

127615

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



CHILDREN IN CUSTODY 1987

a comparison of public
and private juvenile
custody facilities

127675



U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/OJJDP
U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Report on

Children in Custody 1987

a comparison of public and private juvenile custody facilities

by

Terence P. Thornberry

Stewart E. Tolnay

Timothy J. Flanagan

Patty Glynn

March 1991

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

The data for this report were gathered by the Center for Demographic Studies, Government Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, under interagency agreement no. 87-JN-CX-A015 with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice. The authors prepared the report under contract no. OJP-87-C-009 to Aspen Systems Corporation from OJJDP.

Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

From the Administrator

With great pleasure, I announce the findings from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) 1987 Children in Custody (CIC) Census. This report is the third and final scheduled OJJDP publication developed from the 1987 CIC Census.

The CIC Census is conducted every other year to collect data from public and private residential facilities holding youth in custody. Beginning in 1971 this important data collection effort has painted a statistical portrait of these facilities and their residents. The 1987 Census added questions about treatment, educational, and medical programs and services offered within the facilities. The answers to these questions provide detailed illustrations of facilities holding children in custody.

The CIC Census is the only source of data on national and State trends in juvenile correctional facilities. This report on the 1987 CIC data presents the data in a format that can not only be easily read and understood by general audiences, but also provides the level of detail required by readers with more particular needs. We hope that this report, like the ones preceding it, will assist policymakers, program decisionmakers, legislators, and the public to understand more clearly the particular characteristics of juvenile residential facilities. Understanding those characteristics is vital if we are to develop policies and programs that will improve conditions of confinement and meet the individual needs of children in custody.

We thank the administrators and staff of the 3,305 public and private facilities responding to this census. Your efforts have contributed greatly to the existing knowledge of state-of-the-art juvenile residential programs. Your cooperation and support in the future will ensure the continued success of this vital data collection effort.

Robert W. Sweet, Jr.
Administrator, OJJDP

The authors would like to thank the many people who made this publication possible. Special thanks go to Diana Cull, Chief, Governmental Organization and Criminal Justice Statistics Branch, U. S. Census Bureau; and other Bureau personnel, Peggy King, Art Ciampa, Betty Ford, Regina Yates, Martha Haselbush, and Henrietta Herrin.

Special thanks also to Douglas Thomas, formerly a member of the OJJDP staff, for his contribution to this report, especially in preparing the graphic presentations.

Finally, the authors express their gratitude to the administrators and staff in more than 3,300 public and private facilities that cooperated by providing information for the survey.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Major Findings of the 1987 CIC Census	3
Selected Characteristics of Resident Populations	5
Gender	6
Race and/or ethnic origin	6
Age	8
Regional distribution.....	9
Trends in custody rates, 1975–1987	12
Summary.....	12
Selected Characteristics of Facilities	13
Size.....	14
Utilization of design capacity	15
Open or institutional facilities	16
Geographic location	16
Summary.....	16
Reasons for Custody	17
Offense	18
Males	18
Females	19

Admissions and Discharges	21
Admissions	21
Regional variation	21
Growth in admissions	22
Average daily population	23
Average length of stay	24
Characteristics of Staff and Operating Costs	27
Racial or ethnic composition	27
Operating costs	27
Educational and Counseling Programs	31
Range of programs	31
Resident participation	31
Distribution of programs	33
Regional variation	33
Summary	33
9. Appendixes	
Appendix A: Selected Characteristics	37
A-1. Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities in 1987. Custody Rate for all Juveniles in Custody	37
A-2. Type of Facility and Design Capacity, 1987	38
A-3. Characteristics of Public and Private Facilities, 1987	38
A-4. Number of Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, Public and Private Facilities, Region and State, 1987	39
A-5. Male Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, in Public and Private Facilities, 1987	40
A-6. Female Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, in Public and Private Facilities, 1987	41
A-7. Admissions to Public and Private Juvenile Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1986	42
A-8. Population Movement in Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Region, United States, 1986	42
A-9. Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay in Public and Private Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1986	43
A-10. Average Length of Stay in Public Facilities, by Adjudication Status and Type of Facility, 1987	43

A-11. Operating Costs in Public and Private Facilities by Region and Type of Facility, 1986	44
A-12. Availability of Education Services in Public and Private Facilities (in percentages), 1987	45
A-13. Availability of Treatment Services in Public and Private Facilities (in percentages), 1987	45
A-14. Availability of Selected Educational and Treatment Services by Type of Facility and Region (percentage of facilities with the service), 1987	45
A-15. Juveniles in Public and Private Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1987	46
Appendix B: Selected Characteristics of Facilities	47
B-1. Selected Population Characteristics of Public Juvenile Facilities, 1987	49
B-2. Selected Population Characteristics of Private Juvenile Facilities, 1987	50
B-3. Admissions to and Discharges From Public Facilities, by Sex and State, 1986	51
B-4. Admissions to and Discharges From Private Facilities, by Sex and State, 1986	52
B-5. Average Daily Population, Average Length of Stay, and Annual Per Capita Operating Expenses for Public Facilities, 1986-1987	53
B-6. Average Daily Population, Average Length of Stay, and Annual Per Capita Operating Expenses for Private Facilities, 1986-1987	54
B-7. Offenses of Juveniles Committed to Public Facilities, 1987	55
B-8. Offenses of Juveniles Committed to Private Facilities, 1987	56
B-9. Juveniles Detained in Public Facilities, by Type of Offense and by State, 1987	57
B-10. Juveniles Detained in Private Facilities, by Type of Offense and by State, 1987	58
B-11. Number and Type of Public Juvenile Facilities, by Self-Classification and States, 1987	59
B-12. Number and Type of Private Juvenile Facilities, by Self-Classification and States, 1987	60
Appendix C: Selected Characteristics of Juveniles	61
C-1. Male Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Male Juveniles	63

C-2. Female Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Female Juveniles	64
C-3. White Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for White Juveniles	65
C-4. Black Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Black Juveniles	66
C-5. Hispanic Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Hispanic Juveniles	67
C-6. Other Race/Ethnic Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities. Custody Rate for Other Race/Ethnic Juveniles	68
Appendix D: Methodological issues	69
Appendix E: Glossary of Terms	71
Appendix F: Survey Instruments	76
Public facilities	
Private facilities	

Introduction

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention Correctional and Shelter Facilities: Children in Custody (CIC) recorded 91,646 juveniles in custody in 3,302 public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities across the United States. The majority (53,503) of these juveniles were held in 1,107 public facilities, and the remainder (38,143) in 2,195 private facilities. This represents a rate of 353 juveniles in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the population.

The 1987 CIC Census is part of a continuing biennial effort to measure the level of juvenile confinement in this country. This census of residential facilities reports data collected from a count on February 2, 1987, and annual data collected in 1986. The census was conducted for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

This OJJDP Report compares selected characteristics of public and private facilities representing a broad spectrum of residential programs for accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders (runaway, incorrigible, or truant). Some facilities also house youth who have been detained, committed, or voluntarily admitted for treatment or placement because of abuse, dependency, neglect, or for other reasons. The facilities include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

The report presents the full range of the 1987 CIC data to a wide array of readers. It provides an overview of selected characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities including resident populations, the facilities themselves, reasons for custody, admissions and discharges, staff characteristics, operating expenses, and educational and counseling programs.

The appendixes to this report provide more detailed information on the 1987 CIC Census. Appendix A presents tables on the selected characteristics of children in custody included in the report. Appendix B

The 1987 Census counted 91,646 juveniles in custody in the United States; this represents a rate of 353 juveniles in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the population.

presents State-by-State tables on selected CIC characteristics of public and private facilities. Appendix C provides data on the number of juveniles in custody and rates of custody in public and private facilities by gender and race. Appendix D presents methodological issues and concerns. Appendix E gives a glossary of key terms used in the CIC Census. Finally, appendix F presents the data collection instruments used in the 1987 CIC Census.

Although the report compares public and private facilities, these comparisons should be interpreted with caution. While the data from the public facilities represent a census of nearly 100 percent of all public juvenile facilities in the United States, the data from the private facilities represent something less than a full census. In fact, just over 80 percent of the private facilities responded to the 1987 Census. No attempt was made to identify the particular characteristics of the facilities that did *not* respond. As a result, the sample of private facilities may not represent the universe of private facilities, and conclusions drawn from a comparison of the data sets should therefore be made with caution.

Major Findings of the 1987 CIC Census

The 1987 Census of Children in Custody counted 91,646 children in public and private facilities. This section highlights some of the major findings of the census.

- Although whites made up a majority (52 percent) of the juveniles in custody, the rates of custody for blacks and Hispanics were disproportionately high. Their rates per 100,000 were 839 and 460 respectively, compared to 249 per 100,000 for whites. Blacks and Hispanics were also more likely to be housed in public than private facilities.
- Although private facilities outnumbered public facilities by more than 2 to 1, the majority (58 percent) of the juveniles in custody were held in public facilities.
- Thirty percent of the residents in public facilities were "detained," compared to 7 percent in private facilities; 19 percent of residents in private facilities were "voluntarily admitted," compared to 1 percent in public facilities.
- Public and private facilities appear to serve substantially different functions. The majority of residents in public facilities are confined for committing delinquent acts, but the majority of residents in private facilities are held for status offenses or dependency.
- During 1986, public and private facilities recorded over 716,608 admissions and 705,397 discharges. Public facilities handled a disproportionate share (82 percent) of all admissions.
- Total admissions to public and private juvenile facilities have increased by 4 percent between 1975 and 1987. Private facilities experienced an increase of 122 percent while public facilities declined 7 percent.
- During 1986, the average stay in all facilities was 210 days. For private facilities, this stay (261 days) was more than double that of

Although private facilities outnumbered public facilities by more than two to one, the majority of the juveniles in custody were held in public facilities.

public facilities (109 days). More than 9 out of 10 admissions to private facilities were to long-term open facilities, while more than 8 out of 10 admissions to public facilities were to short-term institutional facilities.

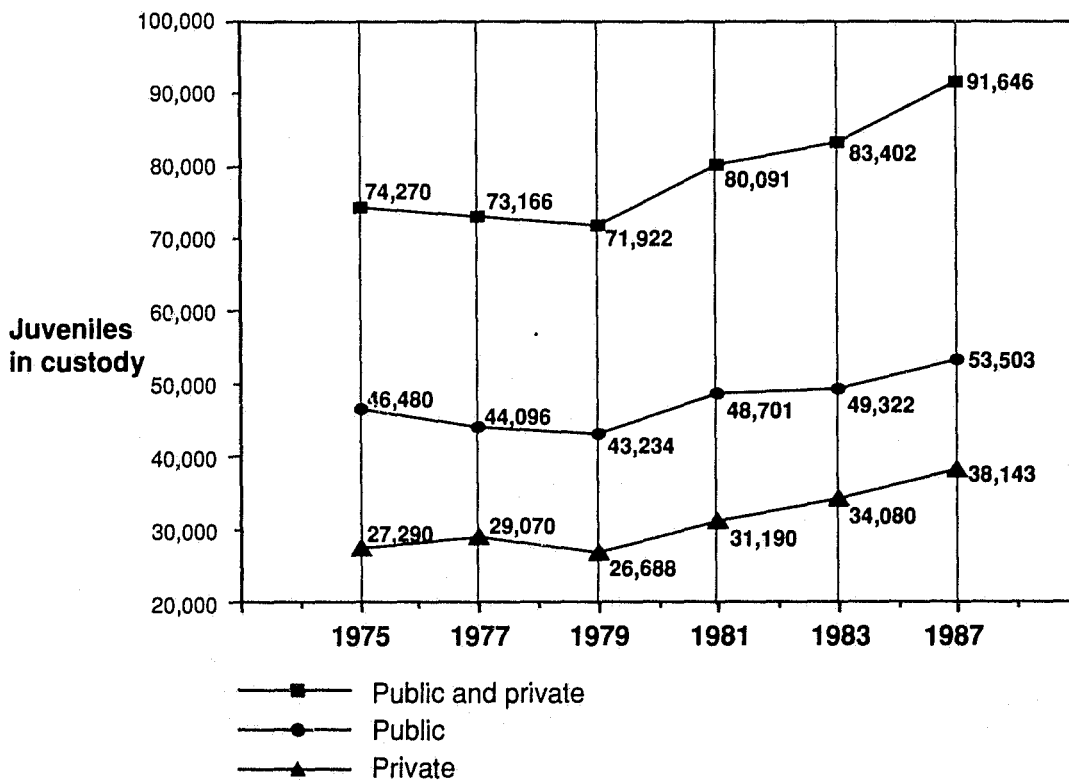
- The vast majority of all facilities offer both educational and counseling programs, and most residents were enrolled in some programs (figure 18). While a relatively wide array of specialized programs is available, more residents were enrolled in basic programs than in specialized programs.
- A total of 111,423 persons staffed these facilities in 1987. Full-time staff at public facilities were more likely to be nonwhite (43 percent) than full-time staff in private facilities (25 percent).

Selected Characteristics of Resident Populations

The 1987 Census recorded 91,646 juveniles in public and private facilities; this represented an increase of 23 percent from the 74,270 juveniles recorded in 1975. The number of juveniles held in public facilities increased 14 percent, from 46,980 in 1975 to 53,503 in 1987. The number of juveniles in private facilities, however, increased by almost 40 percent, from 27,290 in 1975 to 38,143 in 1987 (figure 1).

The census recorded a total of 91,646 juveniles in public and private facilities—an increase of 23 percent over the 74,270 recorded in 1975.

Figure 1: Number of Juveniles in Custody: Public and Private, 1975 to 1987



Data on selected characteristics reveal major differences between the populations of public and private facilities in terms of gender, race, age, and geographic distribution (table 1).

Gender

Youth in custody were more likely to be male (79 percent) than female (21 percent) (figure 2). This gender imbalance was particularly large in public facilities, where males accounted for 86 percent of the confined population. Private facilities held proportionately more females (31 percent) than did public facilities (14 percent). The higher concentration of male juveniles in both private and public facilities was reflected in the overall custody rates, which indicated that males were almost four times more likely than females to be held in custody (546 per 100,000 males versus 151 per 100,000 females).

Race and/or ethnic origin

Whites made up a majority (52 percent) of all juveniles held in custody while blacks constituted 34 percent and Hispanics accounted for 12 percent (table 1). However, when custody rates were examined, the lowest representation was among whites (249 per 100,000), the highest representation among blacks (839 per 100,000). Hispanics (460 per

Figure 2: Males and Females in Public and Private Facilities, 1987

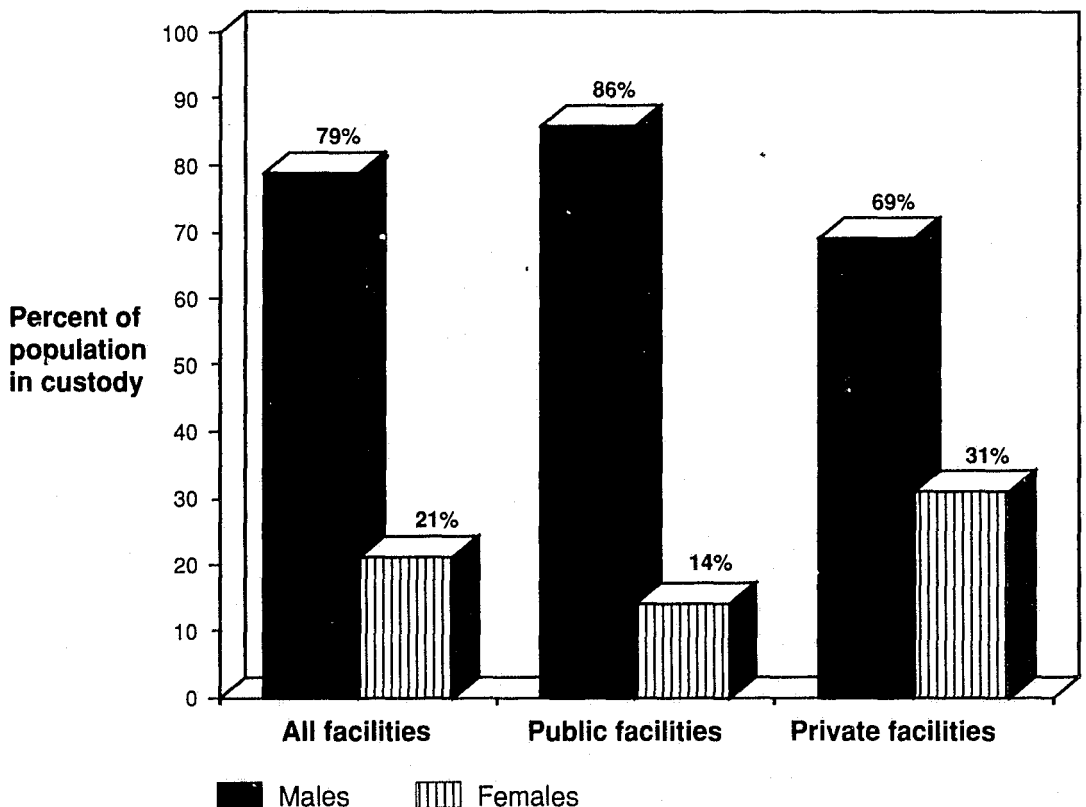


Table 1. Selected Characteristics of Juveniles in Custody for Public and Private Facilities, 1987

	Public		Private		Total		Custody rate ^a
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All juveniles	53,503	58	38,143	42	91,646	100	353
Gender							
Males	46,272	86	26,339	69	72,611	79	546
Females	7,231	14	11,804	31	19,035	21	151
Race/Ethnicity							
Whites ^b	23,375	44	24,202	63	47,577	52	249
Blacks ^c	20,898	39	10,182	27	31,080	3	839
Hispanic ^d	7,887	15	2,812	7	10,699	12	460
Other ^e	1,343	3	947	2	2,290	2	293
Age at census							
9 and under	73	*	964	3	1,037	1	3
10-13 yrs.	2,811	5	6,321	17	9,132	10	69
14-17 yrs.	43,898	82	29,494	77	73,392	80	714
18-21 yrs.	6,721	13	1,364	4	8,085	9	324
Regional distribution							
Northeast	6,225	12	10,400	27	16,625	18	356
Midwest	11,948	22	11,676	31	23,624	26	356
South	15,335	29	8,191	21	23,526	26	258
West	19,995	37	7,876	21	27,871	30	508
Adjudication status^f							
Detained	16,176	30	2,519	7	18,695	20	—
Committed	37,074	69	28,484	75	65,558	72	—
Voluntary	253	1	7,140	19	7,393	8	—

^a Custody rate is number of juveniles in custody per 100,000 juveniles at risk, defined as the total of all juveniles between age 10 and the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. For age-specific custody rates, the denominator is limited to juveniles of the appropriate ages.

^b White and not of Hispanic origin.

^c Black and not of Hispanic origin.

^d Of Hispanic origin, either black or white.

^e American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander.

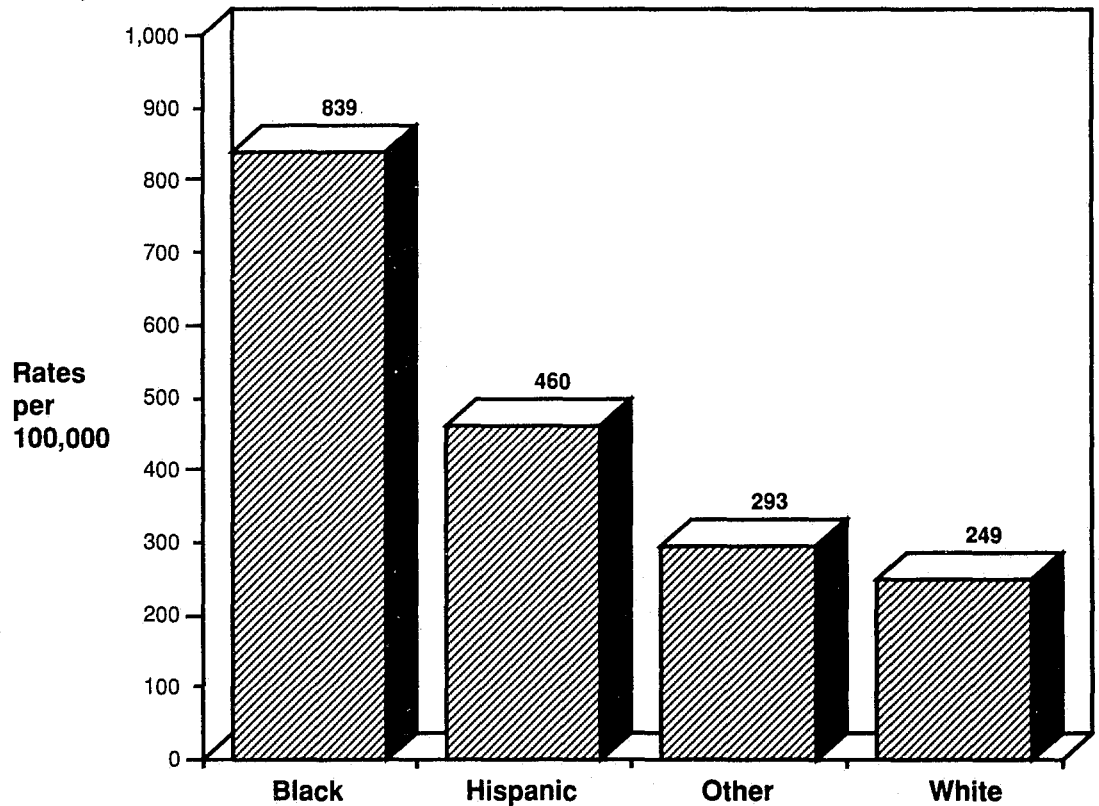
^f Detained juveniles are those who are awaiting adjudication, or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Committed juveniles have been adjudicated and placed. Those voluntarily admitted are not being adjudicated.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

100,000) and other ethnic groups (293 per 100,000) fell between these extremes (figure 3).

Major differences existed in the racial and ethnic composition of private and public facilities. While the majority of juveniles in private facilities were white (63 percent), most juveniles in public facilities were black or Hispanic (54 percent). Only 34 percent of the juveniles held in private facilities were reported to be black or Hispanic (table 1).

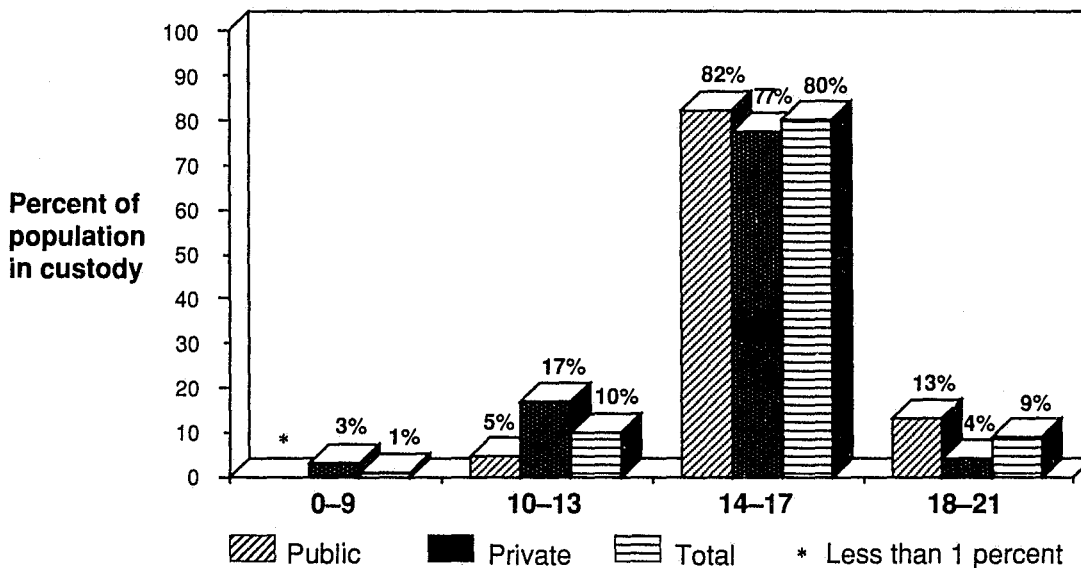
Figure 3. Rates of Juveniles in Custody per 100,000 for Public and Private Facilities, by Race, 1987



Age

A large majority (80 percent) of juveniles in custody were between 14 and 17 years of age. Private facilities were more likely to house younger juveniles while public facilities more often housed older residents. Seventeen percent of the youth in private facilities were between the ages of 10 and 13, while only 5 percent of the youth in public facilities fell within that age range. The situation was reversed for older youth: 13 percent of those in public facilities were between the ages of 18 and 21, while only 4 percent of the private facility population fell in this age group (figure 4).

Figure 4. Age of Juveniles in Custody by Percent of Total Population, 1987



Regional distribution

The census revealed substantial regional differences in the distribution of youth in custody throughout the United States (table 1). The Western States accounted for 30 percent of the juveniles in custody. The Midwest and the South both held 26 percent of the total population while the Northeast accounted for only 18 percent.

