

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 095 446

CG 009 062

TITLE Children in Custody. A Report on the Juvenile
Detention and Correctional Facility Census of
1971.

INSTITUTION Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Dept. of
Justice), Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE [72]

NOTE 75p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$4.20 PLUS POSTAGE

DESCRIPTORS *Census Figures; Delinquent Rehabilitation;
*Delinquents; *Juvenile Courts; Public Facilities;
*Rehabilitation Centers; Residential Centers

ABSTRACT

This report represents the first complete census of public facilities in the juvenile criminal justice system. The coverage of the present census has been broadened to include those public facilities (detention centers and shelters) which serve children awaiting court action as well as those already adjudicated. The data has been divided into concise chapter headings: The Juvenile and His Various Statutory Images; The Institutions; The Inmates; The Care of the Inmates: Holding Patterns, Occupancy, and Services; Operations: Employment, Expenditures, and Physical Plant; and Geographic Notes. (Author/PC)

Children in Custody

A Report on the Juvenile Detention and
Correctional Facility Census of 1971



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service



**LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION**

Donald E. Santarelli, Administrator

Richard W. Velde Deputy Administrator for Policy Development	Charles R. Work Deputy Administrator for Administration
---	--

**National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service**

**George E. Hall, Acting Assistant
Administrator**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Statistics Division, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. General supervision of the Census was supplied by Anthony G. Turner and Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Harold R. Holzman. Carol B. Kalish directed the preparation of the text which was written principally by Harold R. Holzman. A statement covering method of collection, definitions, and limitations of data was provided by the Bureau of the Census.

FOREWORD

The Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census represents the first complete census of public facilities in the juvenile criminal justice system. For many years, an annual survey of public facilities for adjudicated juveniles was conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and published under the title, *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children*. The coverage of the present census has been broadened to include those public facilities which serve children awaiting court action as well as those already adjudicated. As a result, detention centers and shelters were included in the enumerated facilities whereas previously only correctional facilities and diagnostic or reception centers had been surveyed. The addition of shelters and detention centers to the census rounds out the picture of publicly administered residential institutions in the juvenile criminal justice system. The census was designed by LEAA and HEW, while the data collection effort was carried out by the Bureau of the Census.

v/vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	v
I Introduction: The Juvenile and His Various Statutory Images	1
II The Institutions	3
Incarceration in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System: An Overview	3
Temporary Care: The System's Intake and Processing Facilities	3
Correctional Facilities	5
III The Inmates	6
Adjudicated Delinquents	6
Movement Into and Out of Facilities	8
Age Range of Population	11
IV The Care of the Inmates: Holding Patterns, Occupancy, and Services	13
Holding Patterns	13
Occupancy	13
Counseling	13
Education and Job Placement	14
Recreational Services	15
Medical Services	15
V Operations: Employment, Expenditures and Physical Plant	16
Employment	16
Expenditures	17
Physical Plant	17
VI Geographic Notes	20
 <i>Text Tables</i>	
Table 1. Number of Juvenile Facilities, Number of Children Held on June 30, 1971, and Fiscal 1971 Average Daily Population by Type of Facility	1
Table 2. Maximum Age at Which the Juvenile Court Has Original Jurisdiction in Delinquency Cases by State, 1973	1
Table 3. Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Sex of Inmates Held by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971	4
Table 4. Estimated Average Length of Stay for Inmates in Fiscal Year 1971, by Type of Facility	4
Table 5. Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Designed Capacity by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971	5
Table 6. Detention Status of Children in Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971	7
Table 7A. Movement Into Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Category of Admission, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	10

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

	<i>Page</i>
Text Tables—Continued	
Table 7B. Movement out of Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Category of Discharge, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	10
Table 8. Movement of Juveniles Into and out of Temporary Care Facilities—Fiscal Year 1971	11
Table 9. Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Age of Youngest and Oldest Male Resident in Custody by Type of Facility	12
Table 10. Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Age of Youngest and Oldest Female Resident in Custody by Type of Facility	12
Table 11. Juvenile Facilities by Type of Holding Pattern for Inmates, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	13
Table 12. Number of Juvenile Facilities by Degree of Occupancy, June 30, 1971	14
Table 13. Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities With Educational, Counseling and Job Placement Services by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	15
Table 14. Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities With Medical and Recreational Services by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	16
Table 15. Number of Full-Time Staff and Ratio of Inmates to Full-Time Staff for General Categories of Personnel and Selected Treatment and Educational Positions in Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971	18
Table 16. Average Daily Population, Total Operating Expenditures and Per Capita Operating Expenditures, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	19
Table 17. Number of Juvenile Facilities by Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation Costing More Than \$50,000 by Type of Facility	20
 Text Figures	
Figure 1. Persons Held in Juvenile Facilities by Auspices and by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971	2
Figure 2. Total Population of Juvenile Facilities, Total Adjudicated Delinquents Held and Number of Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported by Sex, June 30, 1971	8
Figure 3. Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported, June 30, 1971	9
Figure 4. Average Daily Population and Per Capita Operating Expenditures of Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971	19
 Appendix A: The Census Methodology	
General Methodology	22
Reliability and Comparability of Data	23
Table A-1. Number of Facilities Reporting Offense Data and Number of Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported by Type of Facility	24
Definitions of Concepts, Categories, and Terms Used	25
 Appendix B: State and Local Data Tables	
Table B-1. Number of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Facility by Auspices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	28
Table B-2. Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Auspices and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	30

TABLE OF CONTENTS--Continued

	<i>Page</i>
Appendix B: State and Local Data Tables--Continued	
Table B-3. Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities by Type of Institution and by Auspices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	32
Table B-4. Number of Adjudicated Delinquents in Custody in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Offense and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	34
Table B-5. Occupancy of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	36
Table B-6. Average Length of Stay (Days) in Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	38
Table B-7. Average Length of Stay (Months) in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	40
Table B-8. Population of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Auspices and by Detention Status for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	42
Table B-9. Total Movement of Population Into Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	44
Table B-10. Total Movement of Population out of Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	46
Table B-11. Total Movement of Population Into and out of Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters by Auspices by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	48
Table B-12. Holding Patterns in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Delinquent Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	50
Table B-13. Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Personnel and Number of Vacancies in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	52
Table B-14. Expenditures of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Expenditure, Average Daily Population and Per Capita Operating Expenditures for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	54
Table B-15. Capacities of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	56
Table B-16. Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	58
Table B-17. Educational and Job Placement Services in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	60
Table B-18. Counseling, Medical and Recreation Services in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States--Fiscal Year 1971	62
Table B-19. Full-Time Personnel in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971	64
Table B-20. Age of Youngest and Oldest Male Residents in Custody in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States	66
Table B-21. Age of Youngest and Oldest Female Residents in Custody in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States	68

I. INTRODUCTION: THE JUVENILE AND HIS VARIOUS STATUTORY IMAGES

The 1971 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities covered 722 facilities. The administration of these institutions was found to be about equally divided between State and local governments. On June 30, 1971, these facilities held 57,239 persons: 44,140 males and 13,099 females. (See Table 1.) Nearly all of the persons held, some 99 percent, were reported as juveniles by the facilities that held them.

Table 1.—Number of Juvenile Facilities, Number of Children Held on June 30, 1971, and Fiscal 1971 Average Daily Population by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Number of facilities	Number of children held on June 30, 1971		
		Total	Male	Female
All facilities in the U.S.	722	57,239	44,140	13,099
Detention centers	303	11,748	7,912	3,836
Shelters	18	363	237	126
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	2,486	1,988	498
Training schools	192	35,931	27,839	8,092
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	5,666	5,376	290
Halfway houses and group homes	78	1,045	788	257

The term "juvenile" or "child" can be understood in the context of this report as an individual over whose delinquent behavior the juvenile court has original jurisdiction. Juvenile or child status is usually a creation of State law; the age at which one can no longer be charged as a delinquent in a juvenile court varies from State to State. (See Table 2.) In most States, an individual loses juvenile status in the eyes of the court at age 18. A few States also have a minimum age below which a child cannot be formally charged with delinquency although inappropriate behavior can result in his appearance before the juvenile court, usually as a "child in need of supervision" or as a "neglected child."

The statutes setting limits to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court frequently differ from those setting limits on incarceration in juvenile facilities. It is not uncommon to find individuals between 18 and 21 years of age in juvenile correctional facilities.

Table 2.—Maximum Age at Which the Juvenile Court Has Original Jurisdiction in Delinquency Cases by State, 1973^{1,2}

State	Age limit	State	Age limit
Alabama	15	Montana	17
Alaska	17	Nebraska	17
Arizona	17	Nevada	17
Arkansas	17	New Hampshire	16
California	17	New Jersey	17
Colorado	17	New Mexico	17
Connecticut	15	New York	15
Delaware	17	North Carolina	15
District of Columbia	17	North Dakota	17
Florida	16	Ohio	17
Georgia	16	Oklahoma	15
Hawaii	17	Oregon	17
Idaho	17	Pennsylvania	17
Illinois	16	Rhode Island	17
Indiana	17	South Carolina	16
Iowa	17	South Dakota	17
Kansas	17	Tennessee	17
Kentucky	17	Texas	16
Louisiana	16	Utah	17
Maine	16	Vermont	15
Maryland	16	Virginia	17
Massachusetts	16	Washington	17
Michigan	16	West Virginia	17
Minnesota	17	Wisconsin	17
Mississippi	17	Wyoming	17
Missouri	16		

¹ Data were collected by the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, a project supported by a grant (NI 71-079G) from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. Data on age jurisdiction were supplied courtesy of Dr. Rosemary C. Sarri and Dr. Robert D. Vinter, co-directors of the project.

² Only Texas, Oklahoma and Illinois have different ages for males and females. Those distinctions are not functional now as they have been declared unconstitutional by these States' courts. In addition, several States have minimum ages under which a child cannot be charged with delinquent acts: Massachusetts and New York (7 years), and Colorado, Mississippi, Texas and Vermont (10 years).

Such persons may have been committed to juvenile facilities at an age at which they still came within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, but on occasion, such

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

inmates may have been tried and sentenced in a criminal (adult) court.

In isolated instances, a young offender, who is legally an adult but who exhibits marked physical or psychological immaturity, will be assigned to a juvenile facility. Furthermore, "youthful offender" statutes exist in a few States such as New York and California. These statutes provide for the special handling of suspected or adjudicated offenders who are beyond the age jurisdiction of the juvenile court but who are still relatively young, usually under 24. "Youthful offender" statutes attempt to allow more flexibility in the judicial processing of the young adult, stressing treatment-oriented sentencing alternatives. Where such statutes are in force, the "youthful offender" may be quartered separately from older adult offenders throughout his pre-trial and

post-adjudication incarceration. Some States have correctional facilities that are designed especially for "youthful offenders." In some jurisdictions, "youthful offenders" are housed in juvenile facilities.¹ Hence, the practice of committing "youthful offenders" to juvenile institutions also accounts, in part, for the presence in the census of offenders in the older age groups.

In sum, statutes vary among the States as to age limits for incarceration in a juvenile facility. There are differences among the States as to when an individual

¹ In the State of California, convicted adults between 18 and 21 are committed to juvenile correctional facilities under the control of the California Youth Authority, a State agency charged with the rehabilitation of both "youthful offenders" and juveniles.

