operate public juvenile detention and correctional facilities? How many dollars are spent per bed by facility type?
- YOUTHS IN JAILS** How many youths are held in adult jails by state?

Note that figures have been used sparingly, to augment rather than to replace the data presented in the tables. Each graph includes a reference to the table upon which it is based.

## **YOUTH ARRESTS AND JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING**

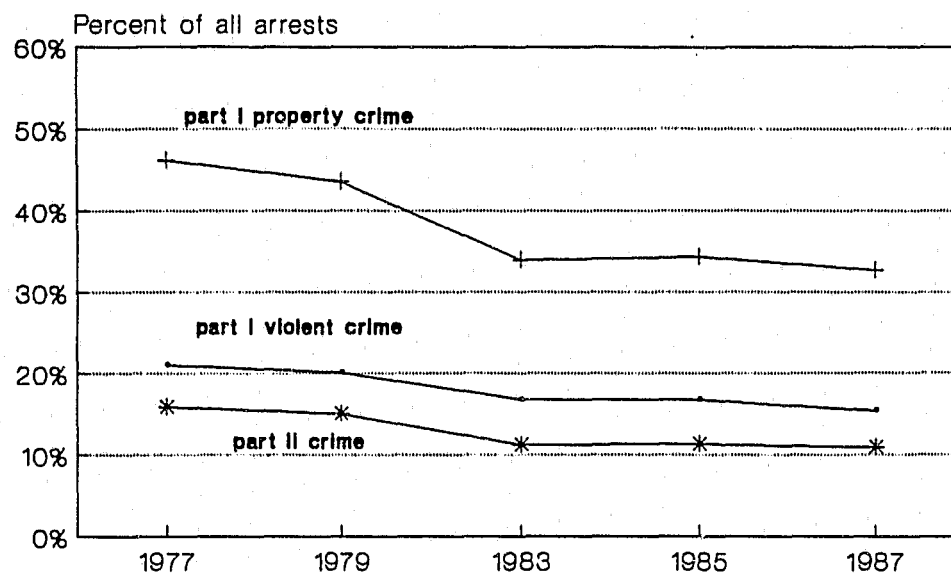
In 1977, juveniles were responsible for 24% of all arrests for all crimes (Part I, misdemeanors and status offenders). This percentage steadily declined through the decade to less than 17% in 1987 (Table 1). The RATES of juveniles arrests dipped in the middle of the decade, declining from nearly 7,000 per 100,000 youths 10 - 17 in 1977, bottoming out at less than 6,000 per 100,000 in 1983, and rising to less than 6,500 by 1987 (Table 3).

Juveniles were responsible in 1977 for 41% of all arrests for Part I "serious" crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, car theft and arson). This percentage declined to less than 30% in 1987 (Table 1).

Youth arrests for Part I violent crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) dropped from 21% of all arrests in 1977 to less than 16% of all arrests in 1987 (Table 1). The RATE of youth arrests for Part I violent crimes remained fairly stable over the decade, at approximately 260 youths per 100,000 youths 10 - 17 (Table 3).

While approximately 8% of male juvenile arrests consistently are for status offenses, a full 25% of female juvenile arrests are for similar offenses (Table 4).

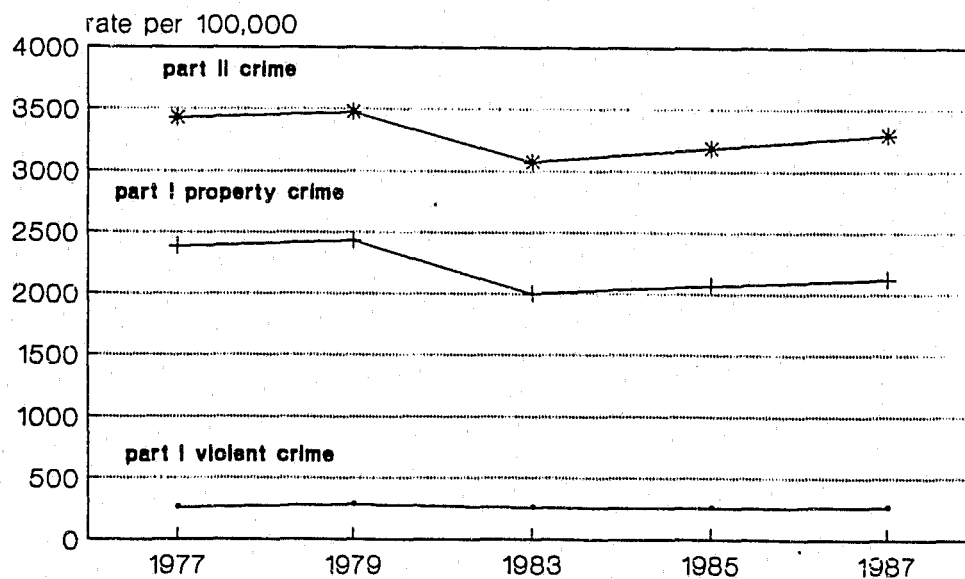
figure 1  
JUVENILES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL  
ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS  
Violent, Property and Part II Crimes



Source: FBI Crime Reports

table 1

figure 2  
JUVENILE ARREST RATES  
Part I and Part II Crimes



Source: FBI Crime Reports, Census Data

table 3



Table 1

Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type  
And as Percent of Total Adult and Juvenile Arrests  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Part I: Violent	81,368	21.0%	87,375	20.1%	74,682	16.8%	72,552	16.8%	72,829	15.4%
Part I: Property	745,534	46.2%	751,421	43.5%	579,581	33.9%	582,323	34.4%	585,662	32.7%
TOTAL Part I ("Serious" crimes)	826,902	41.4%	838,796	38.8%	654,263	30.4%	654,875	30.8%	658,491	29.1%
Part II	1,071,831	15.9%	1,073,560	15.1%	890,859	11.2%	896,086	11.3%	909,558	10.9%
Status	271,460	100.0%	231,013	100.0%	180,624	100.0%	211,578	100.0%	213,191	100.0%
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	2,170,193	24.0%	2,143,369	22.5%	1,725,746	16.8%	1,762,539	17.1%	1,781,240	16.5%

Notes: 1. "Juvenile" indicates individual under the age of 18 for these arrest tables only.

2. Arrest data include information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in the calendar year indicated.

3. Offense categories contain the following offenses, as reported by the FBI:

Part I Violent: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Part I Property: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Arson was added as an index crime in 1979 but was included above for 1977.

Part II: all offenses not Part I or Status.

Status: offenses not considered "crimes" if committed by adults: curfew and loitering law violations, and running away (crimes only for those under 18).

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1977 (Tables 27, 32); 1979 (Tables 31, 32); 1987 (Tables 33, 34, 35).  
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1984 (Tables 4.5, 4.7); 1986 (Tables 4.5, 4.7).

Table 2

Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type  
And as Percent of Total Juvenile Arrests  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Part I: Violent	81,368	3.7%	87,375	4.1%	74,682	4.3%	72,552	4.1%	72,829	4.1%
Part I: Property	745,534	34.4%	751,421	35.1%	579,581	33.6%	582,323	33.0%	585,662	32.9%
TOTAL Part I ("Serious" crimes)	826,902	38.1%	838,796	39.1%	654,263	37.9%	654,875	37.2%	658,491	37.0%
Part II	1,071,831	49.4%	1,073,560	50.1%	890,859	51.6%	896,086	50.8%	909,558	51.1%
Status	271,460	12.5%	231,013	10.8%	180,624	10.5%	211,578	12.0%	213,191	12.0%
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	2,170,193	100.0%	2,143,369	100.0%	1,725,746	100.0%	1,762,539	100.0%	1,781,240	100.0%

Notes: 1. "Juvenile" indicates individual under the age of 18 for these arrest tables only.

2. Arrest data include information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in the calendar year indicated.

3. Offense categories contain the following offenses, as reported by the FBI:

Part I Violent: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Part I Property: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Arson was added as an Index crime in 1979 but was included above for 1977.

Part II: all offenses not Part I or Status.

Status: offenses not considered "crimes" if committed by adults: curfew and loitering law violations, and running away (crimes only for those under 18).

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1977 (Tables 27, 32); 1979 (Tables 31, 32); 1987 (Tables 33, 34, 35).  
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1984 (Tables 4.5, 4.7); 1986 (Tables 4.5, 4.7).

## II: Arrests and Court Processing

Table 3

Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type  
And Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Part I: Violent	81,368	260	87,375	283	74,682	258	72,552	258	72,829	264
Part I: Property	745,534	2,384	751,421	2,432	579,581	2,000	582,323	2,068	585,662	2,120
TOTAL Part I ("Serious" crimes)	826,902	2,644	838,796	2,715	654,263	2,257	654,875	2,326	658,491	2,383
Part II	1,071,831	3,428	1,073,560	3,475	890,859	3,074	896,086	3,183	909,558	3,292
Status	271,460	868	231,013	748	180,624	623	211,578	752	213,191	772
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	2,170,193	6,940	2,143,369	6,938	1,725,746	5,954	1,762,539	6,261	1,781,240	6,447

Notes: 1. "Juvenile" indicates individual under the age of 18 for these arrest tables only.

2. Arrest data include information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in the calendar year indicated.
3. Rates calculated based on youths aged 10 through 17 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
4. Offense categories contain the following offenses, as reported by the FBI:

Part I Violent: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Part I Property: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Arson was added as an Index crime in 1979 but was included above for 1977.

Part II: all offenses not Part I or Status.

Status: offenses not considered "crimes" if committed by adults: curfew and loitering law violations, and running away (crimes only for those under 18).

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1977 (Tables 27, 32); 1979 (Tables 31, 32); 1987 (Tables 33, 34, 35).  
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1984 (Tables 4.5, 4.7); 1986 (Tables 4.5, 4.7).  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Juvenile Justice Trends 1977 - 1987

Table 4

Juvenile Arrests by Offense Type and Gender  
And Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
[MALES]										
Part I: Violent	41,890	262	75,044	476	61,882	418	60,528	420	64,672	457
Part I: Property	359,204	2,250	589,412	3,737	414,851	2,799	422,125	2,928	462,622	3,267
TOTAL Part I ("Serious" Crimes)	401,094	2,512	664,456	4,212	476,733	3,216	482,653	3,348	527,294	3,723
Part II	486,412	3,047	858,164	5,440	658,633	4,444	662,516	4,595	737,200	5,205
Status	75,804	475	119,915	760	90,822	613	103,066	715	116,254	821
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TOTAL MALE JUVENILE ARRESTS	963,310	6,034	1,642,535	10,413	1,226,188	8,273	1,248,235	8,658	1,380,748	9,750
=====										
[FEMALES]										
Part I: Violent	4,889	32	8,566	57	7,307	52	7,348	53	8,157	61
Part I: Property	89,520	585	138,330	915	102,342	723	110,371	804	123,040	914
TOTAL Part I ("Serious" Crimes)	94,409	617	146,896	972	109,649	774	117,719	857	131,197	974
Part II	107,927	705	173,459	1,147	145,454	1,027	151,813	1,105	172,358	1,280
Status	76,235	498	102,222	676	72,799	514	88,458	644	96,937	720
=====										
TOTAL FEMALE JUVENILE ARRESTS	278,571	1,820	422,577	2,795	327,902	2,316	357,990	2,606	400,492	2,974
=====										

## II: Arrests and Court Processing

Notes: 1. "Juvenile" indicates individual under the age of 18 for these arrest tables only.

2. Arrest data include information from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for all 12 months in the calendar year indicated.

3. Not all agencies in 1977 and 1979 reported arrest breakdowns by age and gender, so total arrests for those years is greater than the sum of reported male and female arrests.

4. Rates calculated based on youths aged 10 through 17 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

5. Offense categories contain the following offenses, as reported by the FBI:

Part I Violent: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Part I Property: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Arson was added as an Index crime in 1979; arson included in Part I Property 1977.

Part II: all offenses not Part I or Status.

Status: offenses not considered "crimes" if committed by adults: curfew and loitering law violations, and running away (crimes only for those under 18).

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 1977 (Tables 27, 32); 1979 (Tables 31, 32); 1987 (Tables 33, 34, 45).

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1984 (Tables 4.5, 4.7); 1986 (Tables 4.5, 4.7).

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 5

Estimated Annual U.S. Juvenile Court Cases  
Dispositions by Offense Type  
1985

	Total Petitions	Waived #	%	Placed #	%	Other Dispositions #	%	Not Adjudicated #	%
Person	95,000	2,850	28.0%	17,100	15.6%	38,000	13.3%	37,050	16.9%
Property	295,000	5,900	57.9%	50,150	45.7%	141,600	49.5%	100,300	45.9%
Drugs	33,000	330	3.2%	5,610	5.1%	17,160	6.0%	9,570	4.4%
Public Order	111,000	1,110	10.9%	25,530	23.2%	47,730	16.7%	36,630	16.7%
Status	88,000	*	*	11,440	10.4%	41,360	14.5%	35,200	16.1%
ESTIMATED TOTAL JUVENILE COURT PETITIONS	622,000	10,190	100.0%	109,830	100.0%	285,850	100.0%	218,750	100.0%

Notes: 1. Presents the best and most recent national estimates on juvenile court case processing.

2. Offense categories contain the following offenses, as defined by the National Center for Juvenile Justice. Note that categories can include both felonies and misdemeanors, and that the categories differ from those used to present arrest trends:

Crimes Against Persons: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, kidnapping, custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassments, and attempted commission of these acts.

Crimes Against Property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, extortion, fraud, and attempts to commit these offenses.

Drug Law Violations: sale, purchase, distribution, and use of controlled or of prohibited substances, including inhalants, and possession of paraphernalia.

Offenses Against the Public Order: weapons offenses, non rape sex offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, contempt, probation/parole violations health violations, etc.

Status Offenses: running away, truancy, ungovernability, status liquor law violations, and other offenses not crimes for adults.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Court Statistics: 1985, Figures 6 and 29.

## YOUTH ADMISSIONS AND ONE-DAY COUNTS

Rates of pre-adjudication (or "detention") admissions to detention centers decreased 15% calendar year 1977 to calendar year 1982 (1,660 to 1,414 per 100,000 youths), and increased 20% from calendar year 1982 to calendar year 1986 (1,414 to 1,703 per 100,000 youths) (Table 6).

Youths were detained in public detention centers at the rate of 33 per 100,000 on December 31, 1977 and 56 per 100,000 on February 2, 1987 (an increase of 70%) (Table 8).

Admissions of youths sentenced to public detention centers (or "commitment" admissions) increased 418% over the decade (from 4,804 for calendar year 1977 to 24,883 for calendar year 1986). The rate for commitment admissions increased over 300% from 1977 to 1982 (from 16 to 74 per 100,000) and increased another 30% from 1982 to 1986 (74 to 96 per 100,000) (Table 6).

Pre-adjudication (or "detention") admissions to public training schools increased by 33% from 1977 to 1986 (33 to 44 per 100,000) (Table 6).

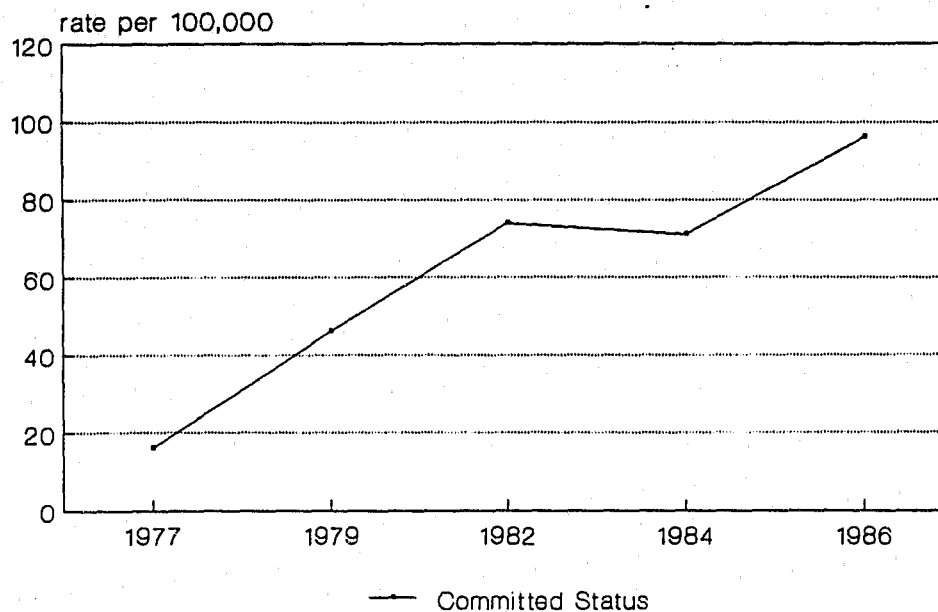
Admissions of youths sentenced ("committed") to public training schools declined steadily throughout the decade, from 56,320 in calendar year 1977 to 50,079 in calendar year 1986 (Table 6). The rate for commitment admissions declined from 193 to 175 per 100,000 between 1977 and 1982, and then climbed back to 193 per 100,000 for calendar year 1986 (Table 6).