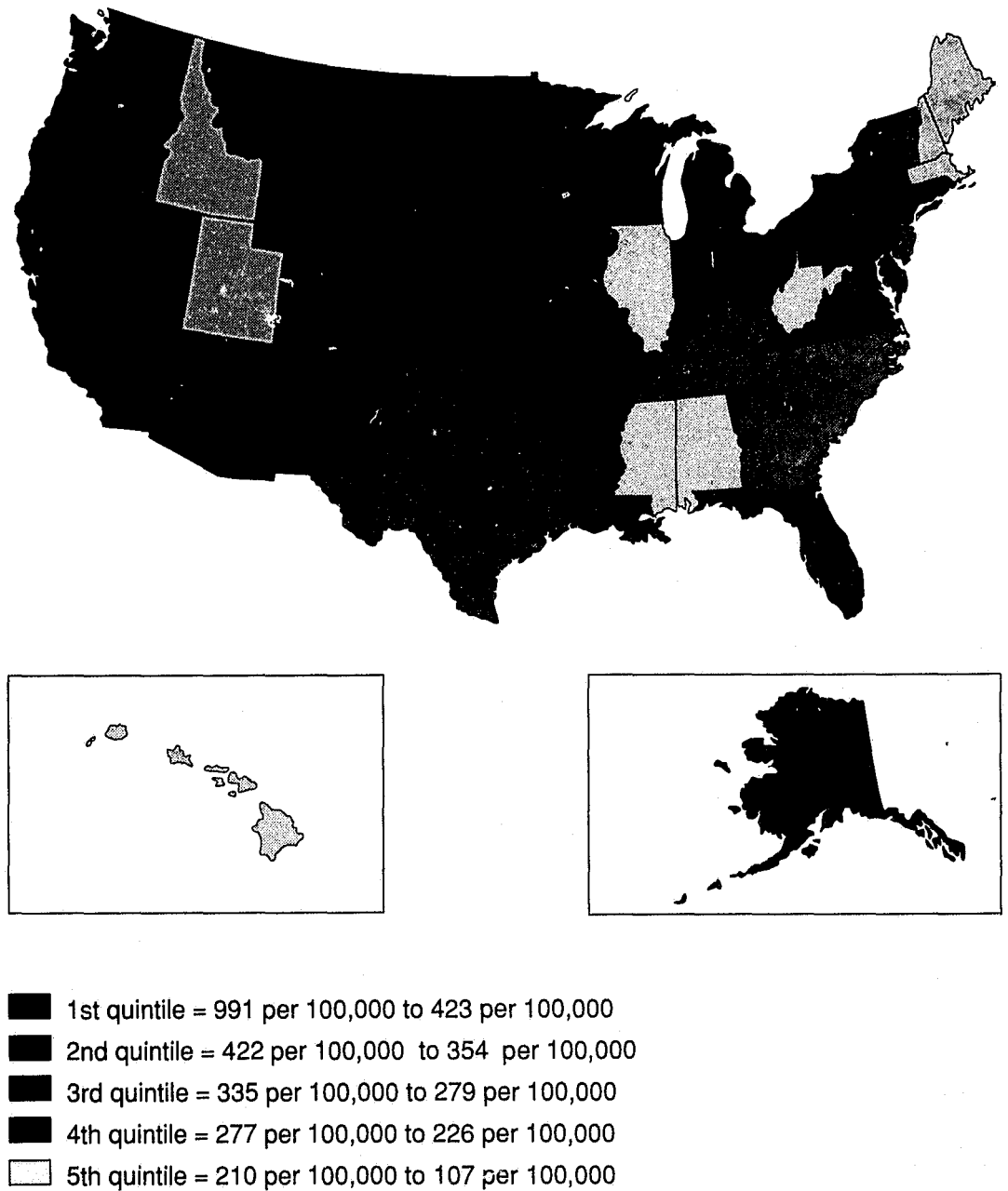
The regional distribution is more noticeable when the populations in public and private facilities are compared. For public facilities, 66 percent of the youth were held in either the West (37 percent) or the South (29 percent). The Midwest held 22 percent, and the Northeast held 12 percent. The situation was reversed for private facilities where 58 percent of those held were in either the Midwest (31 percent) or the Northeast (27 percent). The West and the South each accounted for 21 percent of the population of youth held in private facilities.

The geographic distribution of all juveniles held in custody is elaborated further in table A-1. For each State and region, the number and percent of juveniles housed in public and private facilities are reported, along with the custody rate for all juveniles confined. The four regions exhibit varying levels of dependence on public and private facilities. Although substantial differences existed within the regions, the Northeastern States used private facilities to a greater extent (63 percent); and Southern and Western States were much less likely to house juveniles in private facilities (35 percent and 28 percent, respectively). In the Midwest, custody of juveniles was divided evenly between public and private facilities (51 percent and 49 percent, respectively).

Custody rates allow comparison of regions and States using a common denominator: the number of juveniles in custody per 100,000 juveniles in the population between the age of 10 years and the age of majority for

each State. The District of Columbia, an exclusively urban jurisdiction, had the highest custody rate (991 per 100,000), followed by California (649 per 100,000) and Nevada (631 per 100,000). In contrast, Mississippi had the lowest custody rate (107 per 100,000); followed by West Virginia (134 per 100,000), Hawaii, and New Hampshire (186 per 100,000 each). Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of the custody rates, by quintiles, across the United States.

Figure 5. *Distribution of Custody Rates, by Quintiles, Across the United States*



Data for figure 5. Distribution of Custody Rates, by Quintiles, Across the United States

First quintile: 991 per 100,000 to 423 per 100,000			
1. District of Columbia	991	6. Wyoming	576
2. California	649	7. South Dakota	557
3. Nevada	631	8. Nebraska	555
4. Alaska	610	9. Pennsylvania	438
5. Kansas	566	10. Ohio	423
Second quintile: 422 per 100,000 to 354 per 100,000			
1. Oregon	422	6. Iowa	411
2. Arizona	421	7. Delaware	359
3. Connecticut	419	8. New Mexico	357
4. Indiana	414	9. Wisconsin	356
5. New York	413	10. Maryland	354
Third quintile: 335 per 100,000 to 279 per 100,000			
1. Minnesota	335	7. North Dakota	297
2. Virginia	327	8. Florida	297
3. Missouri	323	9. Montana	296
4. Michigan	309	10. Arkansas	279
5. Colorado	300	11. Louisiana	279
6. Washington	300		
Fourth quintile: 277 per 100,000 to 226 per 100,000			
1. Georgia	277	6. North Carolina	240
2. New Jersey	271	7. Tennessee	236
3. Vermont	266	8. Texas	228
4. Oklahoma	256	9. South Carolina	226
5. Rhode Island	247	10. Kentucky	226
Fifth quintile: 210 per 100,000 to 107 per 100,000			
1. Massachusetts	210	6. Idaho	191
2. Maine	209	7. New Hampshire	186
3. Illinois	208	8. Hawaii	186
4. Alabama	205	9. West Virginia	134
5. Utah	197	10. Mississippi	107

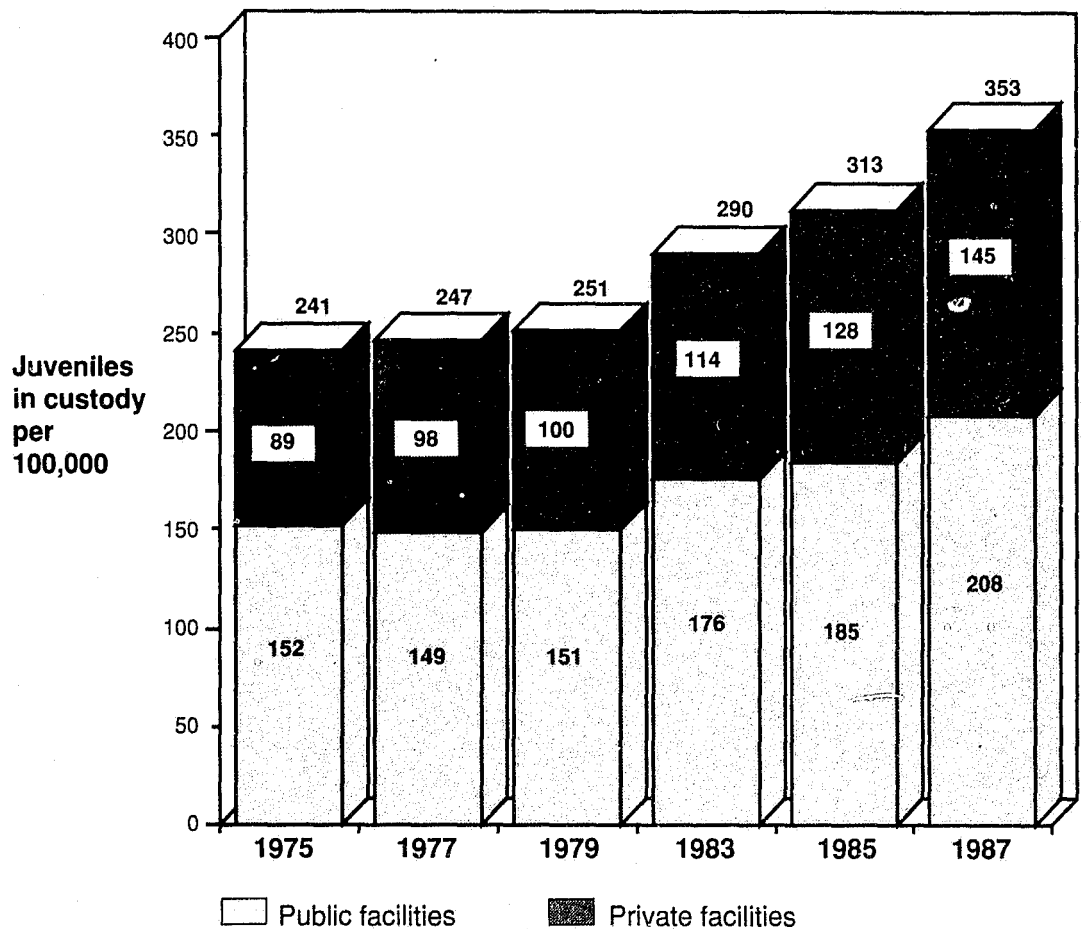
Trends in custody rates, 1975–1987

The custody rates in public and private facilities increased from 241 per 100,000 in 1975 to 353 per 100,000 in 1987, a net increase of 46 percent. The increase in the rate of confinement was greater for private facilities than for public ones. For private facilities, custody rates increased by 63 percent, from 89 per 100,000 in 1975 to 145 per 100,000 in 1987. For public facilities, however, these rates rose by 37 percent from 152 per 100,000 in 1975 to 208 per 100,000 in 1987 (figure 6).

Summary

In general, juvenile residents of private facilities in 1987 were more likely to be female, white, young, located in the Northeast and Midwest, and admitted voluntarily. Those in public facilities were more likely to be members of minority groups, older, located in the South and West, and awaiting adjudication or disposition.

Figure 6. Number of Juveniles in Custody per 100,000 Population, 1975–1987

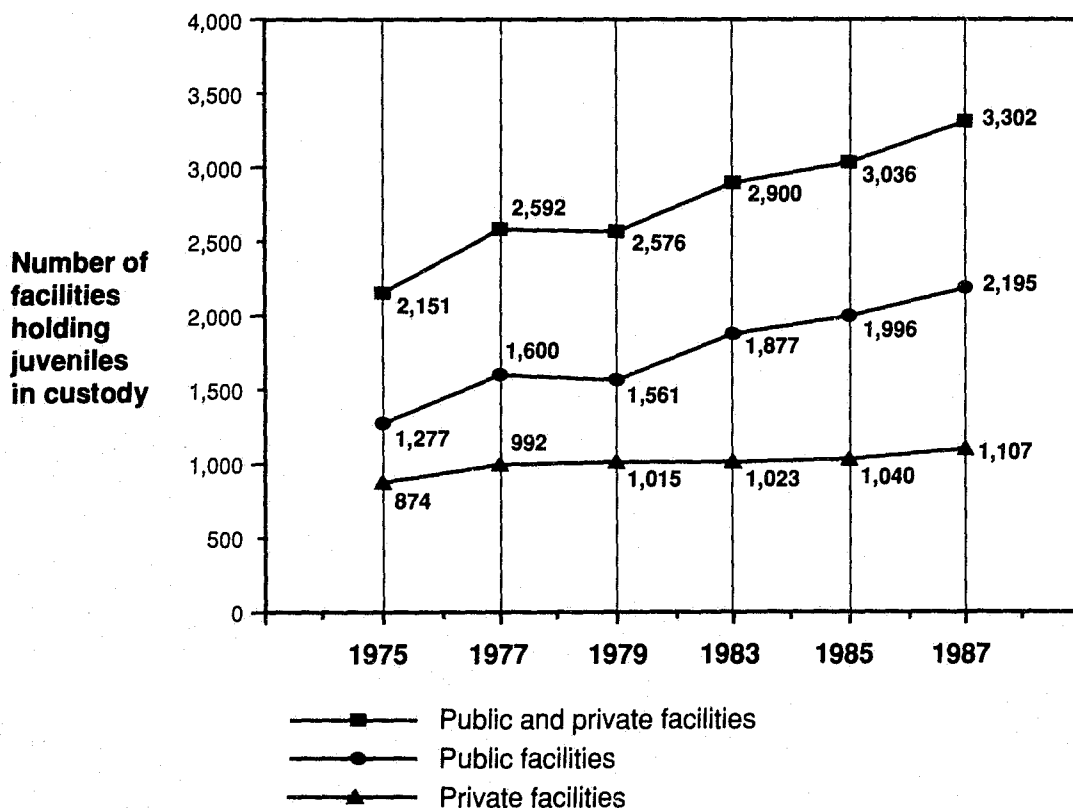


Selected Characteristics of Facilities

The 1987 CIC Census collected data from 3,302 public and private juvenile facilities. This is a 53 percent increase over the 2,151 facilities that responded to the 1975 census. Most of this increase can be attributed to an increase in the number of private facilities. In 1975, 1,277 private facilities reported data; by 1987, that figure had increased almost 72 percent to 2,195 private facilities. The number of public facilities increased by 21 percent—from 874 in 1975 to 1,107 in 1987 (figure 7).

Private facilities outnumber public facilities by nearly 2 to 1. Designed to hold fewer than half the number of residents (21 as opposed to 53), private facilities are also smaller.

Figure 7. Number of Facilities Responding to CIC Census, Public and Private, 1975–1987



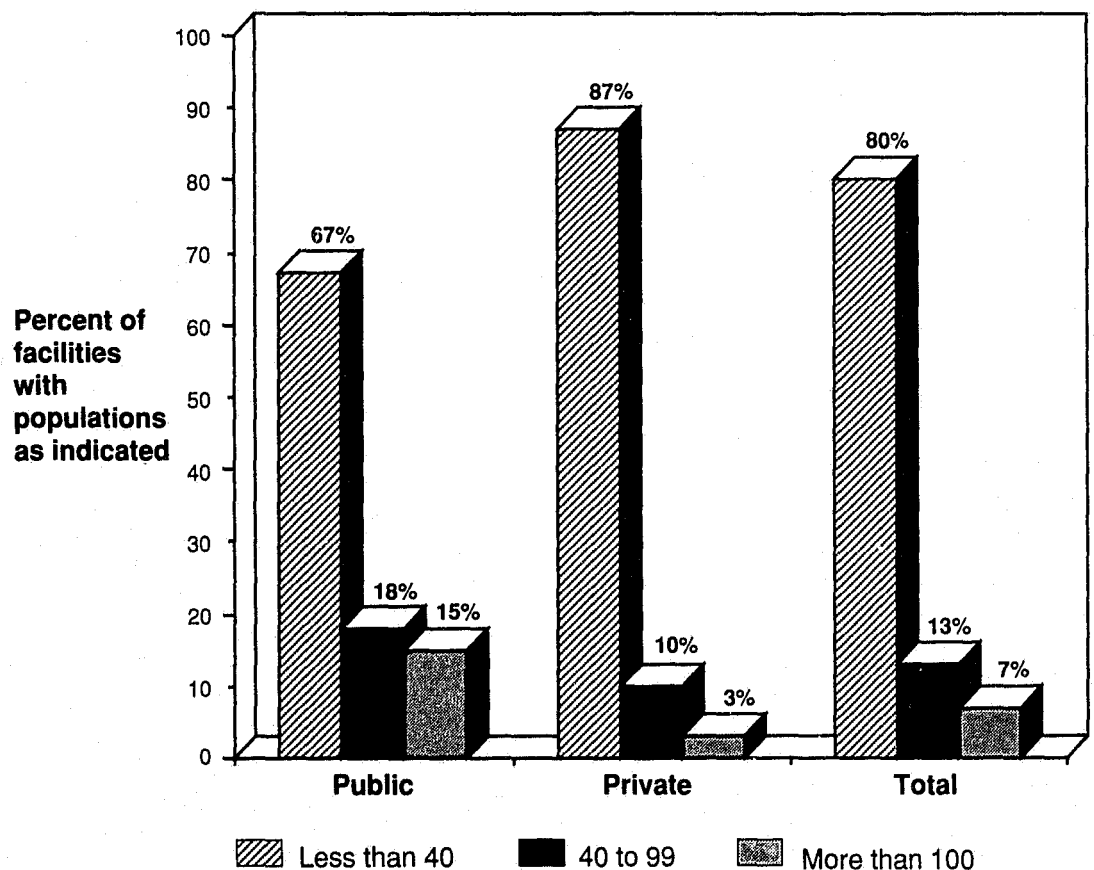
The number of private facilities responding to the census is growing at a greater rate than the number of public facilities that respond. In fact, in 1975, 1.46 private facilities responded to the census for every public facility. By 1987, this ratio increased about 35 percent to 1.98 private facilities for every public facility. Because the CIC Census accounts for only about 80 percent of the private facilities, compared to almost 100 percent of the public facilities, it is likely that the number of private facilities holding youth in custody is more than double the number of public facilities.

The data demonstrate considerable differences between private and public facilities (tables A-2 and A-4).

Size

Despite the fact that two out of three of the facilities were privately operated, 58 percent of the juveniles in custody were held in public facilities. Private facilities were, on average, smaller than public facilities: 87 percent of private facilities were designed to hold fewer than 40 residents, while 67 percent of public facilities were that small. Only 3 percent of private facilities, compared to 15 percent of the public facilities, were designed for more than 100 residents (figure 8). This differential is reflected in the average design capacity (53 residents in public facilities but only 21 in private facilities).

Figure 8. Characteristics of Private and Public Facilities by Size of Facility, 1987

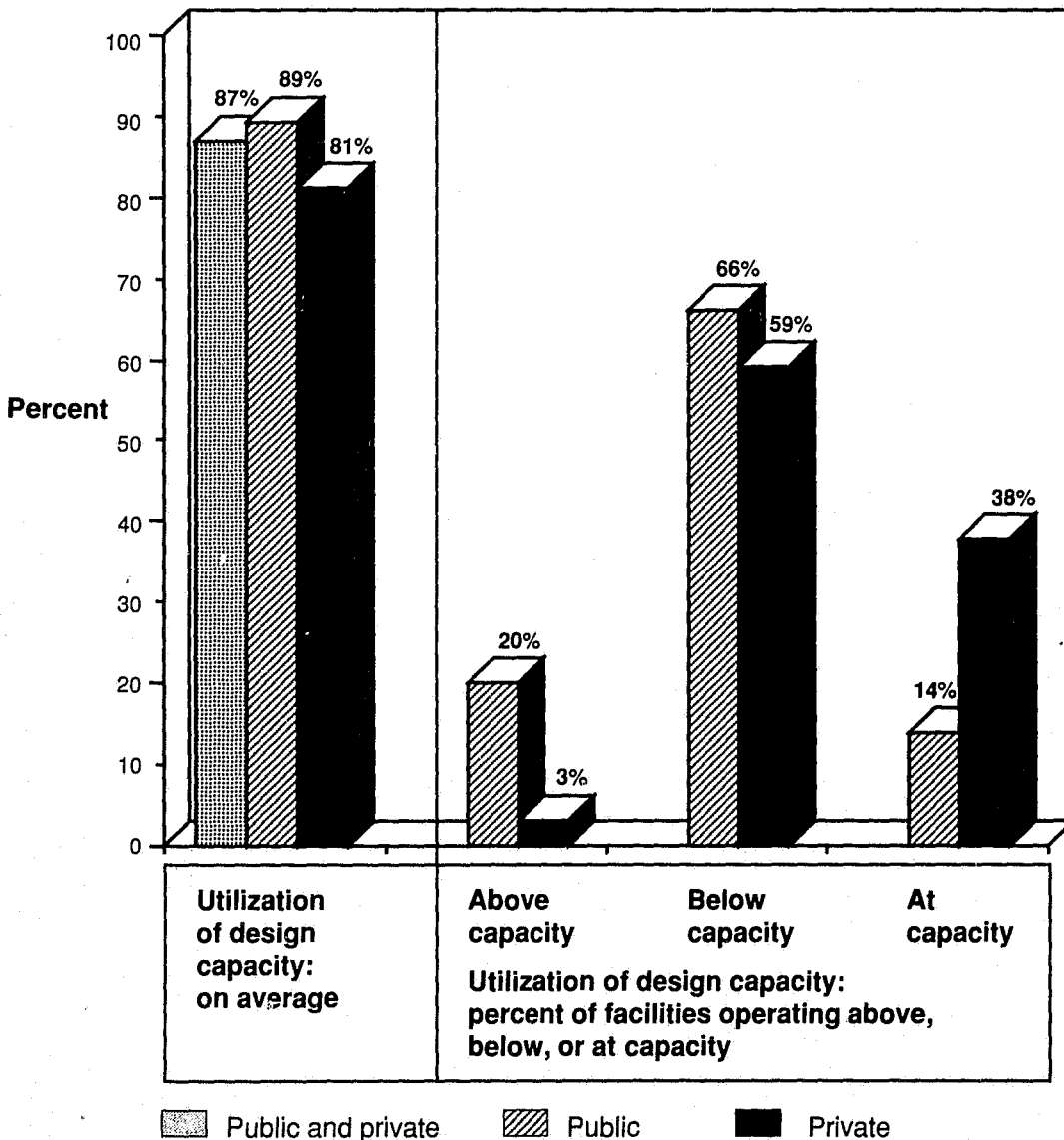


Utilization of design capacity

Facilities were distinguished by the extent to which they operated at, above, or below their design capacity. On average, both public and private facilities operated at 87 percent of design capacity. Public facilities operated at 89 percent, private facilities at 81 percent.

Although on average, facilities operated below design capacity, many operated above capacity, and in this regard there were substantial differences between public and private facilities. Private facilities were more likely than public facilities to operate at design capacity (38 percent versus 14 percent). Public facilities were slightly more likely to operate below capacity (66 percent versus 59 percent) and much more likely than private facilities to operate above design capacity (20 percent versus 3 percent) (figure 9).

Figure 9. Utilization of Design Capacity: Average Utilization and Utilization Above, Below, and at Design Capacity, 1987



Open or institutional facilities

Another notable difference between public and private facilities involved whether they were classified as "open" or "closed" facilities (see appendix E for definitions). Private facilities, especially long-term ones, were much more likely to be classified as "open." Public facilities, whether short-term or long-term, were much more likely to be "institutional."

Geographic location

A final characteristic involved geographic locations. The South contained the largest percentage (35 percent) of public facilities, while the Midwest contained the largest percentage of private facilities (33 percent). The regional distribution also indicated that 45 percent of the facilities in the South were public. In each of the other regions, public facilities represented about 30 percent of all facilities.

Summary

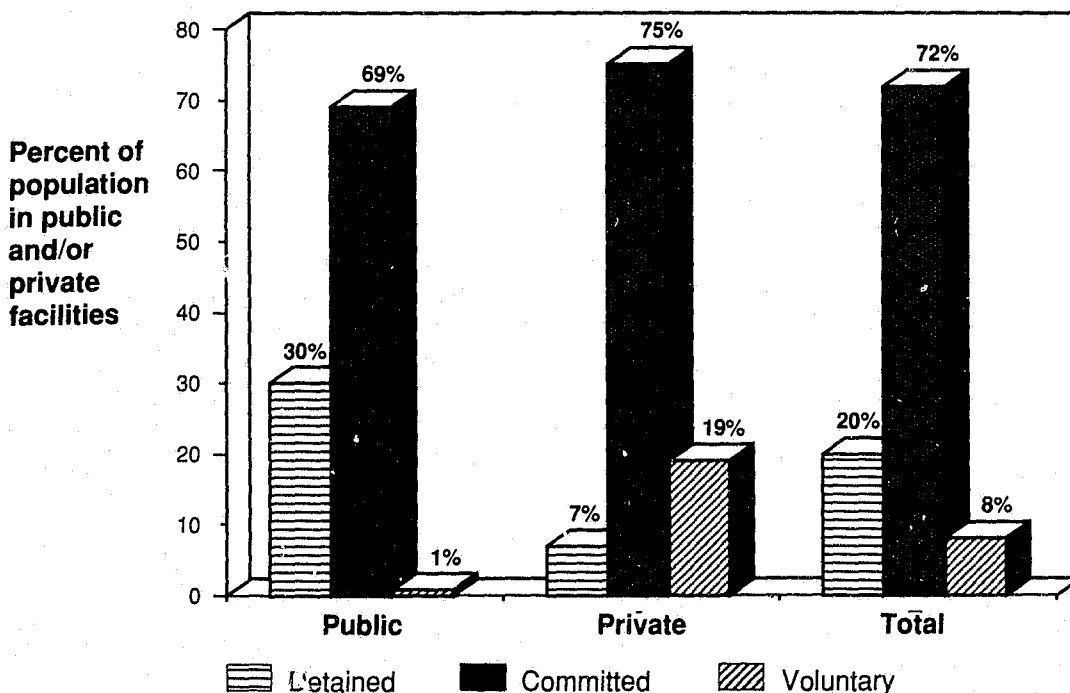
In general, private facilities were more likely to be open, small, and operating at capacity. Public facilities were more likely to be institutional, large, and operating above capacity. Private facilities also maintained lower security levels than public facilities: 86 percent of private facilities, but only 46 percent of public facilities, had minimum security or none at all. Consistent with their reduced emphasis on security, private facilities were more likely to be located in residential settings (69 percent) than public facilities (48 percent).