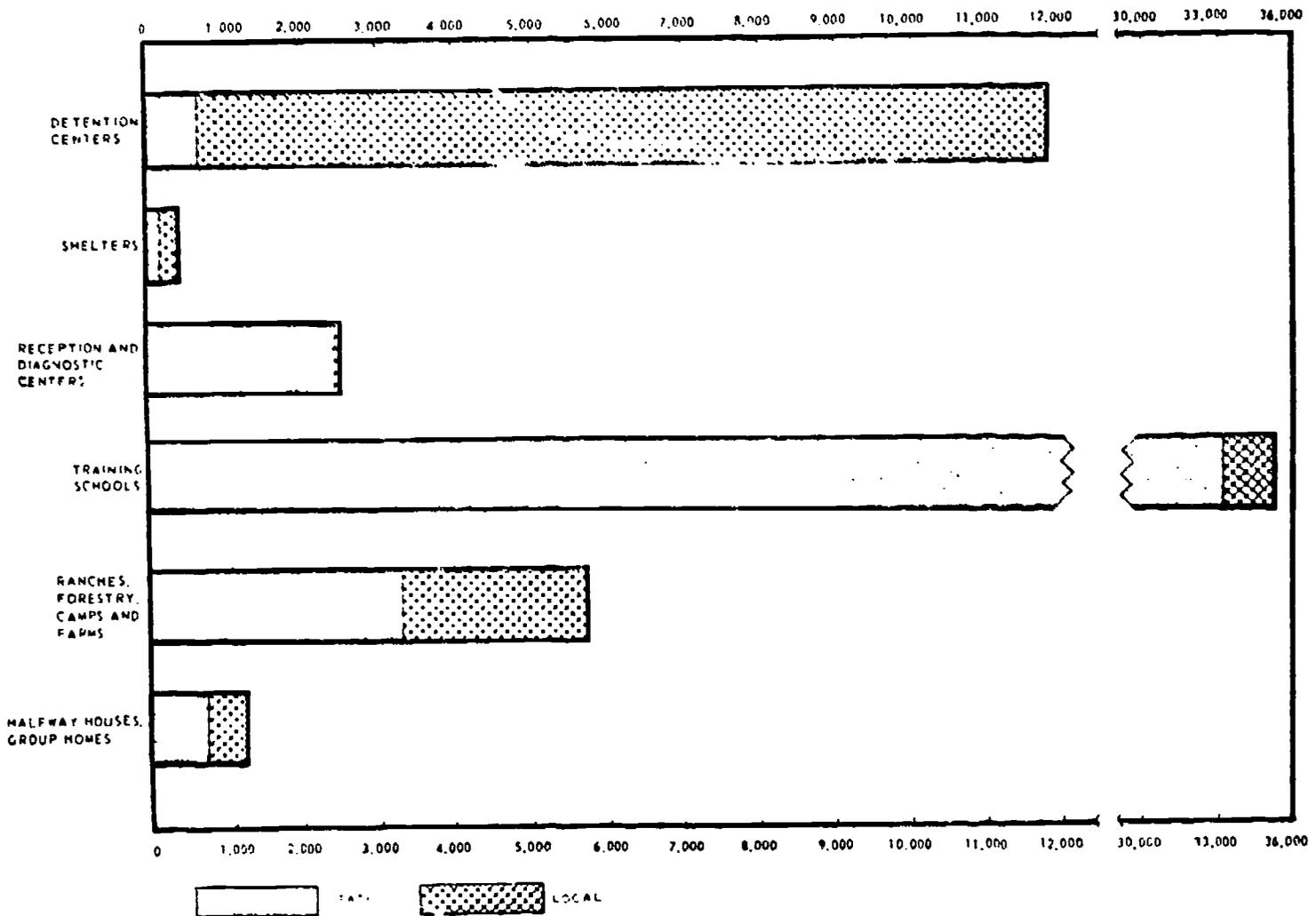


Figure 1.—Persons Held in Juvenile Facilities by Auspices and by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971

must be released from a juvenile facility or transferred to an adult facility. It is not unusual for an individual who was originally committed to incarceration by the juvenile court to remain in a juvenile facility past the age at which that court ceases to have jurisdiction over him. As was noted earlier, some jurisdictions also have statutes which permit the labeling of young adult offenders as "youthful offenders" and permit their incarceration in juvenile facilities. Although a number of facilities reported inmates over 17 years of age, such

persons were not always reported as adults by the institutions that held them. Eight facilities acknowledged, however, that they held adults as well as juveniles. Approximately 500 of the 57,239 residents of institutions reported in the census were considered adults by the facility holding them. In the census of juvenile correction and detention facilities, the definition of a juvenile was left to each jurisdiction since no universal definition seemed applicable for all phases of the individual inmate's contact with the juvenile criminal justice system.

II. THE INSTITUTIONS

Incarceration in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System: An Overview

Juveniles are incarcerated for a variety of reasons. They may be found to be involved in the commission of offenses for which adults are also liable for prosecution such as for felonies and misdemeanors. A juvenile may be adjudicated delinquent and subsequently committed to a facility as the result of committing a juvenile or "status" offense—an act prohibited to, and often applicable only to juveniles, e.g., truancy, curfew violation or the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The juvenile court can also commit a juvenile to an institution because his parents ask the court's help in controlling the child. Furthermore, circumstances unrelated to juvenile delinquency may precipitate commitment as a dependent or neglected child when no other arrangements can be made for appropriate care.

Since the traditional goal of the juvenile court is, ideally, the care and reformation of the young offender rather than his punishment, both the juvenile court itself and the correctional system which serves it tend to be more flexible and less dependent on the use of highly codified law and procedures than the judicial and correctional institutions that handle adults. Just as statutes defining juvenile delinquents vary among the States, so do the juvenile criminal justice systems themselves, particularly in their correctional components. In light of the multiplicity of State and local systems now in operation, any description must be general rather than specific. The following discussion treats those practices and procedures which are most typical and widespread in order to convey an appreciation of both the juvenile criminal justice system and the children who come in contact with it.

Temporary Care: The System's Intake and Processing Facilities

Whether the youngster is referred to the juvenile court by his school, law enforcement agencies or by his own parents, the initial phases of his incarceration, however brief, usually take place in a detention center or shelter. The court's commitment of a juvenile to a correctional facility may involve direct assignment to a specific institution or assignment to a central juvenile correctional authority which in turn places the child in one of its component facilities. After the juvenile court has committed him, the individual may be housed temporarily in a reception or diagnostic center before being placed in a correctional facility. Shelters and detention centers and reception or diagnostic centers usually do not operate full-fledged correctional programs and in some cases do not even offer educational services. They exist to provide temporary custodial care for the juvenile while he is awaiting court disposition or undergoing physical and psychological evaluation prior to placement in an appropriate correctional institution. Juvenile correctional facilities, like their adult counterparts, tend to house only one sex in one facility. Temporary care facilities, however, in fulfilling their custodial, intake, and processing functions vis-a-vis the juvenile court frequently find it more efficient to house males and females together. (See Table 3.) The estimated average length of stay in temporary care facilities ranges from under 2 weeks in detention centers to slightly over 7 weeks in reception or diagnostic centers. (See Table 4.)

The juvenile detention center is the analog of the local jail in the adult criminal justice system. Like its adult counterpart, the juvenile detention center is the most common type of residential facility, with a total of 303

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table 3.—Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Sex of Inmates Held by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971

Type of facilities	Total facilities	Facilities holding males only	Facilities holding females only	Facilities holding both males and females
NUMBER				
All facilities	722	278	86	358
Detention centers	303	7	5	291
Shelters	18	3	1	14
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	3	2	12
Training schools	192	106	51	35
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	103	8	3
Halfway houses and group homes	78	56	19	3
PERCENT				
All facilities	100	38	12	50
Detention centers	100	2	2	96
Shelters	100	17	5	78
Reception or diagnostic centers	100	18	12	70
Training schools	100	55	27	18
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	90	7	3
Halfway houses and group homes	100	72	24	4

Table 4.—Estimated Average Length of Stay for Inmates in Fiscal Year 1971, by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Average length of stay
All temporary care facilities	14 days
Detention centers	11 days
Shelters	20 days
Reception or diagnostic centers	51 days
All correctional facilities	7.8 months
Training schools	8.7 months
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	6.6 months
Halfway houses and group homes	7.2 months

throughout the United States. Also like jails, which are usually smaller than adult prisons, detention centers tend to have the smallest capacity of the institutions in the juvenile criminal justice system. (See Table 5.) A majority of juvenile detention centers are administered by local, rather than State, government, and most of the children held by local jurisdictions are in detention centers.

Shelters are almost exclusively administered by local jurisdictions. They, like juvenile detention centers, provide temporary care for juveniles awaiting court disposition. In contrast to detention centers, however, shelters are not primarily designed for incarceration and usually are not physically restricting facilities. Supplying broad child welfare services, shelters serve dependent and neglected children, as well as suspected delinquents. A wide variety of public and private childcare and social agencies also serves the juvenile court. They provide many of the same services as do shelters, such as temporary care and referral for medical help, but often on a selective basis. The public shelter, however, always stands open to accept and care for any and all children whose parents are unable or unwilling to provide for their needs. It is not selective in its acceptance of voluntary commitments or of referrals from the juvenile court. From shelters, dependent and neglected children often are referred by the juvenile court to public or private foster care agencies. At the time of the census, public shelters held less than 1 percent of all persons in public juvenile facilities.

In contrast to detention centers and shelters, reception or diagnostic centers handle adjudicated delinquents

Table 5.—Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Designed Capacity by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971

Type of facility	Total number of facilities	Designed capacity of facilities								
		Fewer than 25 inmate:	25-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 or more
NUMBER										
All facilities	722	238	134	148	61	38	55	28	8	12
Detention centers	303	142	79	50	17	5	4	4	1	1
Shelters	18	14	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	—	3	3	3	1	4	3	—	—
Training schools	192	11	6	31	28	30	47	21	7	11
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	4	34	64	11	1	—	—	—	—
Halfway houses and group homes	78	67	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
PERCENT										
All facilities	100	33	19	20	8	5	8	4	1	2
Detention centers	100	47	26	16	6	2	1	1	*	*
Shelters	100	78	11	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Reception or diagnostic centers	100	—	18	18	18	6	24	18	—	—
Training schools	100	6	3	16	15	16	24	11	4	6
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	4	30	56	10	1	—	—	—	—
Halfway houses and group homes	100	86	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

*0.5% or less. (Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)

almost exclusively and are almost all operated by State governments. There are only 17 public reception or diagnostic centers in the United States. It should be noted, however, that many correctional facilities have their own reception or classification units where new arrivals are screened for assignment to treatment and educational programs and occasionally reassigned to another facility.

Typically, before a juvenile is given a formal hearing, he meets with an intake worker who is usually employed by the juvenile court. This interview may take place at the juvenile court itself or at a detention center or shelter. The troubled family situation or alleged misconduct is discussed with the juvenile and other parties to the case. The discussion often leads to the immediate release of the juvenile. This interview may also lead to a preliminary investigation, which in turn may result in the release of the juvenile or may indicate that court intervention is warranted. If court intervention is deemed necessary, the intake process often does not in-

volve more than a few hours and usually concludes with the release of the juvenile to his parents, pending a hearing of the case of the juvenile court. If, as a result of the court hearing, the individual is adjudicated delinquent, he may be given probation or may be committed to a correctional facility.

Correctional Facilities

Public correctional facilities for juveniles such as training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes account for slightly more than half of the 722 facilities in the census. At the end of fiscal 1971, these facilities held 42,642 persons, over four-fifths of them in training schools. (See Figure 1.) The estimated average length of stay for youngsters committed to correctional facilities is roughly 8 months.

Training schools are the most prevalent type of juvenile correctional facility and are generally the largest of all

juvenile facilities. Some 60 percent of the 192 training schools in the census had designed capacities of 150 or more. In contrast, fully a third of all public juvenile institutions had authorized space for fewer than 25 persons.

The training school was the first widely accepted institutional setting for juvenile corrections. The physical configuration of the training school is often a physically restricting environment that affords little contact with the community. The training school represents the most secure form of incarceration for juveniles. Where a jurisdiction's juvenile correctional system has several facilities, varying in degree of security, the training school tends to receive youngsters who present more serious discipline problems and are more difficult to control.

Juveniles who are thought not to require the strict confinement of a training school are sometimes committed to ranches, forestry camps or farms. Usually located in rural settings, these facilities often permit greater freedom of movement and more contact with local communities. It was once felt that the juvenile delinquent from an urban milieu would benefit from exposure to a pastoral environment. Although a rural site is no longer held to be naturally therapeutic for the urban child, the greater community contact and less restrictive daily routine of these facilities are presently thought to be more beneficial for many juveniles than the strict custody of a training school.

The least physically restrictive juvenile facilities are halfway houses and group homes. These are often found in urban areas. The growing belief that the correctional process should contain a maximum of interaction between the juvenile and his community has produced support for their establishment. A majority of such facilities are located in residential neighborhoods in converted private dwellings. Halfway houses and group homes generally allow their residents to leave the facility daily for attendance at school or work. This controlled exposure to the community is often supplemented by individual and group counseling. An individual may be committed directly to these facilities by the juvenile court or may be required to earn transfer by his behavior in a more secure setting. These more or less open facilities are the smallest of all those in juvenile corrections; almost 90 percent have capacities of fewer than 25 persons.

While detailed national data are not presently available, it is safe to say that many more youngsters are put on probation or diverted at intake from the juvenile court into community programs than are incarcerated. Many authorities in juvenile corrections argue that, by and large, incarceration of juvenile delinquents has not proved to be a workable correctional strategy. Some maintain that most juvenile correctional institutions do more harm than good. Others argue, however, that sometimes juvenile delinquents must be incarcerated for both their own protection and that of the community.

III. THE INMATES

Adjudicated Delinquents

A juvenile who has been found guilty of criminal behavior by a court of law is an adjudicated delinquent. Over four-fifths of the 57,239 persons in juvenile facilities on June 30, 1971 were in this category. An additional 13 percent were awaiting court action. Dependent and neglected children and juveniles awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction comprised the remainder of those in custody. Training schools held the highest proportion of adjudicated delinquents, nearly three-quarters of the total. (See Table 6.)