There has been a 30 percent increase in the rate of youths confined on a given day in training schools on a commitment ("sentenced") status from 1977 to 1987 (Table 8).

The number of youths confined on any one census day in training schools increased significantly between 1977 and 1987 (Table 15).

California accounts for over 30% of the nation's public detention center population (one day counts) (Table 14). The U.S. public training school population is distributed somewhat more evenly, yet California confines more of the nation's public training school population on a given day than any other state (Table 15).

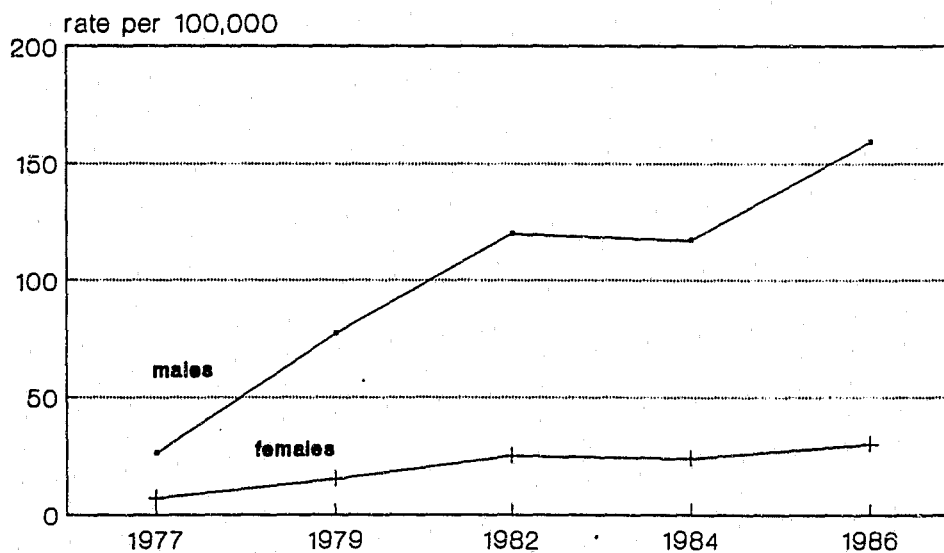
**figure 3**  
**ADMISSION RATES, COMMITTED STATUS**  
**U.S. Public Detention Centers**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 6

**figure 4**  
**ADMISSION RATES, COMMITTED STATUS**  
**by Gender**  
**U.S. Public Detention Centers**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 7



Table 6

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers and Training Schools  
Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths By Status  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	489,694	1,681	451,810	1,574	410,688	1,488	404,175	1,520	467,668	1,799
Committed Youths	4,804	16	13,323	46	20,384	74	18,977	71	24,883	96
Detained Youths	484,432	1,663	437,891	1,525	390,174	1,414	385,107	1,448	442,740	1,703
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	66,098	227	63,901	223	56,568	205	58,875	221	61,399	236
Committed Youths	56,320	193	54,462	190	48,336	175	46,603	175	50,079	193
Detained Youths	9,695	33	9,434	33	8,227	30	12,143	46	11,320	44

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed status youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. Voluntary status admissions (self-admits or referrals through agencies other than the juvenile court) are included in the "all youths" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 7

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers and Training Schools  
Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by Status and by Gender  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate	Admissions	Rate
[MALES]										
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	375,728	2,530	356,167	2,431	325,461	2,311	320,952	2,363	374,461	2,823
Committed Youths	3,806	26	11,262	77	16,940	120	15,877	117	21,039	159
Detained Youths	371,694	2,502	344,633	2,352	308,457	2,190	305,033	2,245	353,411	2,664
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	56,427	380	55,457	378	48,639	345	51,263	377	53,466	403
Committed Youths	48,903	329	47,708	326	41,888	297	41,351	304	43,988	332
Detained Youths	7,494	50	7,744	53	6,746	48	9,912	73	9,478	71
[FEMALES]										
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	113,966	798	95,643	680	85,227	630	83,223	640	93,207	732
Committed Youths	998	7	2,061	15	3,444	25	3,100	24	3,844	30
Detained Youths	112,738	790	93,258	663	81,717	604	80,074	616	89,329	702
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	9,671	68	8,444	60	7,929	59	7,612	59	7,933	62
Committed Youths	7,417	52	6,754	48	6,448	48	5,252	40	6,091	48
Detained Youths	2,201	15	1,690	12	1,481	11	2,231	17	1,842	14

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed status youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. Voluntary status admissions are included in the "all statuses" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 8

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers and Training Schools  
One Day Counts and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths By Status  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	9,977	34	10,683	37	13,048	47	13,772	52	16,146	62
Committed Youths	296	1	347	1	1,311	5	1,310	5	1,575	6
Detained Youths	9,681	33	10,328	36	11,727	42	12,461	47	14,570	56
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	23,408	80	23,200	81	25,071	91	25,074	94	27,034	104
Committed Youths	22,950	79	22,778	79	24,617	89	24,485	92	26,430	102
Detained Youths	456	2	414	1	454	2	586	2	604	2

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. Youths voluntarily placed (self-admits or referrals through agencies other than the juvenile court) are included in the "all youths" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 9

U.S Public Juvenile Detention Centers and Training Schools  
One Day Counts and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by Status and by Gender  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate	Youths	Rate
[MALES]										
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	8,058	54	8,901	61	10,833	77	11,340	83	13,587	102
Committed Youths	240	2	282	2	1,103	8	1,122	8	1,355	10
Detained Youths	7,818	53	8,612	59	9,721	69	10,218	75	12,232	92
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	19,998	135	20,237	138	22,213	158	22,282	164	24,075	181
Committed Youths	19,652	132	19,895	136	21,840	155	21,774	160	23,582	178
Detained Youths	345	2	334	2	373	3	508	4	493	4
[FEMALES]										
DETENTION CENTERS										
All Youths	1,919	13	1,782	13	2,210	16	2,432	19	2,559	20
Committed Youths	56	0	65	0	208	2	188	1	220	2
Detained Youths	1,863	13	1,716	12	2,006	15	2,243	17	2,338	18
TRAINING SCHOOLS										
All Youths	3,410	24	2,963	21	2,858	21	2,792	21	2,959	23
Committed Youths	3,298	23	2,883	21	2,777	21	2,711	21	2,848	22
Detained Youths	111	1	80	1	81	1	78	1	111	1

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. Youths voluntarily placed (self-admits or referrals through agencies other than the juvenile court) are included in the "all youths" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

# II: Admissions/One-Day Counts

Table 10

## U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers Commitment Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State 1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Alabama	284	51	0	0	106	20	437	85	514	100
Alaska	0	0	0	0	24	36	14	20	15	21
Arizona	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	104	27
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	33
California	1,313	43	10,142	334	9,437	319	7,560	260	10,396	355
Colorado	0	0	576	153	640	170	567	153	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	480
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	5	87	8
Georgia	216	32	99	15	1,941	287	135	20	111	16
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	536	411	479	366	0	0	0	0
Illinois	110	8	77	6	850	67	1,068	88	2,039	175
Indiana	20	3	0	0	181	25	690	99	557	83
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	8
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	73	14	193	39	403	85	440	95
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	78	15	58	11	1	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	51	7	69	11	25	4	53	10
Michigan	275	23	1,037	88	776	71	466	45	534	54
Minnesota	0	0	124	22	157	30	6	1	15	3
Mississippi	669	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	68	13	27	5	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	21	10	42	22	248	133	38	21
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	63	63
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	2	15	2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	30	16	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	100	17	60	10	140	25
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1,548	99	130	9	145	10	1,109	82	2,393	185
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Commitment Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	55
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	20	23	44	54	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	490	80	548	93	25	4
Texas	0	0	216	13	0	0	297	16	115	6
Utah	0	0	0	0	128	60	0	0	232	99
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	129	18	166	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	228	42	65	12	4,386	837	5,076	1,011	6,360	1,285
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	42	16	48	19	17	7
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL U.S.	4,804	16	13,323	46	20,384	74	18,977	71	24,883	96

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication.

3. A "0" reported above indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category for the year indicated.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 11

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Detention Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Alabama	4,061	724	4,273	772	2,909	546	3,874	749	4,164	813
Alaska	172	279	196	310	651	986	773	1,104	657	925
Arizona	10,671	3,083	10,163	2,828	7,501	2,061	8,496	2,340	10,151	2,671
Arkansas	1,933	616	3,733	1,187	1,227	408	1,231	419	1,939	662
California	145,606	4,785	122,567	4,040	89,421	3,025	100,329	3,454	120,176	4,103
Colorado	8,577	2,291	9,133	2,420	8,180	2,176	8,207	2,218	8,342	2,298
Connecticut	1,908	580	2,376	743	1,587	540	1,425	526	1,911	764
Delaware	1,649	1,916	1,192	1,407	952	1,221	787	1,064	840	1,151
D.C.	3,830	4,761	2,545	3,402	2,922	4,566	4,884	8,421	7,994	14,275
Florida	28,038	2,507	28,252	2,454	30,445	2,598	28,205	2,455	35,128	3,031
Georgia	13,152	1,952	13,977	2,066	11,816	1,748	13,119	1,949	14,700	2,146
Hawaii	2,104	1,706	2,266	1,841	2,349	1,941	2,659	2,273	3,251	2,803
Idaho	737	569	1,566	1,200	778	594	852	660	650	500
Illinois	13,201	942	11,740	865	15,999	1,258	13,240	1,091	13,000	1,113
Indiana	8,716	1,098	9,180	1,183	9,520	1,306	10,017	1,441	11,445	1,701
Iowa	1,377	333	1,253	313	2,139	586	1,337	392	2,263	692
Kansas	3,612	1,140	3,658	1,200	2,661	937	2,476	907	2,230	829
Kentucky	7,636	1,480	3,768	734	2,702	550	2,745	580	2,762	598
Louisiana	4,444	845	3,793	738	3,813	729	3,241	642	2,828	572
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2,934	479	3,282	542	3,510	619	4,284	816	4,064	814
Massachusetts	5,755	823	3,530	518	5,263	848	1,794	314	2,043	389
Michigan	14,977	1,232	14,227	1,207	10,804	983	7,940	766	11,118	1,123
Minnesota	5,741	970	5,752	999	5,018	947	5,558	1,123	5,727	1,208
Mississippi	2,120	551	2,618	686	3,750	1,019	3,501	970	3,952	1,104
Missouri	10,555	1,828	9,905	1,778	8,588	1,617	7,860	1,538	8,368	1,674
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,860	860	1578	754	1,797	926	1,488	800	1,750	962
Nevada	5,260	5,468	4,894	4,795	6,299	5,887	5,228	5,076	5,840	5,840
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	166
New Jersey	9,965	954	10,288	1,001	9,745	1,015	6,693	745	10,446	1,226
New Mexico	6,353	3,305	3,792	1,967	5,079	2,687	6,622	3,579	4,917	2,658
New York	10,762	592	7,981	455	6,510	402	5,353	351	5,718	401
North Carolina	3,142	525	3,287	556	2,475	422	3,114	541	4,354	783
North Dakota	390	411	609	675	402	490	373	466	262	340
Ohio	27,966	1,786	30,720	2,033	29,642	2,098	27,593	2,048	30,343	2,349
Oklahoma	2,210	650	2,461	732	2,389	697	1,806	533	2,489	752
Oregon	7,496	2,224	7,111	2,114	7,164	2,211	5,270	1,706	6,836	2,286
Pennsylvania	15,128	916	14,775	925	12,579	847	11,721	843	11,228	854
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Detention Admissions and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
South Carolina	909	224	992	252	1,168	308	1,068	285	518	138
South Dakota	1,256	1,241	1,217	1,262	1,459	1,697	1,339	1,633	1,666	2,083
Tennessee	15,752	2,526	13,081	2,099	11,191	1,838	11,071	1,873	12,568	2,167
Texas	22,958	1,367	21,275	1,257	19,700	1,109	24,720	1,373	29,384	1,600
Utah	5,664	2,823	5,126	2,535	5,773	2,710	4,506	2,021	5,645	2,402
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	374
Virginia	11,912	1,630	11,666	1,602	11,080	1,583	8,656	1,294	8,054	1,245
Washington	25,766	4,764	18,348	3,409	17,121	3,267	15,501	3,088	15,558	3,143
West Virginia	1,181	440	1,246	472	744	292	862	346	864	360
Wisconsin	4,996	727	2,499	372	3,352	535	3,289	563	4,223	754
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL U.S.	484,432	1,663	437,891	1,525	390,174	1,414	385,107	1,448	442,740	1,703

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. A "0" reported above indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category for the year indicated.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.



Table 12

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Commitment Admissions and Rates Per 100,000 Eligible Youths By State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Alabama	171	31	669	121	521	98	742	144	756	148
Alaska	90	146	90	142	88	133	172	246	91	128
Arizona	1,182	341	1,700	473	1,251	344	1,972	543	1,969	518
Arkansas	714	228	868	276	668	222	440	150	572	195
California	13,574	446	13,313	439	5,971	202	7,903	272	8,520	291
Colorado	407	109	421	112	349	93	364	98	283	78
Connecticut	467	142	425	133	334	114	279	103	331	132
Delaware	476	553	510	602	229	294	234	316	269	368
D.C.	535	665	415	555	386	603	406	700	297	530
Florida	4,120	368	2,747	239	2,026	173	923	80	690	60
Georgia	1,545	229	1,677	248	1,954	289	1,164	173	1,157	169
Hawaii	221	179	252	205	217	179	204	174	186	160
Idaho	180	139	231	177	246	188	122	95	112	86
Illinois	1,493	106	1,546	114	1,681	132	1,803	149	1,806	155
Indiana	1,565	197	1,811	233	1,794	246	1,401	202	1,893	281
Iowa	943	228	661	165	625	171	574	168	593	181
Kansas	593	187	605	198	463	163	452	166	482	179
Kentucky	708	137	1,472	287	344	70	464	98	416	90
Louisiana	1,170	222	1,467	285	1,060	203	828	164	596	121
Maine	369	233	295	186	383	252	453	315	340	246
Maryland	1,299	212	1,164	192	1,692	298	1,199	228	1,330	267
Massachusetts	30	4	15	2	30	5	0	0	46	9
Michigan	634	52	630	53	623	57	596	57	684	69
Minnesota	1,185	200	1,542	268	1,493	282	1,611	325	1,782	376
Mississippi	718	187	663	174	886	241	707	196	779	218
Missouri	1,119	194	1,230	221	1,179	222	479	94	513	103
Montana	233	207	255	233	201	199	376	380	447	461
Nebraska	304	141	283	135	319	164	291	156	339	186
Nevada	324	337	354	347	475	444	290	282	347	347
New Hampshire	350	283	353	279	236	189	269	224	128	108
New Jersey	487	47	605	59	1,722	179	1,368	152	1,567	184
New Mexico	392	204	332	172	316	167	458	248	350	189
New York	481	26	656	37	1,354	84	1,217	80	2,513	176
North Carolina	1,716	287	1,408	238	969	165	977	170	1,075	193
North Dakota	224	236	181	200	261	318	184	230	175	227
Ohio	3,866	247	2,538	168	3,171	224	3,547	263	3,488	270
Oklahoma	816	240	598	178	439	128	215	63	296	89
Oregon	1,408	418	274	81	1,787	552	1,897	614	1,914	640
Pennsylvania	1,514	92	1,300	81	1,000	67	709	51	783	60
Rhode Island	161	124	132	104	179	152	188	171	244	235

Table 12

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Commitment Admissions and Rates Per 100,000 Eligible Youths By State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
South Carolina	772	190	851	216	460	121	842	225	843	225
South Dakota	131	129	112	116	162	188	113	138	187	234
Tennessee	1,561	250	1,633	262	2,432	399	1,644	278	2,061	355
Texas	1,677	100	1,624	96	2,343	132	2,332	129	2,240	122
Utah	116	58	391	193	140	66	180	81	87	37
Vermont	163	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,474	202	1,510	207	1,471	210	1,444	216	1,424	220
Washington	797	147	865	161	1,266	242	1,163	232	1,305	264
West Virginia	263	98	348	132	24	9	364	146	392	163
Wisconsin	1,324	193	1,082	161	796	127	770	132	1,062	190
Wyoming	258	391	358	523	320	444	273	390	319	456
TOTAL U.S.	56,320	193	54,462	190	48,336	175	46,603	175	50,079	193

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication.