Reasons for Custody

Most (72 percent) of the juveniles in both public and private facilities had been committed to them. However, the adjudication status of residents differed between public and private facilities. A larger percentage of juveniles in public facilities than private facilities were detained awaiting adjudication or disposition (30 percent v. 7 percent). Private facilities held more voluntarily admitted juveniles than did public facilities (19 percent v. 1 percent). Very few residents of private facilities were detained prior to adjudication or disposition (7 percent), and only 1 percent of those in public facilities were voluntarily admitted (figure 10).

Most residents in public facilities were confined for committing delinquent acts; on the other hand, the majority in private facilities were confined for status offenses or dependency.

Figure 10. Characteristics of Private and Public Facilities by Adjudication Status of Population, 1987



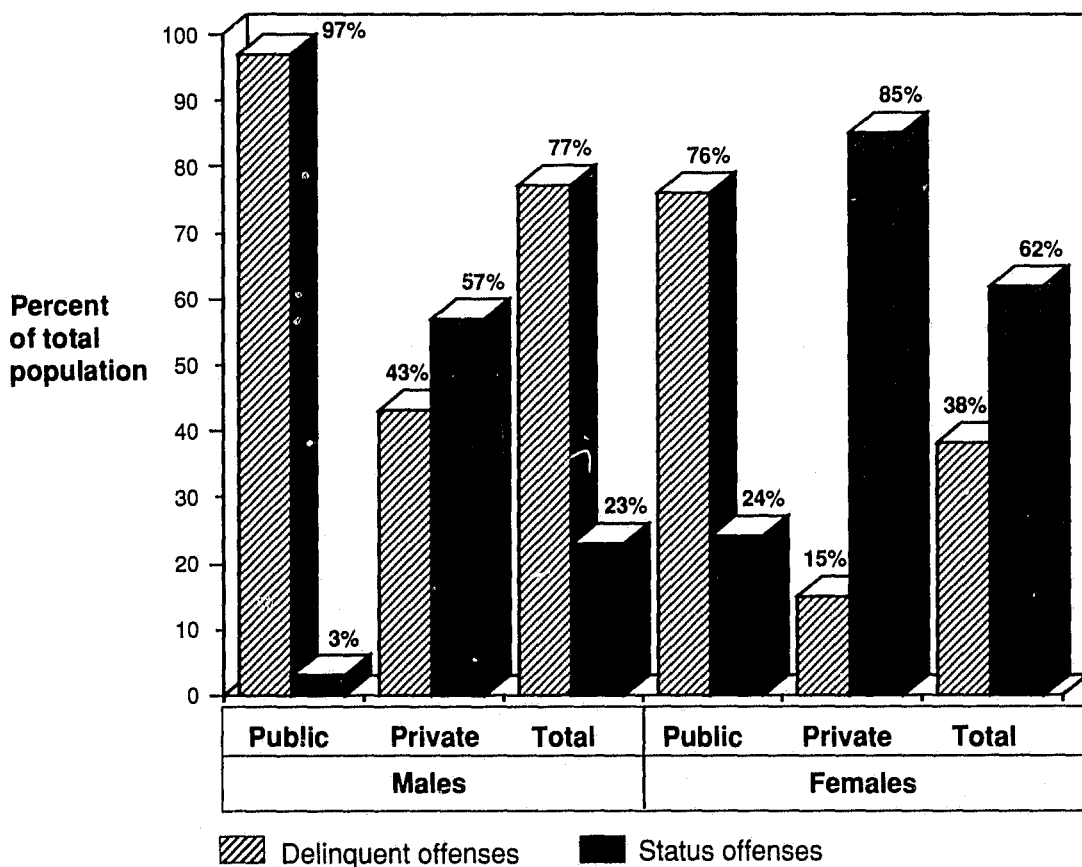
Offense

The data from the census revealed that public facilities were more likely to house delinquent offenders and private facilities were more likely to hold status offenders and nonoffenders. In both public and private facilities, 63,261 juveniles (69 percent) were confined for delinquent acts, 10,334 (11 percent) for status offenses, and 17,937 (20 percent) were nonoffenders. In public facilities, 50,269 (94 percent) were confined for delinquent acts, 2,523 (5 percent) for status offenses, and 682 (1 percent) were nonoffenders. In private facilities, however, 12,992 (34 percent) were confined for delinquent acts, 7,811 (20 percent) were status offenders, and 17,266 (45 percent) were nonoffenders (table A-4).

Males

Nearly all males (97 percent) detained in public facilities were held for acts that would have been criminal offenses if committed by an adult (figure 11). The largest group were held for property offenses (46 percent), followed by crimes against persons (27 percent). Only 8 percent of the males in public facilities were held for drug and alcohol offenses combined. Very few males (3 percent) were confined for nondelinquent reasons or admitted voluntarily (less than 0.5 percent) (table A-5).

Figure 11. Reasons for Confinement of Males and Females in Public and Private Facilities: Status v. Delinquent Offenses



A majority of males (57 percent) in private facilities were confined for nondelinquent reasons. Voluntary admissions to private facilities accounted for 17 percent of those confined, and another 18 percent were in custody because of dependency, neglect, or abuse. Status offenders (17 percent) accounted for the bulk of the remaining males in custody for nondelinquent reasons. Among the 43 percent of males held in private facilities for criminal activity, most (22 percent) had committed crimes against property. Very few males in private facilities were held for crimes against persons—a marked contrast with males held in public facilities.

Public and private facilities performed substantially different functions for male juveniles. Public facilities housed those engaged in more traditional criminal activity, while private facilities housed juveniles who were either dependent or had been involved in activities proscribed for juveniles but not adults (status offenses such as truancy or running away) (table A-5).

Females

Most females (76 percent) confined in public facilities were held for delinquent acts, the most common (39 percent) involving property crimes. However, proportionately more females than males were held in public facilities for such noncriminal activity. Table A-6 shows that among juveniles confined in public facilities, status offenses were considerably more common among females (18 percent) than among males (3 percent).

The contrast between public and private facilities regarding reasons for confinement was even more striking for females than for males (table A-6). Only 15 percent of females in private facilities were held for offenses that would have been considered crimes if committed by an adult. Among the 85 percent held for nondelinquent reasons or status offenses, 29 percent had been victims of dependency, neglect, or abuse; 27 percent were in custody for status offenses; and 23 percent had been voluntarily admitted.

Even more for females than for males, the public and private domains appear to be serving substantially different functions in the processing of juveniles. Among females, private facilities were overwhelmingly reserved for those engaged in noncriminal behavior.

Admissions and Discharges

The census collected data on the volume and rate of admissions and discharges from juvenile custody facilities during 1986. Admission counts represent the processing volume or activity of juvenile custody facilities. Because a single juvenile could be admitted several times and to several different facilities during the year, admission counts exceed custody counts. There were 716,608 juvenile admissions to public and private facilities in the United States during 1986 (table A-7).

Admissions

Admissions to public facilities accounted for the majority of all juvenile admissions in 1986. Public facilities processed 82 percent of all juvenile admissions, while private facilities processed only 18 percent of juvenile admissions. The distribution of admissions across facility types varied by public v. private control. Among private facilities, more than half of all admissions during 1986 were to long-term open facilities, and only 9 percent of the admissions were to short-term detention facilities. The opposite was true for public facilities, where 81 percent of admissions were to short-term institutional facilities and only 5 percent to long-term open facilities.

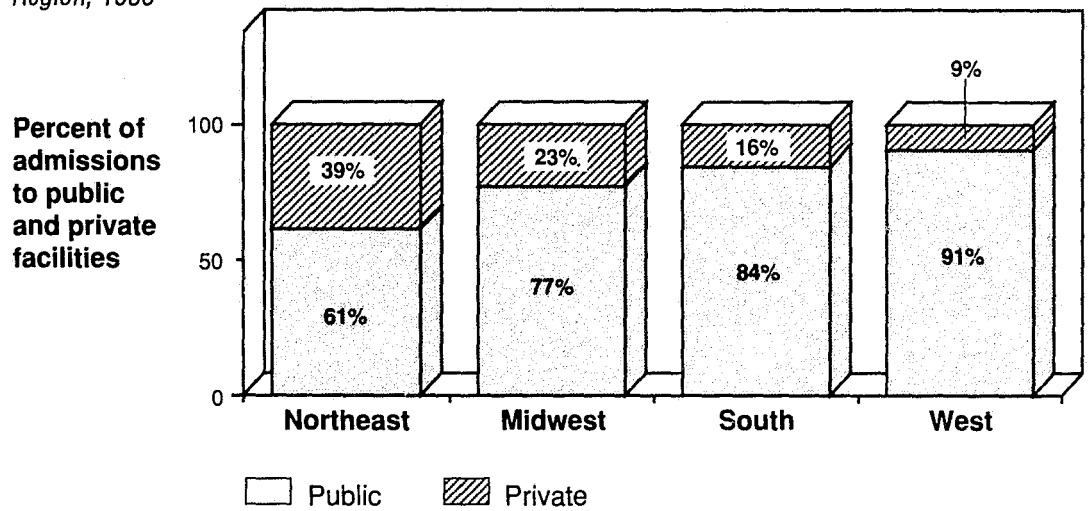
Regional variation

Juvenile admissions to public and private facilities varied by region. Public facilities received 91 percent of juvenile in the West, 77 percent in the Midwest, 84 percent in the South, and 61 percent in the Northeast (figure 12).

More than 75 percent of all juvenile admissions in 1986 were males, but private and public facilities differed in this regard. Males accounted for

During 1986 there were more than 716,608 admissions and 705,397 discharges from these facilities. Public facilities handled a disproportionate share of all admissions (82 percent), compared to 18 percent for private admissions.

Figure 12. Admissions to Public and Private Facilities by Percent of Total Admissions and by Region, 1986



59 percent of the juveniles admitted to private facilities but 80 percent of those admitted to public facilities (table A-7).

The West had the highest rate of juvenile admissions to both public and private facilities during 1986 (table A-8). The admission rate per 100,000 youth (age 10 through the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction) in Western States was three times greater than the admission rate in the Northeast, twice as large as in the South, and nearly twice as large as in the Midwest. In each region, the admission rate per 100,000 eligible youth was greater for public juvenile custody facilities than for private facilities.

Admissions exceeded discharges in every region and State during 1986, for both public and private juvenile custody facilities. Similarly, admission rates exceeded discharge rates in all States and regions for both public and private juvenile custody facilities. These additions to the juvenile custody population reflect a pattern of population growth over time.

Growth in admissions

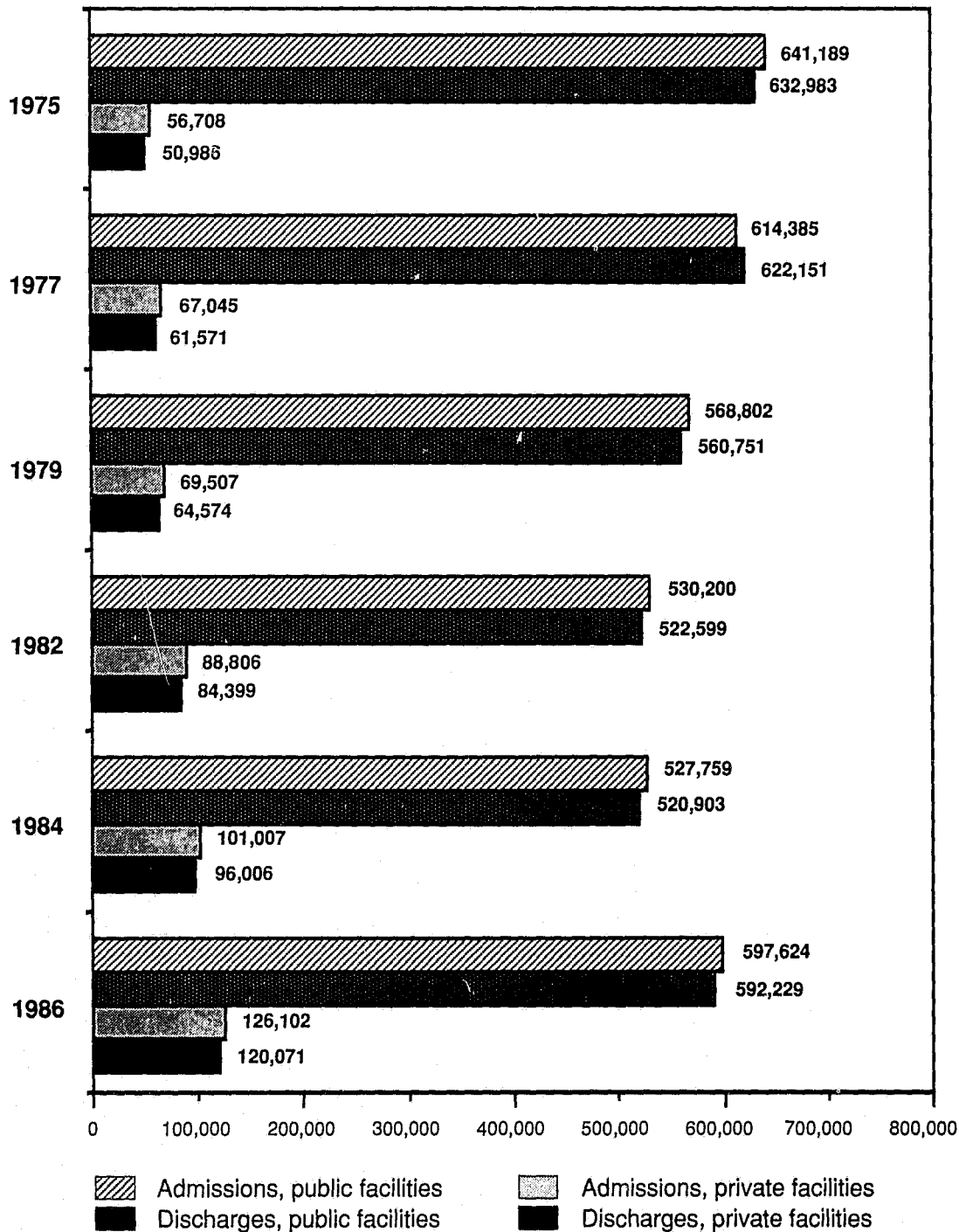
Resident admissions to all juvenile custody facilities increased 4 percent between 1975 and 1986 (table 2, shown on page 26). (Resident admissions include juvenile and adult admissions to juvenile custody facilities.) During this period, admissions to public juvenile facilities declined 7 percent, but this decline was offset by a 122-percent increase in admissions to private juvenile custody facilities (figure 13). Among public facilities, admissions exceeded discharges for every year but 1977; in private facilities, admissions exceeded discharges for each year of the census.

More recently, between 1984 and 1986, admissions to both public and private facilities have increased—25 percent in private facilities and 13 percent in public facilities (table 2).

Average daily population

The rate at which a facility's population "turns over" depends on its design capacity and the average length of stay of residents. Facilities with small daily populations and a very short average length of stay had a rapid flow of residents into and out of the facility. Design capacity and average length of stay are determined by the mission and role of individual institutions within the juvenile correction system.

Figure 13. Admissions to and Discharges From Public and Private Facilities, 1975-1987



When compared to facilities that hold adults, juvenile custody facilities in the United States were small (table A-10). The average daily population of all facilities surveyed was 27 juveniles (figure 14). In 1986, public facilities held an average of 47 juveniles, while private facilities held an average of only 17 juveniles. Open facilities were much smaller than those with institutional environments. Among institutional facilities, public facilities were roughly three times larger than private facilities. The largest facilities were public long-term facilities with institutional settings, where the daily population averaged 110 juveniles.

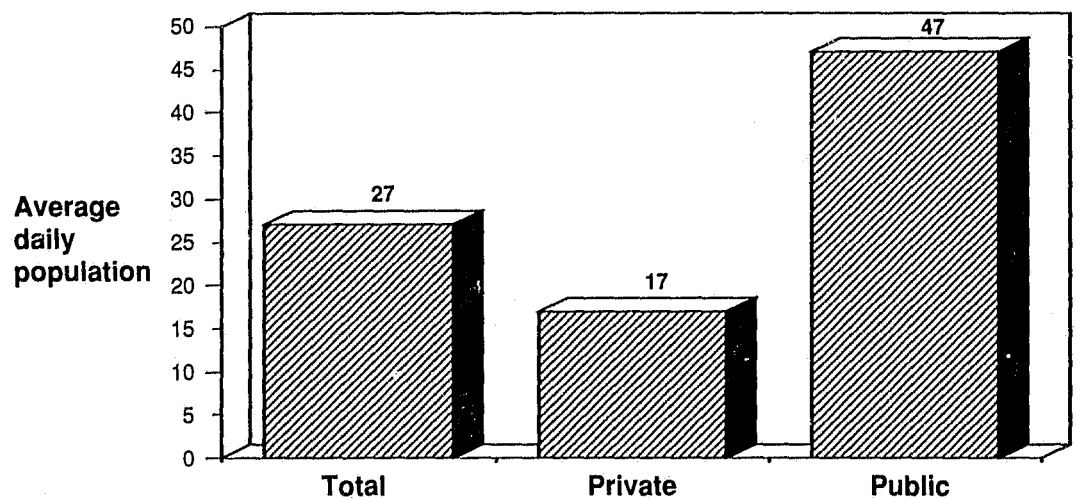
Average length of stay

In 1986, the average length of stay for all facilities was 210 days. Though smaller than public facilities, private facilities held juveniles for longer periods. The average length of stay in private facilities was 261 days—140 percent longer than in public facilities. The longer average length of stay in private facilities was consistent across types of facilities (figure 15).

Even when the facilities were classified as “long-term” or “short-term,” the average stay for juveniles in custody remained longer for private facilities.

The largest difference between public and private facilities in average length of stay was among long-term facilities. Information on average length of stay by adjudication status was collected only for public facilities. In 1986, the average length of stay for all juveniles in all public facilities was 109 days. Among juveniles admitted for detention, the average stay was 15 days, but commitments averaged 165 days. The average length of stay for voluntary admission was 123 days (table A-10, figure 16).

Figure 14. Average Daily Population: Public Facilities, Private Facilities, Total Facilities, 1987



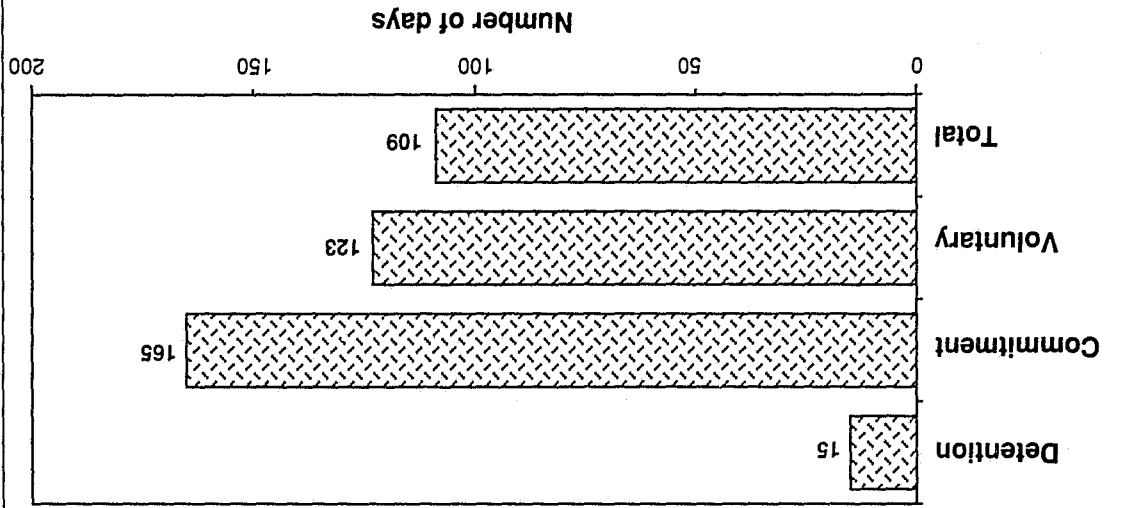


Figure 16. Average Length of Stay by Adjudication Status, Public Facilities, 1987

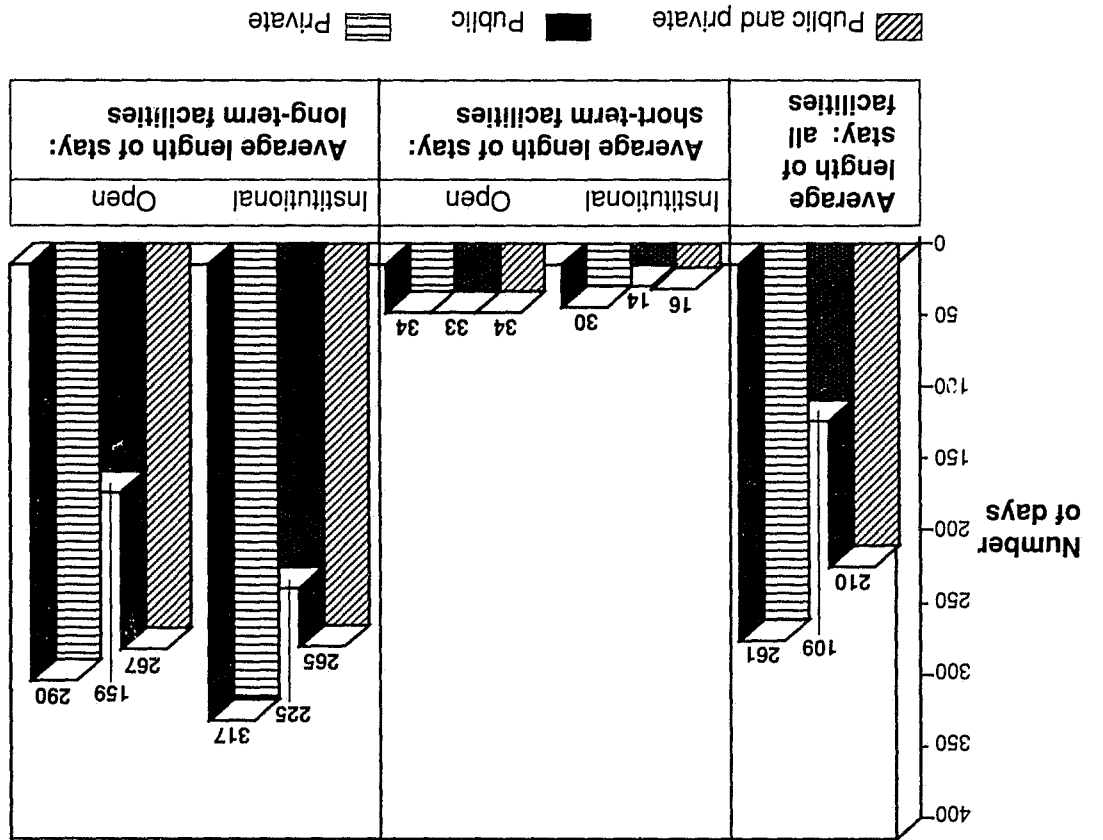


Figure 15. Average Length of Stay by Census Classification for Public and Private Facilities, 1987

Table 2. Resident Admissions to Juvenile Custody Facilities, Selected Years, 1975-86

Years	Public	Private	Total
1975	641,189	56,708	697,897
1977	614,385	67,045	681,430
1979	568,802	69,507	638,309
1982	530,200	88,806	619,006
1984	27,759	101,007	628,766
1986	97,624	162,102	759,726
Percent change			
1975-86	-7	+122	+4
1984-86	+13	+25	+15

Characteristics of Staff and Operating Costs

Public and private juvenile custody facilities were staffed by 111,423 persons in February 1987 (table 3). This figure includes full-time and part-time payroll and nonpayroll staff and volunteers. Assuming that part-time staff worked 20 hours a week and that part-time volunteers worked 1 day a week, 96,391 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff were assigned to juvenile custody facilities.

Most (77 percent) were either full-time employees or full-time volunteers. Full-time employees accounted for 79 percent of public facility staff members and 76 percent of those in private facilities. Full-time and part-time volunteers represented 7 percent of total staff in all juvenile custody facilities (9 percent in public institutions and 4 percent in private institutions).

Racial or ethnic composition

The racial composition of staff varied substantially between public and private facilities. In public facilities nonwhite employees made up 43 percent of full-time staff and 36 percent of part-time staff. In private facilities, nonwhite employees constituted 25 percent of full-time staff and 22 percent of part-time staff. Racial characteristics of volunteer staff were not collected in the survey.

Operating costs

The CIC Census also recorded data on 1986 operating costs of juvenile facilities (table A-11). These data represent the average daily operating costs, in dollars, per resident. The expenditures used to calculate operating costs could vary from facility to facility and also systematically from public to private facilities; thus, these data should be interpreted with some caution.

Of the 111,423 persons staffing public and private juvenile custody facilities, 77 percent were either full-time employees or full-time volunteers.

For all juvenile facilities the average daily cost per resident was \$75, with remarkably little variation between public and private.

An estimated \$2.52 billion was spent in 1986 on operating public (\$1.46 billion) and private (\$1.06 billion) juvenile facilities. For all juvenile facilities the average daily cost per resident was \$75, with remarkably little variation between public (\$74) and private facilities (\$76).