Facilities housing adjudicated delinquents were asked to report the number in each of four offense categories: juvenile offenses, felonies except drug offenses, misdemeanors except drug offenses and drug offenses.

Respondent facilities were able to provide this information for over three-fifths of the adjudicated delinquents in custody on June 30, 1971. (See Figure 2.) Of the 621 facilities holding adjudicated delinquents on this date, roughly a third reported only their total adjudicated population with no offense data by category. Of the inmates for whom offense data were available, 70 percent of the females and 23 percent of the males were being held for offenses for which only juveniles can be charged, such as truancy or curfew violations. (See Figure 3.) Fully a third of all the persons for whom offense data were reported were in custody for commission of acts forbidden only to that portion of the population classified as juveniles.

Half of the male adjudicated delinquents were guilty of felonies while only 8 percent of the female delinquents

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table 6.--Detention Status of Children in Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971

All types of facilities	Total population			Adjudicated delinquents			Juveniles held pending court action			Dependent and neglected children			Juveniles awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NUMBER															
All facilities	57,239	44,140	13,099	48,050	38,075	9,975	7,717	5,178	2,539	942	520	422	530	367	163
Detention centers	11,748	7,912	3,836	3,449	2,382	1,067	7,300	4,908	2,392	489	271	218	510	351	159
Shelters	363	237	126	36	23	13	164	106	58	153	101	52	10	7	3
Reception or diagnostic centers	2,486	1,988	498	2,462	1,973	489	4	3	1	18	11	7	2	1	1
Training schools	35,931	27,839	8,092	35,498	27,590	7,908	248	160	88	177	81	96	8	8	-
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	5,666	5,376	290	5,647	5,367	280	1	1	-	18	8	10	-	-	-
Halfway houses and group homes	1,045	788	257	958	740	218	-	-	-	87	48	39	-	-	-
PERCENT															
All facilities	100	77	23	83	66	17	14	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	*
Detention centers	100	67	33	29	20	9	62	42	20	4	2	2	4	3	1
Shelters	100	65	35	10	6	4	45	29	16	42	28	14	3	2	1
Reception or diagnostic centers	100	80	20	99	79	20	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*
Training schools	100	78	22	99	77	22	1	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	95	5	100	95	5	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-
Halfway houses and group homes	100	75	25	92	71	21	-	-	-	8	5	4	-	-	-

*0.5% or less. (Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)



CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

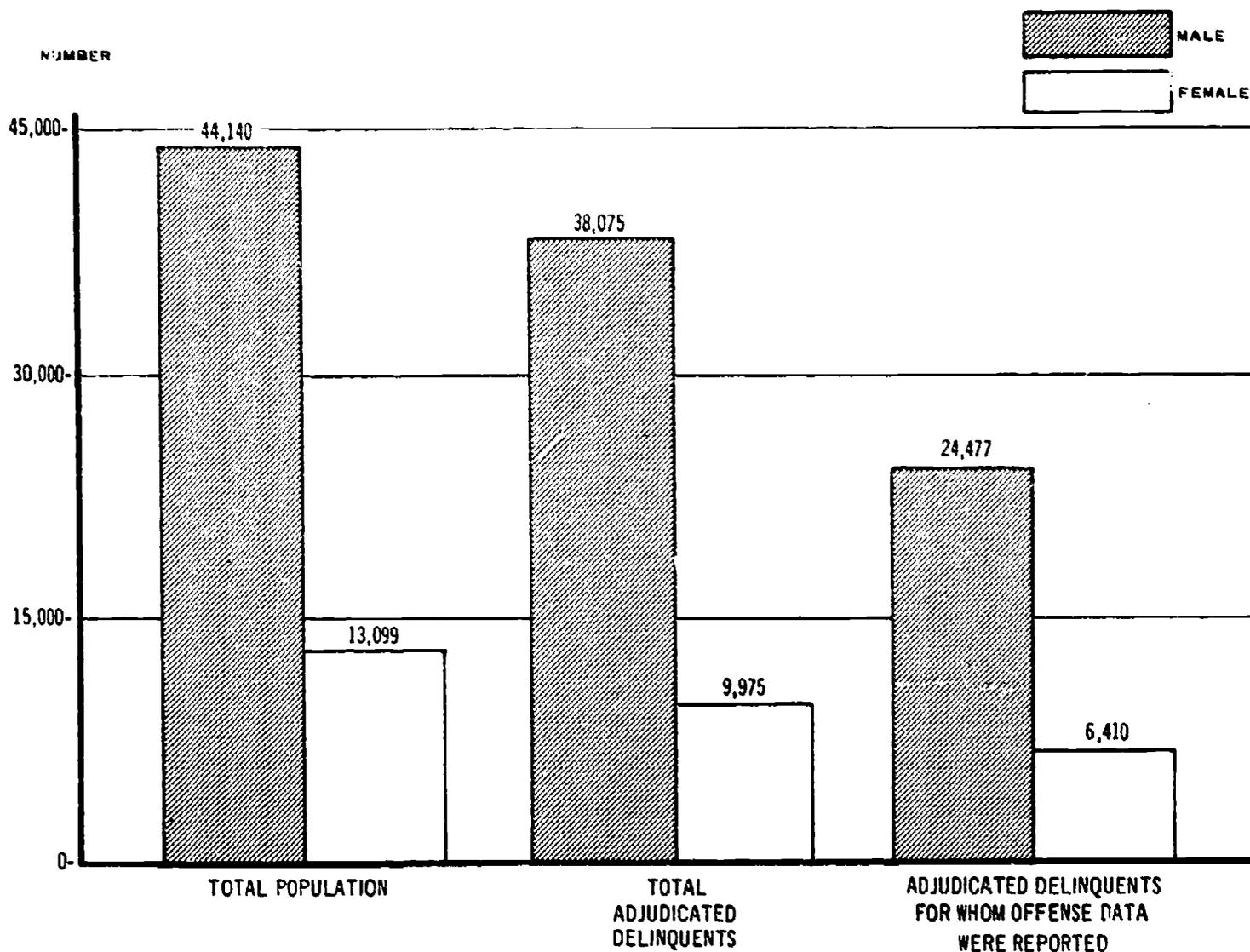


Figure 2.—Total Population of Juvenile Facilities, Total Adjudicated Delinquents Held and Number of Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported by Sex, June 30, 1971

were confined for these offenses. The least common violations were drug offenses. Six percent of both the male and the female adjudicants were being held on this account.

The unavailability of offense data for some jurisdictions reflects the legal practices surrounding the commitment of juveniles to correctional institutions. Many States have statutes that give juvenile court judges the option of committing juveniles to correctional facilities under the descriptive labels of "person in need of supervision" (PINS), "child in need of supervision" (CHINS), "unruly," "unmanageable" or "incorrigible," rather than for a specific offense. If the juvenile is committed to incarceration under such a statute, the actual nature of his offense is sometimes not specified. Consequently, some facilities are unable to provide offense data for all their

inmates. Such unspecified commitments are commonly due to the commission of juvenile offenses. Upon occasion, however, the parents of an extremely troublesome youngster will seek the juvenile court's aid in controlling him even though he has committed no particular offense. In such a case, the juvenile is committed under a statute that permits him to be portrayed as in need of court supervision or as "unmanageable."

Movement Into and Out of Facilities

In fiscal 1971, public juvenile detention and correctional facilities admitted over 600,000 persons and discharged about as many. A quarter of this population flow was female. Nearly 90 percent of the traffic through juvenile facilities took place at temporary care facilities, primarily

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

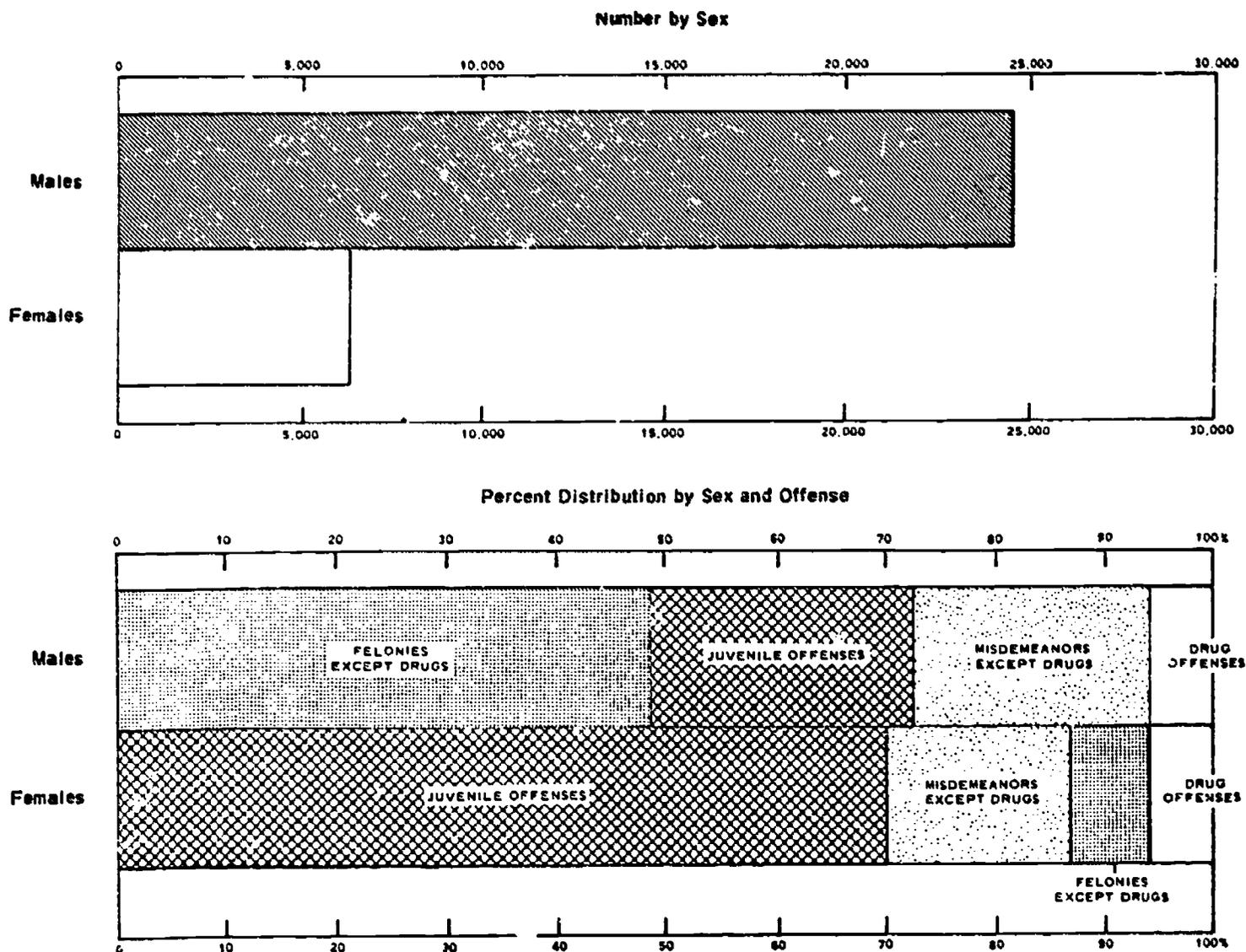


Figure 3.—Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported, June 30, 1971

through detention centers. (See Tables 7A, 7B and 8.) Although the average daily population of correctional facilities surpassed that of temporary care facilities by over 28,000 persons, admissions in correctional institutions were only 85,080 as opposed to 531,686 in temporary care facilities where population turnover is considerably higher. The fact that relatively few youngsters are assigned to correctional facilities reflects the reluctance of many judges in the juvenile court to resort to incarceration as an initial treatment strategy. A relatively low volume of commitments in a particular jurisdiction may also be a function of lack of space in its institutions.

Temporary care facilities because of their high turnover and generally limited contact with inmates were requested to provide only data on total admissions and discharges; correctional facilities, because of their treatment

responsibilities and extended periods of custody, were asked for more detail on commitments and releases. In fiscal 1971 correctional facilities admitted 85,080 persons; 69,029 males and 16,051 females. Four-fifths of these went into training schools. Persons committed for the first time comprised 61 percent of all admissions. Among first commitments there were 4 males to every female. Among recommitments the ratio jumped to 12 to 1.