3. A "0" reported above indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category for the year indicated.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 13

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Detention Admissions and Rates Per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1,136	1,846	1,225	1,940	1,128	1,709	1,420	2,029	1,025	1,444
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	716	24	260	9	59	2	4,058	140	83	3
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D.C.	993	1,234	1,121	1,498	607	948	665	1,147	285	509
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	200	30	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,587	136
Indiana	449	57	370	48	427	59	498	72	500	74
Iowa	228	55	451	113	0	0	0	0	8	2
Kansas	0	0	251	82	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	446	86	131	26	66	13	7	1	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	560	353	409	259	159	105	331	230	351	254
Maryland	2,317	379	2,967	490	2,715	479	2,648	504	2,425	486
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	446	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,640	267
Minnesota	611	103	295	51	802	151	813	164	801	169
Mississippi	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	1	0	129	24	131	26	359	72
Montana	108	96	105	96	207	205	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	269	124	260	124	432	223	429	231	614	337
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	721	582	617	487	494	395	502	418	19	16
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	293	31	283	32	48	6
New Mexico	0	0	1	1	0	0	64	35	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8	10
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	52
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	301	232	473	372	276	234	290	264	341	328

Table 13

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Detention Admissions and Rates Per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1977 - 1986

	1977		1979		1982		1984		1986	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	221	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	148	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	493	187	219	86	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	14	19	4	6	55	79
TOTAL U.S.	9,695	33	9,434	33	8,227	30	12,143	46	11,320	44

Notes: 1. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

2. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement.

3. A "0" reported above indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category for the year indicated.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, published and unpublished data.

Table 14

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Total One-Day Counts and  
State Percentage of National Public Detention Center Population  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	116	1.2%	138	1.3%	210	1.6%	189	1.4%	234	1.4%
Alaska	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	31	0.2%	37	0.3%	36	0.2%
Arizona	183	1.8%	194	1.8%	194	1.5%	233	1.7%	312	1.9%
Arkansas	32	0.3%	11	0.1%	7	0.1%	7	0.1%	15	0.1%
California	3,356	33.6%	3,499	32.8%	4,560	34.9%	4,804	34.9%	5,615	34.8%
Colorado	182	1.8%	135	1.3%	181	1.4%	185	1.3%	213	1.3%
Connecticut	22	0.2%	21	0.2%	12	0.1%	17	0.1%	43	0.3%
Delaware	38	0.4%	18	0.2%	44	0.3%	39	0.3%	44	0.3%
D.C.	26	0.3%	33	0.3%	16	0.1%	14	0.1%	180	1.1%
Florida	527	5.3%	654	6.1%	974	7.5%	1,170	8.5%	1,399	8.7%
Georgia	401	4.0%	337	3.2%	442	3.4%	482	3.5%	605	3.7%
Hawaii	23	0.2%	38	0.4%	65	0.5%	68	0.5%	53	0.3%
Idaho	13	0.1%	25	0.2%	8	0.1%	12	0.1%	8	0.0%
Illinois	271	2.7%	273	2.6%	534	4.1%	474	3.4%	586	3.6%
Indiana	241	2.4%	282	2.6%	347	2.7%	355	2.6%	313	1.9%
Iowa	28	0.3%	18	0.2%	41	0.3%	30	0.2%	30	0.2%
Kansas	108	1.1%	87	0.8%	60	0.5%	89	0.6%	91	0.6%
Kentucky	50	0.5%	43	0.4%	49	0.4%	79	0.6%	61	0.4%
Louisiana	107	1.1%	106	1.0%	111	0.9%	163	1.2%	186	1.2%
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	110	1.1%	139	1.3%	158	1.2%	151	1.1%	156	1.0%
Massachusetts	110	1.1%	108	1.0%	89	0.7%	82	0.6%	109	0.7%
Michigan	672	6.7%	821	7.7%	681	5.2%	635	4.6%	710	4.4%
Minnesota	88	0.9%	121	1.1%	121	0.9%	112	0.8%	106	0.7%
Mississippi	16	0.2%	28	0.3%	50	0.4%	39	0.3%	63	0.4%
Missouri	180	1.8%	190	1.8%	208	1.6%	165	1.2%	204	1.3%
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	27	0.3%	45	0.4%	41	0.3%	40	0.3%	45	0.3%
Nevada	111	1.1%	58	0.5%	125	1.0%	154	1.1%	182	1.1%
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	0.1%
New Jersey	268	2.7%	377	3.5%	443	3.4%	313	2.3%	666	4.1%
New Mexico	32	0.3%	29	0.3%	41	0.3%	43	0.3%	55	0.3%
New York	321	3.2%	343	3.2%	306	2.3%	280	2.0%	235	1.5%
North Carolina	48	0.5%	33	0.3%	52	0.4%	122	0.9%	105	0.7%
North Dakota	5	0.1%	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	4	0.0%
Ohio	635	6.4%	654	6.1%	824	6.3%	866	6.3%	883	5.5%
Oklahoma	26	0.3%	46	0.4%	52	0.4%	32	0.2%	83	0.5%
Oregon	100	1.0%	132	1.2%	89	0.7%	70	0.5%	114	0.7%
Pennsylvania	316	3.2%	383	3.6%	402	3.1%	402	2.9%	383	2.4%
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Table 14

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Total One-Day Counts and  
State Percentage of National Public Detention Center Population  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
South Carolina	4	0.0%	21	0.2%	15	0.1%	12	0.1%	6	0.0%
South Dakota	19	0.2%	25	0.2%	31	0.2%	39	0.3%	49	0.3%
Tennessee	101	1.0%	91	0.9%	95	0.7%	101	0.7%	153	0.9%
Texas	251	2.5%	268	2.5%	302	2.3%	522	3.8%	587	3.6%
Utah	73	0.7%	93	0.9%	99	0.8%	82	0.6%	127	0.8%
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	0.1%
Virginia	305	3.1%	357	3.3%	347	2.7%	372	2.7%	393	2.4%
Washington	305	3.1%	320	3.0%	484	3.7%	591	4.3%	494	3.1%
West Virginia	34	0.3%	31	0.3%	37	0.3%	24	0.2%	30	0.2%
Wisconsin	96	1.0%	51	0.5%	63	0.5%	73	0.5%	149	0.9%
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL U.S.	9,977	100.0%	10,683	100.0%	13,048	100.0%	13,772	100.0%	16,146	100.0%

Note: \* indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category in the year it appears.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 15

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Total One-Day Counts and  
State Percentage of National Training School Population  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Alabama	87	0.4%	385	1.7%	342	1.4%	345	1.4%	417	1.5%
Alaska	131	0.6%	139	0.6%	128	0.5%	156	0.6%	137	0.5%
Arizona	448	1.9%	371	1.6%	400	1.6%	646	2.6%	696	2.6%
Arkansas	366	1.6%	280	1.2%	263	1.0%	259	1.0%	227	0.8%
California	2,133	9.1%	2,602	11.2%	3,427	13.7%	4,097	16.3%	5,099	18.9%
Colorado	434	1.9%	363	1.6%	282	1.1%	277	1.1%	290	1.1%
Connecticut	213	0.9%	224	1.0%	151	0.6%	185	0.7%	184	0.7%
Delaware	167	0.7%	179	0.8%	209	0.8%	151	0.6%	125	0.5%
D.C.	428	1.8%	307	1.3%	336	1.3%	260	1.0%	226	0.8%
Florida	993	4.2%	820	3.5%	534	2.1%	344	1.4%	283	1.0%
Georgia	764	3.3%	798	3.4%	795	3.2%	550	2.2%	705	2.6%
Hawaii	80	0.3%	84	0.4%	79	0.3%	81	0.3%	96	0.4%
Idaho	115	0.5%	170	0.7%	159	0.6%	92	0.4%	98	0.4%
Illinois	830	3.5%	807	3.5%	1,084	4.3%	1,060	4.2%	1,344	5.0%
Indiana	635	2.7%	688	3.0%	716	2.9%	669	2.7%	736	2.7%
Iowa	329	1.4%	331	1.4%	297	1.2%	299	1.2%	315	1.2%
Kansas	433	1.8%	522	2.3%	442	1.8%	470	1.9%	508	1.9%
Kentucky	257	1.1%	356	1.5%	241	1.0%	215	0.9%	258	1.0%
Louisiana	734	3.1%	867	3.7%	1,062	4.2%	798	3.2%	689	2.5%
Maine	157	0.7%	181	0.8%	208	0.8%	242	1.0%	214	0.8%
Maryland	577	2.5%	626	2.7%	827	3.3%	939	3.7%	638	2.4%
Massachusetts	24	0.1%	4	0.0%	13	0.1%	*	*	30	0.1%
Michigan	580	2.5%	581	2.5%	561	2.2%	575	2.3%	773	2.9%
Minnesota	387	1.7%	467	2.0%	436	1.7%	436	1.7%	410	1.5%
Mississippi	340	1.5%	307	1.3%	354	1.4%	361	1.4%	269	1.0%
Missouri	606	2.6%	491	2.1%	250	1.0%	270	1.1%	271	1.0%
Montana	187	0.8%	156	0.7%	161	0.6%	171	0.7%	198	0.7%
Nebraska	215	0.9%	176	0.8%	209	0.8%	229	0.9%	229	0.8%
Nevada	185	0.8%	225	1.0%	224	0.9%	210	0.8%	225	0.8%
New Hampshire	164	0.7%	182	0.8%	122	0.5%	135	0.5%	95	0.4%
New Jersey	395	1.7%	453	2.0%	728	2.9%	641	2.6%	830	3.1%
New Mexico	252	1.1%	214	0.9%	235	0.9%	256	1.0%	208	0.8%
New York	285	1.2%	470	2.0%	1,026	4.1%	858	3.4%	1,468	5.4%
North Carolina	806	3.4%	652	2.8%	629	2.5%	628	2.5%	666	2.5%
North Dakota	94	0.4%	89	0.4%	106	0.4%	91	0.4%	65	0.2%
Ohio	1,912	8.2%	1,472	6.3%	1,996	8.0%	2,037	8.1%	2,064	7.6%
Oklahoma	399	1.7%	306	1.3%	284	1.1%	165	0.7%	250	0.9%
Oregon	603	2.6%	593	2.6%	488	1.9%	481	1.9%	334	1.2%
Pennsylvania	620	2.6%	609	2.6%	549	2.2%	500	2.0%	545	2.0%
Rhode Island	74	0.3%	67	0.3%	105	0.4%	126	0.5%	93	0.3%

Table 15

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Total One-Day Counts and  
State Percentage of National Training School Population  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
South Carolina	465	2.0%	483	2.1%	309	1.2%	415	1.7%	497	1.8%
South Dakota	72	0.3%	70	0.3%	85	0.3%	89	0.4%	106	0.4%
Tennessee	903	3.9%	769	3.3%	773	3.1%	881	3.5%	739	2.7%
Texas	1,155	4.9%	1,098	4.7%	1,280	5.1%	1,285	5.1%	1,420	5.3%
Utah	130	0.6%	102	0.4%	44	0.2%	54	0.2%	53	0.2%
Vermont	98	0.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	735	3.1%	657	2.8%	746	3.0%	671	2.7%	619	2.3%
Washington	455	1.9%	514	2.2%	590	2.4%	604	2.4%	488	1.8%
West Virginia	107	0.5%	127	0.5%	52	0.2%	48	0.2%	111	0.4%
Wisconsin	715	3.1%	589	2.5%	567	2.3%	560	2.2%	519	1.9%
Wyoming	134	0.6%	177	0.8%	167	0.7%	162	0.6%	173	0.6%
TOTAL U.S.	23,408	100.0%	23,200	100.0%	25,071	100.0%	25,074	100.0%	27,034	100.0%

Note: \* indicates that no youths were reported in the relevant category in the year it appears.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.



## YOUTH RESIDENT OFFENSES

On February 2, 1987, only approximately 42% of the youths in public detention centers and 54% of the youths confined in public training schools were "serious" offenders (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery aggravated assault, burglary, arson, larceny-theft or motor vehicle theft) (Tables 16 and 17).

The percentage of all youths held in public detention centers for offenses which are not crimes for adults (or status offenses) dropped from 11.7% in 1977 to 5.6% in 1987 (Table 16).

Almost 30% of status offenders in detention centers in 1987 (one day count) were held for violations of valid court orders (Table 18).

The percentage of youths in training schools for status offenses dropped from 8.8% to 2.2% between 1977 and 1987 (Table 17).

Approximately 23% of status offenders in training schools in 1987 (one day count) were held for violations of valid court orders (Table 19).

# II: Youth Resident Offenses

Table 16

## U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers One Day Counts by Offense 1977, 1979 and 1987

	1977		1979		1987	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Part I: Violent	NA		NA		1,807	12.1%
Part I: Property	NA		NA		4,368	29.3%
TOTAL Part I ("Serious")	NA		NA		6,175	41.5%
Part II	NA		NA		7,889	53.0%
TOTAL Pt I + Pt II (Delinquent Off.)	8,656	88.3%	9,740	92.7%	14,064	94.4%
Status Offense	1,142	11.7%	767	7.3%	833	5.6%
TOTALS	9,798	100.0%	10,507	100.0%	14,897	100.0%

Notes: 1. NA indicates data not available. This table presents breakdowns for those youths for whom offenses were known and reported.

2. Offense categories contain the following offenses:

Part I Violent: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.  
Part I Property: burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.  
Part II: all offenses not Part I or status, including probation/parole violations.  
Status: offense not considered a crime if committed by an adult.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979 and 1986-87.

Table 17

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
One Day Counts by Offense  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1987	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Part I: Violent	NA		NA		5,204	20.2%
Part I: Property	NA		NA		8,609	33.4%
TOTAL Part I ("Serious")	NA		NA		13,813	53.6%
Part II	NA		NA		11,395	44.2%
TOTAL Pt I + Pt II (Delinquent Off.)	21,296	91.2%	22,263	96.3%	25,208	97.8%
Status Offense	2,063	8.8%	847	3.7%	560	2.2%
TOTALS	23,359	100.0%	23,110	100.0%	25,768	100.0%

Notes: 1. NA indicates data not available. This table presents breakdowns for those youths for whom offenses were known and reported.

2. Offense categories contain the following offenses:

Part I Violent: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

Part I Property: burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

Part II: all offenses not Part I or status, including probation/parole violations.

Status: offense not considered a crime if committed by an adult.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979 and 1986-87.