Daily operating costs differed substantially among regions (figure 17). On average, facilities in the Northeast spent \$100 per resident, those in the Midwest \$75, and those in both the South and West \$67. In the Northeast, daily operating costs were far greater for public facilities (\$124) than for private facilities (\$87). In the West, however, the costs in private facilities (\$76) exceeded those in public facilities (\$63). In both the Midwest and South there were few differences between public and private facilities.

Operating costs did not differ greatly by type of facility. Indeed, costs across the four types of facilities ranged from \$73 (long-term open) to \$77 (long-term institutional). Within each of these four types of facilities, the differences in operating costs for public and private facilities were small.

Figure 17. Average Operating Costs per Resident per Day, Public, Private, Public and Private, 1987

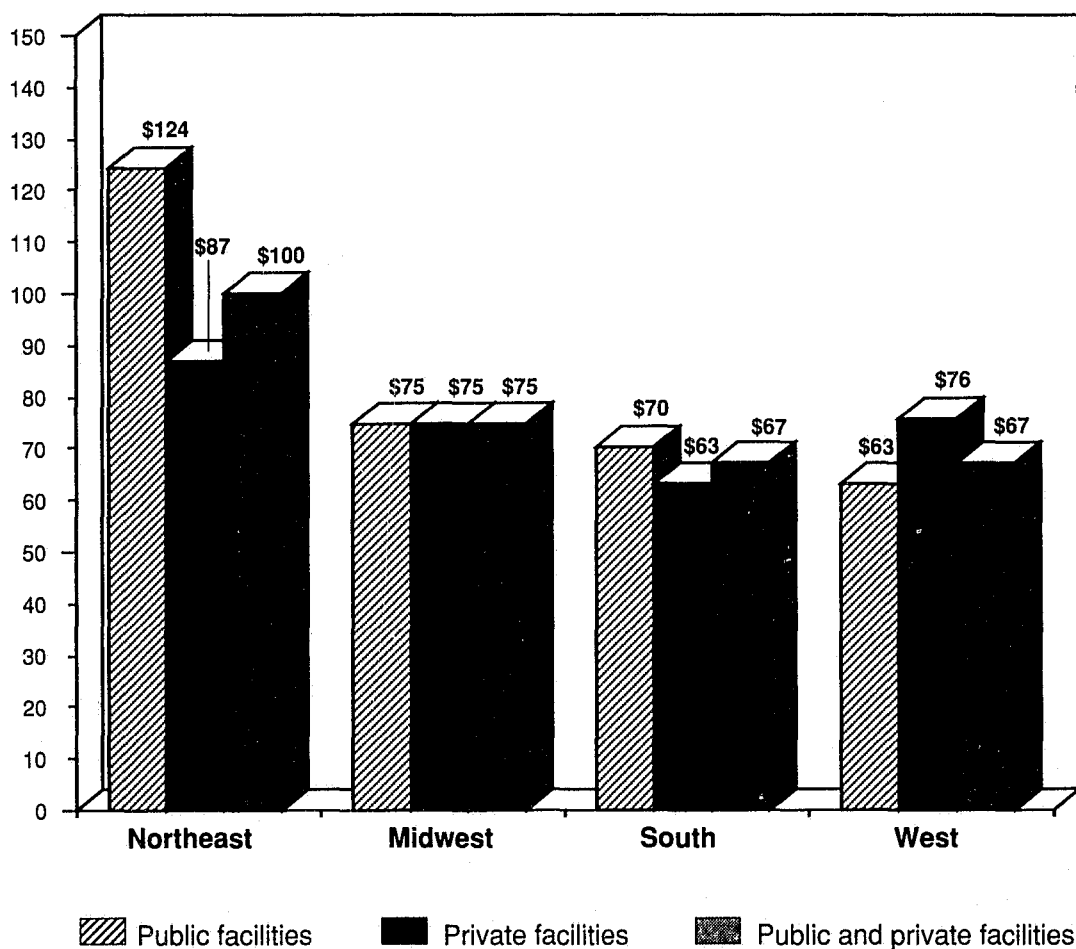


Table 3. Staff of Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Full-Time Status, Payroll Status, and Race, 1987

	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Full-time:¹	48,815	100	37,082	100	85,927	100
White	28,064	57	27,698	75	55,762	65
Black	17,227	35	7,745	21	24,972	29
Hispanic	2,864	6	1,226	3	4,090	5
Other	660	1	413	1	1,073	1
Part-time:¹	7,804	100	9,694	100	17,498	100
White	4,998	64	7,606	78	12,604	72
Black	2,096	27	1,631	17	3,727	21
Hispanic	571	7	345	4	916	5
Other	139	2	112	1	251	1
Volunteers:						
Full-time		122		60		182
Part-time		5,508		2,308		7,816
Total staff		62,249		49,144		111,423
Full-time equivalent staff²		53,941		42,450		96,391

¹ Includes payroll and nonpayroll staff. Nonpayroll staff are not on the payroll of the facility and include personnel of a parent agency or service (including school system) who are assigned for some or all of their working time to the facility, personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, and college interns who receive class credit for their work at the facility.

² Full-time equivalent staff. In this figure, part-time staff are weighted 0.50 and part-time volunteers are weighted 0.20.

Educational and Counseling Programs

Unlike previous Children in Custody Censuses, the 1987 survey collected information on educational and treatment services provided to residents. This information included the percentage of facilities offering these services and the percentage of residents enrolled in them (tables A-12 and A-13).

Virtually all facilities (97 percent) offered educational programs, and most (90 percent) also provided counseling.

Range of programs

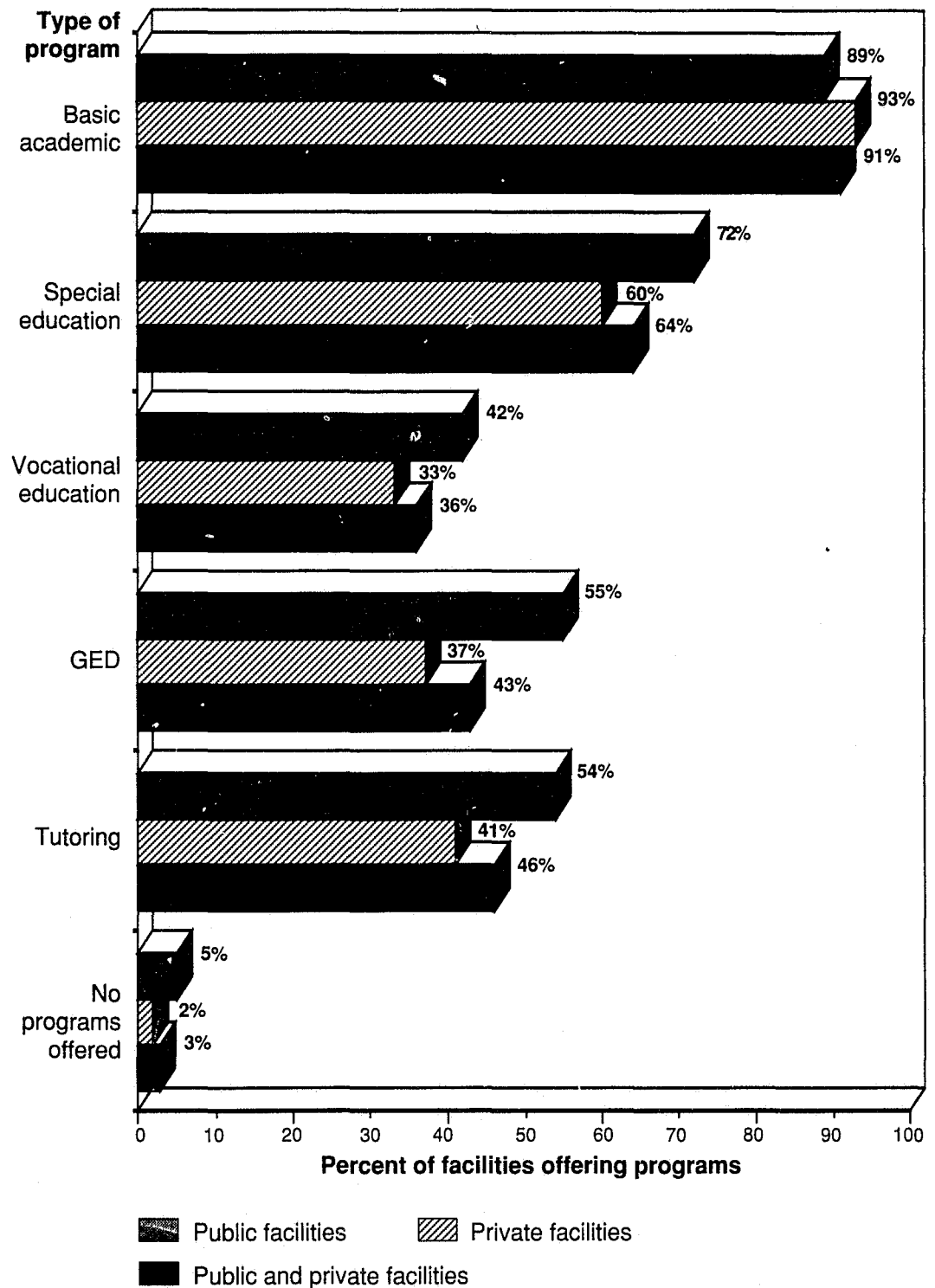
Virtually all facilities (97 percent) offered educational programs (table A-12): 91 percent offered basic academic instruction, 64 percent offered special education, 36 percent offered vocational training, and almost half offered Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED) or tutoring programs. Though these numbers differed little between private and public facilities, private facilities were somewhat less likely than public ones to offer the more specialized programs (figure 18).

Resident participation

Most (95 percent) residents were enrolled in one of these programs. Only 5 percent (2 percent in private facilities and 6 percent in public) were not enrolled in an educational program (table A-13). Most residents (73 percent) were in basic academic programs, 31 percent in special education, 22 percent in vocational training, 8 percent in GED programs, and 18 percent in tutoring sessions. Differences between private and public facilities were small and unsystematic in this regard. More residents in public facilities than in private ones received basic academic, GED, and vocational instruction, while more residents in private facilities received special education and tutoring programs.

Ninety percent of the facilities provided counseling, and over 50 percent provided each of the following: family counseling, employment counseling, peer group meetings, a point system or behavioral contracts (table A-13). Less common were suicide prevention programs (25 percent) and

Figure 18. Educational Services Offered in Public and Private Juvenile Facilities



programs for special offender types, sex offenders (17 percent), violent offenders (13 percent), and drug offenders (39 percent). There were few differences between private and public facilities in terms of the types of programs offered. Private facilities appeared to emphasize the more basic programs (e.g., counseling) while public facilities emphasized the more specialized programs (e.g., suicide prevention).

The percentage of residents in these different programs indicated that, although a wide array of programs was available, most residents were in basic counseling programs. Fifty-three percent of all residents—73 percent of those in private facilities and 44 percent of those in public facilities—were in basic counseling programs. The next most frequently used program was employment counseling (23 percent of residents), followed by programs for drug offenders (13 percent). All other program types enrolled fewer than 10 percent of the residents (table A-13).

In sum, most facilities for juveniles, both public and private, offered a wide array of educational and treatment services to their residents. Use of these programs was fairly extensive, but most residents were enrolled in basic academic and counseling programs, and fewer were enrolled in the more specialized programs.

Distribution of programs

The previous section discussed the availability of educational and counseling services in public and private facilities. This section discusses the distribution of the most common educational and counseling programs by type of facility and by region. The data reflect the percentage of facilities offering these programs (table A-14).

Most facilities offered basic academic programs. Special education programs and counseling programs, however, were far more likely to be offered in long-term facilities, especially long-term institutional facilities, than in short-term facilities. Much the same was true for counseling programs. The four types of programs examined here (basic counseling, employment counseling, drug counseling, and peer group counseling) were offered far more frequently in long-term than short-term facilities.

Regional variation

On a regional basis, little variation existed in the types of educational programs offered. A regional pattern did emerge, however, for counseling programs, which were offered more frequently in the Northeast or West and less frequently in the South or Midwest. Although this pattern is observable, the magnitude of the differences is not great.

Summary

In general, the availability of these educational and counseling programs is rather evenly distributed across the regions of this country. As would be expected, given the nature of their mission and resident population, long-term facilities offered these programs more often.

Appendix A: Selected Characteristics

Some tables in appendix A present selected characteristics of juveniles in custody in public and private facilities. Other tables include data on selected characteristics of the facilities themselves.

Table A-1. Juveniles in Custody for Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for all Juveniles in Custody

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	6,225	37	10,400	63	16,625	356
Connecticut	227	22	786	78	1,013	419
Maine	214	75	73	25	287	209
Massachusetts	212	20	855	80	1,067	210
New Hampshire	126	57	94	43	220	186
New Jersey	1,997	88	266	12	2,263	271
New York	2,226	39	3,467	61	5,693	413
Pennsylvania	1,103	19	4,562	81	5,665	438
Rhode Island	105	42	147	58	252	247
Vermont	15	9	150	91	165	266
Midwest	11,948	51	11,676	49	23,624	356
Illinois	1,930	81	439	19	2,369	208
Indiana	1,320	48	1,449	52	2,769	414
Iowa	427	32	897	68	1,324	411
Kansas	676	44	846	56	1,522	566
Michigan	1,816	53	1,643	47	3,459	309
Minnesota	581	37	988	63	1,569	335
Missouri	815	51	775	49	1,590	323
Nebraska	274	28	719	72	993	555
North Dakota	69	31	157	69	226	297
Ohio	3,126	58	2,256	42	5,382	423
South Dakota	228	51	218	49	446	557
Wisconsin	686	35	1,289	65	1,975	356
South	15,335	65	8,191	35	23,526	258
Alabama	804	77	244	23	1,048	205
Arkansas	249	30	575	70	824	279
Delaware	169	67	82	33	251	359
Dist. of Columbia	413	79	112	21	525	991
Florida	2,311	67	1,158	33	3,469	297
Georgia	1,338	71	538	29	1,876	277
Kentucky	607	59	422	41	1,029	226
Louisiana	1,028	77	311	23	1,339	279
Maryland	1,032	60	700	40	1,732	354
Mississippi	355	93	26	7	381	107
North Carolina	812	62	489	38	1,301	240
Oklahoma	446	46	531	54	977	256
South Carolina	715	86	121	14	836	226
Tennessee	1,038	76	324	24	1,362	236
Texas	2,421	58	1,727	42	4,148	228
Virginia	1,456	69	656	31	2,112	327
West Virginia	141	45	175	55	316	134
West	19,995	72	7,876	28	27,871	508
Alaska	178	46	206	54	384	610
Arizona	1,019	64	568	36	1,587	421
California	14,712	77	4,447	23	19,159	649
Colorado	503	47	577	53	1,080	300
Hawaii	149	70	65	30	214	186
Idaho	117	48	128	52	245	191
Montana	228	81	53	19	281	296
Nevada	482	73	174	27	656	631
New Mexico	491	75	165	25	656	357
Oregon	592	47	666	53	1,258	422
Utah	217	45	266	55	483	197
Washington	1,134	76	354	24	1,488	300
Wyoming	173	46	207	54	380	576

^aRate per 100,000 juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table A-2. Type of Facility and Design Capacity, 1987

	Public	Private	Total
Type of facility (in percentages)			
Short-term institutional	39	2	15
Short-term open	7	10	9
Long-term institutional	21	8	12
Long-term open	34	80	64
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Size of facility (in percentages)			
Less than 40	67	87	80
40 to 91	18	10	13
100 and greater	15	3	7
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Average capacity	53	21	31
Design capacity (in percentages)			
Under capacity	66	59	61
At capacity	14	38	30
Over capacity	20	3	9
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Average percent of capacity	89	81	87

Table A-3. Characteristics of Public and Private Facilities, 1987

	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All facilities	1,107	34	2,195	66	3,302	100
Region						
Northeast	210	19	449	20	659	20
Midwest	273	25	714	33	987	30
South	388	35	465	21	853	26
West	236	21	567	26	803	24
Level of security						
Maximum	293	26	35	2	328	10
Medium	306	28	269	12	575	17
Minimum	401	36	1,262	57	1,663	50
None	107	10	629	29	736	22
Setting^a						
Rural	309	28	330	24	639	26
Residential	528	48	927	69	1,455	59
Nonresidential						
urban	242	22	72	5	314	13
Other	28	3	19	1	47	2

^a Information about physical setting is available for only 1,348 private facilities.

Table A-4. Number of Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, Public and Private Facilities, Region and State, 1987

States	All facilities			Public facilities			Private facilities		
	Delinquent acts	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent acts	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent acts	Status offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. total	63,261	10,334	17,937	50,269	2,523	682	12,992	7,811	17,255
Northeast	10,107	2,340	4,154	5,976	154	94	4,131	2,186	4,060
Connecticut	433	106	474	219	8	0	214	98	474
Maine	245	0	42	214	0	0	31	0	42
Massachusetts	673	54	337	207	0	5	466	54	332
New Hampshire	137	40	43	126	0	0	11	40	43
New Jersey	1,868	141	250	1,816	96	84	52	45	166
New York	2,963	1,376	1,338	2,222	4	0	741	1,372	1,338
Pennsylvania	3,602	564	1,498	1,058	40	5	2,544	524	1,493
Rhode Island	137	43	72	99	6	0	38	37	72
Vermont	49	16	100	15	0	0	34	16	100
Midwest	13,944	4,166	5,455	10,443	1,187	298	3,501	2,979	5,157
Illinois	2,026	119	221	1,929	0	0	97	119	221
Indiana	1,395	646	727	1,001	211	107	394	435	620
Iowa	586	348	390	305	85	37	281	263	353
Kansas	866	147	505	657	19	0	209	128	505
Michigan	2,250	419	788	1,593	143	78	657	276	710
Minnesota	993	253	321	558	12	10	435	241	311
Missouri	582	370	632	542	247	26	40	123	606
Nebraska	395	327	271	244	28	2	151	299	269
North Dakota	107	57	62	44	25	0	63	32	62
Ohio	3,254	1,084	1,029	2,706	368	37	548	716	992
South Dakota	257	74	89	194	34	0	63	40	89
Wisconsin	1,233	322	420	670	15	1	563	307	419
South	16,188	2,119	5,189	14,175	864	288	2,013	1,255	4,901
Alabama	765	155	127	708	82	14	57	73	113
Arkansas	328	92	404	243	1	5	85	91	399
Delaware	186	12	53	169	0	0	17	12	53
Dist. of Columbia	494	20	11	406	7	0	88	13	11
Florida	2,546	96	825	2,200	72	39	346	26	786
Georgia	1,402	97	366	1,299	36	0	103	61	366
Kentucky	501	238	290	471	111	25	30	127	265
Louisiana	1,029	135	173	977	51	0	52	84	173
Maryland	1,288	146	296	1,024	8	0	264	138	296
Mississippi	315	54	12	300	48	7	15	6	5
North Carolina	857	135	309	751	45	16	106	90	293
Oklahoma	471	128	368	314	108	23	157	105	260
South Carolina	625	124	87	621	94	0	4	30	87
Tennessee	1,019	126	217	949	80	9	70	46	208
Texas	2,806	305	1,034	2,330	85	3	476	220	1,031
Virginia	1,376	198	537	1,272	121	62	104	77	475
West Virginia	180	56	80	141	0	0	39	56	80
West	23,022	1,709	3,139	19,675	318	2	3,347	1,391	3,137
Alaska	254	50	80	170	8	0	84	42	80
Arizona	1,293	84	210	993	26	0	300	58	210
California	16,703	679	1,777	14,678	34	0	2,025	645	1,177
Colorado	783	93	203	496	5	0	285	88	203
Hawaii	115	43	56	115	34	0	0	9	56
Idaho	170	46	29	116	1	0	54	45	29
Montana	223	34	24	213	15	0	10	19	24
Nevada	451	163	42	429	53	0	22	110	42
New Mexico	498	28	130	487	2	2	11	26	128
Oregon	878	123	257	583	9	0	295	114	257
Utah	341	114	28	173	44	0	168	70	28
Washington	1,195	81	212	1,132	2	0	63	79	212
Wyoming	118	171	91	88	85	0	30	86	91

A total of 114 juveniles were not counted because the reason for their confinement could not be determined; of these, 29 were in public facilities and 85 in private facilities.

Table A-5. Male Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, in Public and Private Facilities, 1987

	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All males	46,272	64	26,339	36	72,611	100
Males detained or committed						
For delinquent acts	44,757	97	11,198	43	55,955	77
Crimes against persons	12,297	27	2,033	8	14,330	20
Violent crimes ^a	7,438	16	659	2	8,097	11
Other crimes ^b	4,859	10	1,374	5	6,233	9
Crimes against property	21,272	46	5,885	22	27,157	37
Serious crimes ^c	14,595	32	2,744	10	17,339	24
Other crimes ^d	6,677	14	3,141	12	9,818	14
Alcohol offenses ^e	535	1	272	1	807	1
Drug-related offenses	3,198	7	863	3	4,061	6
Distribution ^f	1,340	3	201	1	1,541	2
Other ^g	1,858	4	662	3	2,520	3
Public order offenses ^h	1,864	4	299	1	2,163	3
Probation/parole violation	3,183	7	414	2	3,597	5
Other or unknown offenses	2,408	5	1,432	5	3,840	5
For nondelinquent reasons	1,515	3	15,141	57	16,656	23
Status offenses ⁱ	1,198	3	4,587	17	5,785	8
Dependency, neglect, abuse	142	*	4,870	18	5,012	7
Emotional disturbance, retardation, etc.	48	*	1,224	5	1,272	2
Other nondelinquent	20	*	57	*	77	*
Voluntary admissions	107	*	4,403	17	4,510	6
Self-admitted	2	*	177	*	179	*
Referred	105	*	4,226	16	4,331	6

^a Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^b Negligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.

^c Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

^d Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^e Drunkenness, liquor law violations, driving under the influence of alcohol.

^f Growing or manufacturing for the purposes of distributing.

^g Possession, use, or driving under the influence of drugs, or growing or manufacturing for self-use.

^h Weapons offense, prostitution, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, loitering law curfew, commercialized vice, and offenses against morals and decency.

ⁱ Running away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverage, promiscuity, violation of court order stemming from previous status offense.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Table A-6. Female Juveniles in Custody, by Reason Held, in Public and Private Facilities, 1987

	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All females	7,231	38	11,804	62	19,035	100
Females detained or committed						
For delinquent acts	5,512	76	1,794	15	7,306	38
Crimes against persons	1,003	14	205	2	1,208	6
Violent crimes ^a	505	7	40	*	545	3
Other crimes ^b	498	7	165	1	663	3
Crimes against property	2,159	30	768	7	2,927	15
Serious crimes ^c	1,151	16	248	2	1,399	7
Other crimes ^d	1,008	14	520	4	1,528	8
Alcohol offenses ^e	108	1	66	1	174	1
Drug-related offenses	320	4	198	2	518	3
Distribution ^f	82	1	21	*	103	1
Other ^g	238	3	177	2	415	2
Public order offenses ^h	516	7	163	1	679	4
Probation/parole violation	1,017	14	109	1	1,126	6
Other or unknown offenses	389	5	285	2	674	4
For nondelinquent reasons	1,719	24	10,010	85	11,729	62
Status offenses ⁱ	1,325	18	3,224	27	4,549	24
Dependency, neglect, abuse	219	3	3,421	29	3,640	19
Emotional disturbance, retardation, etc.	20	*	600	5	620	3
Other nondelinquent	9	*	28	*	37	*
Voluntary admissions	146	2	2,737	23	2,883	15
Self-admitted	0	0	138	1	138	1
Referred	146	2	2,599	22	2,745	14

^a Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^b Negligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.

^c Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

^d Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^e Drunkenness, liquor law violations, driving under the influence of alcohol.

^f Growing or manufacturing for the purposes of distributing.

^g Possession, use, or driving under the influence of drugs, or growing or manufacturing for self-use.

^h Weapons offense, prostitution, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, loitering law curfew, commercialized vice, and offenses against morals and decency.

ⁱ Running away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverage, promiscuity, violation of court order stemming from previous status offense.

* Denotes less than 0.5 percent.

Table A-7. Admissions to Public and Private Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1986

	Public		Private		Total	
	Admissions	Percent	Admissions	Percent	Admissions	Percent
Short-term facilities						
Institutional	477,454	81	11,709	9	489,163	68
Open	19,453	3	39,436	31	58,889	8
Long-term facilities						
Institutional	61,960	10	10,209	8	72,169	10
Open	31,787	5	64,600	51	96,387	13
Total admissions	590,654	99	125,954	99	716,608	99
% of admissions	(82)		(18)			

Table A-8. Population Movement in Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Region, United States, 1986

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Total
Total (all facilities)					
Total admissions	73,991	167,003	215,650	259,964	716,608
Male	58,164	117,791	160,642	210,997	547,594
Female	15,827	49,212	55,008	48,967	169,014
Admission rate	1,583	2,514	2,363	4,740	2,764
Discharges	71,210	164,073	212,903	257,211	705,397
Discharge rate	1,523	2,469	2,333	4,690	2,721
Public facilities					
Total admissions	44,909	128,282	180,222	237,241	590,654
Male	38,613	96,910	140,299	197,071	472,893
Female	6,296	31,372	39,923	40,170	117,761
Admission rate	961	1,931	1,975	4,326	2,278
Discharges	43,839	127,084	178,654	235,860	585,437
Discharge rate	938	1,913	1,958	4,301	2,258
Private facilities					
Total admissions	29,082	38,721	35,428	22,723	125,954
Male	19,551	20,881	20,343	13,926	74,701
Female	9,531	17,840	15,085	8,797	51,253
Admission rate	622	583	388	414	486
Discharges	27,371	36,989	34,249	21,351	119,960
Discharge rate	585	557	375	389	463

Table A-9. Average Daily Population and Average Length of Stay in Public and Private Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1986

	Total	Public	Private
Average daily population			
Short-term facilities			
Institutional	36	40	12
Open	10	10	10
Long-term facilities			
Institutional	79	110	37
Open	17	23	16
All facilities	27	47	17
Average length of stay (days)			
Short-term facilities			
Institutional	16	14	30
Open	34	33	34
Long-term facilities			
Institutional	265	225	317
Open	267	159	290
All facilities	210	109	261

Note: Average daily population and average length of stay were computed for each institution, and the mean for each group is shown.