Discharges from correctional facilities mirrored admissions; 69,209 males and 15,900 females. Releases to aftercare or parole comprised 71 percent of the discharges. Females appeared somewhat more likely to be released without supervision than their male counterparts. The sex ratio is four males to every female for overall releases compared to less than 3 to 1 for unsupervised release. Transfers to other institutions for delinquent children accounted for the bulk of discharges for female

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table 7A.—Movement Into Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Category of Admission, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Admissions	Total admissions			Committed by court				Returned from aftercare/parole		Transferred in		Other	
	Total	Male	Female	First commitments		Recommitments							
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
NUMBER													
All correctional facilities	85,080	69,029	16,051	41,460	10,410	6,075	490	10,869	2,837	6,871	1,131	3,754	1,183
Training schools	67,558	52,960	14,598	31,453	9,413	4,706	416	9,821	2,735	4,118	989	2,862	1,045
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	14,956	14,062	894	9,222	701	1,336	68	898	57	2,191	68	415	
Halfway houses and group homes	2,566	2,007	559	785	296	33	6	150	45	562	74	477	138
PERCENT													
All correctional facilities	100	81	19	49	12	7	1	13	3	8	1	4	1
Training schools	100	78	22	47	14	7	1	14	4	6	2	4	2
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	94	6	62	5	9	*	6	*	15	*	3	-
Halfway houses and group homes	100	78	22	31	12	1	*	6	2	22	3	9	5

*0.5 or less. (Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Table 7B.—Movement out of Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Category of Discharge, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Discharges	Total discharges			Discharged without supervision		Placed in aftercare/parole		Transferred out		Other	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NUMBER											
All correctional facilities	85,109	69,209	15,900	4,950	1,784	48,993	11,152	8,371	1,357	6,895	1,606
Training schools	68,749	54,164	14,585	4,269	1,695	37,825	10,164	6,415	1,258	5,655	1,468
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	14,141	13,343	798	558	37	9,994	614	1,684	73	1,107	74
Halfway houses and group homes	2,219	1,702	517	123	52	1,174	375	272	26	133	64
PERCENT											
All correctional facilities	100	81	19	6	2	58	13	10	2	8	2
Training schools	100	79	21	6	2	55	15	9	2	8	2
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	94	6	4	*	71	4	12	1	8	1
Halfway houses and group homes	100	77	23	6	2	53	17	12	1	6	3

*0.5 or less. (Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Table 8.—Movement of Juveniles Into and out of Temporary Care Facilities—
Fiscal Year 1971

Type of facility	Admissions			Discharges		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NUMBER						
All temporary care facilities	531,685 ¹	376,681	155,005	529,495	375,333	154,162
Detention centers	494,286	347,876	146,410	492,399	346,564	145,835
Shelters	9,686	6,421	3,265	9,651	6,388	3,263
Diagnostic and reception centers	27,714	22,384	5,330	27,445	22,381	5,064
PERCENT						
All temporary care facilities	100	71	29	100	71	29
Detention centers	100	70	30	100	70	30
Shelters	100	66	34	100	66	34
Diagnostic and reception centers	100	81	19	100	82	18

¹ There is a slight overlap in the total population movement into temporary care facilities, since most adjudicated delinquents entering a reception or diagnostic center have passed through a detention center or shelter prior to their admission at a reception center for evaluation. This overlap is somewhat less than the 27,714 admissions to reception centers or approximately 5 percent of the total admissions to temporary care facilities.

inmates. Since statistics on female transfers into other correctional facilities do not seem to reflect this relatively disproportionate number of releases to other institutions, it is possible that female clients are referred to programs operated by agencies outside the juvenile criminal justice system.

Age Range of Population

In the census, each facility was asked the age of the youngest and the oldest male and female inmate in residence. Age ranges for both males and females ran from well under 6 years to over 21. Because they care for dependent and neglected juveniles as well as those awaiting adjudication, both detention centers and shelters indicated the presence of children under 6. (See Tables 9 and 10.) Even though reception or diagnostic centers and correctional facilities primarily handle adjudicated

delinquents, a number of them held males under 9. A more limited number of these facilities held females under 9 as well. The most consistently reported age was for youngest female. Two-thirds of the facilities holding females indicated that their youngest was between 12 and 14. This tendency held for each type of facility.

Upper limits of population age ranges seemed closely related to statutory provisions governing juvenile court commitments. (See Table 2.) For both males and females, a majority of facilities stated that their oldest resident was between 16 and 17. As noted earlier, a delinquent may enter a facility as a juvenile but remain past the age at which he is eligible for trial in the juvenile court. A number of facilities, representing most of the States, held individuals over 17. Few, however, held persons over 21. Only 1 percent of the facilities holding females and 3 percent of the facilities holding males held persons over 21.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table 9.—Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Age of Youngest and Oldest Male Resident in Custody¹ by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Total facilities with male inmates		Youngest male resident					Oldest male resident					
			Under 6	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or older	13 or younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or older
	Number	Percent											
All types of facilities	634	100	2	8	30	42	18	1	2	8	55	32	3
Detention centers	296	100	3	9	43	41	4	—	1	9	77	12	*
Shelters	16	100	6	19	25	38	12	—	19	25	44	12	—
Reception or diagnostic centers	15	100	—	40	20	40	—	—	—	7	27	47	20
Training schools	141	100	—	8	31	48	14	—	1	11	36	46	7
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	106	100	—	1	6	45	44	4	2	4	25	63	6
Halfway houses and group homes	60	100	—	5	3	32	60	—	5	5	47	43	—

*0.5% or less. (Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)

¹ Age data were requested in terms of children currently held when the respondent facility completed the questionnaire.

Table 10.—Percent of Juvenile Facilities by Age of Youngest and Oldest Female Resident in Custody¹ by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Total facilities with female inmates		Youngest female resident					Oldest female resident					
			Under 6	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or older	13 or younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or older
	Number	Percent											
All types of facilities	431	100	2	5	16	67	8	1	—	10	66	23	1
Detention centers	288	100	3	6	17	67	6	1	—	12	77	12	—
Shelters	12	100	8	17	17	42	17	—	—	17	67	17	—
Reception or diagnostic centers	14	100	—	21	29	50	—	—	—	—	43	43	14
Training schools	85	100	—	1	16	76	6	—	—	7	40	51	2
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	11	100	—	—	9	73	18	—	—	9	27	64	—
Halfway houses and group homes	21	100	—	—	—	57	43	—	—	5	62	33	—

(Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.)

¹ Age data were requested in terms of children currently held when the respondent facility completed the Census questionnaire.

IV. THE CARE OF THE INMATES: HOLDING PATTERNS, OCCUPANCY, AND SERVICES

Holding Patterns

As previously indicated, four general classifications were used in the census to identify residents of juvenile facilities: adjudicated delinquents, juveniles awaiting court disposition, juveniles awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, and dependent and neglected children. Contrary to widely accepted standards of operating procedure for juvenile facilities, many facilities in all parts of the United States do not house these groups separately. Occasionally, adult inmates are also housed with juveniles. The primary reason given for separating different classes of inmates is to prevent older, more seasoned juvenile delinquents from influencing younger individuals, either first offenders awaiting court disposition or dependent and neglected children whose detention is unrelated to delinquency. Lack of this separation was found most often in temporary care facilities. (See Table 11.) In correctional institutions, separation of offenders by type was less of an issue since the vast majority of children in these facilities are adjudicated delinquents.

Occupancy

Overcrowding was present in 16 percent of the facilities; approximately half of these exceeded designed capacity by 20 percent or more. Detention centers had the most overcrowding with a fifth of their number exceeding capacity; halfway houses and group homes had the least with only 6 percent operating beyond capacity. (See Table 12.)

Most facilities were operating below maximum designed capacity. Some 36 percent of juvenile facilities were operating at under 70 percent capacity. In most States, many more facilities were operating under 70 percent capacity than were overcrowded.

Counseling

For many years, counseling has been used as an aid in rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Some form of counseling, either individual, group or family, was found

Table 11.—Juvenile Facilities by Type of Holding Patterns for Inmates,
by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Type of facility	Total facilities	Facilities holding											
		Both adjudicated delinquents and juveniles awaiting court disposition			Both adjudicated delinquents and dependent and neglected children			Juveniles awaiting court disposition and dependent and neglected children			Dependent and neglected children and juveniles awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction		
		Total facilities	FACILITIES where held separately		Total facilities	FACILITIES where held separately		Total facilities	FACILITIES where held separately		Total facilities	FACILITIES where held separately	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All types of facilities	722	317	26	8	157	33	21	150	33	22	148	35	24
Detention centers	303	279	13	5	124	30	24	132	32	24	130	33	25
Shelters	18	12	3	25	8	2	25	10	1	10	10	1	10
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	2	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	50
Training schools	192	20	10	50	11	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	2	—	—	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halfway houses and group homes	78	2	—	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—

Table 12.—Number of Juvenile Facilities by Degree of Occupancy, June 30, 1971

Type of facility	Total number of facilities	Number with less than 70% of capacity	Number with 70.0% to 100.0% of capacity	Facilities operating over designed capacity			
				Total operating over designed capacity	Number over capacity by less than 10%	Number over capacity by 10.0% to 19.9%	Number over capacity by 20.0% or more
All types of facilities . . .	722	260	349	113	40	22	51
Detention centers	303	160	95	58	16	5	37
Shelters	18	10	6	2	—	—	2
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	4	10	3	1	—	2
Training schools	192	41	119	32	10	12	10
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	30	71	13	9	4	—
Halfway houses and group homes	78	15	58	5	4	1	—

in 95 percent of the total facilities, and in all of the correctional facilities.² Individual counseling was more prevalent than group counseling, which is a somewhat more recent innovation in juvenile corrections. The use of group counseling as a tool in rehabilitation has been closely associated with the growing popularity of community-based facilities, where this treatment method vis-a-vis juvenile corrections was largely developed. Group counseling was most often employed in halfway houses and group homes. (See Table 13.) Although not as frequent as individual or group counseling, family counseling of the juvenile with his parents or guardians was conducted in slightly over half the institutions.

Education and Job Placement

Nine-tenths of the facilities in the census provided educational services for their residents. Since most of the residents of juvenile correctional facilities are of school age and since they spend an average of 8 months in custody, the presence of educational programs in correctional facilities is important if the educational process

² Space limitations on the census questionnaire prevented detailed queries as to the scope and nature of the administration of services in juvenile facilities. Specifically, data on the length of counseling sessions and their frequency as well as on the training of counselors were not collected. Similarly, data on educational, recreational, and medical services are also of a very general nature. Hence, these data should be interpreted with caution. Their inclusion in this report is meant only to reflect the existence of various types of services in juvenile facilities.

is to be continued. More than 95 percent of these facilities had some sort of educational program, including all of the training schools. Only 2 percent of the ranches, forestry camps, and farms and 5 percent of the halfway houses and group homes failed to furnish some form of educational service. (See Table 13.)

Overall, educational programs at temporary care facilities were not so common. A fifth of all detention centers reported no educational programs. Of the 18 shelters in the census, 2 were without such services. Although the bulk of all the institutions without educational services were, in fact, temporary care facilities, all of the reception or diagnostic centers reported providing their inmates with educational programs.

Vocational education services were available in addition to academic programs in three-quarters of the correctional facilities. Almost 90 percent of the training schools had both academic and vocational educational services. As would be expected from the brief average length of stay at temporary care facilities, vocational programs were not encountered very often, appearing in only about a third of these facilities.

Correctional facilities sometimes allow their client children to attend classes in the community. About half of the correctional facilities with vocational training, 148, had some instruction in a community setting. These 148 facilities represent three-eighths of all correctional facilities. Existing academic programs included community-based classes somewhat less often. Four out of every ten correctional facilities had job placement services. The

Table 13.—Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities With Educational, Counseling and Job Placement Services by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Type of facility	Total number of facilities	Educational services ¹				Counseling services ²				
		None	Academic only	Vocational only	Both academic and vocational	None	Individual counseling	Group counseling	Counseling with juvenile and his family	Correctional facilities with job placement programs
NUMBER										
All types of facilities	722	65	256	4	397	29	679	558	413	164
Detention centers	303	57	164	—	82	26	268	172	151	†
Shelters	18	2	5	1	10	3	15	9	10	†
Diagnostic or reception centers	17	—	11	—	6	—	17	16	10	†
Training schools	192	—	23	1	168	—	190	176	124	88
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	2	46	2	70	—	114	109	73	47
Halfway houses and group homes	78	4	13	—	61	—	75	76	45	29
PERCENT										
All types of facilities	100	9	36	6	55	4	94	77	57	100
Detention centers	100	19	54	—	27	9	88	57	50	†
Shelters	100	11	28	6	56	17	83	50	56	†
Diagnostic or reception centers	100	—	65	—	35	—	100	94	59	†
Training schools	100	—	12	*	88	—	99	92	64	46
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	2	35	2	61	—	100	96	64	16
Halfway houses and group homes	100	5	17	—	78	—	96	97	58	37

*0.5% or less.

†Not applicable.

¹ Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Percentages add to more than 100 because many institutions provide more than one type of counseling service.

absence of these services at some facilities may be attributed to the high proportion of relatively young children in their populations.