## II: Youth Resident Offenses

Table 18

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
One Day Count Status Offenders By Type and By Gender  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Running Away	155	37.3%	226	54.2%	381	45.7%
Truancy	28	6.7%	24	5.8%	52	6.2%
Incorrigibility	80	19.2%	59	14.1%	139	16.7%
Curfew Violations	10	2.4%	4	1.0%	14	1.7%
Alcohol	9	2.2%	3	0.7%	12	1.4%
Promiscuity	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.2%
Violation of Valid Court Order	132	31.7%	98	23.5%	230	27.6%
Other	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.4%
<b>TOTAL STATUS OFFENDERS</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: The 1986-87 Children in Custody census is the first for which status offender type information is available in such detail.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87.

Table 19

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
One Day Count Status Offenders by Type and by Gender  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Running Away	46	17.7%	102	34.0%	148	26.4%
Truancy	41	15.8%	27	9.0%	68	12.1%
Incorrigibility	80	30.8%	123	41.0%	203	36.3%
Curfew Violations	3	1.2%	1	0.3%	4	0.7%
Alcohol	5	1.9%	1	0.3%	6	1.1%
Promiscuity	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Violation of Valid Court Order	85	32.7%	46	15.3%	131	23.4%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL STATUS OFFENDERS</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: The 1986-87 Children in Custody census is the first for which status offender type information is available in such detail.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87.

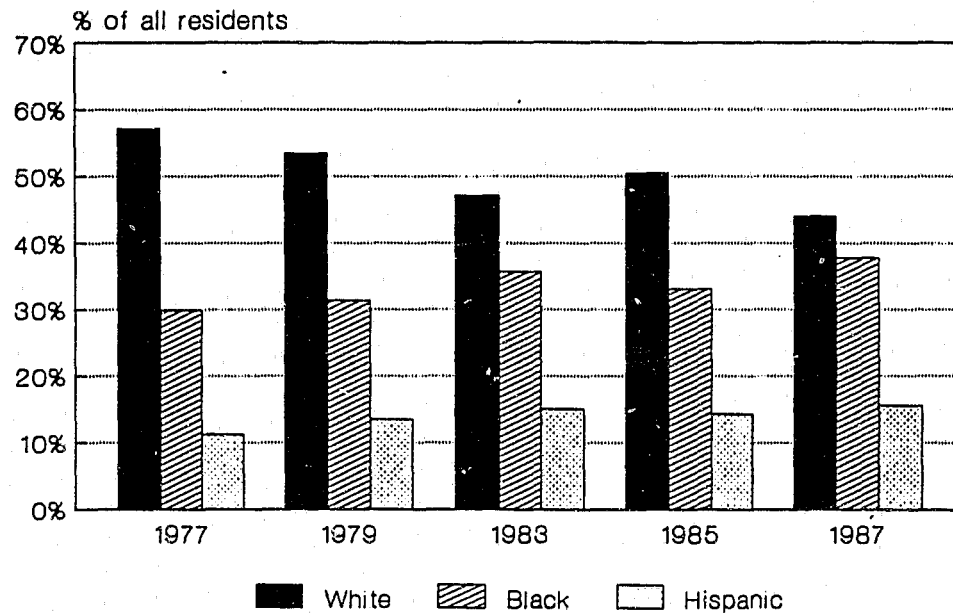
## RESIDENT RACE/ETHNICITY

White youths comprised 57% of the public detention center population on December 31, 1977. This percentage declined to 44% on February 2, 1987 (Table 20). Similarly, the percentage of white youths in public training schools declined from 53% in 1977 to 44% in 1987 (Table 21).

Black youths accounted for 30% of the U.S. public detention center population on December 31, 1977, and 38% of that population on February 2, 1987 (Table 20). The black percentage of public training school populations also increased over that same time period, from 37% to 41% (Table 21).

Hispanic youth populations increased from 11.2% to 15.5% of public detention center populations (Table 20), and increased from 7.3% to 13.1% of public training school populations (Table 21).

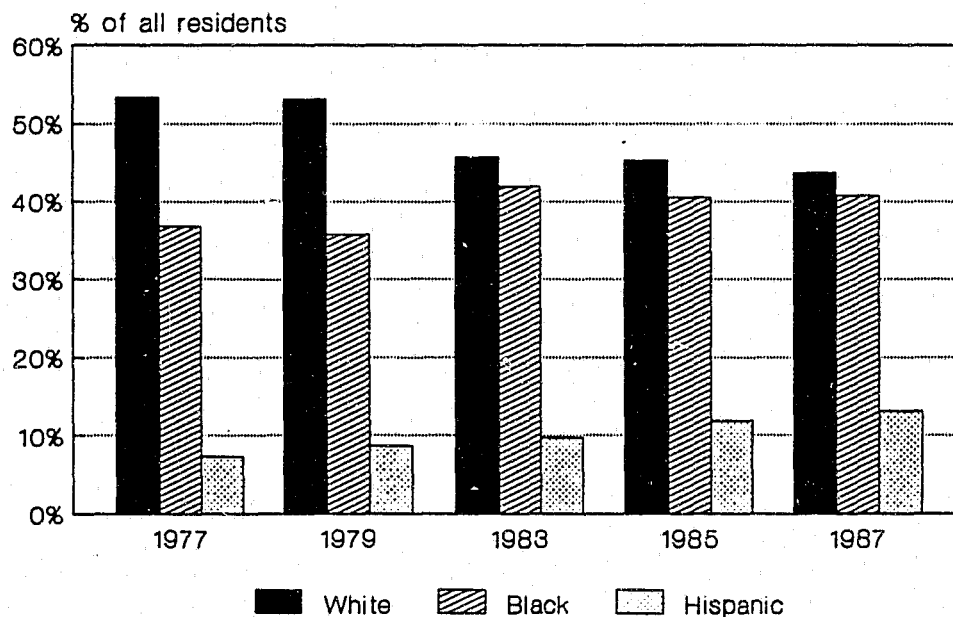
figure 5  
RESIDENT RACE/ETHNICITY  
U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 20

figure 6  
RESIDENT RACE/ETHNICITY  
U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 21

## II: Resident Race/Ethnicity

Table 20

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
One Day Counts by Race / Ethnicity  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
White/Non-Hispanic	5,573	57.1%	5,111	53.4%	5,457	47.2%	6,952	50.5%	7,123	44.1%
Black/Non-Hispanic	2,921	29.9%	2,994	31.3%	4,114	35.6%	4,563	33.1%	6,105	37.8%
Hispanic	1,092	11.2%	1,288	13.4%	1,735	15.0%	1,971	14.3%	2,504	15.5%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	96	1.0%	115	1.2%	137	1.2%	135	1.0%	233	1.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	72	0.7%	70	0.7%	122	1.1%	151	1.1%	181	1.1%
TOTAL	9,754	100.0%	9,578	100.0%	11,585	100.0%	13,772	100.0%	16,146	100.0%

Note: Ethnicity not always reported or known for each resident; totals may differ slightly from one-day counts presented in other tables.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.



Table 21

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
One Day Counts by Race / Ethnicity  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
White/Non-Hispanic	12,471	53.3%	11,858	53.1%	11,386	45.7%	11,358	45.3%	11,806	43.7%
Black/Non-Hispanic	8,615	36.8%	7,984	35.8%	10,440	41.9%	10,145	40.5%	11,004	40.7%
Hispanic	1,711	7.3%	1,918	8.6%	2,418	9.7%	2,971	11.8%	3,544	13.1%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	467	2.0%	457	2.0%	498	2.0%	454	1.8%	435	1.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	144	0.6%	111	0.5%	148	0.6%	146	0.6%	245	0.9%
TOTAL	23,408	100.0%	22,328	100.0%	24,890	100.0%	25,074	100.0%	27,034	100.0%

Note: Ethnicity not always reported or known for each resident; totals may differ slightly from one-day counts presented in other tables.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## **RESIDENT DRUG USE/ FACILITY DRUG PROGRAMMING**

The percentage of youths in public detention center drug programs declined from 6% in 1983 to 4% in 1987 (Table 22).

Between 1983 and 1987, the percentage of youth residents in public training school drug programs declined from 28% to 13% (Table 23).

In 1987, only 13% of youths in public training schools were enrolled in drug/alcohol treatment programs (Table 24.). Thirty-nine percent of youths in public training schools in 1987 reported they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their commitment offense. Thirty-two percent of youths in public training schools in 1987 reported they were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their commitment offense (Table 25).

Fifty percent of female youths in public training schools in 1987 reported they were under the influence of drugs at the time they committed the offense for which they were incarcerated. Also, a higher percentage of female than male youths in public training schools in 1987 reported they were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their commitment offense (42% of the females compared to 31% of the males) (Table 25).

## II: Resident Drug Use/Facility Drug Programming

Table 22

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Drug/Alcohol Programs and Youth Participants (One Day Counts)  
1983 and 1987

	1983	1987
Number Facilities	390	418
Number Facilities With Drug/Alcohol Programs	NA	282
Per Cent Facilities With Drug/Alcohol Programs	NA	67.5%
Youth Resident 1-Day Count	13,048	16,146
Youth Drug Program Participants 1-Day Count	837	615 [1]
Per Cent Youth Residents in Drug Programs	6.4%	3.8%

Notes: 1. [1] Though 282 facilities reported drug or alcohol treatment programs in 1987, only 136 facilities reported youths in those programs on the census date.

2. NA indicates information not available; information not collected in the 1977, 1979 and 1984-85 censuses.

3. Participant status based on facility administrator reports of youths in programs on the census date. The data do not address whether the existing programs meet the needs of the youths.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-83 and 1986-87.

Table 23

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Drug/Alcohol Programs and Youth Participants (One Day Counts)  
1983 and 1987

	1983	1987
Number Facilities	197	199
Number Facilities With Drug/Alcohol Programs	NA	154
Per Cent Facilities With Drug/Alcohol Programs	NA	77.4%
Youth Resident 1-Day Count	25,071	27,034
Youth Drug Program Participants 1-Day Count	6,893	3,588
Per Cent Youth Residents in Drug Programs	27.5%	13.3%

Notes: 1. NA indicates information not available; information not collected in the 1977, 1979 and 1984-85 censuses.

2. Participant status based on facility administrator reports of youths in programs on the census date. The data do not address whether the existing programs meet the needs of the youths.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-83 and 1986-87.

## II: Resident Drug Use/Facility Drug Programming

Table 24

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Drug/Alcohol Treatment Program Participation By Gender (One Day Count)  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Participants	3,073	12.8%	515	17.4%	3,588	13.3%
Non-participants	21,002	87.2%	2,444	82.6%	23,446	86.7%
Total	24,075	100.0%	2,959	100.0%	27,034	100.0%

Notes: Participant status based on facility administrator reports of numbers of youths in drug/alcohol programs on the census date, February 2, 1987. The data do not address whether the existing programs meet the needs of the youths.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87.

Table 25

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Drug and Alcohol Use at Time of Commitment Offense by Gender  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
[1] Under Influence of Drugs?						
Yes	6,483	38.3%	635	50.2%	7,118	39.1%
No	7,248	42.8%	419	33.1%	7,667	42.2%
Unknown	3,193	18.9%	211	16.7%	3,404	18.7%
Total	16,924	100.0%	1,265	100.0%	18,189	100.0%
[2] If yes, which drugs? [multiple responses possible]						
Heroin	352	5.4%	173	27.2%	525	7.4%
Cocaine	2,049	31.6%	298	46.9%	2,347	33.0%
Marijuana	5,428	83.7%	341	53.7%	5,769	81.0%
Ludes	153	2.4%	7	1.1%	160	2.2%
PCP	493	7.6%	133	20.9%	626	8.8%
LSD	1,230	19.0%	104	16.4%	1,334	18.7%
Uppers	958	14.8%	202	31.8%	1,160	16.3%
Downers	451	7.0%	57	9.0%	508	7.1%
Other	498	7.7%	10	1.6%	508	7.1%
[3] Under Influence of Alcohol?						
Yes	5,274	31.2%	531	42.0%	5,805	31.9%
No	7,569	44.7%	452	35.7%	8,021	44.1%
Unknown	4,081	24.1%	282	22.3%	4,363	24.0%
Total	16,924	100.0%	1,265	100.0%	18,189	100.0%

Notes: 1. Numbers are weighted and reflect only those respondents under age 18.

2. This table includes responses to the questions:

- [1] "Were you under the influence of drugs at the time you committed ANY of the incidents for which you were sent here?"
- [2] "What drugs were you under the influence of? Any others?" [multiple responses possible]
- [3] "Were you under the influence of alcohol at the time you committed ANY of the incidents for which you were sent here?"

Source: Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987.

## **RESIDENT SCHOOL STATUS/ FACILITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING**

Between 1983 and 1987, the percentage of youths enrolled in educational programs in public detention centers increased from 50% to 92% (Table 26). In the same time span, public training school education program enrollment increased from 84% to 97% (Table 27).

On February 2, 1987, 14% of youths in public detention centers (Table 28) and 25% of youths in public training schools (Table 29) were enrolled in special education programs.

Fifty-two percent of all youths in public training schools in 1987 reported that they had dropped out or had been expelled from school when they were sent to their present placement (Table 30). Fifty percent of male youths and 70% of female youths reported they had quit school or had been expelled prior to their current placement (Table 30).

## II: Resident School Status/Facility Educational Programming

Table 26

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Educational Programs and Youth Participants (One Day Counts)  
1983 and 1987

	1983	1987
Total Facilities	390	418
Youth Resident 1-Day Count	13,048	16,146
Youth Education Program Participants 1-Day Count	6,527 [1]	14,848
Per Cent Youth Residents in Education Programs	50.0%	92.0%

Notes: 1. [1] Facilities were asked in 1983 for the "average daily enrollemnt" in this program type, rather than the total of youth participants on the census day. The 1987 figure derived by subtracting "youths not enrolled" from the total detention center one-day count.

2. NA indicates information not available; information not collected in the 1977, 1979 and 1984-85 censuses.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-83 and 1986-87.



Table 27

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Educational Programs and Youth Participants (One Day Counts)  
1983 and 1987

	1983	1987
Total Facilities	197	199
Youth Resident 1-Day Count	25,071	27,034
Youth Education Program Participants 1-Day Count	21,172 [1]	26,169
Per Cent Youth Residents in Education Programs	84.4%	96.8%

Notes: 1. [1] Facilities were asked in 1983 for the "average daily enrollment" in this program type, rather than the total of youth participants on the census day. The 1987 figure derived by subtracting "youths not enrolled" from the total detention center one-day count.

2. NA indicates information not available; information not collected in the 1977, 1979, and 1984-85 censuses.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-83 and 1986-87.

## II: Resident School Status/Facility Educational Programming

Table 28

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Educational Program Participation by Program Type and Gender (One Day Counts)  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Formal primary or secondary education program	7,283	53.6%	1,519	59.4%	8,802	54.5%
Special education	1,932	14.2%	319	12.5%	2,251	13.9%
Vocational or Technical education program	643	4.7%	49	1.9%	692	4.3%
GED preparation	345	2.5%	39	1.5%	384	2.4%
Tutoring	1,261	9.3%	183	7.2%	1,444	8.9%
Other Supplemental program	321	2.4%	48	1.9%	369	2.3%
College program	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Not enrolled in any program	1,079	7.9%	219	8.6%	1,298	8.0%
<b>TOTAL ONE-DAY COUNT</b>	<b>13,587 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,559 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>16,146 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>

Notes: 1. Participant status based on facility administrator reports of numbers of youths in different types of education programs on the census date in 1987.

The 1986-87 CIC census is the first for which education program participation data are available in such rich detail.

2. \* indicates percentages do not add to 100%; youths could be enrolled in more than one type of program. Percentages calculated on the basis of all youths in custody in detention centers on one day count [a].

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87.

Table 29

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Educational Program Participation by Program Type and Gender (One Day Counts)  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Formal primary or secondary education program	17,869	74.2%	2,415	81.6%	20,284	75.0%
Special education	6,078	25.2%	646	21.8%	6,724	24.9%
Vocational or Technical education program	8,711	36.2%	1,025	34.6%	9,736	36.0%
GED preparation	1,878	7.8%	306	10.3%	2,184	8.1%
Tutoring	4,060	16.9%	502	17.0%	4,562	16.9%
Other Supplemental program	726	3.0%	12	0.4%	738	2.7%
College program	309	1.3%	5	0.2%	314	1.2%
Not enrolled in any program	791	3.3%	74	2.5%	865	3.2%
<b>TOTAL ONE-DAY COUNT</b>	<b>24,075 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2,959 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>27,034 [a]</b>	<b>*</b>

Notes: 1. Participant status based on facility administrator reports of numbers of youths in different types of education programs on the census date in 1987.