Table A-10. Average Length of Stay in Public Facilities, by Adjudication Status and Type of Facility, 1987

	Total	Adjudication status		
		Commitment	Detention	Voluntary
All facilities	109	165	15	123
Short-term	17	59	14	17
Institutional	14	56	12	5
Open	33	130	24	19
Long-term	184	188	26	195
Institutional	225	232	25	335
Open	159	162	27	169

Note: Average length of stay was computed for each type of institution, and the mean for each type is shown. Institutions that indicated an average length of stay of 0 were not included in the mean.

Table A-11. Operating Costs in Public and Private Facilities, by Region and Type of Facility, 1986

(These figures represent the average cost, in dollars, per resident, per day)

	Cost per resident per day	Number of facilities
Facilities		
Total	75	3,299
Public	74	1,105
Private	76	2,194
By region		
Northeast		
Total	100	659
Public	124	210
Private	87	449
Midwest		
Total	75	987
Public	75	273
Private	75	714
South		
Total	67	850
Public	70	386
Private	63	464
West		
Total	67	803
Public	63	236
Private	76	567
By type of facility		
Short-term institutional		
Total	74	477
Public	74	426
Private	82	51
Short-term open		
Total	75	286
Public	91	73
Private	69	213
Long-term institutional		
Total	77	407
Public	75	177
Private	84	230
Long-term open		
Total	73	2,129
Public	69	376
Private	75	1,753

Table A-12. Availability of Education Services in Public and Private Facilities (in percentages), 1987

Type of Education	Percent of facilities			Percent of residents		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Basic academic	89	93	91	79	62	73
Special	72	60	64	27	40	31
Vocational	42	33	36	26	13	22
GED	55	37	43	9	6	8
Tutoring	54	41	46	18	26	18
No educational programs offered	5	2	3	6	2	5

Table A-13. Availability of Treatment Services in Public and Private Facilities (in percentages), 1987

Type of service	Percent of facilities			Percent of residents		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Counseling programs	87	92	90	44	73	53
Family counseling	72	86	82	4	10	6
Employment counseling	58	54	55	22	22	23
Suicide prevention	34	20	25	3	3	3
Programs for						
Sex offenders	21	15	17	2	2	2
Violent offenders	17	12	13	3	1	2
Drug offenders	48	35	39	15	10	13
Behavior management programs						
Peer group meetings	70	84	79		Not asked	
Point system	74	77	76		Not asked	
Behavioral contracts	69	79	76		Not asked	

Table A-14. Availability of Selected Educational and Treatment Services by Type of Facility and Region (percentage of facilities with the service), 1987

	Type of facility (percentage)				Region (percentage)			
	Short-term		Long-term		Northeast	Midwest	South	West
	Institutional	Open	Institutional	Open				
Educational programs								
Basic academic	81	88	91	94	90	92	90	92
Special education	55	50	85	64	73	65	61	59
Counseling								
Basic	77	78	96	94	93	90	87	92
Employment	34	30	69	60	64	50	51	58
Drug	32	25	65	38	42	36	33	49
Peer group	47	67	86	87	88	74	75	84

Table A-15. Juveniles in Public and Private Juvenile Custody Facilities, by Type of Facility, 1987

	Public		Private		Total	
	Juveniles	Percent	Juveniles	Percent	Juveniles	Percent
Short-term facilities						
Institutional	17,430	33	606	2	18,036	20
Open	726	1	2,134	6	2,860	3
Long-term facilities						
Institutional	26,547	50	6,657	17	33,204	36
Open	8,800	16	28,746	75	37,546	41
Total juveniles	53,503	100	38,143	100	91,646	100
% of juveniles	(58)		(42)			

Appendix B: Selected Characteristics of Facilities

Appendix B presents State-by-State data on selected characteristics of public and private juvenile custody facilities. The data are further categorized by geographical region.

Table B-1. Selected Population Characteristics of Public Juvenile Facilities, 1987

States	Sex			Average age by sex		Race			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
United States	53,503	46,272	7,231	16.0	15.4	23,375	20,898	7,887	1,343
Northeast	6,225	5,492	733	15.8	15.3	2,069	3,184	939	33
Connecticut	227	177	50	14.8	14.7	95	88	43	1
Maine	214	193	21	16.1	15.5	211	2	0	1
Massachusetts	212	200	12	15.9	14.9	110	60	38	4
New Hampshire	126	103	23	15.6	14.8	124	1	1	0
New Jersey	1,997	1,780	217	16.6	15.5	497	1,186	312	2
New York	2,226	1,934	292	15.7	15.3	584	1,204	419	19
Pennsylvania	1,103	995	108	16.5	16.0	383	616	100	4
Rhode Island	105	96	9	15.9	14.4	50	27	26	2
Vermont	15	14	1	15.1	17.0	15	0	0	0
Midwest	11,948	9,937	2,011	15.7	15.3	6,654	4,530	489	275
Illinois	1,930	1,767	163	16.1	15.7	597	1,138	186	9
Indiana	1,320	968	352	15.6	14.7	870	408	41	1
Iowa	427	322	105	15.4	15.0	368	42	9	8
Kansas	676	564	112	15.9	15.3	482	144	30	20
Michigan	1,816	1,520	296	15.6	14.9	945	782	70	19
Minnesota	581	508	73	15.7	15.5	389	104	15	73
Missouri	815	634	181	15.2	14.9	436	357	20	2
Nebraska	274	209	65	15.8	15.2	204	40	20	10
North Dakota	69	44	25	16.0	15.8	40	0	0	29
Ohio	3,126	2,605	521	15.9	15.8	1,859	1,200	66	1
South Dakota	228	181	47	15.7	15.9	151	4	0	73
Wisconsin	686	615	71	16.1	15.6	313	311	32	30
South	15,335	12,977	2,358	15.6	15.2	6,675	7,477	1,074	108
Alabama	804	647	157	15.7	15.2	386	417	0	0
Arkansas	249	222	27	15.1	14.7	139	110	0	0
Delaware	169	145	24	16.2	16.2	69	93	7	0
Dist. of Columbia	413	397	16	16.1	15.8	3	408	1	1
Florida	2,311	1,946	365	15.4	15.2	1,046	1,180	83	2
Georgia	1,338	1,145	193	15.3	15.1	548	786	3	1
Kentucky	607	474	133	15.7	15.3	445	157	3	2
Louisiana	1,028	948	80	16.2	15.2	280	742	5	1
Maryland	1,032	911	121	15.8	15.0	385	633	10	4
Mississippi	355	304	51	15.0	14.8	92	256	6	1
North Carolina	812	676	136	15.0	15.0	386	394	1	31
Oklahoma	446	324	122	15.6	14.8	265	132	12	37
South Carolina	715	583	132	15.1	14.9	323	389	0	3
Tennessee	1,038	862	176	16.0	15.7	568	469	0	1
Texas	2,421	2,145	276	15.5	15.1	826	653	932	10
Virginia	1,456	1,121	335	15.8	15.3	782	649	11	14
West Virginia	141	127	14	16.0	15.6	132	9	0	0
West	19,995	17,866	2,129	16.0	15.6	7,976	5,707	5,385	927
Alaska	178	144	34	16.2	15.6	111	17	3	47
Arizona	1,019	888	131	15.6	15.5	593	106	253	67
California	14,712	13,435	1,277	16.7	15.9	4,589	5,139	4,504	480
Colorado	503	463	40	16.2	15.9	222	104	167	10
Hawaii	149	114	35	16.3	15.1	14	7	5	123
Idaho	117	107	10	16.1	15.8	113	1	3	0
Montana	228	146	82	15.7	15.7	178	3	11	36
Nevada	482	346	136	15.5	15.6	338	78	37	29
New Mexico	491	415	76	16.0	15.3	162	27	269	33
Oregon	592	504	88	16.0	15.5	512	36	24	20
Utah	217	184	33	15.8	15.0	158	10	35	14
Washington	1,134	1,034	100	16.0	15.5	836	176	62	60
Wyoming	173	86	87	16.2	15.7	150	3	12	8

Table B-2. Selected Population Characteristics of Private Juvenile Facilities, 1987

States	Sex			Average age by sex		Race			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
United States	38,143	26,339	11,804	14.8	14.8	24,202	10,182	2,812	947
Northeast	10,400	7,564	2,836	15.0	15.1	5,713	3,772	841	74
Connecticut	786	551	235	14.2	14.7	511	196	74	5
Maine	73	53	20	15.8	16.0	67	1	0	5
Massachusetts	855	673	182	14.9	14.9	583	189	76	7
New Hampshire	94	49	45	15.8	15.3	88	5	1	0
New Jersey	266	187	79	14.8	15.3	100	111	55	0
New York	3,467	2,170	1,297	14.7	15.1	1,794	1,282	360	31
Pennsylvania	4,562	3,708	854	15.4	15.0	2,307	1,961	272	22
Rhode Island	147	91	56	15.1	15.2	117	25	2	3
Vermont	150	82	68	14.5	14.8	146	2	1	1
Midwest	11,676	7,761	3,915	14.6	14.8	8,315	2,778	289	294
Illinois	439	335	104	14.3	15.0	255	165	15	4
Indiana	1,449	870	579	14.5	14.7	1,158	255	27	9
Iowa	897	612	285	14.7	15.1	783	64	11	39
Kansas	846	574	272	14.4	14.7	700	103	25	18
Michigan	1,643	1,174	469	14.6	14.9	827	783	23	10
Minnesota	988	610	378	15.1	14.8	789	94	16	89
Missouri	775	493	282	13.9	14.6	559	201	10	5
Nebraska	719	478	241	13.4	14.0	485	119	89	26
North Dakota	157	119	38	15.1	15.5	130	1	2	24
Ohio	2,256	1,416	840	14.9	15.1	1,554	671	25	6
South Dakota	218	157	61	14.7	14.6	163	12	4	39
Wisconsin	1,289	923	366	15.3	15.1	912	310	42	25
South	8,191	5,423	2,768	14.7	14.8	5,230	2,254	588	119
Alabama	244	154	90	15.1	15.0	135	105	4	0
Arkansas	575	315	260	13.8	13.8	482	77	5	11
Delaware	82	53	29	13.8	14.6	49	32	1	0
Dist. of Columbia	112	99	13	15.2	15.3	0	112	0	0
Florida	1,158	944	214	15.1	14.7	650	421	82	5
Georgia	538	286	252	13.9	14.0	349	183	3	3
Kentucky	422	218	204	15.1	15.4	346	74	1	1
Louisiana	311	192	119	13.9	14.4	197	97	13	4
Maryland	700	417	283	15.3	15.5	377	308	9	6
Mississippi	26	16	10	16.4	15.0	17	6	0	3
North Carolina	489	361	128	14.2	14.6	349	131	0	9
Oklahoma	531	434	97	14.6	14.6	381	82	24	44
South Carolina	121	86	35	14.3	14.1	73	47	1	0
Tennessee	324	187	137	15.2	15.3	243	79	1	1
Texas	1,727	1,072	655	14.7	14.5	982	299	425	21
Virginia	656	470	186	14.7	14.7	449	179	17	11
West Virginia	175	119	56	15.4	15.7	151	22	2	0
West	7,876	5,591	2,285	14.5	14.7	4,944	1,378	1,094	460
Alaska	206	144	62	14.6	14.6	115	8	3	80
Arizona	568	434	134	15.1	15.2	374	68	87	39
California	4,447	3,200	1,247	14.8	14.9	2,502	1,057	739	149
Colorado	577	322	255	15.2	15.4	358	92	103	24
Hawaii	65	39	26	13.7	14.8	23	3	0	39
Idaho	128	84	44	13.9	14.5	111	7	4	6
Montana	53	30	23	14.4	14.0	48	1	0	4
Nevada	174	120	54	15.1	15.0	103	36	23	12
New Mexico	165	126	39	12.9	13.4	75	18	52	20
Oregon	666	476	190	14.4	14.3	575	43	24	24
Utah	266	218	48	14.7	14.6	188	13	39	26
Washington	354	281	73	14.7	14.9	306	29	3	16
Wyoming	207	117	90	15.2	15.5	166	3	17	21

Table B-3. Admissions to and Discharges From Public Facilities, by Sex and State, 1986

States	Admissions			Discharges		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States	590,654	472,893	117,761	585,437	468,291	117,146
Northeast	44,909	38,613	6,296	43,839	37,693	6,146
Connecticut	2,242	1,740	502	2,200	1,705	495
Maine	691	609	82	648	554	94
Massachusetts	3,083	2,852	231	3,046	2,815	231
New Hampshire	423	397	26	424	398	26
New Jersey	14,927	12,567	2,360	14,643	12,350	2,293
New York	9,679	8,412	1,267	9,461	8,203	1,258
Pennsylvania	12,948	11,258	1,690	12,641	10,998	1,643
Rhode Island	740	624	116	615	529	86
Vermont	176	154	22	161	141	20
Midwest	128,282	96,910	31,372	127,084	95,991	31,093
Illinois	18,432	16,267	2,165	17,934	15,822	2,112
Indiana	18,075	12,227	5,848	17,696	11,876	5,820
Iowa	4,095	2,778	1,317	4,128	2,811	1,317
Kansas	2,967	2,100	867	2,963	2,091	872
Michigan	16,828	13,390	3,438	16,538	13,206	3,332
Minnesota	8,608	6,914	1,694	8,532	6,833	1,699
Missouri	10,822	8,012	2,810	10,874	8,093	2,781
Nebraska	2,741	1,968	773	2,754	1,987	767
North Dakota	445	283	162	524	353	171
Ohio	37,229	26,962	10,267	37,194	26,981	10,213
South Dakota	1,976	1,331	645	1,930	1,295	635
Wisconsin	6,064	4,678	1,386	6,017	4,643	1,374
South	180,222	140,299	39,923	178,654	139,231	39,423
Alabama	7,804	5,670	2,134	7,655	5,603	2,052
Arkansas	2,793	2,190	603	2,790	2,171	619
Delaware	1,109	894	215	1,142	923	219
Dist. of Columbia	8,870	7,909	961	8,702	7,766	936
Florida	39,398	31,280	8,118	39,039	31,036	8,003
Georgia	16,031	11,645	4,386	15,767	11,452	4,315
Kentucky	5,674	4,002	1,672	5,624	3,959	1,665
Louisiana	4,012	3,397	615	3,819	3,199	620
Maryland	8,329	7,215	1,114	8,830	7,702	1,128
Mississippi	5,588	4,362	1,226	5,677	4,442	1,235
North Carolina	5,882	4,150	1,732	5,701	3,990	1,711
Oklahoma	5,179	3,528	1,651	5,105	3,462	1,643
South Carolina	4,081	2,960	1,121	3,764	2,720	1,044
Tennessee	15,187	11,671	3,516	15,047	11,565	3,482
Texas	35,080	28,089	6,991	34,966	27,984	6,982
Virginia	13,932	10,232	3,700	13,718	10,105	3,613
West Virginia	1,273	1,105	168	1,308	1,152	156
West	237,241	197,071	40,170	235,860	195,376	40,484
Alaska	1,851	1,431	420	1,855	1,430	425
Arizona	12,344	9,705	2,639	12,244	9,657	2,587
California	156,940	134,209	22,731	156,080	133,000	23,080
Colorado	8,625	6,655	1,970	8,653	6,688	1,965
Hawaii	3,437	2,148	1,289	3,444	2,134	1,310
Idaho	921	723	198	1,010	803	207
Montana	578	367	211	466	300	166
Nevada	6,468	4,380	2,088	6,337	4,237	2,100
New Mexico	6,361	5,020	1,341	6,280	4,943	1,337
Oregon	9,475	7,759	1,716	9,557	7,802	1,755
Utah	6,177	4,418	1,759	6,116	4,365	1,751
Washington	23,690	20,013	3,677	23,399	19,776	3,623
Wyoming	374	243	131	419	241	178

Table B-4. Admissions to and Discharges From Private Facilities, by Sex and State, 1986

States	Admissions			Discharges		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States	125,954	74,701	51,253	119,960	70,397	49,563
Northeast	29,082	19,551	9,531	27,371	18,304	9,067
Connecticut	1,898	1,046	852	1,774	1,004	770
Maine	557	259	298	530	236	294
Massachusetts	5,876	4,875	1,001	5,702	4,720	982
New Hampshire	149	70	79	73	31	42
New Jersey	1,808	826	982	1,756	791	965
New York	6,218	3,654	2,564	5,938	3,498	2,440
Pennsylvania	11,896	8,551	3,345	10,963	7,778	3,185
Rhode Island	311	98	213	303	98	205
Vermont	369	172	197	332	148	184
Midwest	38,721	20,881	17,840	36,989	19,625	17,364
Illinois	588	433	155	532	385	147
Indiana	3,416	1,642	1,774	3,199	1,548	1,651
Iowa	3,241	1,971	1,270	2,990	1,781	1,209
Kansas	2,825	1,534	1,291	2,487	1,234	1,253
Michigan	2,752	1,788	964	2,616	1,644	972
Minnesota	7,194	3,630	3,564	7,028	3,527	3,501
Missouri	966	533	433	937	516	421
Nebraska	703	414	289	693	411	282
North Dakota	223	142	81	197	128	69
Ohio	10,016	4,853	5,163	9,723	4,641	5,082
South Dakota	349	216	133	329	204	125
Wisconsin	6,448	3,725	2,723	6,258	3,606	2,652
South	35,428	20,343	15,085	34,249	19,582	14,667
Alabama	2,440	1,365	1,075	2,325	1,292	1,033
Arkansas	1,887	1,076	811	1,827	1,040	787
Delaware	351	160	191	307	129	178
Dist. of Columbia	529	505	24	564	543	21
Florida	2,878	1,826	1,052	2,825	1,778	1,047
Georgia	1,565	806	759	1,475	750	725
Kentucky	2,633	1,466	1,167	2,511	1,393	1,118
Louisiana	2,151	1,293	858	2,107	1,267	840
Maryland	2,819	1,577	1,242	2,742	1,536	1,206
Mississippi	143	80	63	143	80	63
North Carolina	1,176	710	466	1,033	578	455
Oklahoma	7,456	4,169	3,287	7,307	4,056	3,251
South Carolina	211	114	97	178	96	82
Tennessee	1,450	910	540	1,454	902	522
Texas	6,225	3,381	2,844	6,059	3,291	2,768
Virginia	931	528	403	897	510	387
West Virginia	583	377	206	525	341	184
West	22,723	13,926	8,797	21,351	12,886	8,465
Alaska	1,065	581	484	1,042	570	472
Arizona	2,299	1,572	727	2,090	1,425	665
California	10,624	6,618	4,006	10,080	6,179	3,901
Colorado	1,970	1,038	932	1,844	948	896
Hawaii	282	150	132	275	145	130
Idaho	128	88	40	124	86	38
Montana	219	118	101	205	108	97
Nevada	308	137	171	308	134	174
New Mexico	1,061	478	583	999	417	582
Oregon	1,436	1,045	391	1,328	955	373
Utah	504	433	71	324	288	36
Washington	1,408	917	491	1,384	909	475
Wyoming	1,419	751	668	1,348	722	626

Table B-5. Average Daily Juvenile Population, Average Length of Stay, and Annual Per Capita Operating Expenses for Public Facilities, 1986-1987

States	Average daily population			Average length of stay	Per capita operating costs (dollars)
	Total	Male	Female		
United States	51,525	44,425	7,100	109	26,994
Northeast	5,718	5,006	712	104	45,296
Connecticut	161	132	29	66	61,441
Maine	205	183	22	180	31,315
Massachusetts	210	198	12	76	44,093
New Hampshire	135	111	24	106	41,555
New Jersey	1,757	1,549	208	112	31,841
New York	2,185	1,890	295	149	54,280
Pennsylvania	955	841	114	120	47,012
Rhode Island	98	91	7	105	78,724
Vermont	12	11	1	23	66,667
Midwest	11,507	9,601	1,906	99	27,356
Illinois	1,722	1,600	122	79	26,813
Indiana	1,327	982	345	82	20,738
Iowa	441	340	101	65	28,412
Kansas	615	502	113	193	31,534
Michigan	1,790	1,498	292	105	39,108
Minnesota	587	507	80	101	39,220
Missouri	809	632	177	98	24,244
Nebraska	255	196	59	72	21,976
North Dakota	85	59	26	95	28,886
Ohio	3,046	2,557	489	101	21,977
South Dakota	214	171	43	131	16,489
Wisconsin	616	557	59	67	29,890
South	14,972	12,564	2,408	102	25,485
Alabama	773	629	144	98	20,021
Arkansas	275	236	39	52	27,229
Delaware	176	153	23	97	26,021
Dist. of Columbia	374	358	16	124	22,497
Florida	2,316	1,948	368	78	17,872
Georgia	1,239	1,038	201	69	25,492
Kentucky	623	479	144	148	29,427
Louisiana	995	886	109	155	25,271
Maryland	1,034	918	116	127	30,736
Mississippi	366	327	39	63	18,949
North Carolina	775	632	143	115	28,639
Oklahoma	406	297	109	138	43,735
South Carolina	686	555	131	87	27,231
Tennessee	970	825	145	134	25,591
Texas	2,377	2,031	346	63	25,953
Virginia	1,445	1,121	324	107	29,119
West Virginia	142	131	11	76	22,644
West	19,328	17,254	2,074	109	23,008
Alaska	196	165	31	109	51,407
Arizona	1,021	897	124	43	18,637
California	13,946	12,712	1,234	149	21,057
Colorado	483	436	47	154	28,994
Hawaii	142	108	34	154	28,817
Idaho	125	114	11	83	43,435
Montana	214	141	73	137	23,369
Nevada	454	336	118	99	31,782
New Mexico	529	453	76	118	22,612
Oregon	647	549	98	68	29,244
Utah	201	167	34	49	35,372
Washington	1,199	1,085	114	70	35,285
Wyoming	171	91	80	182	19,188

Table B-6. Average Daily Population, Average Length of Stay, and Annual Per Capita Operating Expenses for Private Facilities, 1986-1987

States	Average daily population			Average length of stay	Per capita operating costs (dollars)
	Total	Male	Female		
United States	38,040	26,201	11,839	261	27,770
Northeast	10,235	7,473	2,762	270	31,868
Connecticut	773	546	227	278	25,001
Maine	70	52	18	176	20,705
Massachusetts	838	657	181	239	40,028
New Hampshire	92	48	44	317	22,993
New Jersey	256	174	82	211	32,559
New York	3,394	2,153	1,241	324	39,240
Pennsylvania	4,506	3,662	844	251	26,746
Rhode Island	154	96	58	257	20,012
Vermont	152	85	67	379	29,097
Midwest	11,664	7,723	3,941	290	27,493
Illinois	442	338	104	376	39,033
Indiana	1,404	847	557	300	19,365
Iowa	879	598	281	251	25,381
Kansas	833	569	264	295	17,980
Michigan	1,632	1,152	480	315	36,831
Minnesota	990	609	381	212	24,447
Missouri	779	500	279	388	28,872
Nebraska	723	483	240	341	32,544
North Dakota	164	119	45	259	22,008
Ohio	2,292	1,416	876	249	26,685
South Dakota	213	153	60	287	19,320
Wisconsin	1,313	939	374	211	30,288
South	8,222	5,411	2,811	251	22,981
Alabama	240	149	91	99	16,463
Arkansas	579	311	268	266	28,485
Delaware	79	52	27	258	21,396
Dist. of Columbia	116	100	16	116	27,264
Florida	1,144	934	210	276	24,586
Georgia	553	283	270	261	15,842
Kentucky	424	226	198	241	16,595
Louisiana	310	198	112	188	24,588
Maryland	711	424	287	238	26,983
Mississippi	28	16	12	425	17,147
North Carolina	506	369	137	282	23,206
Oklahoma	532	420	112	113	26,059
South Carolina	116	83	33	315	12,953
Tennessee	332	190	142	252	18,155
Texas	1,716	1,067	649	226	20,369
Virginia	658	468	190	334	30,523
West Virginia	178	121	57	370	22,978
West	7,919	5,594	2,325	240	27,852
Alaska	216	144	72	201	49,589
Arizona	630	497	133	183	29,166
California	4,406	3,157	1,249	291	29,042
Colorado	582	319	263	246	24,234
Hawaii	69	39	30	190	37,384
Idaho	121	79	42	338	38,026
Montana	55	33	22	281	30,230
Nevada	174	113	61	250	7,910
New Mexico	161	123	38	238	15,166
Oregon	675	480	195	227	27,475
Utah	260	212	48	238	17,128
Washington	346	272	74	249	25,771
Wyoming	224	126	98	192	21,507