Recreational Services

Recreational activities have a recognized place in juvenile correctional programs as aids in the physical, psychological and educational development of client children. Some form of recreational activity or facility was present

at almost all of the institutions in the census. (See Table 14.) Athletic facilities and libraries were each reported by four-fifths of the institutions. Ninety-six percent of the training schools had libraries.

Medical Services

Forty percent of the Nation's juvenile institutions had no medical services for their residents. Approximately half of the facilities had an infirmary; 50 percent of

Table 14.—Number and Percent of Juvenile Facilities With Medical and Recreational Services by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Type of facility	Total number of facilities	Medical services ¹				Recreational services ²				
		None	Infirmary without beds	Infirmary with beds	Other	None	Radio, movies or TV	Library	Gymnasium or athletic field	Other
NUMBER										
All types of facilities . . .	722	289	162	169	102	6	707	588	595	361
Detention centers	303	128	89	24	62	6	294	234	225	133
Shelters	18	11	—	3	4	—	17	11	12	10
Diagnostic or reception centers	17	1	5	10	1	—	17	16	16	7
Training schools	192	21	45	111	15	—	191	184	190	103
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	57	23	18	16	—	113	99	108	66
Halfway houses and group homes	78	71	—	3	4	—	75	44	44	42
PERCENT										
All types of facilities . . .	100	40	22	23	14	1	98	81	82	50
Detention centers	100	42	29	8	20	2	97	77	74	44
Shelters	100	61	—	17	22	—	94	61	67	56
Diagnostic or reception centers	100	6	29	59	6	—	94	94	94	41
Training schools	100	11	23	58	8	—	99	96	99	54
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	100	50	20	16	14	—	99	87	95	58
Halfway houses and group homes	100	91	—	4	5	—	96	56	56	54

¹ Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

² Percentages add to more than 100 because many institutions provide more than one type of recreational service.

these infirmaries had beds for overnight stays. While 16 out of 17 reception or diagnostic centers could provide some medical treatment, nine-tenths of the halfway houses and group homes and half of the ranches,

forestry camps, and farms reported no such capability. However, these facilities often have access to community medical services to fulfill the health needs of their inmates.

V. OPERATIONS: EMPLOYMENT EXPENDITURES AND PHYSICAL PLANT

Employment

A total of 39,521 full-time workers were employed by juvenile facilities on June 30, 1971. Full-time personnel outnumbered part-time workers about 10 to 1. Seventy percent of the staff was directly engaged in

treatment or educational activities. Treatment and educational personnel included psychiatrists, psychologists, cottage staff, academic principals, directors of vocational training, academic teachers, vocational teachers, social workers, librarians, aftercare/parole workers, recreation workers, physicians, registered nurses, dentists, medical

aides, and classification officers. For both correctional and temporary care facilities, persons employed as cottage personnel, academic teachers and social workers were consistently more numerous in comparison with other treatment and education positions. In fact, over half of all the persons in treatment and education positions were cottage staff with responsibility for the general supervision of the inmates. This general supervision varies between facilities from organized treatment-oriented activity to simple custodial care. Often, cottage staff reside with the inmates in small housing units at the facility.

Vacancies among both full-time and part-time positions amounted to about 3 percent. As could be expected from their predominance in correctional facilities employment, treatment and educational positions accounted for most of the full-time vacancies, 75 percent, and virtually all the part-time vacancies, 92 percent.

At the end of June 1971, the ratio of inmates to full-time staff in public detention and correctional facilities for juveniles in the United States was 1.4 to 1. (See Table 15.) The ratio of inmates to full-time treatment and educational workers was 2 to 1. The inmate-staff ratios for administrative personnel and for operations and maintenance workers were 12.9 to 1 and 8.3 to 1, respectively. Temporary care facilities have generally lower inmate-staff ratios than do correctional facilities.

Although temporary care facilities do not provide the specialized treatment for inmates that correctional facilities often do, their high turnover produces the need for heavy staffing in order to carry out processing procedures as well as routine custodial functions. This concentration of personnel with processing responsibilities probably accounts for the lower inmate-staff ratios in these facilities. Essentially, a large number of clients move through these early stages of the juvenile criminal justice system relatively rapidly with each new client requiring intensive, if brief, interaction with the staff.

Expenditures

In fiscal year 1971, public detention and correctional facilities for juveniles in the Nation spent \$456 million. Operating costs, principally salaries and wages, accounted for 9 out of every 10 dollars spent with the tenth going for capital outlays. Operating costs for the United States as a whole were \$6,989 per inmate in fiscal year 1971.

Per capita operating expenses in juvenile correctional facilities can be viewed as a rather general indicator of more or less direct allocation of resources to the individual inmate. Correctional facilities spent some \$6,760 per child in fiscal 1971. (See Table 16.) The cost of keeping a child in a correctional facility for 1 year was highest for training schools at \$6,775 and lowest for halfway houses and group homes, \$6,475.

Per capita operating expenses for residents of temporary care facilities were higher than for correctional facilities, averaging \$7,688 per inmate. As with correctional facilities, per capita operating costs were calculated via the average daily population's division into annual operating expenditures. (See Figure 4.) Turnover of inmates in temporary care facilities is extremely high, however, relative to that of correctional facilities. Therefore, while the daily population of a detention facility may be 200, 50 different juveniles may fill each one of those 200 average population spaces at different times during the year. Since each inmate must undergo processing procedures, a given number of dollars, mostly for staff, are spent for each of the new arrivals, many of whom are never formally admitted but are diverted from the system. Hence, the higher per capita operating costs result from money spent on a large number of clients not actually reflected in the daily average population of a temporary care facility. The greater outlays of funds at these facilities are for wages and salaries of the staff required to handle the high turnover of juveniles. The lower inmate-staff ratio for temporary care facilities also reflects their staffing needs. Diagnostic or reception centers have the highest per capita operating expenditures for any type of facility, \$8,347, and one of the lowest inmate-staff ratios of any type of facility, 1.1 to 1.

Physical Plant

Facilities were asked to report the year of their original construction and latest construction or renovation costing more than \$50,000. In establishing the age of physical plant, the date of latest construction or major renovation, where available, was used in preference to date of original construction.

Over 1/3 of the facilities in the census had seen construction or renovation since 1968. Halfway houses and group homes, usually converted private residences, were generally the oldest of facilities. (See Table 17.) At the time of the census, some three quarters of the training schools had had some construction or renovative work in the previous ten years.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table 15.—Number of Full-Time Staff and Ratio of Inmates to Full-Time Staff for General Categories of Personnel and Selected Treatment and Educational Positions in Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility, June 30, 1971

Type of facility	Total full-time personnel	Full-time personnel										Operational and maintenance personnel	
		Administrative personnel	Treatment and educational personnel	Selected treatment and educational personnel							Psychiatrists		
				Cottage staff	Academic teachers	Vocational teachers	Social workers	Recreational workers	Psychologists				
NUMBER													
All types of facilities	39,521	4,441	28,165	16,583	3,475	984	1,471	544	268	29	6,915		
Detention centers	9,229	1,047	6,994	4,518	662	76	148	125	51	2	1,188		
Shelters	318	51	201	100	19	-	25	1	1	-	66		
Reception or diagnostic centers	2,244	263	1,614	916	112	10	167	37	74	17	367		
Training schools	24,037	2,515	16,751	9,845	2,345	828	966	353	135	10	4,771		
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	3,125	473	2,201	940	305	70	140	21	6	-	451		
Halfway houses and group homes	568	92	404	264	32	-	25	7	1	-	72		
RATIO*													
All types of facilities	1.4	2.9	2.0	3.4	16.5	58.2	38.9	105.2	213.6	1,973.8	8.3		
Detention centers	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.6	17.8	154.6	79.4	94.0	230.4	5,874.0	9.9		
Shelters	1.1	7.1	1.8	3.6	19.1	-	14.5	363.0	363.0	-	5.5		
Reception or diagnostic centers	1.1	9.5	1.5	2.7	22.2	248.6	14.9	67.2	33.6	146.2	6.8		
Training schools	1.5	14.3	2.1	3.6	15.3	43.4	37.2	101.8	266.2	3,593.1	7.5		
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	1.8	12.0	2.6	6.0	18.6	80.9	40.5	269.8	944.3	-	12.6		
Halfway houses and group homes	1.8	11.4	2.6	4.0	32.7	-	41.8	149.3	1,045.0	-	14.5		

*All ratios represent the number of inmates per full-time staff member.

Table 16.—Average Daily Population, Total Operating Expenditures and Per Capita Operating Expenditures, by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Type of facility	Average daily population during Fiscal Year 1971 ¹	Total operating expenditures (thousands of dollars) ¹	Per capita operating expenditures (dollars)
All types of facilities	58,539	\$409,109	\$6,989
Temporary care facilities	15,238	117,144	7,688
Detention centers	12,186	91,900	7,541
Shelters	381	2,948	7,738
Reception or diagnostic centers	2,671	22,296	8,347
Correctional facilities	43,187	291,966	6,760
Training schools	36,640	248,234	6,775
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	5,544	37,238	6,717
Halfway houses and group homes	1,003	6,494	6,475

¹Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

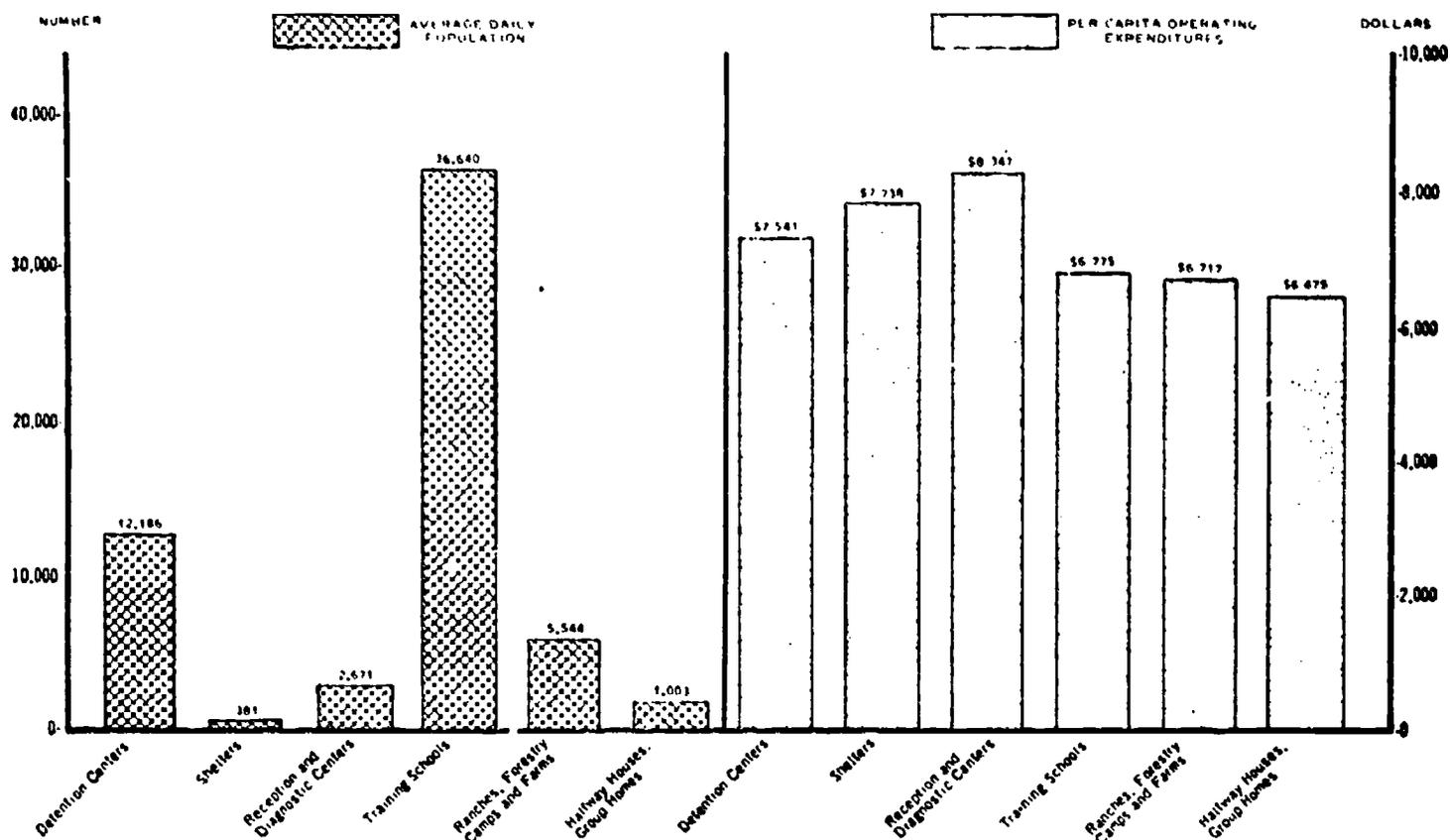


Figure 4.—Average Daily Population and Per Capita Operating Expenditures of Juvenile Facilities by Type of Facility—Fiscal Year 1971

Table 17.—Number of Juvenile Facilities by Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation Costing More Than \$50,000 by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Total number of facilities	Year of latest construction or renovation costing in excess of \$50,000				
		Before 1952	1952 to 1961	1962 to 1967	1968 to 1971	Data not available
All types of facilities	722	131	147	182	255	7
Detention centers	303	57	82	80	82	2
Shelters	18	8	3	1	5	1
Reception or diagnostic centers	17	2	3	3	9	—
Training schools	192	21	18	44	109	—
Ranches, forestry camps and farms	114	11	31	35	37	—
Halfway houses and group homes	78	32	10	19	13	4

VI. GEOGRAPHIC NOTES

Only a few broad geographic patterns were apparent among juvenile detention facilities. In each administrative region of the United States, some 4/5 of all facilities had capacities designed for less than 150 inmates.³ Larger institutions were also fairly evenly dispersed across the country. Furthermore, the phenomenon, noted earlier, of overcrowding and underutilization of facilities coexisting within the same State was common to all regions.