The 1986-87 CIC census is the first for which education program participation data are available in such rich detail.

2. \* indicates percentages do not add to 100%; youths could be enrolled in more than one type of program. Percentages calculated on the basis of all youths in custody in training schools on one day count [a].

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87.

## II: Resident School Status/Facility Educational Programming

Table 30

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Student Status at Time of Commitment Offense by Gender and Race  
1987

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
[ALL YOUTHS SURVEYED]						
Quit/Expelled	8,457	50.2%	889	70.3%	9,346	51.6%
In School	8,406	49.8%	376	29.7%	8,782	48.4%
Total	16,863	100.0%	1,265	100.0%	18,128	100.0%
=====						
[WHITE YOUTHS SURVEYED]						
Quit/Expelled	4,826	55.9%	643	75.4%	5,469	57.7%
In School	3,800	44.1%	210	24.6%	4,010	42.3%
Total	8,626	100.0%	853	100.0%	9,479	100.0%
=====						
[BLACK YOUTHS SURVEYED]						
Quit/Expelled	3,131	43.3%	156	51.8%	3,287	43.6%
In School	4,101	56.7%	145	48.2%	4,246	56.4%
Total	7,232	100.0%	301	100.0%	7,533	100.0%

Notes: 1. There are 16,924 males and 1,265 females in the total, weighted and age-corrected sample of youth interviewed in the survey. "Age-corrected", for present purposes, indicates that only youth 17 years of age and younger are included in the analysis.

2. Student Status reflects responses to the question: "Before being sent here, had you quit school or been expelled?"

Source: Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987.

## **FACILITY TYPES, CAPACITY AND STAFF**

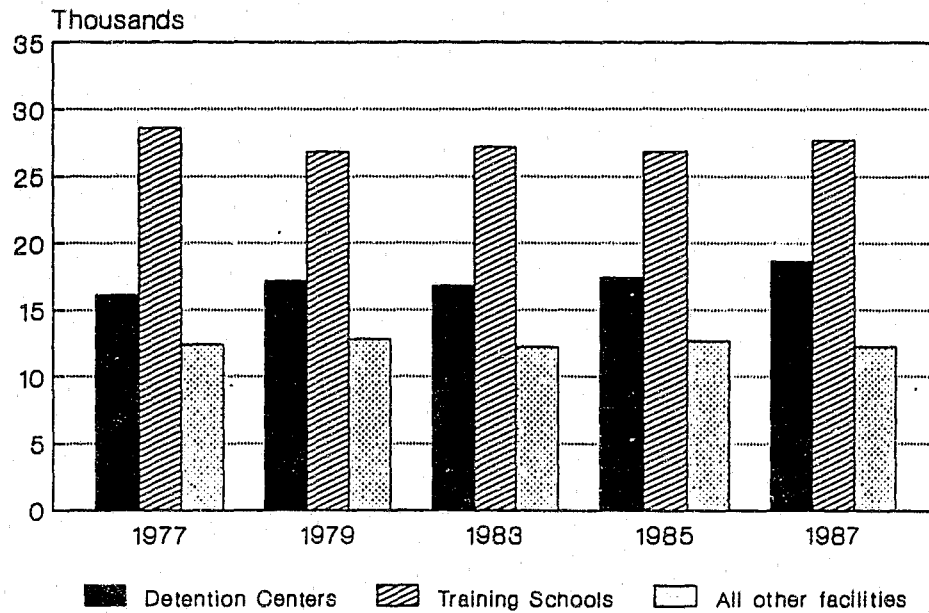
The proportion of public detention centers, training schools and other facilities tracked by the Children in Custody census remained constant in 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985 and 1987. Public detention centers comprised approximately 38% of the reporting facilities in each census, and training schools approximately 18% of the reporting facilities in each census (Table 31).

The proportion of beds in each type of facility tracked by the Children in Custody census remained constant in 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985 and 1987. Public detention centers have accounted for approximately 30% of the total public beds since 1977, and training schools have accounted for 50% of the total public beds in the same time period (Table 32).

The number of public detention center beds increased 15% from 1977 to 1987 (16,174 to 18,638) (Table 32). Public training school beds decreased by 3% from 28,635 to 27,711 in the same time period (Table 32).

The staff:youth ratios in public detention centers and training schools remained relatively constant between 1977 and 1987 (1:1 and 1:1.3 respectively, Tables 33 and 34).

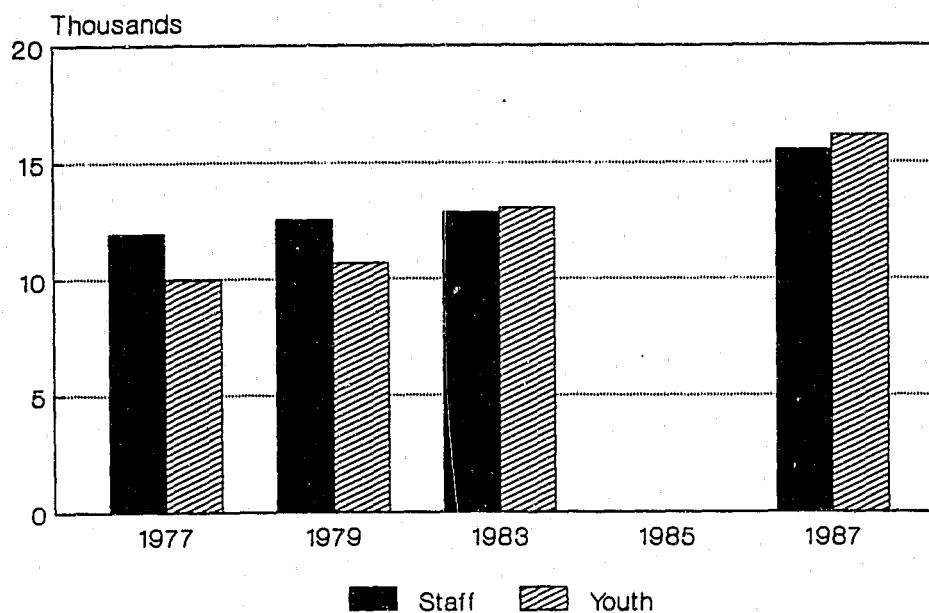
figure 7  
U.S. PUBLIC FACILITY CAPACITY TRENDS  
number of beds



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 32

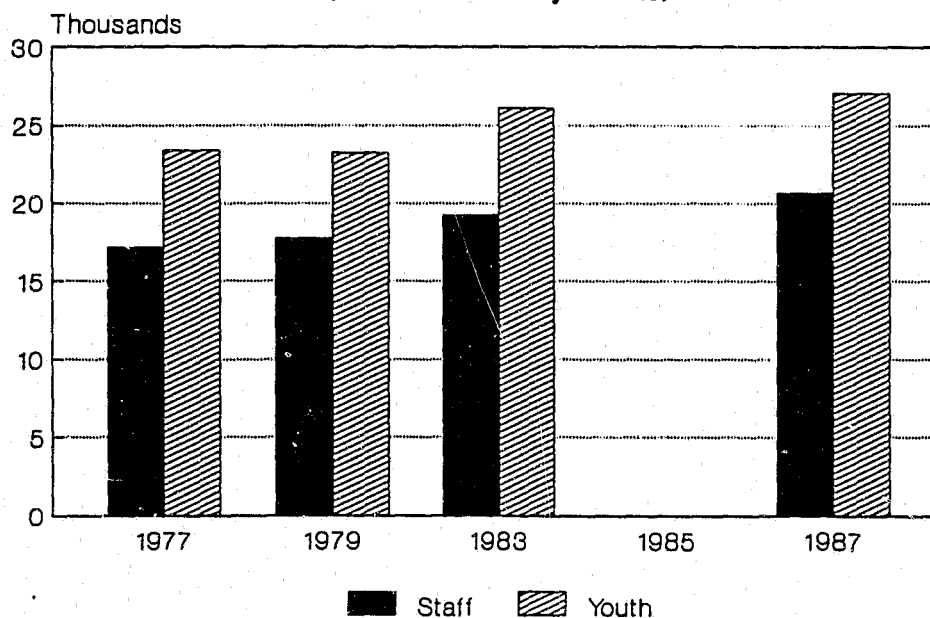
**figure 8**  
**NUMBER OF STAFF TO YOUTH**  
**U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers**  
**(based on one-day counts)**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 33

**figure 9**  
**NUMBER OF STAFF TO YOUTH**  
**U.S. Public Training Schools**  
**(based on one-day counts)**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

table 34

## II: Facility Types, Capacity and Staff

Table 31

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities  
Facility Types  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	# Facilities	%	# Facilities	%	# Facilities	%	# Facilities	%	# Facilities	%
Detention Centers	375	38.0%	393	38.7%	390	38.1%	403	38.8%	418	37.8%
Training Schools	178	18.0%	181	17.8%	197	19.3%	190	18.3%	199	18.0%
Shelters	56	5.7%	65	6.4%	63	6.2%	71	6.8%	69	6.2%
Reception or Diagnostic Centers	23	2.3%	19	1.9%	18	1.8%	21	2.0%	18	1.6%
Ranches/Forestry Camps/Farms	98	9.9%	102	10.0%	105	10.3%	104	10.0%	90	8.1%
Halfway Houses/ Group Homes	257	26.0%	255	25.1%	250	24.4%	251	24.1%	313	28.3%
TOTAL REPORTING FACILITIES	987	100.0%	1,015	100.0%	1,023	100.0%	1,040	100.0%	1,107	100.0%

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.



Table 32

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities  
Facility Capacity (Beds)  
1977 - 1987

	1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	# Beds	%	# Beds	%	# Beds	%	# Beds	%	# Beds	%
Detention Centers	16,174	28.3%	17,207	30.3%	16,806	29.9%	17,422	30.6%	18,638	31.8%
Training Schools	28,635	50.0%	26,860	47.2%	27,182	48.3%	26,811	47.1%	27,711	47.3%
Shelters	1,082	1.9%	957	1.7%	876	1.6%	1,251	2.2%	1,213	2.1%
Reception or Diagnostic Centers	2,259	3.9%	2,001	3.5%	1,562	2.8%	1,606	2.8%	1,450	2.5%
Ranches/Forestry Camps/Farms	6,439	11.2%	6,144	10.8%	6,185	11.0%	6,067	10.7%	5,376	9.2%
Halfway Houses/ Group Homes	2,655	4.6%	3,678	6.5%	3,625	6.4%	3,738	6.6%	4,192	7.2%
<b>TOTAL FACILITIES' CAPACITY</b>	<b>57,244</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,847</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,236</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,895</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>58,580</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Capacity reflects totals from the following question: "How many residents is your facility constructed to hold without crowding?"

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 33

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
 Direct Service Staff : Youth Ratios  
 1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Employed Staff [1]					
1-Day Count	11,950	12,554	12,863	NA	15,573
Youth Resident					
1-Day Count	9,977	10,683	13,048	13,772	16,146
Staff : Youth Ratio	1 : 0.8	1 : 0.9	1 : 1.0	NA :	1 : 1.0

Notes: 1. "Staff" includes Treatment, Educational, Medical and Youth Supervision Staff. The "primary position" of the employee is indicated; administrative, clerical and maintenance staff are excluded from these staff counts. Includes both full-time and part-time PAID staff (both on facility payroll and by contract), and excludes all volunteers.

2. NA indicates data not available.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 34

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Direct Service Staff : Youth Ratios  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Employed Staff					
1-Day Count	17,208	17,763	19,251	NA	20,691
Youth Resident					
1-Day Count	23,408	23,200	25,071	25,074	27,034
Staff:Youth Ratio	1 : 1.4	1 : 1.3	1 : 1.3	NA :	1 : 1.3

Notes: 1. "Staff" includes Treatment, Educational, Medical and Youth Supervision Staff.  
The "primary position" of the employee is indicated; administrative, clerical and maintenance staff are excluded from these staff counts. Includes both full-time and part-time PAID staff (both on facility payroll and by contract), and excludes all volunteers.

2. NA indicates data not available.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

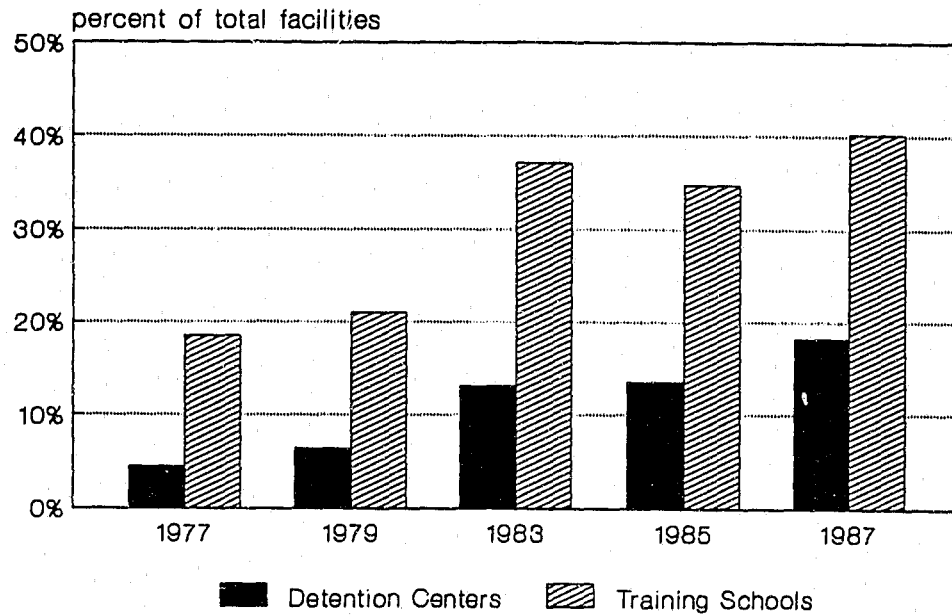
## **FACILITY CROWDING**

The percentage of U.S. public detention center facilities that were over crowded increased threefold from almost 5% in 1977 to over 18% in 1987 (Table 35).

The percentage of U.S. public training school facilities that were over crowded more than doubled from 1977 to 1987, from almost 19% to over 40% (Table 36).

The percentage of youths in held in over-crowded public detention centers increased from almost 8% in 1977 to nearly 40% in 1987 (Table 37). Similarly, the percentage of youths held in over-crowded public training schools increased from 26% in 1977 to over 52% in 1987 (Table 38).