Table B-7. Offenses of Juveniles Committed to Public Facilities, 1987

States	Total	Delinquency	Status offenses	Abused	Nonoffenders	Other commitment
United States	37,074	35,620	1,220	155	63	16
Northeast	4,508	4,451	48	6	3	0
Connecticut	184	177	7	0	0	0
Maine	193	193	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	110	110	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	110	110	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,138	1,119	13	3	3	0
New York	1,991	1,991	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	704	673	28	3	0	0
Rhode Island	78	78	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	8,421	7,657	635	108	5	16
Illinois	1,389	1,389	0	0	0	0
Indiana	862	717	112	31	1	1
Iowa	337	267	62	8	0	0
Kansas	569	569	0	0	0	0
Michigan	956	896	35	25	0	0
Minnesota	454	436	8	10	0	0
Missouri	550	362	177	11	0	0
Nebraska	196	196	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	65	42	23	0	0	0
Ohio	2,341	2,106	193	23	4	15
South Dakota	179	156	23	0	0	0
Wisconsin	523	521	2	0	0	0
South	10,425	9,900	431	39	55	0
Alabama	573	516	51	6	0	0
Arkansas	229	228	1	0	0	0
Delaware	125	125	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	231	224	7	0	0	0
Florida	888	867	21	0	0	0
Georgia	752	748	4	0	0	0
Kentucky	513	415	80	18	0	0
Louisiana	843	803	40	0	0	0
Maryland	761	761	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	275	252	23	0	0	0
North Carolina	687	677	4	3	3	0
Oklahoma	291	219	20	1	51	0
South Carolina	561	509	52	0	0	0
Tennessee	866	822	44	0	0	0
Texas	1,841	1,814	27	0	0	0
Virginia	874	805	57	11	1	0
West Virginia	115	115	0	0	0	0
West	13,720	13,612	106	2	0	0
Alaska	108	108	0	0	0	0
Arizona	712	712	0	0	0	0
California	9,929	9,926	0	0	0	0
Colorado	290	290	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	96	96	0	0	0	0
Idaho	98	98	0	0	0	0
Montana	222	207	15	0	0	0
Nevada	304	303	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	436	432	2	2	0	0
Oregon	478	478	0	0	0	0
Utah	92	92	0	0	0	0
Washington	785	785	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	170	85	85	0	0	0

Table B-8. Offenses of Juveniles Committed to Private Facilities, 1987

States	Total	Delinquency	Status offenses	Abused	Nonoffenders	Other commitment
United States	28,484	12,133	6,955	7,568	1,770	58
Northeast	7,566	3,783	1,958	1,586	223	16
Connecticut	479	214	87	157	21	0
Maine	35	27	0	6	2	0
Massachusetts	396	280	47	30	39	0
New Hampshire	77	11	40	20	6	0
New Jersey	78	39	11	27	1	0
New York	2,288	660	1,230	273	109	16
Pennsylvania	3,988	2,486	493	968	41	0
Rhode Island	119	32	37	50	0	0
Vermont	106	34	13	55	4	0
Midwest	9,383	3,312	2,737	2,656	639	39
Illinois	356	97	119	128	10	2
Indiana	1,236	391	395	360	90	0
Iowa	693	256	239	164	34	0
Kansas	510	196	103	186	21	4
Michigan	1,494	653	276	409	156	0
Minnesota	659	410	183	58	7	1
Missouri	562	35	123	304	94	6
Nebraska	671	151	299	210	11	0
North Dakota	113	63	32	18	0	0
Ohio	1,776	506	672	507	91	0
South Dakota	216	63	40	87	0	26
Wisconsin	1,097	491	256	225	125	0
South	4,942	1,748	978	1,684	530	2
Alabama	80	20	37	22	1	0
Arkansas	276	47	70	111	48	0
Delaware	58	17	0	41	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	45	25	13	7	0	0
Florida	930	346	20	397	167	0
Georgia	291	94	54	129	14	0
Kentucky	225	25	92	108	0	0
Louisiana	165	37	38	71	19	0
Maryland	561	232	110	196	23	0
Mississippi	16	15	0	1	0	0
North Carolina	281	104	84	63	30	0
Oklahoma	336	140	83	97	14	2
South Carolina	57	4	30	23	0	0
Tennessee	186	59	46	73	8	0
Texas	940	452	187	236	65	0
Virginia	373	102	66	64	141	0
West Virginia	122	29	48	45	0	0
West	6,593	3,290	1,282	1,642	378	1
Alaska	152	79	33	19	21	0
Arizona	397	297	42	36	22	0
California	3,916	2,004	621	1,130	161	0
Colorado	501	275	79	108	38	1
Hawaii	2	0	2	0	0	0
Idaho	128	54	45	11	18	0
Montana	40	8	13	19	0	0
Nevada	143	22	110	11	0	0
New Mexico	90	11	14	65	0	0
Oregon	556	283	110	67	96	0
Utah	262	168	70	23	1	0
Washington	255	62	77	95	21	0
Wyoming	151	27	66	58	0	0

Table B-9. Juveniles Detained in Public Facilities, by Type of Offense and by State, 1987

States	Total	Delinquency	Status offenses	Abused	Nonoffenders	Other detained
United States	16,176	14,649	1,303	206	5	13
Northeast	1,641	1,525	106	9	0	1
Connecticut	43	42	1	0	0	0
Maine	21	21	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	97	97	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	16	16	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	788	697	83	7	0	1
New York	235	231	4	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	399	385	12	2	0	0
Rhode Island	27	21	6	0	0	0
Vermont	15	15	0	0	0	0
Midwest	3,467	2,786	552	122	3	4
Illinois	541	540	0	0	0	1
Indiana	412	284	99	29	0	0
Iowa	90	38	23	26	3	0
Kansas	107	88	19	0	0	0
Michigan	856	697	108	49	0	2
Minnesota	127	122	4	0	0	1
Missouri	265	180	70	15	0	0
Nebraska	78	48	28	2	0	0
North Dakota	4	2	2	0	0	0
Ohio	775	600	175	0	0	0
South Dakota	49	38	11	0	0	0
Wisconsin	163	149	13	1	0	0
South	5,215	4,634	482	90	1	8
Alabama	223	192	31	0	0	0
Arkansas	20	15	0	5	0	0
Delaware	44	44	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	182	182	0	0	0	0
Florida	1,384	1,333	51	0	0	0
Georgia	586	551	32	0	0	3
Kentucky	513	415	80	18	0	0
Louisiana	185	174	11	0	0	0
Maryland	271	263	8	0	0	0
Mississippi	80	48	25	7	0	0
North Carolina	117	74	41	2	0	0
Oklahoma	153	95	3	54	0	1
South Carolina	154	112	42	0	0	0
Tennessee	163	127	36	0	0	0
Texas	577	516	58	0	0	3
Virginia	537	467	64	4	1	1
West Virginia	26	26	0	0	0	0
West	6,275	6,063	212	0	0	0
Alaska	70	62	8	0	0	0
Arizona	307	281	26	0	0	0
California	4,783	4,752	31	0	0	0
Colorado	213	208	5	0	0	0
Hawaii	53	19	34	0	0	0
Idaho	19	18	1	0	0	0
Montana	6	6	0	0	0	0
Nevada	178	126	52	0	0	0
New Mexico	55	55	0	0	0	0
Oregon	114	105	9	0	0	0
Utah	125	81	44	0	0	0
Washington	349	347	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0	0	0

Table B-10. Juveniles Detained in Private Facilities, by Type of Offense and by State, 1987

States	Total	Delinquency	Status offenses	Abused	Nonoffenders	Other detained
United States	2,519	859	856	723	54	27
Northeast	775	348	228	169	23	7
Connecticut	19	0	11	8	0	0
Maine	4	4	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	197	186	7	1	0	3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	62	13	34	12	0	3
New York	295	81	142	68	4	0
Pennsylvania	187	58	31	78	19	1
Rhode Island	8	6	0	2	0	0
Vermont	3	0	3	0	0	0
Midwest	736	189	242	295	10	0
Illinois	45	0	0	45	0	0
Indiana	50	3	40	5	2	0
Iowa	73	25	24	23	1	0
Kansas	98	13	25	60	0	0
Michigan	59	4	0	55	0	0
Minnesota	155	25	58	68	4	0
Missouri	5	5	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	104	42	44	18	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	147	72	51	21	3	0
South	751	265	277	177	12	20
Alabama	101	37	36	27	0	1
Arkansas	66	38	21	5	2	0
Delaware	12	0	12	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	63	63	0	0	0	0
Florida	10	0	6	4	0	0
Georgia	25	9	7	1	0	8
Kentucky	53	5	35	13	0	0
Louisiana	64	15	46	1	0	2
Maryland	84	32	28	22	0	2
Mississippi	10	0	6	4	0	0
North Carolina	12	2	6	4	0	0
Oklahoma	80	17	22	25	9	7
South Carolina	7	0	0	7	0	0
Tennessee	12	11	0	1	0	0
Texas	118	24	33	61	0	0
Virginia	13	2	11	0	0	0
West Virginia	21	10	8	2	1	0
West	257	57	109	82	9	0
Alaska	34	5	9	20	0	0
Arizona	23	3	16	4	0	0
California	71	21	24	22	4	0
Colorado	25	10	9	5	1	0
Hawaii	7	0	7	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	2	6	1	2	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	29	0	12	17	0	0
Oregon	16	12	4	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	1	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	38	3	20	13	2	0

Table B-11. Number and Type of Public Juvenile Facilities by Self-Classification and States, 1987

States	Total	Detention center	Shelter	Reception/ diagnostic	Training school	Ranch	Group home/ halfway house
United States	1,107	418	69	18	199	90	313
Northeast	210	58	13	2	44	3	90
Connecticut	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
Maine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Massachusetts	10	5	1	0	1	1	2
New Hampshire	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
New Jersey	53	18	10	1	4	0	20
New York	98	11	0	0	28	0	59
Pennsylvania	38	19	2	0	7	2	8
Rhode Island	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Vermont	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
South	388	149	29	5	61	16	128
Alabama	23	6	3	1	4	1	8
Arkansas	7	3	2	0	2	0	0
Delaware	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
Florida	54	19	0	0	2	6	27
Georgia	27	20	0	0	4	0	3
Kentucky	36	3	4	0	8	3	18
Louisiana	13	7	0	1	4	0	1
Maryland	18	6	1	0	2	5	4
Mississippi	8	4	1	0	2	0	1
North Carolina	25	11	4	0	5	0	5
Oklahoma	17	3	2	0	4	0	8
South Carolina	11	1	2	1	3	0	4
Tennessee	22	4	1	0	4	0	13
Texas	55	36	1	1	7	1	9
Virginia	59	18	8	1	6	0	26
West Virginia	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Midwest	273	103	26	3	54	15	72
Illinois	20	13	0	0	7	0	0
Indiana	33	10	8	0	4	0	11
Iowa	14	4	6	0	2	0	2
Kansas	13	5	1	0	4	1	2
Michigan	48	18	6	0	4	3	17
Minnesota	17	4	0	0	6	1	6
Missouri	46	10	2	3	9	6	16
Nebraska	4	2	0	0	2	0	0
North Dakota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ohio	62	30	1	0	12	2	17
South Dakota	5	2	0	0	1	2	0
Wisconsin	9	4	2	0	2	0	1
West	236	108	1	8	40	56	23
Alaska	4	2	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	16	11	0	0	4	0	1
California	114	47	1	2	15	48	1
Colorado	8	5	0	0	3	0	0
Hawaii	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Idaho	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
Montana	7	0	0	1	2	0	4
Nevada	8	4	0	0	2	1	1
New Mexico	13	3	0	1	1	1	7
Oregon	13	5	0	0	2	5	1
Utah	15	10	0	3	2	0	0
Washington	30	18	0	0	4	1	7
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

Table B-12. Number and Type of Private Juvenile Facilities, by Self-Classification and States, 1987

States	Total	Detention center	Shelter	Reception diagnostic	Training school	Ranch	Group home/halfway house
United States	2,195	31	315	21	88	120	1,620
Northeast	449	19	50	13	35	23	309
Connecticut	29	0	5	0	2	5	17
Maine	9	0	2	0	1	0	6
Massachusetts	53	7	7	3	6	0	30
New Hampshire	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
New Jersey	18	0	6	0	2	0	10
New York	128	10	3	6	10	8	91
Pennsylvania	183	2	25	4	14	8	130
Rhode Island	10	0	2	0	0	1	7
Vermont	13	0	0	0	0	1	12
South	463	3	121	2	14	35	290
Alabama	21	1	9	0	0	0	11
Arkansas	28	0	6	1	1	0	20
Delaware	6	0	2	0	0	0	4
Dist. of Columbia	13	0	7	0	0	0	6
Florida	17	0	3	0	2	5	9
Georgia	28	0	6	0	1	0	21
Kentucky	26	0	9	0	1	0	16
Louisiana	21	1	7	0	0	0	13
Maryland	45	0	11	0	0	2	32
Mississippi	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	44	0	8	0	1	4	31
Oklahoma	48	0	25	0	1	6	16
South Carolina	9	0	1	0	0	0	8
Tennessee	19	1	1	0	1	1	15
Texas	90	0	18	1	2	16	53
Virginia	29	0	4	0	3	1	21
West Virginia	16	0	3	0	1	0	12
Midwest	714	7	96	5	21	38	547
Illinois	15	0	0	1	1	1	12
Indiana	86	0	13	0	0	6	67
Iowa	71	0	9	1	0	4	57
Kansas	64	0	9	0	2	2	51
Michigan	78	0	4	0	3	3	68
Minnesota	89	3	14	1	1	5	65
Missouri	29	0	1	0	2	1	25
Nebraska	10	0	2	0	0	2	6
North Dakota	8	0	0	0	0	1	7
Ohio	134	2	18	2	6	7	99
South Dakota	9	0	0	0	0	2	7
Wisconsin	121	2	26	0	6	4	83
West	567	2	48	1	18	24	474
Alaska	19	0	3	0	0	0	16
Arizona	20	1	5	0	1	4	9
California	349	0	18	0	9	7	315
Colorado	29	0	3	0	0	3	23
Hawaii	5	0	1	0	1	0	3
Idaho	8	0	0	0	0	1	7
Montana	6	0	1	0	0	1	4
Nevada	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Mexico	10	0	4	0	0	1	5
Oregon	41	0	4	1	5	4	27
Utah	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
Washington	29	1	3	0	1	2	22
Wyoming	20	0	6	0	1	1	12

Appendix C: Selected Characteristics of Juveniles

Appendix C presents State-by-State data on selected characteristics of juveniles in custody. The data are further categorized by geographical region.

Table C-1. Male Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Male Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	5,492	42	7,564	58	13,056	546
Connecticut	177	24	551	76	728	587
Maine	193	78	53	22	246	351
Massachusetts	200	23	673	77	873	336
New Hampshire	103	68	49	32	152	253
New Jersey	1,780	90	187	10	1,967	462
New York	1,934	47	2,170	53	4,104	581
Pennsylvania	995	21	3,708	79	4,703	710
Rhode Island	96	51	91	49	187	360
Vermont	14	15	82	85	96	291
Midwest	9,937	56	7,761	44	17,698	519
Illinois	1,767	84	335	16	2,102	360
Indiana	968	53	870	47	1,838	537
Iowa	322	34	612	66	934	563
Kansas	564	50	574	50	1,138	825
Michigan	1,520	56	1,174	44	2,694	469
Minnesota	508	45	610	55	1,118	460
Missouri	634	56	493	44	1,127	447
Nebraska	209	30	478	70	687	755
North Dakota	44	27	119	73	163	407
Ohio	2,605	65	1,416	35	4,021	617
South Dakota	181	54	157	46	338	805
Wisconsin	615	40	923	60	1,538	538
South	12,977	71	5,423	29	18,400	393
Alabama	647	81	154	19	801	306
Arkansas	222	41	315	59	537	358
Delaware	145	73	53	27	198	566
Dist. of Columbia	397	80	99	20	496	1,837
Florida	1,946	67	944	33	2,890	482
Georgia	1,145	80	286	20	1,431	412
Kentucky	474	68	218	32	692	293
Louisiana	948	83	192	17	1,140	465
Maryland	911	69	417	31	1,328	529
Mississippi	304	95	16	5	320	176
North Carolina	676	65	361	35	1,037	374
Oklahoma	324	43	434	57	758	385
South Carolina	583	87	86	13	669	354
Tennessee	862	82	187	18	1,049	352
Texas	2,145	67	1,072	33	3,217	345
Virginia	1,121	70	470	30	1,591	485
West Virginia	127	52	119	48	246	203
West	17,866	76	5,591	24	23,457	834
Alaska	144	50	144	50	288	900
Arizona	888	67	434	33	1,322	689
California	13,435	81	3,200	19	16,635	1,099
Colorado	463	59	322	41	785	429
Hawaii	114	75	39	25	153	259
Idaho	107	56	84	44	191	289
Montana	146	83	30	17	176	352
Nevada	346	74	120	26	466	896
New Mexico	415	77	126	23	541	582
Oregon	504	51	476	49	980	641
Utah	184	46	218	54	402	319
Washington	1,034	79	281	21	1,315	516
Wyoming	86	42	117	58	203	564

^aRate per 100,000 male juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table C-2. Female Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Female Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	733	21	2,836	79	3,569	156
Connecticut	50	18	235	82	285	239
Maine	21	51	20	49	41	62
Massachusetts	12	6	182	94	194	79
New Hampshire	23	34	45	66	68	117
New Jersey	217	73	79	27	296	73
New York	292	18	1,297	82	1,589	235
Pennsylvania	108	11	854	89	962	153
Rhode Island	9	14	56	86	65	127
Vermont	1	1	68	99	69	230
Midwest	2,011	34	3,915	66	5,926	183
Illinois	163	61	104	39	267	48
Indiana	352	38	579	62	931	285
Iowa	105	27	285	73	390	252
Kansas	112	29	272	71	384	293
Michigan	296	39	469	61	765	141
Minnesota	73	16	378	84	451	198
Missouri	181	39	282	61	463	195
Nebraska	65	21	241	79	306	348
North Dakota	25	40	38	60	63	166
Ohio	521	38	840	62	1,361	220
South Dakota	47	44	61	56	108	270
Wisconsin	71	16	366	84	437	161
South	2,358	46	2,768	54	5,126	115
Alabama	157	64	90	36	247	99
Arkansas	27	9	260	91	287	201
Delaware	24	45	29	55	53	151
District of Columbia	16	55	13	45	29	107
Florida	365	63	214	37	579	102
Georgia	193	43	252	57	445	135
Kentucky	133	39	204	61	337	152
Louisiana	80	40	119	60	199	85
Maryland	121	30	283	70	404	169
Mississippi	51	84	10	16	61	35
North Carolina	136	52	128	48	264	100
Oklahoma	122	56	97	44	219	120
South Carolina	132	79	35	21	167	93
Tennessee	176	56	137	44	313	111
Texas	276	30	655	70	931	105
Virginia	335	64	186	36	521	165
West Virginia	14	20	56	80	70	61
West	2,129	48	2,285	52	4,414	165
Alaska	34	35	62	65	96	300
Arizona	131	49	134	52	265	144
California	1,277	51	1,247	49	2,524	175
Colorado	40	14	255	86	295	168
Hawaii	35	57	26	43	61	107
Idaho	10	19	44	81	54	84
Montana	82	78	23	22	105	228
Nevada	136	72	54	28	190	380
New Mexico	76	66	39	34	115	126
Oregon	88	32	190	68	278	190
Utah	33	41	48	59	81	68
Washington	100	58	73	42	173	71
Wyoming	87	49	90	51	177	553

^a Rate per 100,000 female juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table C-3. White Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for White Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	2,069	27	5,713	73	7,782	209
Connecticut	95	16	511	84	606	302
Maine	211	76	67	24	278	209
Massachusetts	110	16	583	84	693	153
New Hampshire	124	58	88	42	212	183
New Jersey	497	83	100	17	597	99
New York	584	25	1,794	75	2,378	251
Pennsylvania	383	14	2,307	86	2,690	242
Rhode Island	50	30	117	70	167	178
Vermont	15	9	146	91	161	260
Midwest	6,654	44	8,315	56	14,969	268
Illinois	597	70	255	30	852	105
Indiana	870	43	1,158	57	2,028	345
Iowa	368	32	783	68	1,151	375
Kansas	482	41	700	59	1,182	503
Michigan	945	53	827	47	1,772	199
Minnesota	389	33	789	67	1,178	266
Missouri	436	44	559	56	995	242
Nebraska	204	30	485	70	689	421
North Dakota	40	24	130	76	170	234
Ohio	1,859	54	1,554	46	3,413	313
South Dakota	151	48	163	51	314	437
Wisconsin	313	26	912	74	1,225	243
South	6,676	56	5,230	44	11,906	192
Alabama	387	74	135	26	522	151
Arkansas	139	22	482	78	621	275
Delaware	69	58	49	43	118	224
Dist. of Columbia	3	100	0	0	3	52
Florida	1,046	62	650	38	1,696	212
Georgia	548	61	349	39	897	200
Kentucky	445	56	346	44	791	190
Louisiana	280	59	197	41	477	162
Maryland	385	51	377	49	762	228
Mississippi	92	84	17	16	109	56
North Carolina	386	53	349	47	735	196
Oklahoma	265	41	381	59	646	212
South Carolina	323	82	73	18	396	175
Tennessee	568	70	243	30	811	177
Texas	826	46	982	54	1,808	177
Virginia	782	64	449	36	1,231	258
West Virginia	132	47	151	53	283	126
West	7,976	62	4,944	38	12,920	358
Alaska	111	49	115	51	226	500
Arizona	593	61	374	39	967	400
California	4,589	65	2,502	35	7,091	426
Colorado	222	38	358	62	580	210
Hawaii	14	38	23	62	37	120
Idaho	113	50	111	50	224	187
Montana	178	79	48	21	226	260
Nevada	338	77	103	23	441	558
New Mexico	162	68	75	32	237	306
Oregon	512	47	575	53	1,087	399
Utah	158	46	188	54	346	155
Washington	836	73	306	27	1,142	263
Wyoming	150	47	166	53	316	519

^a Rate per 100,000 white juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table C-4. Black Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Black Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	3,184	46	3,772	54	6,956	1,258
Connecticut	88	31	196	69	284	1,225
Maine	2	67	1	33	3	745
Massachusetts	60	24	189	76	249	1,000
New Hampshire	1	17	5	83	6	1,025
New Jersey	1,186	91	111	9	1,297	946
New York	1,204	48	1,282	52	2,486	1,112
Pennsylvania	616	24	1,961	76	2,577	1,852
Rhode Island	27	52	25	48	52	1,283
Vermont	0	0	2	100	2	1,165
Midwest	4,530	62	2,778	38	7,308	972
Illinois	1,138	87	165	13	1,303	595
Indiana	408	62	255	38	663	1,066
Iowa	42	40	64	60	106	1,751
Kansas	144	58	103	42	247	1,369
Michigan	782	50	783	50	1,565	860
Minnesota	104	53	94	47	198	2,372
Missouri	357	64	201	36	558	844
Nebraska	40	25	119	75	159	2,136
North Dakota	0	0	1	100	1	335
Ohio	1,200	64	671	36	1,871	1,248
South Dakota	4	25	12	75	16	6,768
Wisconsin	311	50	310	50	621	1,939
South	7,477	77	2,254	23	9,731	472
Alabama	417	80	105	20	522	330
Arkansas	110	59	77	41	187	302
Delaware	93	74	32	26	125	849
Dist. of Columbia	408	78	112	22	520	1,127
Florida	1,180	74	421	26	1,601	658
Georgia	786	81	183	19	969	449
Kentucky	157	68	74	32	231	648
Louisiana	742	88	97	12	839	500
Maryland	633	67	308	33	941	700
Mississippi	256	98	6	2	262	172
North Carolina	394	75	131	25	525	355
Oklahoma	132	62	82	38	214	663
South Carolina	389	89	47	11	436	323
Tennessee	469	86	79	14	548	491
Texas	653	69	299	31	952	375
Virginia	649	78	179	22	828	587
West Virginia	9	29	22	71	31	382
West	5,707	80	1,378	19	7,085	2,080
Alaska	17	68	8	32	25	1,174
Arizona	106	61	68	39	174	1,418
California	5,139	83	1,057	17	6,196	2,258
Colorado	104	53	92	47	196	1,318
Hawaii	7	70	3	30	10	642
Idaho	1	12	7	88	8	2,270
Montana	3	75	1	25	4	1,719
Nevada	78	68	36	32	114	1,203
New Mexico	27	60	18	40	45	1,259
Oregon	36	46	43	54	79	1,484
Utah	10	43	13	57	23	1,867
Washington	176	86	29	14	205	1,386
Wyoming	3	50	3	50	6	1,277