³ The 10 Standard Federal Regions which the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration uses for planning and administrative purposes are: Boston (region 1): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; New York (region 2): New York and New Jersey; Philadelphia (region 3): Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Atlanta (region 4): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; Chicago (region 5): Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin; Dallas (region 6): Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas; Kansas City (region 7): Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska; Denver (region 8): Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming; San Francisco (region 9): Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada; Seattle (region 10): Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Distinct patterns were apparent in the geographic dispersion of the different types of facilities. Halfway houses and group homes were most prevalent in more urbanized, highly industrial areas, notably the New York region. This same type of facility was virtually absent in more agriculturally oriented or less urbanized sections of the country such as the Denver, Dallas, San Francisco and Seattle regions.

While not demonstrating quite as pronounced a pattern of dispersion, ranches, forestry camps, and farms were a significant part of juvenile correctional systems in more agricultural areas. Conversely, few of these facilities were present in either the Boston or New York regions.

These apparent regional preferences for particular institutional forms do not apply to detention centers and training schools, which are present in relatively significant numbers in all regions of the U.S., pointing out a more or less universal need for both temporary care and strictly secure institutional space in juvenile criminal justice systems. In contrast, halfway houses and group homes and, to a lesser degree, ranches, forestry camps

and farms represent the efforts of individual States to create effective institutional settings that would respond to the particular needs of their clients and local conditions.

There were marked regional differences in per capita operating expenditures for fiscal 1971. Operating outlays

per inmate were generally high for the Boston (\$9,539), New York (\$9,589), Philadelphia (\$7,026) and Chicago (\$7,993) regions which border on one another and account for 20 States. On the other hand, the neighboring 13 States of the Atlanta and Dallas regions had the lowest annual operating outlays, \$4,494 and \$4,063 respectively.

APPENDIX A: THE CENSUS METHODOLOGY

GENERAL METHODOLOGY

Census Coverage

The census included public juvenile detention and correctional facilities that were in operation at the time the survey was conducted (October 1971), had been in operation at least one month prior to June 30, 1971, and had a resident population of at least 50 percent juveniles. Juvenile detention centers which were part of adult jails were not included unless they had both a staff and a budget separate from the jails. An individual facility, such as a camp or annex, which was administratively dependent upon a parent institution was counted as a separate facility if it was located in a separate geographic area. The census superseded the *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children (SPIDC)*, conducted in previous years by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and expanded coverage to include shelters and detention centers as well as correctional facilities. Coverage differences between the census and previous surveys are discussed in more detail in the "Reliability and Comparability of Data" section.

Period Covered by the Census

The census covered the period July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1971. Institutional population data were collected for September 30, 1970, December 31, 1970, March 31, 1971, and June 30, 1971. Average daily population was computed from the populations on those four dates and numbers of employees were reported as of June 30, 1971.

Movement of population and institutional costs were reported for the period July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1971, where records were available for this period. Other time periods used are described in the "Reliability and Comparability of Data" section.

Data Collection

In the summer of 1971, a mailing list of juvenile detention and correction facilities was prepared using as a

basic source the National Criminal Justice Directory, compiled in 1970 by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This directory list was updated from a number of other sources, including the mailing list maintained by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the SPIDC; the *1970 Directory of Correctional Institutions and Agencies* published by the American Correctional Association; the 1969 Master Facility Inventory maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the National Center for Health Statistics; the 1970 or the 1971 State Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plans for each State; the *1968 Directory of Juvenile Detention Centers* published by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency; and the *1970 International Halfway House Association Directory*. The updated list was then subdivided by State and sent to the juvenile correctional authorities in the respective States for review. The resulting list included 833 facilities, 111 of which were eliminated in the course of the census because they did not meet one or more of the coverage criteria.

The census was conducted by mail with an initial mail-out in October 1971. Questionnaires were mailed to central agencies where this procedure had been used in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare study the previous year. Three hundred and forty-seven questionnaires were mailed to 42 central reporters (34 State agencies and 8 local agencies). The remaining 486 questionnaires were mailed directly to facilities. The questionnaires included items pertaining to the type of facility; level of government and agency responsible for administering the facility; resident population by sex, by age, by type of detention, and by offense; movement of population; designed capacity; employment and expenditures; age of facility; programs and services available; and average length of stay. The information collected was a continuation and expansion of that collected in the SPIDC.

Facilities which failed to respond to the initial mail-out were sent second and third mail requests and then telegrams if necessary. The response rate achieved was

100 percent for most data items. Telephone follow-up was used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns.

RELIABILITY AND COMPARABILITY OF DATA

As described in the "Data Collection" section above, the mailing list for the census was prepared from the National Criminal Justice Directory listing of juvenile detention and correction facilities and a number of other sources, and was sent to State officials for review.

Both movement of population and institutional cost data were reported for varying reference periods. Five hundred and fifty-one facilities reported movement of population for the period July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1971, as requested; 117 facilities reported for calendar year 1970 or 1971; 18 facilities reported for periods of less than one year because the facilities were not in operation the entire year; and the remaining 36 facilities reported for various other annual periods. Four hundred and eighty-one facilities reported institutional cost data for the period July 1970 through June 1971; 146 facilities reported for calendar year 1970 or 1971; 16 facilities reported for periods of less than one year because the facilities were not in operation the entire year; and the remaining 79 facilities reported for various other 12 month periods.

As previously stated, the census superseded the publication of *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children* which was based on an annual survey of juvenile facilities conducted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare surveyed 343 public institutions for committed delinquents in 1970 and classified them as either (1) training schools, (2) forestry camps, ranches, and farms, or (3) diagnostic and reception centers. Extending the coverage of SPIDC the 1971 census included 722 public juvenile detention and correction facilities and classified them as either (1) detention centers, (2) shelters, (3) reception and diagnostic centers, (4) training schools, (5) ranches, forestry camps, and farms, or (6) halfway houses and group homes. Even though the two surveys had three classifications of facilities labeled similarly, the categories do not correspond exactly because of differences in coverage and methods of classification. Classification of the facilities was based on responses to the questionnaire, which asked the respondent to mark the type of facility most applicable

according to the definitions provided. (See "Definitions of Concepts, Categories and Terms Used.") The Department of Health, Education and Welfare originally classified all facilities by a similar response method and subsequently classified only new facilities as they were added. Some facilities classified by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as training schools were reported to the Bureau of the Census as either camps or group homes.

Multi-functional facilities, such as training schools with reception centers or detention facilities with long-term treatment programs were classified according to the function having the largest capacity or resident population. Training schools with reception centers serving more than that facility show movement of population out of the reception center to other facilities under "Transferred out:" in Table 7B and "Transferred to other institutions for delinquents" in Appendix Table B-10.

Facilities administered by more than one level of government were classified according to the level of government providing the largest funding.

Data are displayed by State and differences can be partially attributed to differences in statutes and juvenile justice systems among States.

Adults in Juvenile Facilities

Eight facilities reported holding adults as well as juveniles. Two were county detention centers which reported holding adult women on occasion, and three were State training schools which held a combination of juveniles and adults but primarily juveniles. Two State camps held adults who performed maintenance duties, and one State camp held felons under age 25 from the State prison. On June 30, 1971, approximately 500 adults were held in juvenile facilities.

California inmate population data include 2,023 "youthful offenders" who, although processed through criminal (adult) courts, were committed to the juvenile type institutions of the California Youth Authority which did not list them as adults for purposes of reporting in this census.

Offense Data

Adjudicated delinquents include a few voluntary commitments. Voluntary commitments include juveniles

who committed themselves or who were referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school or social agency *without* being adjudged delinquent or declared in need of supervision by a court. Population of adjudicated delinquents by type of offense was obtained for 435 out of the 621 juvenile facilities holding adjudicated delinquents on June 30, 1971 or 70 percent of the total. These facilities housed 30,877 juveniles or 64 percent of the 48,050 adjudicated delinquents held on June 30, 1971. Each of the six types of facilities reported offense data for approximately two-thirds of the adjudicated delinquents, except reception and diagnostic centers, which reported offense data for only 23 percent. (See Table A-1.) On an individual State basis, response on offense data ranged from 100 percent in some States to as low as 22 percent in one State. In a number of cases, offense data were based on estimates reported by respondents during telephone follow-up. In some cases, respondents estimated percentages of juveniles in each offense category, or reported for an irregular time period, such as monthly or annually, rather than the June 30, 1971 reference date. In such cases, the June 30, 1971 population of adjudicated delinquents was apportioned by offense based on the data or estimates provided. Where offense data were reported for the total population, including "juveniles held pending disposition by court," they were not used to distribute the population of adjudicated delinquents. If this had been done, it would have tended to understate the severity of offenses of adjudicated delinquents, because lesser offenders would not be as likely to be adjudicated delinquent.

The difficulty in reporting offense data can be attributed in some instances to recordkeeping practices. Some facilities maintained offense information only in individual

case histories making it difficult to extract for summary reporting; others had offense data available for the entire population, but not for adjudicated delinquents only. Frequently juveniles have been committed for more than one offense; as a result some facilities report juveniles more than once and sometimes in more than one offense category. Another factor affecting the reliability of offense data reported in the census is the use of judicial discretion to commit a juvenile offender as a "person in need of supervision" rather than as a delinquent even though he has committed a serious offense.

Employment and Expenditures

Some employees at juvenile facilities, such as teachers, maintenance personnel, and psychologists are on the payrolls of other governmental units. This situation occurs primarily at the local government level. These employees were included in the employee counts but their salaries were not reflected in the payroll figures. The instructions on the questionnaire defined full-time employees as those working regularly for 30 hours or more per week, and part-time employees as those working regularly for less than 30 hours per week. However, in some situations, these definitions were not strictly applied; for example, where employees lived at a facility and worked one week on and one week off, they were classified as full-time; or where an employee served as an administrator of several facilities, he was counted as a full-time employee at one of the facilities rather than as a part-time employee at each of the facilities. Some facilities reported budgeted costs for expenditures rather than actual costs, but this did not affect the expenditure data significantly.

Table A-1.—Number of Facilities Reporting Offense Data and Number of Adjudicated Delinquents for Whom Offense Data Were Reported by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Number of facilities holding adjudicated delinquents	Percent of facilities reporting offense data	Number of adjudicated delinquents held	Percent of adjudicated delinquents for whom offense data were reported
All facilities in the U.S.	621	70	48,050	64
Detention centers	213	72	3,449	66
Shelters	7	57	36	67
Reception or diagnostic centers . . .	17	41	2,462	23
Training schools	192	71	35,498	66
Ranches, forestry camps and farms .	114	68	5,647	68
Halfway houses and group homes . .	78	73	958	67

DEFINITIONS OF CONCEPTS, CATEGORIES, AND TERMS USED

Administrative Personnel: Superintendent, assistant superintendent, business manager, purchasing agent, stenographer, bookkeeper, accountant, switchboard operator, clerk or typist.

Ages Held: The ages of the youngest and oldest residents, male and females, held on the day the questionnaire was completed.

Average Length of Stay: Facilities were asked for the average length of stay of their inmates in fiscal 1971. No method of computation for this statistic was specified. Therefore, such data should be regarded as estimates.

Capacity: The number of persons the facility was designed to hold, exclusive of arrangements for the accommodation of overcrowding.

Capital Expenditures: Includes expenditures for new buildings, major repairs or improvements, and new equipment for which the cost is \$100 or more.