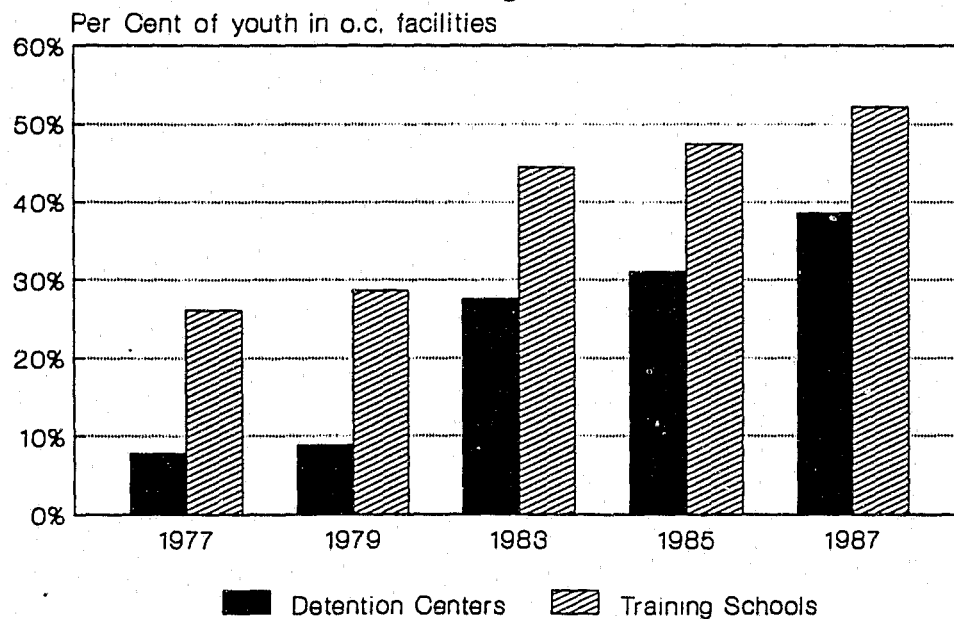
**figure 10**  
**PERCENT FACILITIES OVER CAPACITY**  
**Public Detention Centers and**  
**Training Schools**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

tables 36 and 38

**figure 11**  
**PERCENT YOUTHS, OVER CROWDED FACILITIES**  
**Public Detention Centers and**  
**Training Schools**



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census

tables 37 and 38

Table 35

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Percent Facilities Over-Crowded  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Number Facilities	375	393	390	403	418
Number Facilities Over Capacity	17	25	51	55	76
Percent Facilities Over Capacity	4.5%	6.4%	13.1%	13.6%	18.2%

Note: A facility is "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 36

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Percent Facilities Over Crowded  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Number Facilities	178	181	197	190	199
Number Facilities Over Capacity	33	38	73	66	80
Percent Facilities Over Capacity	18.5%	21.0%	37.1%	34.7%	40.2%

Note: A facility is "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 37

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Percent Youths in Over-Capacity Facilities (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Number Facilities Over Capacity	17	25	51	55	76
Total Number Youths In Custody	9,977	10,683	13,048	13,772	16,146
Total Number Youths In Custody in Over-Capacity Facilities	777	938	3,604	4,288	6,233
Percent Youths in Custody In Over-Capacity Facilities	7.8%	8.8%	27.6%	31.1%	38.6%

Note: A facility is "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.



Table 38

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Percent Youths in Over Capacity Facilities (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
Number Facilities Over Capacity	33	38	73	66	80
Total Number Youths In Custody	23,408	23,200	25,071	25,074	27,034
Total Number Youths In Custody in Over-Capacity Facilities	6,112	6,661	11,048	11,888	14,108
Percent Youths in Custody In Over-Capacity Facilities	26.1%	28.7%	44.1%	47.4%	52.2%

Note: A facility is "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the design capacity.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 39

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Percent of Beds Occupied By State (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity
Alabama	48.7%	56.3%	84.3%	75.0%	95.5%
Alaska	0.0%	18.8%	70.5%	132.1%	128.6%
Arizona	55.1%	55.4%	60.2%	74.2%	91.2%
Arkansas	47.8%	21.6%	70.0%	70.0%	51.7%
California	69.2%	68.4%	88.0%	92.2%	101.0%
Colorado	95.3%	52.5%	96.3%	98.4%	121.7%
Connecticut	48.9%	41.2%	24.5%	36.2%	81.1%
Delaware	90.5%	40.0%	75.9%	67.2%	112.8%
D.C.	57.8%	91.7%	43.2%	36.8%	102.3%
Florida	66.8%	72.2%	105.0%	93.7%	102.3%
Georgia	53.8%	41.0%	71.8%	66.9%	80.7%
Hawaii	33.8%	55.9%	95.6%	100.0%	77.9%
Idaho	40.6%	78.1%	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%
Illinois	39.7%	40.9%	77.8%	68.3%	85.5%
Indiana	52.5%	60.0%	71.0%	73.5%	63.2%
Iowa	65.1%	41.9%	69.5%	68.2%	62.5%
Kansas	87.8%	79.1%	55.6%	82.4%	81.3%
Kentucky	49.5%	30.1%	49.0%	57.7%	63.5%
Louisiana	51.0%	54.9%	56.6%	75.1%	76.5%
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	73.3%	105.3%	104.6%	98.7%	100.6%
Massachusetts	60.4%	85.0%	89.9%	101.2%	100.0%
Michigan	73.7%	73.0%	79.1%	89.4%	85.4%
Minnesota	72.7%	68.4%	73.3%	75.2%	71.1%
Mississippi	29.6%	34.6%	66.7%	52.7%	84.0%
Missouri	39.6%	43.4%	47.3%	40.8%	48.1%
Montana	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	45.8%	86.5%	53.2%	51.9%	59.2%
Nevada	86.0%	39.5%	63.1%	81.1%	97.3%
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	100.0%
New Jersey	43.4%	65.7%	82.2%	69.6%	104.4%
New Mexico	59.3%	46.8%	62.1%	63.2%	74.3%
New York	66.2%	72.2%	66.2%	59.8%	51.9%
North Carolina	34.0%	20.9%	32.9%	70.1%	58.0%
North Dakota	27.8%	15.4%	12.5%	18.8%	33.3%
Ohio	65.9%	64.1%	79.8%	83.5%	79.8%
Oklahoma	52.0%	92.0%	104.0%	64.0%	107.8%
Oregon	77.5%	87.4%	56.0%	45.2%	67.1%
Pennsylvania	52.9%	66.0%	67.9%	67.9%	69.1%
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*

Table 39

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Percent of Beds Occupied By State (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity
South Carolina	20.0%	58.3%	75.0%	60.0%	30.0%
South Dakota	46.3%	59.5%	73.8%	92.9%	128.9%
Tennessee	57.7%	48.7%	49.5%	51.0%	80.1%
Texas	54.3%	56.9%	65.1%	59.3%	62.6%
Utah	69.5%	81.6%	73.9%	57.7%	76.0%
Vermont	*	*	*	*	93.8%
Virginia	70.0%	75.2%	71.4%	76.9%	79.4%
Washington	55.1%	47.0%	67.0%	80.6%	66.0%
West Virginia	55.7%	38.3%	69.8%	45.3%	53.6%
Wisconsin	76.2%	41.1%	50.8%	59.3%	108.8%
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL U.S.	61.7%	62.1%	77.6%	79.0%	86.6%

Notes: 1. \* indicates information not available or no public detention center facilities reported in that state.

2. A facility is "over-crowded" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity or % beds occupied exceeds 100%.  
The percentages provided above give an indication of the degree of overcrowding in each state.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 40

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Percent of Beds Occupied by State (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity
Alabama	87.0%	112.6%	104.3%	91.0%	98.8%
Alaska	97.0%	103.0%	94.8%	105.4%	92.6%
Arizona	103.9%	94.9%	123.5%	111.0%	114.1%
Arkansas	88.8%	95.6%	81.2%	86.3%	86.6%
California	55.4%	67.7%	73.9%	80.7%	99.1%
Colorado	156.1%	122.2%	109.3%	107.4%	94.8%
Connecticut	111.5%	143.6%	120.8%	148.0%	126.0%
Delaware	84.8%	90.9%	101.0%	68.6%	108.7%
D.C.	60.7%	64.6%	97.4%	75.4%	150.7%
Florida	91.9%	94.9%	83.7%	75.1%	66.1%
Georgia	80.6%	86.5%	82.4%	64.9%	106.8%
Hawaii	50.0%	77.8%	72.5%	74.3%	112.9%
Idaho	76.7%	113.3%	106.0%	70.8%	81.7%
Illinois	88.1%	82.1%	86.8%	108.1%	113.2%
Indiana	124.0%	128.4%	107.2%	97.2%	99.7%
Iowa	90.4%	90.9%	102.4%	103.1%	108.6%
Kansas	86.3%	92.2%	90.6%	101.5%	104.5%
Kentucky	78.4%	109.5%	93.1%	90.7%	93.5%
Louisiana	95.9%	106.4%	110.5%	109.3%	89.5%
Maine	57.9%	72.4%	83.2%	96.8%	115.7%
Maryland	98.0%	121.6%	139.5%	151.5%	92.7%
Massachusetts	100.0%	22.2%	86.7%	*	54.5%
Michigan	83.6%	91.9%	90.0%	92.3%	82.5%
Minnesota	61.3%	76.7%	62.7%	62.4%	73.6%
Mississippi	89.2%	80.6%	88.5%	90.3%	82.8%
Missouri	99.3%	79.1%	71.4%	106.7%	76.1%
Montana	82.4%	82.1%	85.6%	101.2%	104.2%
Nebraska	71.7%	58.7%	76.0%	83.3%	83.3%
Nevada	71.2%	75.0%	74.7%	70.0%	75.0%
New Hampshire	89.6%	99.5%	98.4%	108.9%	88.8%
New Jersey	63.7%	90.1%	93.3%	92.8%	110.1%
New Mexico	122.9%	98.6%	113.5%	103.2%	114.9%
New York	76.0%	85.5%	112.3%	93.6%	100.0%
North Carolina	84.0%	83.6%	88.2%	87.3%	90.6%
North Dakota	64.8%	61.4%	106.0%	91.0%	74.7%
Ohio	93.2%	91.4%	114.8%	113.2%	115.4%
Oklahoma	81.9%	79.1%	77.2%	70.2%	97.3%
Oregon	72.7%	98.5%	89.7%	88.4%	62.8%
Pennsylvania	81.9%	88.4%	85.8%	97.7%	109.0%
Rhode Island	92.5%	71.3%	111.7%	79.7%	83.8%

Table 40

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Percent of Beds Occupied by State (One Day Counts)  
1977 - 1987

	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity	% Design Capacity
South Carolina	109.7%	113.9%	113.6%	110.4%	156.8%
South Dakota	72.0%	89.7%	100.0%	98.9%	106.0%
Tennessee	88.2%	65.4%	87.3%	114.9%	107.4%
Texas	80.0%	89.5%	96.5%	93.6%	84.8%
Utah	68.4%	51.0%	73.3%	94.7%	88.3%
Vermont	81.7%	*	*	*	*
Virginia	84.0%	99.5%	110.5%	99.9%	97.2%
Washington	79.4%	92.4%	103.7%	112.5%	85.5%
West Virginia	35.7%	35.3%	43.3%	53.3%	88.8%
Wisconsin	113.3%	93.3%	98.1%	88.5%	84.7%
Wyoming	60.9%	84.3%	69.6%	77.1%	90.1%
TOTAL U.S.	81.7%	86.4%	92.2%	93.5%	97.6%

Notes: 1. \* indicates information not available or no public training school facilities reported in that state.

2. A facility is "over-crowded" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity or % beds occupied exceeds 100%.  
The percentages provided above give an indication of the degree of over crowding in each state.

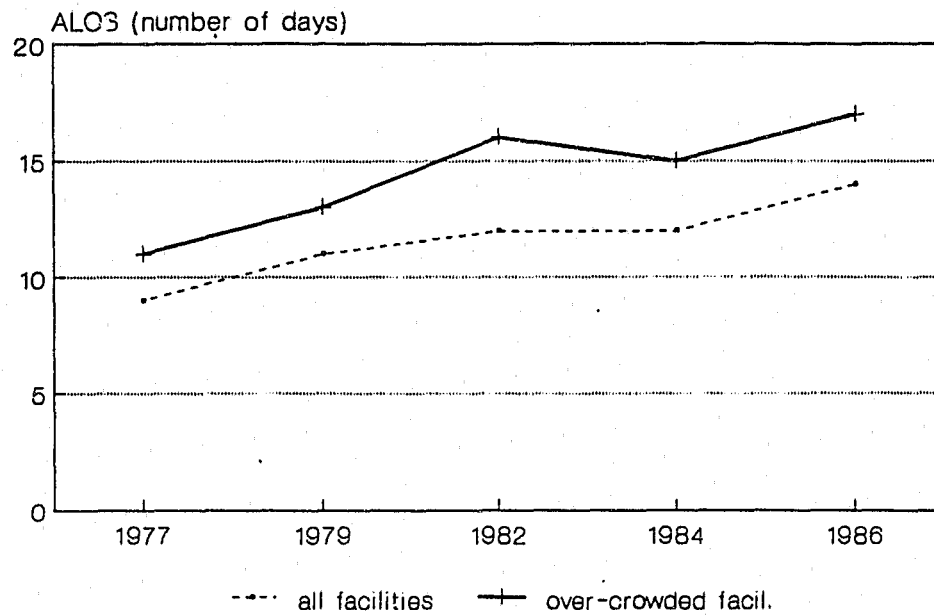
Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## **FACILITY AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**

The average length of stay (ALOS) for all public detention facilities increased from 9 days in 1977 to 14 days in 1987. The ALOS for over-crowded detention facilities was LONGER in each year, increasing from 11 days in 1977 to 17 days in 1987 (Table 41).

The ALOS for all public training schools increased from 201 days in 1977 to 209 days in 1987. For over-crowded facilities, the ALOS increased from 189 days in 1977 to 241 days in 1987 (Table 42).

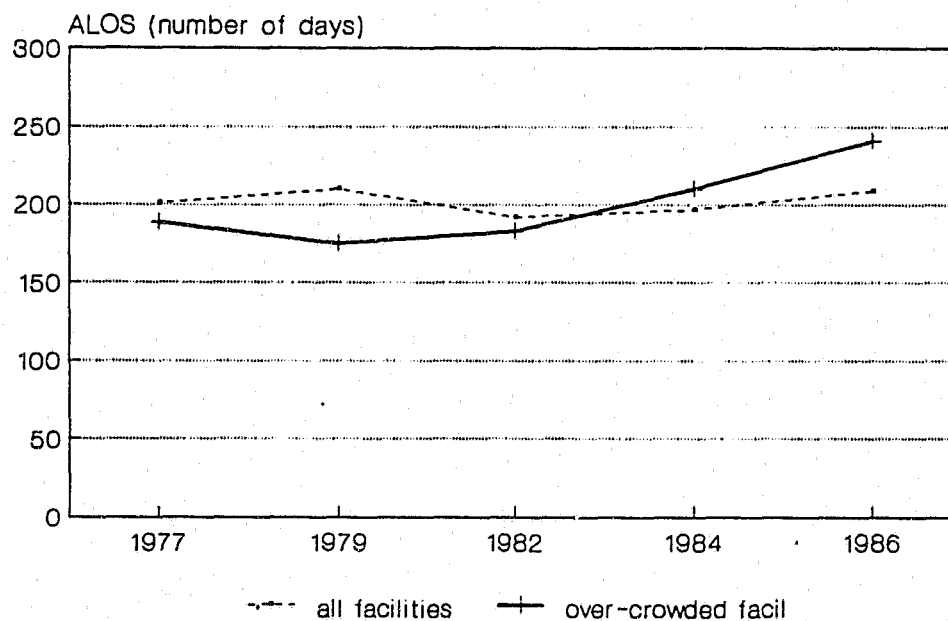
figure 12  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY  
all and Over Crowded Facilities  
Public Detention Centers



Source: Juvenile Detention Correc-  
tional Facility Census

table 41

figure 13  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY  
All and Over Crowded Facilities  
Public Training Schools



Source: Juvenile Detention and Correc-  
tional Facility Census

table 42

Table 41

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Estimated Average Length of Stay [ALOS] (in Days)  
By Status and by Crowding  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Total Number of Facilities	375	393	390	403	418
Estimated ALOS (in Days)					
All Youths	9	11	12	12	14
Committed Youths	36	24	28	29	34
Detained Youths	9	10	12	12	13
Total Number of Over-Crowded Facilities	17	25	51	55	76
Estimated ALOS (in Days) for Over-Crowded Facilities					
All Youths	11	13	16	15	17
Committed Youths	21	58	24	22	33
Detained Youths	10	9	15	14	16

Notes: 1. Estimated average length of stay derived by dividing estimated "service days" by the annual admissions for each status.

2. A facility is "over crowded" or "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity.

3. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement. Youths voluntarily placed (self-admits or referrals through agencies other than the juvenile court) are included in the "all youths" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.