^a Rate per 100,000 black juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table C-5. Hispanic Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Hispanic Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	939	53	841	47	1,780	568
Connecticut	43	37	74	63	117	757
Maine	0		0		0	0
Massachusetts	38	33	76	67	114	580
New Hampshire	1	50	1	50	2	210
New Jersey	312	85	55	15	367	485
New York	419	54	360	46	779	453
Pennsylvania	100	27	272	73	372	1,441
Rhode Island	26	93	2	7	28	946
Vermont	0	0	1	100	1	234
Midwest	489	63	289	37	778	407
Illinois	186	93	15	7	201	233
Indiana	41	60	27	40	68	480
Iowa	9	45	11	55	20	488
Kansas	30	55	25	45	55	524
Michigan	70	75	23	25	93	334
Minnesota	15	48	16	52	31	569
Missouri	20	67	10	33	30	458
Nebraska	20	18	89	82	109	2,284
North Dakota	0	0	2	100	2	301
Ohio	66	73	25	27	91	477
South Dakota	0	0	4	100	4	579
Wisconsin	32	43	42	57	74	686
South	1,074	65	588	35	1,662	232
Alabama	0	0	4	100	4	79
Arkansas	0	0	5	100	5	171
Delaware	7	88	1	12	8	483
Dist. of Columbia	1	100	0	0	1	77
Florida	83	50	82	50	165	149
Georgia	3	50	3	50	6	73
Kentucky	3	75	1	25	4	109
Louisiana	5	28	13	72	18	148
Maryland	10	53	9	47	19	218
Mississippi	6	100	0	0	6	147
North Carolina	1	100	0	0	1	18
Oklahoma	12	33	24	67	36	356
South Carolina	0	0	1	100	1	23
Tennessee	0	0	1	100	1	21
Texas	932	69	425	31	1,357	260
Virginia	11	39	17	61	28	257
West Virginia	0	0	2	100	2	118
West	5,385	83	1,094	17	6,479	586
Alaska	3	50	3	50	6	341
Arizona	253	74	87	26	340	395
California	4,504	86	739	14	5,243	655
Colorado	167	62	103	38	270	455
Hawaii	5	100	0	0	5	41
Idaho	3	43	4	57	7	106
Montana	11	100	0	0	11	616
Nevada	37	62	23	38	60	666
New Mexico	269	84	52	16	321	396
Oregon	24	50	24	50	48	451
Utah	35	47	39	53	74	602
Washington	62	95	3	5	65	312
Wyoming	12	41	17	59	29	602

^a Rate per 100,000 Hispanic juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Table C-6. Other Race/Ethnic Juveniles in Custody by Regions and States, by Public and Private Facilities, 1987. Custody Rate for Other Race/ Ethnic Juveniles

Region and State	Public		Private		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Custody rate ^a
Northeast	33	32	74	69	107	118
Connecticut	1	17	5	83	6	173
Maine	1	17	5	83	6	337
Massachusetts	4	36	7	64	11	123
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	2	100	0	0	2	10
New York	19	38	31	62	50	129
Pennsylvania	4	15	22	85	26	183
Rhode Island	2	20	3	60	5	216
Vermont	0	0	1	100	1	186
Miawest	275	48	294	52	569	499
Illinois	9	69	4	30	13	53
Indiana	1	10	9	90	10	186
Iowa	8	17	39	83	47	1,211
Kansas	20	53	18	47	38	707
Michigan	19	66	10	34	29	155
Minnesota	73	45	89	55	162	1,194
Missouri	2	29	5	71	7	138
Nebraska	10	28	26	72	36	1,207
North Dakota	29	55	24	45	53	1,204
Ohio	1	14	6	86	7	60
South Dakota	73	65	39	35	112	1,206
Wisconsin	30	55	25	45	55	579
South	108	48	119	52	227	161
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	11	100	11	414
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	100	0	0	1	132
Florida	2	29	5	71	7	47
Georgia	1	25	3	75	4	81
Kentucky	2	67	1	33	3	135
Louisiana	1	20	4	80	5	90
Maryland	4	40	6	60	10	81
Mississippi	1	25	3	75	4	167
North Carolina	31	78	9	22	40	367
Oklahoma	37	46	44	54	81	247
South Carolina	3	100	0	0	3	106
Tennessee	1	50	1	50	2	59
Texas	10	32	21	68	31	118
Virginia	14	56	11	44	25	186
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
West	927	67	460	33	1,387	319
Alaska	47	37	80	63	127	850
Arizona	67	63	39	37	106	293
California	480	76	149	24	629	288
Colorado	10	29	24	71	34	391
Hawaii	123	76	39	24	162	227
Idaho	0	0	6	100	6	189
Montana	36	90	4	10	40	554
Nevada	29	71	12	29	41	925
New Mexico	33	62	20	38	53	243
Oregon	20	45	24	55	44	403
Utah	14	35	26	65	40	500
Washington	60	79	16	21	76	277
Wyoming	8	28	21	72	29	1,576

^a Rate per 100,000 other race/ethnic juveniles age 10 years to age of majority within State.

Appendix D: Methodological Issues

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention Correctional and Shelter Facilities collected information from 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent, with only two refusing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded. The initial response rate from private institutions was about 50 percent. The remaining 30 percent responded to telephone interviews. The questionnaire is fairly lengthy, and in some cases, some information could not be collected during the telephone interviews. Correcting for incomplete data and missing cases was not attempted.

Except in California, residential programs and group homes operating on February 2, 1987, were included in the census if they met the following three criteria: they housed three or more residents; at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles; and accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders made up at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, all California Youth Authorities facilities were included. The census did not include juvenile facilities that are a part of adult facilities, nonresidential facilities, facilities operated exclusively for substance abuse and nonoffenders, or Federal juvenile correctional facilities. The census counted all juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, February 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions presented in this document. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, revenues, and expenditures were also collected.

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who had passed the age of

juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in 1,000's) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender, were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk. Information about each State's upper age limit was drawn from a table entitled "Age of Offender When Under Criminal Court Jurisdiction" in *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*, Vol. 2: The Data, Washington, D.C., Department of Justice (in press).

A total of 1,037 youth under the age of 10 were held in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction were included in the numerator of the rates. Because these age groups were not included in the denominator, the rates will be slightly inflated. On the other hand, the rates were deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

To calculate custody rates by race and ethnicity, the number of juveniles as of July 1, 1987, for each racial and ethnic category used in this report was estimated. This was done by deriving an estimated proportion of the total population represented by each racial and ethnic group. The required population counts for States by age, gender, race, or ethnicity were taken from Table 24, "General Characteristics of Persons by Spanish Origin and Race: 1980" of *General Population Characteristics*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980. The estimated proportions for each race and ethnic group were based on the population ages 5 to 14 in 1980. These ages corresponded roughly to the ages of juveniles at risk of detention on July 1, 1987. Essentially, this procedure applied the racial composition of the age cohort in 1980 to that same cohort 7 years later. These estimates must be considered to contain a substantial amount of error, especially where the population of racial and ethnic minorities was small in 1980. Estimates did not account for different mortality rates of the groups or for differential migration. Consequently, the rates based on these estimates provided a general indication of variation across States but were not precise. Rates for the Nation as a whole, or for geographic regions, may be considered more accurate.

Appendix E: Glossary of Terms

Types of facilities and classifications

Design capacity. The number of persons a facility is designed to hold. This capacity is exclusive of arrangements, if any, to alleviate crowding, such as the use of double bunks or space converted to sleeping quarters.

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

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

Self-classification

In all censuses for the *Children in Custody* series—1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985, and 1987—respondents were asked to classify their facilities into one of the following six types:

Detention center. A short-term facility that provides custody in a physically restricting environment pending adjudication or, following adjudication, pending disposition, placement, or transfer.

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

Ranch, forestry camp, or farm. A long-term residential facility for persons whose behavior does not require the strict confinement of a training school; these facilities often allow residents greater contact with the community.

Reception or diagnostic center. A short-term facility that screens persons committed by courts and assigns them to appropriate custody facilities.

Shelter. A short-term facility that provides temporary care similar to that of a detention center, but in a physically unrestricted environment.

Training school. A long-term facility for adjudicated juvenile offenders typically under strict physical and staff controls.

Census classification

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

Institutional environment. Facilities imposing greater restraints on residents' movements and limited access to the community. Most public or private detention centers as well as most public reception or diagnostic centers and training schools were classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term facility. Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to custody.

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

Open environment. Facilities that allow residents greater movement within their confines and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most public shelters; ranches, forestry camps, or farms; and halfway houses or group homes.

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

Short-term facility. Facilities typically holding juveniles who are awaiting adjudication or other disposition.

Type of residents

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

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

Nonjuvenile. In the 1975 enumeration, the nonjuvenile component of the population was subdivided into youthful offenders and adults; in 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985, and 1987 this group included youthful offenders and adults, without distinguishing between the two. If the 1975 classification procedure had been followed in subsequent years, the majority of nonjuveniles would have been classified as "youthful offenders."

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

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

Adjudication status

One of the three general categories under which juveniles are held.

Committed or commitment. The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May also be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention. Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are waiting disposition or placement. Included are those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Voluntary admission. A juvenile who voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

Reasons for custody

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

Delinquent. A juvenile charged with or adjudicated for conduct that would be considered criminal (misdemeanor or felony) if committed by an adult.

Nonoffender. A juvenile held as dependent, neglected, or abused; emotionally disturbed; or mentally retarded over whom a juvenile court assumes jurisdiction because of its finding that the care exercised by parent, guardian, or custodian falls short of legal standards. This category excludes juveniles held on delinquency or status offense charges even if they could also be considered to be in one of the above categories.

Status offender. A juvenile awaiting disposition or already adjudicated for conduct that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult, for example, running away, truancy, or incorrigibility.

Voluntary admission. See "adjudication status."

Race and origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditures

Capital expenditures. For the 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 Censuses the cost for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment, including single expenditures of any amount. Capital expenditures were not collected for the 1985 and 1987 Censuses.

Gross salaries and wages. A component of operating expenditures. For 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 Censuses it excludes employer benefits; for the 1985 and 1987 Censuses this category included employer contributions to employee benefits.

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

Other operating expenditures. A component of operating expenditures. For the 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1983 censuses this covered expenditures for food, supplies, contractual services, and employer contributions to employee benefits. Employer contributions were not included in the 1985 and 1987 Censuses.

Appendix F: Survey Instruments

Appendix F presents the survey instruments used in the 1987 Children in Custody Census. The first instrument was used in public facilities; the second survey form was used for private facilities.

FORM **CJ-17**
(2-4-87)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**1987 CENSUS OF PUBLIC JUVENILE DETENTION,
CORRECTIONAL, AND SHELTER FACILITIES**

Name of agency reporting		
Data supplied by		
Name		
Title		
Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)		
Telephone		
Area code	Number	Extension

RETURN TO Bureau of the Census
ATTN: Governments Division
Washington, D.C. 20233

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the periodic census of publicly administered juvenile facilities. We are collecting this information solely for research and statistical purposes.

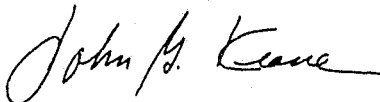
Department of Justice officials will use the data to develop programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, and otherwise improve assistance provided to those concerned with juvenile problems. Since 1974, the Justice Department has also published these findings in a report series, "Children in Custody."

In order to complete data collection as soon as possible and permit early publication of census results, we will appreciate a prompt response, preferably within 3 weeks. If there are any items on the questionnaire for which answers cannot be readily obtained from available records, please provide reasonable estimates and identify them with an asterisk (*). If we can be of help in completing the questionnaire, please call Mr. Arthur Ciampa on (301) 763-7825.

Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732, provides the authority for conducting this census. While you are not legally required to respond, we need your participation to make the results of the census comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Thank you for your cooperation. Your Census Bureau is grateful to you for your help.

Sincerely,



JOHN G. KEANE

Enclosures

PLEASE CORRECT ANY ERROR
IN NAME AND ADDRESS
INCLUDING ZIP CODE

YOUR FILE COPY

In correspondence pertaining to this report
please refer to this number

ANNUAL PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT Indicate the period covered by this report. Data are requested for the calendar year January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986, if possible. If you must report for a fiscal period other than a calendar year, report for the period that ended during calendar year 1986.	Beginning <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">Month</td> <td style="width:33%;">Day</td> <td style="width:33%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Day	Year	_ _	_ _	_ _	Ending <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">Month</td> <td style="width:33%;">Day</td> <td style="width:33%;">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_ _</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Day	Year	_ _	_ _	_ _
Month	Day	Year												
_ _	_ _	_ _												
Month	Day	Year												
_ _	_ _	_ _												

**DO NOT COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MORE THAN ONE FACILITY.
IF MORE QUESTIONNAIRES ARE NEEDED, CALL COLLECT AT (301) 763-7825.**

Section I – EXCLUSIONS

If this facility falls into any of the following categories, you need NOT complete the remainder of the questionnaire. Simply mark (X) the appropriate box and return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope.

1 This facility operates only a nonresidential community program – the juveniles receive counseling or educational services from this facility but do not stay here overnight.

2 This is a foster home for fewer than 3 juveniles

Section II – DEFINITIONS

Juvenile – A person subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law.

For the purposes of this report, a person who was of juvenile age at the time of admittance is still considered a juvenile even though retained beyond the juvenile age up to the maximum retention authority set by law.

For the purposes of this Census, a person of juvenile age is still considered a juvenile even though tried as an adult in criminal court.

Adult criminal offender – A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily specified age.

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

Committed or commitment – Refers to placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention – Refers to juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Include those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Section III – ADULTS HELD

A. At any time during the annual period covered by this report, did the facility hold any persons who were admitted to the facility as adult criminal offenders, as defined by the laws of your State?

1 Yes – Please complete B

2 No – Skip to section IV, item A

B. Number of adult criminal offenders held on February 2, 1987 (In the data items which follow, please include or exclude these adults, as instructed.)	Adult criminal offenders	
	Males (1)	Females (2)

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY

A. Facility type

Is this facility primarily a –
 Mark (X) the one box that best describes this facility.

0 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention center?	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Training school?
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter?	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch, forestry camp, or farm?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Reception or diagnostic center?	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Halfway house or group home?

Section IV — TYPE OF FACILITY — Continued

B. Custodial authority

Which of the following categories of juveniles does the facility usually hold?

Mark (X) as many boxes as apply and **circle** the box that applies to the largest group of juveniles usually held.

- 1 Accused status offenders (held pending adjudication for an offense that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., truancy, incorrigibility, running away.) Also include those juveniles charged with violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition.
- 2 Adjudicated status offenders (also those juveniles adjudicated for violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition)
- 3 Accused delinquent offenders (held pending adjudication for an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., felony, misdemeanor)
- 4 Adjudicated delinquent offenders
- 5 Nonoffenders (held for dependency, neglect, or abuse)
- 6 Other nonoffenders (held for emotional disturbance, mental retardation, etc.) — Specify

- 7 Voluntary admissions (juveniles who admitted themselves or were referred to the facility by a parent, court, school, social agency, etc., for treatment without being adjudged for an offense)
- 8 Other — Specify

CENSUS USE ONLY

C. Reason for custody

For which of the following purposes does the facility usually hold juveniles?

Mark (X) as many boxes as apply and **circle** the box that applies to the largest group of juveniles usually held.

- 1 Diagnosis and/or classification
- 2 Detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement
- 3 Commitment/placement for treatment (except on probation or aftercare)
- 4 Probation or aftercare
- 5 Voluntary admission
- 6 Other — Specify

CENSUS USE ONLY

D. Security arrangements

1. How would you describe the physical security for MOST juveniles at your facility?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Maximum (Strict)
- 2 Medium
- 3 Minimum
- 4 None

2a. Is your facility one that is designed and operated so as to ensure that all entrances and exits are under the control of the staff of the facility?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

b. Does your facility rely on construction fixtures such as locked rooms, buildings, and fences to physically restrict free access of MOST residents into the community?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

D. Security arrangements – Continued

For each of the following security arrangements, mark (X) the box that best describes this facility:

3a. Main entrances to the facility are locked

- 1 Not applicable
- 2 Never
- 3 Only during the day
- 4 Only at night (i.e., dusk to dawn; during sleeping hours; after curfew)
- 5 24 hours a day

b. Main entrances and exits to the facility are under staff control

- 1 Never
- 2 Only during the day
- 3 Only at night (i.e., dusk to dawn; during sleeping hours; after curfew)
- 4 24 hours a day

c. Perimeter has security wall or fence surrounding the entire facility

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

d. Perimeter checks are made

- 1 Never done
- 2 Only during the day
- 3 Only at night (i.e., dusk to dawn; during sleeping hours; after curfew)
- 4 BOTH DAY AND NIGHT

e. Surveillance and detection devices such as sound monitoring; closed circuit television or electronic perimeter system in fence line, are used

- 1 No; none at this facility
- 2 Only at entrances/exits to the facility
- 3 Only in living quarters
- 4 Both at entrances/exits to the facility and in living quarters

f. Observation towers are staffed

- 1 Not applicable — There are no observation towers here
- 2 Never
- 3 Only during the day
- 4 Only at night (dusk to dawn)
- 5 24 hours a day

E. Staff supervision

Mark (X) the box that best describes the custody level of the largest number of juveniles in this facility.

- 1 No custody level assigned to juveniles in this facility
- 2 Maximum
- 3 Medium
- 4 Minimum
- 5 None

F. Community Access

1. How would you describe the extent to which juveniles in the facility have routine access to activities and resources in the community such as schools, treatment, training, or employment?

Mark (X) one box. Do not include court appearances.

- 1 Most juveniles (50% or more) have routine access to community resources and activities
- 2 Some juveniles (less than 50%) have routine access to community resources and activities
- 3 Generally, no juveniles have routine access to community resources and activities

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

F. Community Access – Continued

2. How often are MOST juveniles allowed to leave your facility to routinely attend activities and utilize resources in the community?

Mark (X) one box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Daily or almost every day | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Less frequently than once a week, but at least once a month |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> About once a week | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Less frequently than once a month |

3. For those juveniles who have routine community access to resources, are they usually accompanied by an official for supervision reasons? Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
2 No

G. Capacity

Design capacity

How many residents is your facility constructed to hold without crowding?

(Examples of crowding include double bunking when a sleeping quarter is constructed for one resident, or temporary use of a room as a sleeping quarter that would not ordinarily be used as such.)

H. Are there any definite plans to renovate this facility or add to or close the structure between now and February 2, 1989? Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes – Complete 1 through 5 below
2 No – Skip to item I
3 Don't know – Skip to item I

Type of change planned Mark (X) all that apply.

Number of beds to be added/removed

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Renovation or addition with increase in capacity | |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Renovation with decrease in capacity | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Renovation with no change in capacity | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Closing of part of facility with decrease in capacity | |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Closing entire facility | |

I. Age of Facility

Year

1. Please enter the year your facility was originally constructed (if more than one building, use the age of the oldest building currently used to house residents)
2. Please enter the year your facility was first used as a public juvenile facility. If year is same year as in item 1 above, then skip to Item J. If different, answer item 3 below.

3. Mark (X) in the one box that best describes its use before it was converted to a public juvenile facility.

- 1 Military base
2 Hospital/mental institution
3 Hotel
4 Adult detention/correctional facility
5 School
6 Private home
7 Other – Specify

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

J. Is this facility administered by—

Mark (X) one box.

	Administering agency or service			
	Court services (a)	Youth services/ juvenile corrections agency (b)	Drug/ Alcohol rehabilitation agency (c)	Other (Specify in "Notes" below) (d)
1 <input type="checkbox"/> State?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/> One county?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/> One municipality?	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-governmental arrangement (e.g., 2 or more counties, a county and municipality, etc.)? — <i>Specify</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Private organization?				

K. As a matter of practice, does your facility house —

- 1 **Males only?**
- 2 **Females only?**
- 3 **Both males and females**

L. Physical Settings

In what kind of neighborhood is your facility located?

Mark (X) the one box that best describes your immediate neighborhood.

- 1 Open countryside without immediate neighbors
- 2 Rural area with military base or reservation as neighbor
- 3 Rural section with farm or ranch neighbors
- 4 Residential neighborhood of predominately single family homes
- 5 Residential neighborhood of predominately apartment or condominium buildings
- 6 Predominately non-residential business and commercial area
- 7 Predominately industrial section
- 8 Other — *Specify*

Notes

Section V – JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION ON FEBRUARY 2, 1987

	Number	
	Males (1)	Females (2)
A. What was the juvenile residential population at the facility on the one day, February 2, 1987? (Include all juveniles who were ON THE ROLLS on the ONE DAY February 2, 1987 as committed, detained, or voluntarily admitted as residents. Exclude adults, if any. If counts are not available from records, please provide reasonable estimates and indicate each with an asterisk (*).)		
1. TOTAL juvenile residential population ON THE ROLLS February 2, 1987 (Sum of lines 2, 3, and 4 below)		
2. TOTAL juvenile population COMMITTED to the facility (Sum of lines 2a through 2e) (Juveniles being detained should be reported in 3 below.)		
a. Committed delinquent offenders — Juveniles who have been adjudicated for an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., felony, misdemeanor) and were committed to the facility		
b. Committed status offenders — Juveniles who were adjudicated for an offense that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., truancy, incorrigibility, running away) and were committed to the facility. Also include those committed juveniles adjudicated for violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition		
c. Committed dependent, neglected, or abused nonoffenders — Juveniles committed strictly for dependency, neglect, or abuse		
d. Other committed nonoffenders — Juveniles committed strictly for emotional disturbance, mental retardation, etc.		
e. Other committed juveniles — Juveniles whose case records are unavailable and who therefore cannot be classified in one of the categories above		
3. TOTAL juvenile population DETAINED in the facility (Sum of lines 3a through 3c)		
a. Total juveniles detained for delinquent offenses (Sum of a1 and a2)		
(1) Juveniles who are pending adjudication for an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., felony, misdemeanor)		
(2) Juveniles who have been adjudicated and are awaiting disposition or placement for an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., felony, misdemeanor)		
b. Total juveniles detained for status offenses (Sum of b1 and b2)		
(1) Juveniles who are pending adjudication for an offense that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., truancy, incorrigibility, running away) (Also include those juveniles being charged with violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition.)		
(2) Juveniles who have been adjudicated and are awaiting disposition or placement for an offense that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult (e.g., truancy, incorrigibility, running away) (Also include those detained juveniles adjudicated for violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition.)		
c. Total detained other juveniles (Sum of c1 through c3)		
(1) Juveniles detained for dependency, neglect, or abuse		
(2) Juveniles detained for emotional disturbance, mental retardation, etc.		
(3) Other detained juvenile that cannot be classified in one of the categories above		
4. TOTAL number of juveniles voluntarily admitted to the facility (Sum of lines 4a and 4b1 thru 4b5)		
a. Juveniles who admitted themselves (include runaways)		
b. Juveniles who were referred to the facility:		
(1) As part of a diversion program, informal probation, etc., in lieu of court action		
(2) As a condition of probation or aftercare		
(3) By parents		
(4) By school officials or social services agency		
(5) Other		

Section VII – AGE OF JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION

Indicate in the appropriate box(es) below the number of JUVENILES of a specific age that are on the ROLLS on the ONE DAY February 2, 1987.

	Number			Number	
	Males (a)	Females (b)		Males (a)	Females (b)
1. Under 9			8. 15 years of age		
2. 9 years of age			9. 16 years of age		
3. 10 years of age			10. 17 years of age		
4. 11 years of age			11. 18 years of age		
5. 12 years of age			12. 19 years of age		
6. 13 years of age			13. 20 years of age		
7. 14 years of age			14. 21 years or over		

Section VIII – AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

What was the average (mean) daily residential population in the facility during the annual period covered by this report?	Average daily population	
	Males (1)	Females (2)
A. All residents		
B. Juveniles only		

Section IX – POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY

D. Length of stay

In the annual period covered by this report, what was the average (mean) length of stay (in months and days) for juveniles held in the facility?

	Months (1)	Days (2)
1. All juveniles		
2. Males		
3. Females		

Section IX – POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY – Continued

NOTE — Item A should be completed for juveniles and adults, if any, who have been committed to the facility. Those juveniles and adults being detained pending adjudication, disposition, or placement should be reported in item B. Voluntary admissions should be reported in item C.

A. Movement of COMMITMENT population during the annual period covered by this report.

1. TOTAL number of admissions (an admission occurs each time a juvenile is admitted to your facility; if the same juvenile is admitted two times during the year, this is two admission transactions. Include persons who are recommitments as well as first commitments, those returned from aftercare/parole, and those transferred in from another facility for juveniles. Also include AWOL's if returned after having been removed from the facility rolls.)

2. TOTAL number of discharges (A discharge occurs each time a juvenile is formally released; if a juvenile is formally released two times in one year two discharges have occurred. Include persons who are discharged with no further agency supervision as well as those discharged into an aftercare/parole program. Also include transfers out to another facility for juveniles and AWOL's if removed from facility rolls.)

3. What was the average (mean) length of stay (in months and days) for all committed juveniles in the annual period covered by this report? (Exclude adults, if any.)

Juveniles		Adult criminal offenders	
Males (1)	Females (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Months (1)	Days (2)		

NOTE — Item B should be completed for those juveniles and adults, if any, being detained pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Those juveniles and adults who have been committed to the facility should be reported in item A above.

B. Movement of DETENTION population during the annual period covered by this report

1. TOTAL number of admissions to the facility for detention

2. TOTAL number of discharges from detention or transferred out of the facility

3. What was the average (mean) length of stay for all detained juveniles in the annual period covered by this report? (Exclude adults, if any.)

Juveniles		Adult criminal offenders	
Males (1)	Females (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Days			

C. Movement of VOLUNTARILY ADMITTED residents during the annual period covered by this report

1. TOTAL number of voluntary admissions

2. TOTAL number of voluntary discharges

What was the average (mean) length of stay (in months and days) for voluntary residents in the annual period covered by this report? (Exclude adults, if any.)