Dependent and Neglected Children: Juveniles held in public facilities as a result of the inability or unwillingness of their parents to care for them. Juveniles held on delinquency charges, adjudicated delinquent or declared in need of supervision, are *not* included here even if they may also be considered dependent or neglected. They are included in one of the other categories, as appropriate.

Detention Center: Facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting facility for juveniles in custody pending court disposition, and often for juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent, or are awaiting return to another jurisdiction.

Drug Offenses: Offenses related to drugs, whether classified as felonies or misdemeanors if committed by adults.

Felonies: Offenses that would be felonies if committed by adults, except drug offenses. Data on juveniles found to have committed drug offenses appear in the specific category termed "drug offenses" and not in the general categories of felonies or misdemeanors.

Halfway House, Group Home: Facility where children live but are permitted extensive contact with the community through jobs, attendance at school, etc.

Juvenile Offense: An offense for which only juveniles, as opposed to adults, can be charged. An act prohibited to and often applicable only to juveniles such as truancy, curfew violation or the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Juvenile or Child: In terms of an individual's being charged with a criminal offense, a juvenile is one over whom the juvenile court has original jurisdiction in cases of delinquency. The juvenile court's jurisdiction is determined by the age of the client who must, in most States, be under 18 years old. (See Text Table 2.) In this census, the actual definition of a juvenile or child was left to each jurisdiction since no universal definition seemed applicable to all phases of the individual's contact with the juvenile criminal justice system. (See Section I.)

Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent: A juvenile who through formal judicial proceedings has been adjudged guilty of a criminal offense or has been declared in need of supervision by the court. Purely for statistical purposes, voluntary commitments to juvenile facilities were also tallied as adjudicated delinquents. Voluntary commitments include juveniles who committed themselves or who were referred to the facility for treatment by parents, court, school or social agency *without* being adjudged delinquent or declared in need of supervision by a court.

Juveniles Awaiting Transfer to Another Jurisdiction: Juveniles who have allegedly committed a crime in or have run away from another jurisdictional area, including runaways from correctional facilities. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent and awaiting placement in a correction facility are *not* included here but in the "juveniles adjudicated delinquent" category.

Juveniles Held Pending Disposition by Court: Juveniles held for delinquency who have not had any hearing or who have had only a preliminary hearing or screening, and who are awaiting further court action.

Misdemeanors: Offenses that would be misdemeanors if committed by adults, except drug offenses. Data on juveniles found to have committed drug offenses appear in the specific category termed "drug offenses" and not in the general categories of misdemeanors or felonies.

Operating Expenditures: Include salaries, wages, and other operating expenditures, such as the purchase of

food, supplies, and contractual services. (Also included in "other operating expenditures" is the fair market value of free commodities or services received from any public or charitable organization.)

Operational and Maintenance Personnel: Includes positions such as gardener, janitor, watchmen, chauffeur, carpenter, plumber, cook, baker, painter, printer, barber, laundress, maid and dairyman.

Ranch, Forestry Camp, Farm: A residential treatment facility for juveniles whose behavior does not necessitate the strict confinement of a training school. Often the children are allowed greater contact with the community than are the residents of training schools.

Reception or Diagnostic Center: Facility that screens juvenile court commitments and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

Shelter: Facility that provides temporary care, similar to that of a detention center, in a physically unrestricted facility.

Training School: A specialized institution serving delinquent juveniles committed directly to it by juvenile court or placed in it by an agency having such authority.

Treatment and Education Personnel: Includes positions such as psychiatrist, psychologist, chaplain, cottage personnel, academic principal, director of vocational training, academic teacher, vocational teacher, social worker, librarian, aftercare/parole worker, recreation worker, physician, registered nurse, dentist, medical aide, classification officer. Data on educational or other requirements for holding these positions were not collected.

Year of Latest Construction or Renovation: The year in which the latest construction or renovation costing more than \$50,000 took place.

APPENDIX B · STATE AND LOCAL DATA TABLES

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-1.—Number of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Facility by Aspsices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Total Facilities		Detention Centers		Shelters		Reception or Diagnostic Centers		Training Schools		Ranches, Forestry Camps and Farms		Halfway Houses and Group Homes									
	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State								
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local								
U.S.	722	318	404	303	25	278	18	1	17	16	1	192	157	35	114	67	47	78	52	26		
REGION 1	25	22	3	8	8							16	13	3	1	1						
Connecticut	6	6	4	4	4							2	2	2								
Maine	2	2										7	4	3	1	1						
Massachusetts	12	9	3	4	4							1	1	1								
New Hampshire	1	1										3	3	3								
Rhode Island	3	3										1	1	1								
Vermont	1	1										1	1	1								
REGION 2	73	50	23	22	22	22	1	1	17	16	1	17	17	17	5	5	12	1	9	4	5	
New Jersey	23	8	15	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
New York	50	42	8	8	8	8						13	13	13	5	5	5	5	24	24	24	1
REGION 3	90	42	48	35	3	32	6	6	2	2	2	25	21	4	13	12	1	9	4	4	5	
Delaware	5	5		2	2		4	4				3	3	3				2				2
Dist. of Columbia	10	14	10	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	3	1
Maryland	14	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	33	10	23	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2
Virginia	20	9	11	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
West Virginia	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
REGION 4	115	51	64	58	6	52	1	1	2	2	2	35	30	5	10	9	1	9	4	4	5	
Alabama	9	3	6	6	6	6	1	1				3	3	3				2				3
Florida	38	9	29	20	20	20	1	1				8	4	4	2	1	1	7	4	4	3	
Georgia	18	10	8	14	6	8						4	4	4	7	7		1				1
Kentucky	15	9	6	4	4	4			1	1	1	2	1	1								
Mississippi	4	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2								
North Carolina	15	8	7	7	7	7			1	1	1	8	8	8								
South Carolina	5	4	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1				1
Tennessee	11	6	5	4	4	4						5	5	5								1
REGION 5	135	58	77	58	58	58	6	6	5	5	5	33	23	10	22	21	1	11	9	9	2	
Illinois	32	18	14	11	11	11			2	2	2	8	6	2	9	9	1	2	1	1	1	
Indiana	9	3	6	6	6	6						2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Michigan	38	14	24	18	18	18	3	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	9	8	8	1	
Minnesota	9	5	4	2	2	2			1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Ohio	37	12	25	18	18	18	2	2	1	1	1	11	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1
Wisconsin	10	6	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-1.—Number of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Facility by Auspices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Facilities			Detention Centers			Shelters			Reception or Diagnostic Centers			Training Schools			Ranches, Forestry Camps and Farms			Halfway House and Group Homes		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
REGION 6	49	18	31	24		24			2	2		20	16	4				3		3	
Arkansas	7	4	3	2		2			1	1		3	3					1		1	
Louisiana	11	4	7	6		6			1	1		4	3	1							
New Mexico	4	2	2	2		2						2	2								
Oklahoma	6	3	3	2		2						4	3	1				2		2	
Texas	21	5	16	12		12						7	5	2							
REGION 7	43	13	30	15		15	1	1	1	1	1	12	9	3	5	2	3	9	1	8	
Iowa	7	4	3	3		3	1	1				2	2					1	1		
Kansas	8	2	6	6		6						2	2					1	1		
Missouri	24	5	19	5		5						6	3	3	5	2	3	8		8	
Nebraska	4	2	2	1		1			1	1	1	2	2								
REGION 8	26	19	7	12	5	7						9	9		4	4	1	1	1		
Colorado	9	9		5	5							2	2		2	2					
Montana	4	3	1	1		1						2	2		1	1					
North Dakota	3	2	1	1		1						1	1		1	1					
South Dakota	3	2	1	1		1						1	1		1	1					
Utah	5	1	4	4		4						1	1		1	1					
Wyoming	2	2										2	2								
REGION 9	122	23	99	52	2	50			4	4		18	12	6	45	5	40	3		3	
Arizona	9	3	6	6		6			1	1		1	1		1	1					
California	105	15	90	42		42			3	3		14	8	6	43	4	39	3		3	
Hawaii	3	3		2	2							1	1		1		1				
Nevada	5	2	3	2		2						2	2		1						
REGION 10	44	22	22	19	1	18	3		1	1		7	7		9	8	1	5		5	
Alaska	3	3		1	1							1	1		1	1					
Idaho	3	1	2				2					1	1		1	1					
Oregon	10	4	6	5		5						2	2		3	2	1				
Washington	28	14	14	13		13	1		1	1		3	3		5	5		5		5	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-2.—Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities
for Juveniles by Auspices and by Sex for the U.S.,
Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Total Population			State Institutions		Local Institutions	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S.	57,239	44,140	13,099	32,249	8,526	11,891	4,573
REGION 1	1,686	1,242	444	1,065	444	177	
Connecticut	229	156	73	156	73		
Maine	251	179	72	179	72		
Massachusetts	724	577	147	400	147	177	
New Hampshire	210	139	71	139	71		
Rhode Island	174	135	39	135	39		
Vermont	98	56	42	56	42		
REGION 2	4,433	3,576	857	2,947	562	629	295
New Jersey	1,751	1,506	245	1,146	123	360	122
New York	2,682	2,070	612	1,801	439	269	173
REGION 3	6,760	5,426	1,334	4,253	968	1,173	366
Delaware	390	255	135	255	135		
Dist. of Columbia	741	618	123			618	123
Maryland	1,397	1,096	301	1,096	301		
Pennsylvania	2,312	2,037	275	1,678	133	359	142
Virginia	1,491	1,109	382	958	299	151	83
West Virginia	429	311	118	266	100	45	18
REGION 4	9,571	6,956	2,615	5,538	1,977	1,418	638
Alabama	564	407	157	329	105	78	52
Florida	2,497	1,827	670	1,038	306	789	364
Georgia	1,455	1,090	365	863	274	227	91
Kentucky	653	445	208	323	154	122	54
Mississippi	521	397	124	375	116	22	8
North Carolina	1,812	1,258	554	1,199	535	59	19
South Carolina	793	609	184	600	182	9	2
Tennessee	1,276	923	353	811	305	112	48
REGION 5	11,259	8,555	2,704	6,350	1,647	2,205	1,057
Illinois	2,617	2,156	461	1,603	217	553	244
Indiana	1,069	732	337	587	249	145	88
Michigan	2,004	1,449	555	795	200	654	355
Minnesota	829	654	175	461	120	193	55
Ohio	3,602	2,679	923	2,086	640	593	283
Wisconsin	1,138	885	253	818	221	67	32
REGION 6	5,561	4,319	1,242	3,661	1,067	658	175
Arkansas	506	375	131	362	124	13	7
Louisiana	1,473	1,213	260	1,010	221	203	39
New Mexico	375	286	89	244	80	42	9
Oklahoma	356	222	134	200	121	22	13
Texas	2,851	2,223	628	1,845	521	378	107
REGION 7	2,224	1,608	616	1,109	458	499	158
Iowa	492	341	151	326	134	15	17
Kansas	417	298	119	212	79	86	40
Missouri	1,065	800	265	417	169	383	96
Nebraska	250	169	81	154	76	15	5

Table B-2.—Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Corrections. Facilities for Juveniles by Auspices and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Population			State Institutions		Local Institutions	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
REGION 8	1,413	1,028	385	974	356	54	29
Colorado	443	340	103	340	103		1
Montana	206	138	68	138	67		
North Dakota	126	95	31	94	31	1	
South Dakota	184	140	44	127	40	13	4
Utah	309	218	91	178	67	40	24
Wyoming	145	97	48	97	48		
REGION 9	12,218	9,967	2,251	5,161	581	4,806	1,670
Arizona	672	612	60	532		80	60
California ¹	10,941	8,879	2,062	4,253	477	4,626	1,585
Hawaii	105	87	18	87	18		
Nevada	500	389	111	289	86	100	25
REGION 10	2,114	1,463	651	1,191	466	272	185
Alaska	144	112	32	112	32		
Idaho	152	93	59	83	51	10	8
Oregon	520	346	174	248	102	98	72
Washington	1,298	912	386	748	281	164	105

¹ California data include 2,023 "youthful offenders" in State institutions: 1,872 males and 151 females. (See Section I.)