Table 42

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Estimated Average Length of Stay [ALOS] (in Days)  
By Status and by Crowding  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Total Facilities	178	181	197	190	199
Estimated ALOS (in Days)					
All Youths	201	210	192	197	209
Committed Youths	233	243	221	243	250
Detained Youths	16	18	21	21	28
Total Over-Crowded Facilities	33	38	73	66	80
Estimated ALOS (in Days) In Over-Crowded Facilities					
All Youths	189	175	182	210	241
Committed Youths	201	233	214	265	254
Detained Youths	13	14	24	22	31

Notes: 1. Estimated average length of stay derived by dividing estimated "service days" by the annual admissions for each status.

2. A facility is "over crowded" or "over capacity" when the reported juvenile one-day count on the census date is greater than the facility's design capacity.

3. Committed youths are those placed following adjudication. Detained youths are pending adjudication or awaiting formal court disposition or placement. Youths voluntarily placed (self-admits or referrals through agencies other than the juvenile court) are included in the "all youths" lines above.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## II: Facility Average Length of Stay

Table 43

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Estimated Average Length of Stay, All Youths, By State (in Days)  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS
Alabama	22	13	29	14	17
Alaska	14	7	16	20	23
Arizona	6	7	10	10	10
Arkansas	5	2	3	3	3
California	11	10	16	16	20
Colorado	6	7	8	9	7
Connecticut	4	5	6	5	8
Delaware	9	13	21	20	19
D.C.	4	5	1	1	16
Florida	12	11	12	14	14
Georgia	14	12	15	14	16
Hawaii	7	8	7	8	7
Idaho	6	3	6	6	6
Illinois	13	16	16	20	18
Indiana	12	13	13	12	11
Iowa	7	7	7	7	7
Kansas	11	13	9	13	14
Kentucky	3	6	7	8	8
Louisiana	11	11	12	16	26
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	13	21	18	18	19
Massachusetts	8	11	5	19	21
Michigan	15	27	22	25	23
Minnesota	8	10	9	7	8
Mississippi	5	8	8	4	8
Missouri	8	12	9	9	9
Montana	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	8	8	8	9	12
Nevada	7	5	8	9	9
New Hampshire	*	*	*	*	27
New Jersey	17	17	19	20	24
New Mexico	4	3	4	4	7
New York	13	16	16	15	17
North Carolina	8	6	20	13	7
North Dakota	5	4	4	4	4
Ohio	10	10	10	10	9
Oklahoma	8	7	7	7	7
Oregon	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania	9	10	12	12	12
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*	*

Table 43

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Estimated Average Length of Stay, All Youths, By State (in Days)  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS
South Carolina	15	7	6	6	19
South Dakota	6	6	10	10	8
Tennessee	3	4	3	3	4
Texas	5	9	6	6	8
Utah	7	10	7	6	6
Vermont	*	*	*	*	23
Virginia	11	14	18	15	17
Washington	4	7	9	9	10
West Virginia	10	14	21	11	14
Wisconsin	7	7	7	7	9
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL U.S.	9	11	12	12	14

Notes: 1. Estimated average length of stay derived by dividing estimated "service days" by the annual admissions (all statuses). Admissions are provided for calendar years 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

2. \* indicates that no facilities reported admissions for this status and facility type.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 44

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Estimated Average Length of Stay, All Youths, By State (in Days)  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS
Alabama	183	210	320	249	244
Alaska	45	39	35	54	54
Arizona	126	168	110	188	152
Arkansas	174	135	168	177	167
California	302	339	363	228 [a]	438
Colorado	198	252	383	432	412
Connecticut	183	152	152	253	243
Delaware	168	200	274	316	256
D.C.	112	89	118	145	124
Florida	151	170	148	190	184
Georgia	197	183	142	203	219
Hawaii	183	96	157	426	458
Idaho	234	240	217	261	219
Illinois	291	277	266	272	131
Indiana	151	160	130	141	170
Iowa	141	121	184	232	205
Kansas	281	194	326	366	385
Kentucky	82	193	170	199	208
Louisiana	218	198	349	408	384
Maine	80	85	141	118	104
Maryland	72	65	89	89	100
Massachusetts	243	243	221	*	213
Michigan	201	350	346	390	102
Minnesota	89	131	79	78	94
Mississippi	221	207	174	163	160
Missouri	205	185	78	116	86
Montana	203	198	138	207	253
Nebraska	129	144	104	107	95
Nevada	235	243	201	230	226
New Hampshire	37	46	59	73	163
New Jersey	377	288	161	271	111
New Mexico	236	255	332	255	389
New York	220	279	251	277	223
North Carolina	178	189	259	274	291
North Dakota	183	357	122	185	180
Ohio	202	214	210	215	209
Oklahoma	180	196	225	258	182
Oregon	141	243	198	129	143
Pennsylvania	157	169	223	273	301
Rhode Island	54	41	101	120	92

Table 44

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Estimated Average Length of Stay, All Youths, By State (in Days)  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS	ALOS
South Carolina	305	233	213	183	181
South Dakota	238	216	213	246	211
Tennessee	231	206	133	186	163
Texas	287	314	242	226	218
Utah	112	183	183	149	252
Vermont	89	*	*	*	*
Virginia	237	233	222	228	199
Washington	228	254	188	172	205
West Virginia	313	104	37	140	187
Wisconsin	279	221	243	178	257
Wyoming	252	216	183	186	157
TOTAL U.S.	201	210	192	197	209

Notes: 1. Estimated average length of stay derived by dividing estimated "service days" by the annual admissions (all statuses). Admissions are provided for calendar years 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

2. \* indicates that no facilities reported admissions for this status and facility type.

3. [a] designates a problematic result in the 1984-85 census for the state of California. According to official reports in the Children in Custody data collection, this was indeed the ALOS for all youths held in public training school facilities in this year. This could be an artifact of collapsing both detention and commitment status youths, however. The ALOS for committed youths in 1984 for the state of California was 337 days.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## **FACILITY EXPENDITURES**

Operating expenditures for all public detention centers grew 28% from 1977 to 1986, from \$362 million to \$460 million in 1988 dollars (Table 45).

The average cost to maintain one public detention center bed grew 11% in the same time period, from \$22,372 to \$24,707 in 1988 dollars (Table 45).

Operating expenditures for all public training schools grew 24.1% 1977 to 1986, from \$681 million to \$846 million in 1988 dollars (Table 48).

The average cost to maintain one public training school bed grew 28%, from \$23,780 to \$30,520 in 1988 dollars (Table 48).

## II: Facility Expenditures

Table 45

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, Total and Per Bed  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Facilities	375	393	390	403	418
Total Operational Expenditures (see note 2)	\$361,844,369	\$373,023,430	\$385,708,618	\$412,161,639	\$460,482,516
Beds	16,174	17,207	16,806	17,422	18,638
Expenditures Per Bed	\$22,372	\$21,679	\$22,951	\$23,658	\$24,707

Notes: 1. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions years: 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

2. Inflation adjustments made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual operational expenditures for each census year (\$185,561,215 for 1977, \$228,848,730 for 1979, \$313,584,242 for 1982, \$361,545,297 for 1984 and \$426,372,700 for 1986) have been adjusted for inflation and are presented here as 1988 dollars.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 46

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Total and Per Bed Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, By State  
1977 and 1986

	1977		1986	
	Total	Per Bed	Total	Per Bed
Alabama	\$3,845,375	\$16,157	\$4,899,969	\$20,000
Alaska	\$287,196	\$16,894	\$2,455,891	\$87,710
Arizona	\$5,897,512	\$17,764	\$6,324,060	\$18,491
Arkansas	\$813,263	\$12,138	\$360,186	\$12,420
California	\$103,165,076	\$21,276	\$125,317,906	\$22,543
Colorado	\$4,145,909	\$21,706	\$5,011,402	\$28,637
Connecticut	\$1,230,282	\$27,340	\$3,206,089	\$60,492
Delaware	\$1,148,160	\$27,337	\$1,166,008	\$29,898
D.C.	\$1,850,940	\$41,132	\$4,929,120	\$28,006
Florida	\$18,699,609	\$23,700	\$26,527,227	\$19,391
Georgia	\$9,330,779	\$12,525	\$13,556,547	\$18,075
Hawaii	\$2,765,320	\$40,666	\$1,318,151	\$19,385
Idaho	\$756,109	\$23,628	\$1,055,115	\$32,972
Illinois	\$15,968,261	\$23,380	\$13,935,277	\$20,343
Indiana	\$5,593,429	\$12,186	\$6,647,419	\$13,429
Iowa	\$1,287,569	\$29,943	\$1,672,412	\$34,842
Kansas	\$3,569,968	\$29,024	\$3,532,324	\$31,539
Kentucky	\$1,610,989	\$15,950	\$3,606,234	\$37,565
Louisiana	\$4,839,058	\$23,043	\$5,115,474	\$21,051
Maine	*	*	*	*
Maryland	\$6,287,960	\$41,920	\$6,933,365	\$44,731
Massachusetts	\$4,761,533	\$26,162	\$4,996,499	\$45,839
Michigan	\$24,602,826	\$26,977	\$28,837,671	\$34,702
Minnesota	\$4,005,866	\$33,106	\$5,550,429	\$37,251
Mississippi	\$655,721	\$12,143	\$1,085,400	\$14,472
Missouri	\$6,018,209	\$13,256	\$6,286,452	\$14,827
Montana	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	\$1,018,074	\$17,255	\$1,223,859	\$16,103
Nevada	\$2,572,350	\$19,941	\$6,738,223	\$36,033
New Hampshire	*	*	\$740,751	\$46,297
New Jersey	\$15,568,691	\$25,233	\$22,844,371	\$35,806
New Mexico	\$866,775	\$16,051	\$1,762,560	\$23,818
New York	\$30,030,191	\$61,918	\$21,137,755	\$46,662
North Carolina	\$2,047,939	\$14,524	\$4,137,011	\$22,856
North Dakota	\$135,743	\$7,541	\$140,400	\$11,700
Ohio	\$16,177,465	\$16,799	\$24,573,577	\$22,198
Oklahoma	\$892,065	\$17,841	\$1,530,054	\$19,871
Oregon	\$3,364,085	\$26,078	\$3,263,434	\$19,197
Pennsylvania	\$16,101,482	\$26,971	\$21,073,123	\$38,038
Rhode Island	*	*	*	*



Table 46

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Total and Per Bed Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, By State  
1977 and 1986

	1977		1986	
	Total	Per Bed	Total	Per Bed
South Carolina	\$274,691	\$13,735	\$483,819	\$24,191
South Dakota	\$502,630	\$12,259	\$934,255	\$24,586
Tennessee	\$2,023,698	\$11,564	\$2,831,141	\$14,823
Texas	\$6,904,168	\$14,944	\$19,805,388	\$21,114
Utah	\$2,174,455	\$20,709	\$3,499,483	\$20,955
Vermont	*	*	\$864,000	\$54,000
Virginia	\$8,976,443	\$20,588	\$14,270,300	\$28,829
Washington	\$13,837,555	\$24,978	\$18,690,412	\$24,954
West Virginia	\$928,779	\$15,226	\$1,376,141	\$24,574
Wisconsin	\$4,310,173	\$34,208	\$4,235,832	\$30,918
Wyoming	*	*	*	*
TOTAL U.S.	\$361,844,369	\$22,372	\$460,482,516	\$24,707

Notes: 1. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions years: 1977 and 1986.

2. Inflation adjustments are made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual operational expenditures reported in each year for each state have been adjusted for inflation, and are presented here in 1988 dollars.

3. \* indicates no facilities reporting for indicated state and facility type for census year.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977 and 1986-87.

Table 47

U.S. Public Juvenile Detention Centers  
Capital Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, Total and Per Facility  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Facilities	375	393	390	403	418
Total Capital Expenditures (see note 3)	\$22,575,817	\$29,335,690	\$13,721,884	NA	\$23,466,191
Total Capital Expenditures Per Facility	\$60,202	\$74,646	\$35,184	NA	\$56,139

Notes: 1. NA indicates data not available.

2. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions years: 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

3. Inflation adjustments made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual capital expenditures for each census year (\$11,577,342 for 1977, \$17,997,356 for 1979, \$11,156,003 for 1982, not reported in 1984 and \$21,727,995 in 1986) have been adjusted for inflation and are presented here as 1988 dollars.

Source: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## II: Facility Expenditures

Table 48

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, Total and Per Bed  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Facilities	178	181	197	190	199
Total Operational Expenditures (see note 2)	\$680,945,349	\$651,160,731	\$721,266,935	\$746,890,649	\$845,726,273
Beds	28,635	26,860	27,182	26,811	27,711
Expenditures Per Bed	\$23,780	\$24,243	\$26,535	\$27,858	\$30,520

Notes: 1. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions years: 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

2. Inflation adjustments made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual operational expenditures for each census year (\$349,202,743 for 1977, \$399,485,111 for 1979, \$586,395,882 for 1982, \$655,167,236 for 1984 and \$783,079,882 for 1986) have been adjusted for inflation and are presented here as 1988 dollars.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

Table 49

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Total and Per Bed Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, By State  
1977 and 1986

	1977		1986	
	Total	Per Bed	Total	Per Bed
Alabama	\$1,679,059	\$16,791	\$8,597,491	\$20,373
Alaska	\$6,616,935	\$49,014	\$7,377,817	\$49,850
Arizona	\$8,735,698	\$20,268	\$14,018,935	\$22,982
Arkansas	\$6,374,753	\$15,473	\$7,572,728	\$28,904
California	\$119,592,365	\$31,047	\$145,291,004	\$28,239
Colorado	\$6,453,176	\$23,213	\$10,113,272	\$33,050
Connecticut	\$7,286,963	\$38,152	\$10,819,091	\$74,103
Delaware	\$5,386,485	\$27,343	\$3,780,000	\$32,870
D.C.	\$9,118,005	\$12,933	\$3,888,000	\$25,920
Florida	\$24,645,672	\$22,799	\$6,764,736	\$15,805
Georgia	\$16,078,924	\$16,961	\$20,157,406	\$30,542
Hawaii	\$2,191,515	\$13,697	\$3,101,162	\$36,484
Idaho	\$3,981,795	\$26,545	\$4,241,042	\$35,342
Illinois	\$25,978,407	\$27,578	\$35,930,163	\$30,270
Indiana	\$14,970,173	\$29,239	\$19,467,961	\$26,379
Iowa	\$11,436,495	\$31,419	\$9,482,715	\$32,699
Kansas	\$12,590,770	\$25,081	\$14,897,833	\$30,654
Kentucky	\$6,502,768	\$19,826	\$9,124,230	\$33,059
Louisiana	\$13,820,305	\$18,066	\$18,247,564	\$23,698
Maine	\$5,042,318	\$18,606	\$6,933,078	\$37,476
Maryland	\$13,023,173	\$22,111	\$21,386,557	\$31,085
Massachusetts	\$1,077,960	\$44,915	\$1,890,000	\$34,364
Michigan	\$21,553,533	\$31,057	\$34,064,830	\$36,355
Minnesota	\$16,382,933	\$25,963	\$18,417,951	\$33,066
Mississippi	\$4,946,542	\$12,983	\$6,141,849	\$18,898
Missouri	\$13,515,735	\$22,157	\$6,736,150	\$18,922
Montana	\$5,732,762	\$25,254	\$5,020,197	\$26,284
Nebraska	\$5,102,516	\$17,008	\$4,828,270	\$17,557
Nevada	\$5,818,860	\$22,380	\$5,458,201	\$18,194
New Hampshire	\$4,455,448	\$24,347	\$5,039,510	\$47,098
New Jersey	\$12,354,633	\$19,927	\$22,248,613	\$29,507
New Mexico	\$4,286,490	\$20,910	\$6,054,891	\$33,452
New York	\$13,631,773	\$36,351	\$87,068,551	\$59,311
North Carolina	\$15,234,909	\$15,870	\$18,814,185	\$25,598
North Dakota	\$2,229,228	\$15,374	\$2,511,375	\$28,866
Ohio	\$57,293,375	\$27,921	\$43,912,894	\$24,560
Oklahoma	\$10,034,542	\$20,605	\$14,108,352	\$54,896
Oregon	\$14,694,401	\$17,704	\$14,301,239	\$26,882
Pennsylvania	\$32,608,797	\$43,076	\$21,607,943	\$43,216
Rhode Island	\$4,150,333	\$51,879	\$7,720,658	\$69,555

Table 49

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Total and Per Bed Operating Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, By State  
1977 and 1986

	1977		1986	
	Total	Per Bed	Total	Per Bed
South Carolina	\$7,321,316	\$17,267	\$14,426,569	\$45,510
South Dakota	\$1,699,441	\$16,994	\$1,848,707	\$18,487
Tennessee	\$16,414,379	\$16,030	\$20,712,131	\$30,105
Texas	\$31,185,215	\$21,596	\$38,403,985	\$22,928
Utah	\$5,011,650	\$26,377	\$2,737,152	\$45,619
Vermont	\$2,738,016	\$22,817	*	*
Virginia	\$13,962,858	\$15,958	\$17,246,573	\$27,075
Washington	\$16,871,973	\$29,445	\$22,328,120	\$39,104
West Virginia	\$3,306,422	\$11,021	\$2,096,477	\$16,772
Wisconsin	\$12,915,796	\$20,469	\$15,140,825	\$24,700
Wyoming	\$2,907,760	\$13,217	\$3,647,290	\$18,996
TOTAL U.S.	\$680,945,349	\$23,780	\$845,726,273	\$30,520

Notes: 1. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions years: 1977 and 1986.