Juveniles		Adult nonoffenders	
Males (1)	Females (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Months (1)	Days (2)		

Section X – PERSONNEL – Continued

B. Staff by RACE, on February 2, 1987 What was the TOTAL number of staff, BY RACE, on February 2, 1987? <i>If counts are not available from records, please provide reasonable estimates and indicate each with an asterisk.</i>	Payroll staff		Nonpayroll staff	
	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)
1. TOTAL number of staff on February 2, 1987 (Sum of lines 2 through 6 below)				
2. White, not of Hispanic origin				
3. Black, not of Hispanic origin				
4. Hispanic origin ¹ (Sum of lines 4(a) and 4(b) below)				
a. White, Hispanic origin				
b. Black, Hispanic origin				
5. American Indian/Alaskan Native				
6. Asian/Pacific Islander				

¹ Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti

Section XI – EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS

A. Educational programs (For juveniles while residents of your facility.)
 For each of the following educational programs, indicate where the instruction is provided, teacher employment status, and enter the number of juveniles enrolled in each program on February 2, 1987. If no juveniles were enrolled on February 2, 1987, fill the space with zero (0). Where data are unavailable, indicate with NA in the space provided. Juveniles may be enrolled and counted in more than one program.

Type of program (a)	Mark (X) the box(es) where instruction is provided		Teachers Mark (X) the box(es)			Number of juveniles enrolled on February 2, 1987.	
	Inside facility (b)	Outside facility (c)	Salaried ¹ staff (d)	Public school ² employees (e)	Other ³ (f)	Male (g)	Female (h)
1. Basic Academic Instruction							
a. Formal elementary or secondary education	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Special education (e.g. for juveniles with learning disabilities or handicaps), include tutoring below.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Vocational/Technical Education Program	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Supplementary Educational Programs							
a. GED preparation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Tutoring programs (e.g. remedial reading, ESL, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. College Program	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Juveniles NOT enrolled in any Educational Program							

¹ Salaried staff include staff hired by the facility or parent agency

² Public school employees include those hired by a state, county, municipal school system or independent school district

³ Other includes, for example, private contract teachers, volunteer teachers, etc.

Section XI – EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS – Continued

B. Treatment Programs

Listed below are a variety of general and specialized treatment programs for juveniles. For each type of treatment program, please indicate whether the service is provided for juveniles in your facility, and if so, enter the number of juveniles involved in each program on February 2, 1987. Where data are unavailable, indicate with NA in the space provided. If no juveniles were enrolled on February 2, 1987, fill the space with (0).

Type of program (a)	Program/Service available Mark (X) the appropriate box(es)		Number of juveniles enrolled on February 2, 1987	
	Yes (b)	No (c)	Males (d)	Females (e)
1. Counseling Programs				
a. Psychological/psychiatric counseling (emotional/behaviorial disorders)				
(1) Individual therapy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(2) Group therapy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(3) Crisis intervention	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Family counseling, family involvement is:				
(1) Ongoing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(2) As needed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(3) Both b(1) and b(2)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Employment counseling (job readiness, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Health and nutrition (family life/sex education, health, personal hygiene)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Other (e.g. parent effectiveness training) – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Specialized Treatment Programs for:				
a. Juvenile sex offenders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Violent juvenile offenders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Juveniles with drug/alcohol dependency	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Suicide risks	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Other – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. General Behavior Management Programs				
a. Peer group meetings	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Point system/level system for earning privileges	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Written behavioral contracts (i.e. individualized contracts specify expectations for improvement in behavior and/or attitudes)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Other – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Section XI — EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS — Continued

C. Medical Service

Are health assessments routinely done upon admission (i.e., blood pressure, blood or urine sample, eye and ear examination, dental exam, etc.)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

2. Typically, how often are the following personnel available within the Facility? (Mark (X) one box for each type)

	Scheduled daily (1)	Scheduled less than daily (2)	On call (3)	Never — Juveniles sent to outside health care facility (e.g. clinic, hospital emergency room, etc.) (4)
a. Doctor(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Nurse(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Paramedic(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Mental health personnel (psychiatric social worker, psychologist, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Section XII — EXPENDITURES

Annual period covered by this report of expenditures

Indicate the period covered by this report. Data are requested for the calendar year January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986, if possible. If you must report for a fiscal period other than a calendar year, report for the period that ended during calendar year 1986

Beginning			Ending		
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Operating expenditures

- 1. Gross salaries and wages including room and board provided as all or part of salary compensation (exclude employer contributions to employee benefits and report in (2) below)
- 2. Other operating expenditures, such as the purchase of food, supplies, contractual services, and employer contributions to employee benefits

Amount (Omit cents)
\$
\$
\$

B. Capital expenditures, including new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment (Enter NA if not available or 0 if facility had no capital expenditures)

Section XIII — COURT ORDER/CONSENT DECREES

A. Was your facility under a court order or consent decree for conditions of confinement on February 2, 1987?

- 1 Yes — Answer item B below
- 2 No — Skip to Section XIV

B. Reasons for court order/consent decrees

Mark (X) all that apply.

	Under Court Order		Under Consent Decree (c)
	In compliance (a)	Not in compliance (b)	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Crowded living units	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Fire hazards	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Staffing patterns	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Programs (education, training, counseling)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary practices	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Food service	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
8 <input type="checkbox"/> General physical conditions (leaky roof, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Section XIV – AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS/FILES FOR OFFENDERS HELD DURING 1986

A. The Department of Justice is considering sponsoring a survey of juveniles under supervision at juvenile detention or correctional facilities. Below are several questions to determine the feasibility of obtaining records/information to conduct the survey at a later date. All data collected about individuals will be used for statistical purposes only and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Please indicate whether records containing the following information for juveniles are kept in your facility or elsewhere. Mark (X) for each record type and indicate if the records are automated.

Record type (a)	Records/Files kept at your facility				Records kept elsewhere Specify below (f)
	Yes (b)	No (Indicate where records are kept in column f). (c)	Automated		
			Yes (d)	No (e)	
1. Demographic characteristics (i.e., age, sex, race)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Socioeconomic characteristics (i.e., family background, number of siblings, living arrangements)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Current offense data (i.e., nature of offense, sentence length imposed, pre + post adjudication events)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Offense history (i.e., incarcerations, prior probations, nature of offenses, prior out of home placement)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Education history	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. History of drug/alcohol abuse	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

B. Indicate who should be contacted to obtain access to these records/files or to interview juveniles for research purposes. Mark (X) all that apply.

	Contact for:	
	Access to records (a)	Interviewing juveniles (b)
1. Facility Director (Superintendent)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Presiding Judge for Juvenile Court	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Probation Department	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Social worker	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

NOTES

FORM **CJ-29**
(3-2-87)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**1987 CENSUS OF PRIVATE JUVENILE DETENTION,
CORRECTIONAL, AND SHELTER FACILITIES**

Name of agency reporting

Data supplied by

Name

Title

Official address (Number and street, city, State, ZIP code)

Telephone

Area code	Number	Extension
-----------	--------	-----------

RETURN TO

**Bureau of the Census
1201 East Tenth Street
Jeffersonville, Indiana 47132**

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On behalf of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the periodic census of privately administered juvenile facilities. We are conducting this survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3732 and 3789g. The law requires that both the Census Bureau and the Department of Justice hold strictly confidential any information that could identify individuals or private facilities. The Justice Department and its contractors will use the information reported in this survey only for research and statistical purposes.

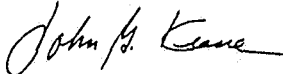
Department of Justice officials will use the data to develop programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, and otherwise improve assistance provided to those concerned with juvenile problems. Since 1974, the Justice Department has also published these findings in a report series, "Children in Custody."

In order to complete data collection as soon as possible and permit early publication of census results, we will appreciate a prompt response, preferably within 3 weeks. If there are any items on the questionnaire for which answers cannot be readily obtained from available records, please provide reasonable estimates and identify them with an asterisk (*). If we can be of help in completing the questionnaire, please call Mr. Arthur Ciampa on (301) 763-7825.

While you are not legally required to respond, we need your participation to make the results of the census comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

Thank you for your cooperation. Your Census Bureau is grateful to you for your help.

Sincerely,



JOHN G. KEANE

Enclosures

PLEASE CORRECT ANY ERROR
IN NAME AND ADDRESS
INCLUDING ZIP CODE

YOUR FILE COPY

In correspondence pertaining to this report
please refer to this number



ANNUAL PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT Indicate the period covered by this report. Data are requested for the calendar year January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986, if possible. If you must report for a fiscal period other than a calendar year, report for the period that ended during calendar year 1986.	Beginning			Ending		
	Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year
	___	___	___	___	___	___

**DO NOT COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MORE THAN ONE FACILITY.
IF MORE QUESTIONNAIRES ARE NEEDED, CALL COLLECT AT (301) 763-7825.**

Section I - EXCLUSIONS

If this facility falls into any of the following categories, you need NOT complete the remainder of the questionnaire. Simply mark (X) the appropriate box and return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope.

- 1 This facility operates only a nonresidential community program — the juveniles receive counseling or educational services from this facility but do not stay here overnight.
- 2 This is a foster home for fewer than 3 juveniles

Section II - DEFINITIONS

Juvenile — A person subject to the exercise of juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations as defined by State law.

For the purposes of this report, a person who was of juvenile age at the time of admittance is still considered a juvenile even though retained beyond the juvenile age up to the maximum retention authority set by law.

For the purposes of this Census, a person of juvenile age is still considered a juvenile even though tried as an adult in criminal court.

Adult criminal offender — A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court rather than the juvenile court because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily specified age.

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

Committed or commitment — Refers to placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention — Refers to juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Include those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Section III - ADULTS HELD

A. At any time during the annual period covered by this report, did the facility hold any persons who were admitted to the facility as adult criminal offenders, as defined by the laws of your State?

- 1 Yes — Please complete B and C
- 2 No — Skip to section IV, item A

B. Number of adult criminal offenders admitted and discharged from the facility during the annual period.

Adult criminal offenders

Males (1)	Females (2)
--------------	----------------

- 1. Admissions
- 2. Discharges

C. Number of adult criminal offenders held on February 2, 1987. (In the data items which follow, please include or exclude these adults, as instructed.)

Section IV - TYPE OF FACILITY

A. Facility type

Is this facility primarily a —

Mark (X) the one box that best describes this facility.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Detention center? | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Training school? |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter? | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ranch, forestry camp, or farm? |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Reception or diagnostic center? | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Halfway house or group home? |

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

B. Custodial authority

1. Which of the following categories of juveniles does the facility usually hold?

(Mark (X) as many boxes as apply and **circle** the box that applies to the largest group of juveniles usually held.)

- 1 Accused status offenders (held pending adjudication for an offense that would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., truancy, incorrigibility, running away.) Also include those juveniles charged with violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition.
- 2 Adjudicated status offenders (also those juveniles adjudicated for violation of a valid court order stemming from a previous status offense petition)
- 3 Accused delinquent offenders (held pending adjudication for an offense that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult, e.g., felony, misdemeanor)
- 4 Adjudicated delinquent offenders
- 5 Nonoffenders (held for dependency, neglect, or abuse)
- 6 Other nonoffenders (held for emotional disturbance, mental retardation, etc.) -- Specify
- 7 Voluntary admissions (juveniles who admitted themselves or were referred to the facility by a parent, court, school, social agency, etc., for treatment without being adjudged for an offense)
- 8 Other -- Specify

CENSUS USE ONLY

C. Reason for custody

For which of the following purposes does the facility usually hold juveniles?

Mark (X) as many boxes as apply and **circle** the box that applies to the largest group of juveniles usually held.

- 1 Diagnosis and/or classification
- 2 Detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement
- 3 Commitment/placement for treatment (except on probation or aftercare)
- 4 Probation or aftercare
- 5 Voluntary admission
- 6 Other -- Specify

CENSUS USE ONLY

D. Security arrangements

1. How would you describe the physical security for MOST juveniles at your facility?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Maximum (Strict)
- 2 Medium
- 3 Minimum
- 4 None

2a. Is your facility one that is designed and operated so as to ensure that all entrances and exits are under the control of the staff of the facility? Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

b. Does your facility rely on construction fixtures such as locked rooms, buildings, and fences to physically restrict free access of MOST residents into the community?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

D. Security arrangements – Continued

For each of the following security arrangements, mark (X) the box that best describes this facility:

3a. The facility entrance is locked

- 1 Not applicable
- 2 Never
- 3 Only during the day
- 4 Only at night (i.e., dusk to dawn; during sleeping hours; after curfew)
- 5 24 hours a day

b. Main entrances and exits to the facility are under staff control

- 1 Never
- 2 Only during the day
- 3 Only at night (i.e., dusk to dawn; during sleeping hours; after curfew)
- 4 24 hours a day

c. Perimeter has security wall or fence surrounding the entire facility

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

E. Staff supervision

Mark (X) the one box that best describes the custody level of the largest number of juveniles in this facility.

- 1 No custody level assigned to juveniles in this facility
- 2 Maximum
- 3 Medium
- 4 Minimum
- 5 None

F. Community Access

a. How would you describe the extent to which juveniles in the facility have routine access to activities and resources in the community such as schools, treatment, training, or employment?

Mark (X) one box. Do not include court appearances.

- 1 Most juveniles (50% or more) have routine access to community resources and activities
- 2 Some juveniles (less than 50%) have routine access to community resources and activities
- 3 Generally, no juveniles have routine access to community resources and activities

b. How often are MOST juveniles allowed to leave your facility to routinely attend activities and utilize resources in the community?

Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Daily or almost every day
- 2 About once a week
- 3 Less frequently than once a week, but at least once a month
- 4 Less frequently than once a month

c. For those juveniles who have routine community access to resources, are they usually accompanied by an official for supervision reasons? Mark (X) one box.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Notes

Section IV – TYPE OF FACILITY – Continued

G. Capacity	Design capacity
How many residents is your facility constructed to hold without crowding?	
(Examples of crowding include double bunking when a sleeping quarter is constructed for one resident, or temporary use of a room as a sleeping quarter that would not ordinarily be used as such.)	

H. Age of Facility	Year
1. Please enter the year your facility was originally constructed (if more than one building, use the age of the oldest building currently used to house residents)	
2. Please enter the year your facility was first used as a public juvenile facility. If year is same year as in item 1 above, then skip to Item 1. If different, answer item 3 below	
3. Mark (X) in the one box that best describes its use before it was converted to a public juvenile facility.	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Military base 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/mental institution 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Adult detention/correctional facility 5 <input type="checkbox"/> School 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Private home 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify _____	

I. Is this facility administered by –

Mark (X) one box.

1 State?

2 One county?

3 One municipality?

4 Multi-governmental arrangement (e.g., 2 or more counties, a county and municipality, etc.)? – Specify _____

5 Private organization?

J. Sources of financial support

What percentage of this facility's funding, for the annual period covered by this report, was received from the following sources?

(Percentages should total 100%. Estimates are acceptable.)

	Percent
1. Public sources (Include amounts received from Federal, State, county, and municipal governments)	%
2. Private sources	%
3. Other – Specify _____	%
TOTAL	100 %

K. As a matter of practice, does your facility house –

1 Males only?

2 Females only?

3 Both males and females?

L. Physical settings

In what kind of neighborhood is your facility located?

Mark (X) the one box that best describes your immediate neighborhood.

1 Open countryside without immediate neighbors

2 Rural area with military base or reservation as neighbor

3 Rural section with farm or ranch neighbors

4 Residential neighborhood of predominately single family homes

5 Residential neighborhood of predominately apartment or condominium buildings

6 Predominately non-residential business and commercial area

7 Predominately industrial section

8 Other – Specify _____

Section V – JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION ON FEBRUARY 2, 1987 – Continued

C. Indicate the number of committed status offenders and detained status offenders by type of offense.

Committed status offenders (adjudicated)		Detained status offenders			
		Pending adjudication		Adjudicated	
Male (a)	Female (b)	Male (c)	Female (d)	Male (e)	Female (f)

1. TOTAL number of committed and detained status offenders on February 2, 1987 (Sum of lines a through h below, should also equal sections VA2b and VA3b(1) and (2) on page 6).

- a. Running away
- b. Truancy
- c. Incurigibility
- d. Curfew violations
- e. Possession, purchase or consumption of alcohol beverage . . .
- f. Promiscuity
- g. Violation of Valid Court Order stemming from a previous status offense
- h. Other – *Specify* _____

Section VI – RESIDENTIAL POPULATION ON FEBRUARY 2, 1987, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

A. Population by race

What was the TOTAL residential population, BY RACE, on February 2, 1987? (If your facility held any adults (criminal and nonoffenders) on February 2, 1987, include them. If counts are not available from records, please provide reasonable estimates and indicate each with an asterisk (*).)

Juveniles		Adults	
Males (a)	Females (b)	Males (c)	Females (d)

1. TOTAL residential population on February 2, 1987 (Sum of lines a through e)

- a. White, not of Hispanic origin
- b. Black, not of Hispanic origin
- c. Hispanic origin ¹ – *Sum of lines c(1) and c(2)*
- (1) White, Hispanic origin
- (2) Black, Hispanic origin
- d. American Indian/Alaskan Native
- e. Asian or Pacific Islander

¹ Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding persons from Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti.

Section VII – AGE OF JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL POPULATION

Indicate in the appropriate box(es) below the number of JUVENILES of a specific age that are on the ROLLS on the ONE DAY February 2, 1987.

	Number			Number	
	Males (a)	Females (b)		Males (a)	Females (b)
1. Under 9			8. 15 years of age		
2. 9 years of age			9. 16 years of age		
3. 10 years of age			10. 17 years of age		
4. 11 years of age			11. 18 years of age		
5. 12 years of age			12. 19 years of age		
6. 13 years of age			13. 20 years of age		
7. 14 years of age			14. 21 years or over		

Section VIII – AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

What was the average (mean) daily residential population in the facility during the annual period covered by this report?

	Average daily population	
	Males (1)	Females (2)
A. All residents		
B. Juveniles only		

Section IX – POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY

Movement of residential population during the annual period covered by this report. (Should be completed for juveniles and adults (both adult criminal and nonoffenders).)

	Juveniles		Adults	
	Males (1)	Females (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)

- . Persons **admitted** to the facility
- B. Persons **discharged** or transferred out of the facility
- C. **Length of stay**

In the annual period covered by this report, what was the average (mean) length of stay (in months and days) for juveniles held in the facility?

	Months (a)	Days (b)
1. All juveniles		
2. Males		
3. Females		

Section X – PERSONNEL

Count each staff member only once – In the primary position that person fills

Payroll staff – Full-time and part-time staff on the payroll of this facility

Nonpayroll staff, exclude community volunteers – Full-time and part-time staff who are NOT on the payroll of the facility. Include personnel of a parent agency or service (including school system), who are assigned for some or all of their working time to this facility; also include personnel paid under contractual agreements or Federal grants, and college interns who receive class credit for their work at the facility

Community volunteers – Full-time and part-time personnel who receive NO compensation of any type, such as salaries, payments, or class credit, for their services at the facility

Payroll staff		Nonpayroll staff (Exclude community volunteers)		Community volunteers	
Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)

A. TOTAL number of staff on February 2, 1987
(Sum of lines 1 through 8)

1. Administrative Staff – Superintendent, director, administrator, assistant superintendent, business manager, etc.

2. Clerical Staff – Stenographer, bookkeeper, switchboard operator, clerk, typist, etc.

3. Treatment Staff – Personnel who provide professional services such as social workers, caseworkers, probation/aftercare (parole) worker, counselor, chaplain, recreation worker, classification officer, psychologists/psychiatrists, etc.

4. Educational Staff – Teachers, vocational/ educational personnel, etc.

5. Youth Supervision Staff – Personnel who primarily are in charge of the daily handling of youth such as houseparent, group worker, cottage parent, matron, etc.

6. Medical Personnel – Medical doctors, nurses, physical therapists, technicians, etc.

7. Maintenance and Culinary Staff – Housekeeper, maintenance person, cook and other kitchen staff

8. Other staff – Any other positions not included above – *Specify* ↴

Notes

Section X – PERSONNEL – Continued

B. Staff by RACE, on February 2, 1987 What was the TOTAL number of staff, BY RACE, on February 2, 1987? <i>If counts are not available from records, please provide reasonable estimates and indicate each with an asterisk.</i> 1. TOTAL number of staff on February 2, 1987 (Sum of lines 2 through 6 below) 2. White, not of Hispanic origin 3. Black, not of Hispanic origin 4. Hispanic origin¹ (Sum of lines 4(a) and 4(b) below) a. White, Hispanic origin b. Black, Hispanic origin 5. American Indian/Alaskan Native 6. Asian/Pacific Islander	Payroll staff		Nonpayroll staff	
	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)

¹ Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding Brazil, Jamaica, and Haiti

Section XI – EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS

A. Educational programs (For juveniles while residents of your facility.)
 For each of the following educational programs, indicate where the instruction is provided, teacher employment status, and enter the number of juveniles enrolled in each program on February 2, 1987. If no juveniles were enrolled on February 2, 1987, fill the space with zero (0). Where data are unavailable, indicate with NA in the space provided. Juveniles may be enrolled and counted in more than one program.

Type of program (a)	Mark (X) the box(es) where instruction is provided		Teachers Mark (X) the box(es)			Number of juveniles enrolled on February 2, 1987.	
	Inside facility (b)	Outside facility (c)	Salaried ¹ staff (d)	Public school ² employees (e)	Other ³ (f)	Male (g)	Female (h)
1. Basic Academic Instruction							
a. Formal elementary or secondary education	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Special education (e.g. for juveniles with learning disabilities or handicaps), include tutoring below.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Vocational/Technical Education Program	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. Supplementary Educational Programs							
a. GED preparation	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Tutoring programs (e.g. remedial reading, ESL, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. College Program	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		
5. Juveniles NOT enrolled in any Educational Program							

¹ Salaried staff include staff hired by the facility or parent agency
² Public school employees include those hired by a state, county, Municipal school system or independent school district
³ Other includes, for example, private contract teachers, volunteer teachers, etc.

Section XI – EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS – Continued

B. Treatment Programs

Listed below are a variety of general and specialized treatment programs for juveniles. For each type of treatment program, please indicate whether the service is provided for juveniles in your facility, and if so, enter the number of juveniles involved in each program on February 2, 1987. Where data are unavailable, indicate with NA in the space provided. If no juveniles were enrolled on February 2, 1987, fill the space with (0).

Type of program (a)	Program/Service available Mark (X) the appropriate box(es)		Number of juveniles enrolled on February 2, 1987	
	Yes (b)	No (c)	Males (d)	Females (e)
1. Counseling Programs				
a. Psychological/psychiatric counseling (emotional/behaviorial disorders)				
(1) Individual therapy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(2) Group therapy	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(3) Crisis intervention	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Family counseling, family involvement is:				
(1) Ongoing	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(2) As needed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
(3) Both b(1) and b(2)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Employment counseling (job readiness, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Health and nutrition (family life/sex education, health, personal hygiene)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Other (e.g. parent effectiveness training) – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
2. Specialized Treatment Programs for:				
a. Juvenile sex offenders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Violent juvenile offenders	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Juveniles with drug/alcohol dependency	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Suicide risks	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
e. Other – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
3. General Behavior Management Programs				
a. Peer group meetings	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
b. Point system/level system for earning privileges	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
c. Written behavioral contracts (i.e. individualized contracts specify expectations for improvement in behavior and/or attitudes)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		
d. Other – Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Section XI — EDUCATIONAL, TREATMENT, AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS — Continued

C. Medical Service

1. Are health assessments routinely done upon admission (i.e., blood pressure, blood or urine sample, eye and ear examination, dental exam, etc.)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

2. Typically, how often are the following personnel available within the facility?

Mark (X) in the appropriate boxes.

	Scheduled daily (1)	Scheduled less than daily (2)	On call (3)	Never — Juveniles sent to outside health care facility (e.g. clinic, hospital emergency room, etc.) (4)
a. Doctor(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Nurse(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Paramedic(s)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Mental health personnel (psychiatric social worker, psychologist, etc.)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

Section XII — EXPENDITURES

Annual period covered by this report of expenditures

Indicate the period covered by this report. Data are requested for the calendar year January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986, if possible. If you must report for a fiscal period other than a calendar year, report for the period that ended during calendar year 1986

Beginning			Ending		
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year
---	---	---	---	---	---

A. Operating expenditures

- 1. Gross salaries and wages including room and board provided as all or part of salary compensation (exclude employer contributions to employee benefits and report in (2) below)**
- 2. Other operating expenditures, such as the purchase of food, supplies, contractual services, and employer contributions to employee benefits**

Amount (Omit cents)	
\$	
\$	
\$	

B. Capital expenditures, including new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment (Enter "NA" if not available or "0" if facility had no capital expenditures.)

Notes

Section XIII – AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS/FILES FOR OFFENDERS HELD DURING 1986

A. The Department of Justice is considering sponsoring a survey of juveniles under supervision at juvenile detention or correctional facilities. Below are several questions to determine the feasibility of obtaining records/information to conduct the survey at a later date. All data collected about individuals will be used for statistical purposes only and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Please indicate whether records containing the following information for juveniles are kept in your facility or elsewhere. Mark (X) for each record type and indicate if the records are automated.

Record type (a)	Records/Files kept at your facility				Records kept elsewhere Specify below (f)
	Yes (b)	No (Indicate where records are kept in column f). (c)	Automated		
			Yes (d)	No (e)	
1. Demographic characteristics (i.e., age, sex, race)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Socioeconomic characteristics (i.e., family background, number of siblings, living arrangements)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Current offense data (i.e., nature of offense, sentence length imposed, pre + post adjudication events)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Offense history (i.e., incarcerations, prior probations, nature of offenses, prior out of home placement)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Education history	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. History of drug/alcohol abuse	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	

B. Indicate who should be contacted to obtain access to these records/files or to interview juveniles for research purposes. *Mark (X) all that apply.*

	Contact for:	
	Access to records (a)	Interviewing juveniles (b)
1. Facility Director (Superintendent)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Presiding Judge for Juvenile Court	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Probation Department	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Social worker	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Other – Specify <u>Z</u>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Notes