2. Inflation adjustments are made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual operational expenditures reported in each year for each state have been adjusted for inflation, and are presented here in 1988 dollars.

3. \* indicates that no facilities reporting for indicated state and facility type for census year.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977 and 1986-87.

Table 50

U.S. Public Juvenile Training Schools  
Capital Expenditures, Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, Total and Per Facility  
1977 - 1986

	1977	1979	1982	1984	1986
Facilities	178	181	197	190	199
Total Capital Expenditures (see note 3)	\$20,854,696	\$47,717,389	\$29,811,965	NA	\$22,942,916
Total Capital Expenditures Per Facility	\$117,161	\$263,632	\$151,330	NA	\$115,291

Notes: 1. NA indicates data not available.

2. Expenditures provided for the preceding calendar year, coinciding with the admissions year: 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

3. Inflation adjustments made using methodology provided by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, using the Consumer Price Index. Actual capital expenditures for each census year (\$10,694,716 for 1977, \$29,274,472 for 1979, \$24,237,370 for 1982, not reported for 1984 and \$21,243,441 for 1986) have been adjusted for inflation and are presented here as 1988 dollars.

Sources: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, 1984-85, 1986-87.

## YOUTHS IN JAILS

The RATE of juvenile incarceration in adult jails remained at 6 per 100,000 youths between 1978 and 1983, while the numbers of youths held in U.S. jails rose from 1,611 in 1978 to 1,736 in 1983 (Table 49).

Florida, Indiana, New York and Virginia accounted for 50% of the U.S. youth count in jails in 1983 (Table 49). For Florida alone, the youth count in jails increased from 42 in 1978 to 355 in 1983 (a 745% increase). The RATE of Florida juvenile incarceration in jails increased 650% from 1978 to 1983 (from 4 to 30 per 100,000 juveniles).

Table 51

U.S. County and Municipal Jails  
Juvenile Inmate Populations and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1978 and 1983

	1978		1983	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
Alabama	22	4	12	2
Alaska	1	2	3	5
Arizona	17	5	34	9
Arkansas	57	18	62	21
California	113	4	64	2
Colorado	23	6	8	2
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
D.C.	0	0	23	36
Florida	42	4	355	30
Georgia	9	1	1	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	41	32	38	29
Illinois	23	2	30	2
Indiana	152	19	133	18
Iowa	10	2	11	3
Kansas	64	20	23	8
Kentucky	60	12	59	12
Louisiana	15	3	6	1
Maine	6	4	18	12
Maryland	0	0	36	6
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	21	2	10	1
Minnesota	13	2	13	2
Mississippi	68	18	16	4
Missouri	20	3	22	4
Montana	20	18	11	11
Nebraska	38	18	27	14
Nevada	16	17	12	11
New Hampshire	8	6	6	5
New Jersey	0	0	15	2
New Mexico	39	20	22	12
New York	84	5	277	17
North Carolina	32	5	22	4
North Dakota	1	1	7	9
Ohio	88	6	29	2
Oklahoma	28	8	51	15
Oregon	17	5	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	3	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0



Table 51

U.S. County and Municipal Jails  
Juvenile Inmate Populations and Rates per 100,000 Eligible Youths by State  
1978 and 1983

	1978		1983	
	#	Rate	#	Rate
South Carolina	34	8	16	4
South Dakota	23	23	6	7
Tennessee	61	10	30	5
Texas	64	4	48	3
Utah	1	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	155	21	103	15
Washington	16	3	15	3
West Virginia	22	8	0	0
Wisconsin	62	9	27	4
Wyoming	24	36	32	44
TOTAL U.S.	1,611	6	1,736	6

Notes: 1. "Juvenile" is defined for the National Jail Census as it is for the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census: "a person subject to the original jurisdiction of juvenile court for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law."

2. Rates are based on the numbers of youths aged 10 through the age of maximum original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state and the District of Columbia.

3. The 1988 census is scheduled for public release in early 1990.

Source: National Jail Census, 1978 and 1983.

## **APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS**

<b>Admission</b>	Defined in Children in Custody Census, 1977, 1979, 1982-83, and 1984-85 and 1986-87 as "each time a juvenile is admitted", including recommitments as well as first commitments, returns from aftercare/parole, and transfers from other facilities. Admissions periods for the 5 CIC censuses were January 1 - December 31, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984 and 1986. Admission is similarly defined for other data sets; admissions periods are indicated where appropriate.
<b>Commitment status</b>	Refers to placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication. Youths under this status may be referred to as "committed" or "placed" youths.
<b>Community-based facility or services</b>	Defined by 42 USC § 5603 (1) as "a small, open group home or other suitable place located near the juvenile's home or family and programs of community supervision and service which maintain community and consumer participation in the planning, operation, and evaluation of their programs which may include, but are not limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social, and psychological guidance, training, special education, counseling, alcoholism treatment, drug treatment, and other rehabilitative services"
<b>Design Capacity</b>	In Children in Custody, such capacity is the response to the question, "How many residents is your facility constructed to hold without crowding?" A facility is over-capacity, for present analyses, when the stated juvenile one-day count is greater than the given design capacity. This operational definition ignores those facilities which hold adults (approximately 2,000 adults are held in public juvenile facilities in any census year).
<b>Detention Center</b>	Facility providing temporary care in a physically restricting facility for juveniles in custody pending court disposition, and often for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

<b>Detention status</b>	Refers to juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting formal court disposition or placement. Includes those youths undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.
<b>Jail</b>	"a confinement facility intended for adults but sometimes holding juveniles; that holds persons detained pending adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less" (National Jail Census 1983, ICPSR 8203 Codebook: i)
<b>Juvenile</b>	Defined throughout this publication in terms of a state's statutory aged-based authority for its juvenile or family court. The most common maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction nationally is 17. This age is set by state law, and varies widely among the U.S. states (see Appendix C). Occasionally, where noted, we present tables which define juveniles as those youths under the age of 18. For the Children in Custody census, a juvenile is a person who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission to the facility.
<b>One Day Count</b>	For Children in Custody Census, these census days varied over the five years: December 31, 1977; December 31, 1979; February 1, 1983; February 1, 1985 and February 2, 1987. The Census dates for the 1978 and 1983 National Jail Census were: June 30, 1978 and 1983.
<b>Public/Private facilities</b>	For Children in Custody data, a facility is "public" if under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees. For Children in Custody data, a facility is "private" (either for-profit or not-for-profit) if subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise. The designation of "private" refers to administrative and operational control, NOT the source of funding for the facility. The data presented throughout this booklet are generally for PUBLIC facilities, as Children in Custody private facility data tapes have not yet been made available to the public.

**Rate per 100,000**

When used in this Report, this indicates the number in question (e.g. males in public detention facilities on the census date or females admitted to training schools in 1986) per 100,000 youths of the appropriate category (male, female, all), from 10 years of age up to the statutorily defined maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. In a few instances, where indicated, rates are calculated on the basis of all youths ages 10 through 17 for all states and/or the U.S. as a whole.

**Secure correctional facility**

Defined by 42 USC § 5603 (13) as "any public or private residential facility which -- (A) includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility; and (B) is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, any nonoffender, or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense. This definition was clarified in 1985 by OJJDP: the terms "secure detention facility" and "secure correctional facility", as used in 42 USC § § 5603 (12) and (13), intended that facility attributes other than construction features which "restrict physically or procedurally the movement and activities of juveniles, are not within the scope of the definition." 50 Fed. Reg. 25,555 (1985).

**Secure detention facility**

Defined by 42 USC § 5603 (12) as "any public or private residential facility which -- (A) includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody in such facility; and (B) is used for the temporary placement of any juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense, of any nonoffender, or of any other individual accused of having committed a criminal offense"

**Serious crime**

Defined by 42 USC § 5603 (14) as "criminal homicide, forcible rape, mayhem, kidnapping, aggravated assault, robbery, larceny or theft punishable as a felony, motor vehicle theft, burglary or breaking and entering, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, and arson punishable as a felony". Serious crimes can also be defined by existing FBI offense categories: [the Part I index crimes] Part I violent (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and Part I property (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

<b>Status offense</b>	Defined by 42 USC § 5633 (12)(A) as an "offense that a would not be criminal if committed by an adult", e.g. running away from home, school truancy, being in conflict with one's parents, etc.
<b>Valid court order</b>	Defined in 42 USC § 5603 (16) as " a court order given by a juvenile court judge to a juvenile who has been brought before the court and made subject to a court order. The use of the word 'valid' permits the incarceration of juveniles for violation of a court order only if they received their full due process rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States." These due process rights are enumerated in 28 CFR § 31.303 (f)(3)(i) through (iv) (1985).
<b>Voluntary status</b>	Juveniles who admitted themselves or were referred to the facility by a parent, court, school, social agency, etc. for treatment without going through the juvenile court.

## APPENDIX B: CITATIONS FOR DATA SOURCES USED IN THIS PUBLICATION

### Arrests / Crime Reports

Jamieson, K. M. and T. J. Flangan (1985). Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1984. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

McGarrell, E. F. and T. J. Flangan (1987). Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1986. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports, 1977, 1979 and 1987. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

### Children in Custody Census

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1977 [computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor].

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1979 [computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor].

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1982-83 [computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor].

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1984-85 [computer file]. Second ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producer and distributor].

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1986-87: Public Facilities [computer file]. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1988 [producer]. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1988 [distributor].

## **Inflation Adjustments**

Coalition on Block Grants and Human Needs (1989). Insight/Action: A Report on Federal and State Policy Issues (newsletter, June 20: 7-8). Washington, D.C.: CBGHN.

## **Jails**

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Jail Census, 1978 [computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1985 [producer and distributor].

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. National Jail Census, 1983 [computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1984 [producer and distributor].

## **Juvenile Courts**

Snyder, H.N.; Finnegan, T.A.; Nimick, E.H.; Sickmund, M.H.; Sullivan, D.P.; and Tierney, N.J. (1988). Juvenile Court Statistics: 1985. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

## **Population**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports Series P-25, 1982, 1984 and 1986.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of the Population: 1970 vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population, Alabama - Wyoming.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Census of the Population: 1980 PC80-1A2. Characteristics of the Population, Alabama - Wyoming.

## **Survey of Youths in Custody**

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] [computer file]. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1988 [producer]. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 1988 [distributor].

## APPENDIX C:

1987 MAXIMUM AGES OF ORIGINAL JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION (INCLUSIVE)  
U.S. BY STATE

Alabama	17	Louisiana	16	Ohio	17
Alaska	18	Maine	17	Oklahoma	15 (male) 17 (female)
Arizona	17	Maryland	17	Oregon	17
Arkansas	17	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	17
California	17	Michigan	16	Rhode Island	17
Colorado	17	Minnesota	17	South Carolina	16
Connecticut	15	Mississippi	17	South Dakota	17
Delaware	17	Missouri	16	Tennessee	17
D.C.	17	Montana	17	Texas	16
Florida	17	Nebraska	17	Utah	17
Georgia	16	Nevada	17	Vermont	15
Hawaii	17	New Hampshire	17	Virginia	17
Idaho	17	New Jersey	17	Washington	17
Illinois	16	New Mexico	17	West Virginia	17
Indiana	17	New York	15	Wisconsin	17
Iowa	17	North Carolina	15	Wyoming	18
Kansas	17	North Dakota	17		
Kentucky	17				

Notes: Jurisdiction = the power and authority of the court to hear and determine the disposition of delinquency and dependency cases. If a child is over the maximum age of "original jurisdiction" in a state when alleged to be delinquent or dependent, the court no longer has the authority to intercede. Once a court takes jurisdiction, however, the court and facilities can retain youths to a specified age, usually higher than the age of original jurisdiction as specified above. For this publication, these 1987 ages were used to calculate eligible youth populations for all years examined.

Source: Rose Institute of State and Local Governments and the American Legislative Exchange Council (1987). Juvenile Justice Reform: A Model for States. Claremont CA: RISLG and ALEC: 104-107, 120-121.



## APPENDIX D:

### CENSUS DATA NOTES AND CALCULATIONS

The population referent years chosen for the present project were 1977, 1979, and 1982 through 1987, based upon the varying requirements of the different data sets used. Estimates from the U.S. Decennial census for the youth populations, corrected for state-by-state ages of juvenile court jurisdiction, were derived using the information in Appendix C to adapt published and unpublished Census numbers. The ultimate use for these numbers is as a youth denominator, i.e. a means with which to estimate the rate of a number of interest per a specified number of eligible youths in a state or the national youth population. Throughout this Report, the standard rate is per 100,000 age-eligible youths. Following convention, the age range utilized for the youth population "at risk" of involvement with the juvenile justice system is 10 through the maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. In a few tables the range 10 through 17 is used, and this fact clearly noted.

**The 1970s.** Data maintained and the publications from the 1970 Census did not break populations down by age with the specificity used in the 1980s. Populations within individual states were not grouped by gender nor were they grouped by the most useful age groupings for determinations of youth populations, as determined by juvenile court jurisdiction.

Because of these data limitations, population figures for both 1977 and 1979 were interpolated for the present project, using the 1970 and 1980 censuses.<sup>6</sup> The same formulae were used in calculating the numbers of males and females. The formula for 1977:

$$\{ < [1970 \text{ pop} - 1980 \text{ pop}] / 10 > * 7 \} + 1970 \text{ pop}$$

Similarly, the formula for 1979 populations:

$$\{ < [1970 \text{ pop} - 1980 \text{ pop}] / 10 > * 9 \} + 1970 \text{ pop}$$

**The 1980s.** There were no published census reports with the precise population groupings we needed for the 1980s, so special data runs were requested from the Bureau of the Census. We received estimates of male and female youth populations 10 through 15, 10 through 16, 10 through 17 and 10 through 18, providing the ages specified in Appendix C, and males and female youths 10 through age 17 for each state and the District of Columbia.

1986 populations numbers could also have been derived using simple formulae applied to population age groups provided in published census numbers for that year (note that age ranges indicated are inclusive):

$$\text{ages 10 - 15} = [( \text{total state population} - \text{under 5} ) - (5 - 9)] - (16 \text{ and over})$$

$$\text{ages 10 - 16} = [( \text{total state population} - \text{under 5} ) - (5 - 9)] - (16 \text{ and over}) + 16 \text{ year olds}$$

$$\text{ages 10 - 17} = [(5 - 13) - (5 - 9) + (14 - 17)]$$

$$\text{ages 10 - 18} = [(5 - 13) - (5 - 9) + (14 - 17)] + 18 \text{ year olds}$$

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6. Interpolation is the inference of intermediate values in a given data series by use of a mathematical formula or a graphic procedure. See Shryock, Henry S., Jacob S. Siegel and Edward G. Stockwell (1976). The Methods and Materials of Demography, condensed edition. New York: Academic Press: 531-534.