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-3.—Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities by Type of Institution and by Auspices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Total Facilities		Detention Centers		Shelters		Reception or Diagnostic Centers		Training Schools			Ranches, Forestry Camps and Farms		Halfway Houses and Group Homes								
	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State	Total	State						
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local						
U.S.	57,239	40,775	16,464	11,748	689	11,059	363	110	253	2,486	2,470	16	35,931	33,581	2,350	5,666	3,220	2,446	1,045	705	340	
REGION 1	1,686	1,509	177	238	238	238							1,423	1,246	177	25	25					
Connecticut	229	229	35	35	35	35							194	194								
Maine	251	251											251	251								
Massachusetts	724	547	177	203	203	203							496	319	177	25	25					
New Hampshire	210	210											210	210								
Rhode Island	174	174											174	174								
Vermont	98	98											98	98								
REGION 2	4,433	3,509	924	909	909	909	15	15	15	279	279		2,893	2,893	616	290	290	326	326	38	58	
New Jersey ¹	1,751	1,269	482	467	467	467	15	15	15				1,206	1,206				63	63		15	
New York	2,682	2,240	442	442	442	442				103	103		1,687	1,687		290	290	263	263		19	
REGION 3	6,760	5,221	1,539	908	110	798	59	798	59	279	279		4,895	4,279	616	523	515	8	96	38	83	
Delaware	390	390	741	44	44	78	78	49	49				346	346								20
Dist. of Columbia	741	1,397	501	66	66	78	78	49	49				599	1,043		157	157	28	28		37	
Maryland	1,397	1,811	501	474	474	474	8	8	8	176	176		1,661	1,661		150	150	19	19		24	
Pennsylvania ²	2,312	1,811	234	210	210	210	2	2	2				949	949		122	122	34	34		10	
Virginia	1,491	1,257	63	36	36	36	36	2	2				297	280	17	94	86	8	8		20	
West Virginia	429	366											297	280								83
REGION 4	9,571	7,515	2,056	1,699	166	1,533	36	1,533	36	211	211		7,006	6,647	359	466	421	45	153	70	83	
Alabama	564	434	130	130	130	130							434	434								37
Florida	2,497	1,344	1,153	753	753	753	36	36	36				1,536	1,254	282	65	20	45	107	70	20	
Georgia	1,455	1,137	318	484	166	318							971	971								20
Kentucky	653	477	176	79	79	79				56	56		207	130	77	291	291					26
Mississippi	521	491	30	30	30	30							491	491								25
North Carolina	1,812	1,734	78	78	78	78							1,734	1,734								23
South Carolina	793	782	11	11	11	11				155	155		627	627								2
Tennessee	1,276	1,116	160	134	134	134							1,006	1,006		110	110	26	26			26
REGION 5	11,259	7,997	3,262	2,493	2,493	2,493	78	2,493	78	947	947		6,547	5,933	614	1,062	1,010	52	132	107	25	
Illinois	2,617	1,820	797	585	585	585				274	274		1,371	1,182	189	345	345	42	19	19	23	
Indiana	1,069	836	233	233	233	233							774	774		62	62					
Michigan	2,004	995	1,009	925	925	925	22	22	22	27	27		791	783	8	149	97	52	90	88	2	
Minnesota	829	581	248	60	60	60				185	185		505	317	188	79	79					
Ohio	3,662	2,726	876	598	598	598	49	49	49	461	461		2,123	1,894	229	371	371					
Wisconsin	1,138	1,039	99	92	92	92	7	7	7				983	983		56	56					

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-3.—Number of Juveniles in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities by Type of Institution and by Auspices for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Facilities			Detention Centers			Shelters			Reception or Diagnostic Centers			Training Schools			Ranches, Forestry Camps and Farms			Halfway Houses and Group Homes		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
REGION 6	5,561	4,728	833	519		519			135		135		4,850	4,593	257				57		57
Arkansas	506	486	20	15		15			18		18		468	468					5		5
Louisiana	1,473	1,231	242	146		146			117		117		1,210	1,114	96						
New Mexico	375	324	51	51		51							324	324	19						
Oklahoma	356	321	35	16		16							340	321	142						52
Texas	2,851	2,366	485	291		291							2,508	2,366							
REGION 7	2,224	1,567	657	368		368	110	110	16		16		1,417	1,315	102	158	50	108	155	92	63
Iowa	492	460	32	32		32	110	110					258	258					92	92	
Kansas	417	291	126	126		126							291	291	102	158	50	108	63		63
Missouri	1,065	586	479	206		206			16		16		638	536							
Nebraska	250	230	20	4		4							230	230							
REGION 8	1,413	1,330	83	231	148	83							1,051	1,051		124	124		7		7
Colorado	443	443		148	148								223	223		72	72				
Montana	206	205	1	1		1							178	178		27	27				
North Dakota	126	125	1	1		1							118	118		25	25				
South Dakota	184	167	17	17		17							142	142							
Utah	309	245	64	64		64							245	245							
Wyoming	145	145											145	145							
REGION 9	12,218	5,742	6,476	3,994	20	3,974			749		749		4,836	4,611	225	2,585	362	2,223	54		54
Arizona	672	532	140	140		140			116		116		367	367		49	49				
California ³	10,941	4,730	6,211	3,761		3,761			633		633		4,009	3,784	225	2,484	313	2,171	54		54
Hawaii	105	105		20		20							85	85							
Nevada	500	375	125	73		73							375	375		52					
REGION 10	2,114	1,657	457	389	7	382	65	65	149		149		1,013	1,013		433	423	10	65		65
Alaska	144	144		7		7							103	103		34	34				
Idaho	152	134	18	18		18			18		18		134	134		49	39	10			
Oregon	520	350	170	160		160			47		47		311	311		350	350		65		65
Washington	1,298	1,029	269	222		222							465	465							

¹ In New Jersey, one State training school includes 219 male adults out of a population of 624 male inmates.

² In Pennsylvania, one State training school includes an estimated 45 percent adults out of a total population of 596 male inmates.

³ California data include 2,023 "youthful offenders" in State institutions: 317 in reception or diagnostic centers, 1,468 in training schools and 238 in forestry camps, ranches, and farms. (See Section I.)

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-4.—Number of Adjudicated Delinquents¹ in Custody in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Offense and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Total Adjudicated Delinquents	Number of Adjudicated Delinquents by Offense												Offense Not Ascertained
		Total		Felonies Except Drugs		Misdemeanors Except Drugs		Drug Offenses		Juvenile Offenses		Offense Not Ascertained		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
U.S.	48,050	24,477	6,410	11,896	544	5,404	1,001	1,491	395	5,686	4,470	17,163		
REGION 1	1,390	668	297	227	8	103	18	81	11	257	260	425		
Connecticut	198	136	62	74		12		50			62			
Maine	249	178	71	128		45	7	5	1		63			
Massachusetts	582													
New Hampshire	177	120	57	5		21	4	74	6	70	47			
Rhode Island	157													
Vermont	27	24	3	12	1	12	2							
REGION 2	3,609	2,197	251	634	10	744	35	233	6	526	200	1,161		
New Jersey	1,310	946	131	370	5	258	27	134	6	184	93	233		
New York	2,299	1,251	120	264	5	486	8	99		402	107	928		
REGION 3	5,806	3,540	736	1,918	90	686	46	155	7	781	593	1,530		
Delaware	346	224	122	102	33	12	14	7		103	75			
Dist. of Columbia	614	430	67	270	28	97	12	24	4	39	23	117		
Maryland	1,182	949	233	382	9	178	4	39	3	350	217			
Pennsylvania	1,961	1,200	149	859	19	156	12	73		112	118	612		
Virginia	1,313													
West Virginia	390	253	4	149		83		2		19	4	133		
REGION 4	8,318	3,839	1,496	1,582	52	1,045	320	100	40	1,112	1,084	2,983		
Alabama	472	202	118	137	23	28	23	6	1	31	71	152		
Florida	1,873													
Georgia	1,193	508	128	368	5	66	34	22		52	89	557		
Kentucky	597													
Mississippi	491	375	116	85	7	199	59			91	50			
North Carolina	1,763	1,224	539	117		466	133	13	26	628	380			
South Carolina	782	490	137	251	2	100	5	11		128	130	155		
Tennessee	1,147	759	306	536	4	109	22	15	1	99	279	82		
REGION 5	9,478	5,035	1,136	2,854	148	685	154	139	52	1,357	782	3,307		
Illinois	2,207													
Indiana	854	571	2	451		53	8	7		60	2	281		
Michigan	1,434	827	48	527	2	139	17	17	1	144	37	559		
Minnesota	813	470	125	173	5	25	2	3	3	269	115	218		
Ohio	3,112	1,963	645	1,187	73	255	141	58	47	463	384	504		
Wisconsin	1,058	483	228	222	50	111	1	28		122	177	347		

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-4.—Number of Adjudicated Delinquents¹ in Custody in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Offense and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Adjudicated Delinquents	Number of Adjudicated Delinquents by Offense												Offense Not Ascertained
		Total		Felonies Except Drugs		Misdemeanors Except Drugs		Drug Offenses		Juvenile Offenses		Male	Female	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
REGION 6	4,963	3,826	795	2,106	86	942	184	218	103	560	422	342		
Arkansas	413	349	4	186		109	1	8		46	3	60		
Louisiana	1,313	1,090	221	446	23	365	53	79	26	200	119	2		
New Mexico	320	246	1	139		26		10		71	1	73		
Oklahoma	340	200	121	87	2	47	43	3	4	63	72	19		
Texas	2,577	1,941	448	1,248	61	395	87	118	73	180	227	188		
REGION 7	1,739	1,093	431	608	38	330	53	25	5	130	335	215		
Iowa	284	201	61	122	2	55	5	4		20	54	22		
Kansas	315	217	79	94	3	120	13			3	63	19		
Missouri	904	653	213	382	27	148	24	21	5	102	157	38		
Nebraska	236													
REGION 8	1,285	646	273	286	20	173	50	22	14	165	189	366		
Colorado	365	111	67	69	3	15	10	5	12	22	42	27		
Montana	205	95	31	30	2	37	13	8	2	20	14			
North Dakota	126	127	40	40	5	15		4		68	35			
South Dakota	167	200	77	112	10	41	25	2		45	42			
Utah	277	97	48	26		63		3		5	48			
Wyoming	145													
REGION 9	9,803													
Arizona	544													
California ²	8,734	76	9	76	9	47	4	48	7	121	78	2		
Hawaii	87	348	90	132	1									
Nevada	438													
REGION 10	1,659													
Alaska	100	42	22	8	1	19	3	4		11	18	36		
Idaho	141													
Oregon	360	258	102	119	4	31	8	24	8	84	82			
Washington	1,058													

¹ Detailed offense data were omitted for regions and States where data on specific offenses could not be ascertained for 50 percent or more of adjudicated delinquents held on June 30, 1971.

² California data include 2,023 "youthful offenders" who are adjudicated delinquents. (See Section 1.)

Table B-5.—Occupancy of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles
for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities by Percent Occupancy								120.0 or More
		Less Than 50.0	50.0-69.9	70.0-89.9	90.0-99.9	100.0	100.1-109.9	110.0-119.9	120.0 or More	
U.S.	722	117	143	200	105	44	40	22	51	
REGION 1	25	5	9	5	1		2	1	2	
Connecticut	6	2	4	2						
Maine	2									
Massachusetts	12	3	3	2	1		1	1	2	
New Hampshire	1									
Rhode Island	3	1	1	1			1			
Vermont	1	1								
REGION 2	73	7	13	15	15	13	3	2	5	
New Jersey	23	6	4	6	2		1		4	
New York	50	1	9	9	13	13	2	2	1	
REGION 3	90	15	12	26	16	10	1	2	8	
Delaware	5	1	1						3	
Dist. of Columbia	10	3	1	3	1	2				
Maryland	14			4	4	3		1	2	
Pennsylvania	33	5	7	10	7	1			3	
Virginia	20	2	2	9	2	3	1	1		
West Virginia	8	4	1		2	1				
REGION 4	115	16	24	29	20	3	10	6	7	
Alabama	9	2	3	1	1		2			
Florida	38	4	10	8	7		4	1	4	
Georgia	18	3	3	2	5	1	3	1		
Kentucky	15	2	5	3	2	1	1	1		
Mississippi	4		1	2				1		
North Carolina	15	3	1	6	3	1		2	1	
South Carolina	5		1		1				1	
Tennessee	11	2	1	7	1				1	
REGION 5	135	21	26	40	22	7	3	4	12	
Illinois	32	3	6	11	7	2		1	2	
Indiana	9	1	2	2	1			2	1	
Michigan	38	6	8	13	5	4			2	
Minnesota	9	1	3	5						
Ohio	37	9	4	6	8	1	1	1	7	
Wisconsin	10	1	3	3	1		2			

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-5.—Occupancy of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities by Percent Occupancy							
		Less Than 50.0	50.0-69.9	70.0-89.9	90.0-99.9	100.0	100.1-109.9	110.0-119.9	120.0 or More
REGION 6	49	18	6	15	1	1	2	1	5
Arkansas	7	4		1			1		1
Louisiana	11	3	1	2	1		1		2
New Mexico	4	1	1	2					
Oklahoma	6	3	4	3					2
Texas	21	7		7					2
REGION 7	43	6	10	13	3	5	2	2	2
Iowa	7	1	1	4		1			
Kansas	8	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	2
Missouri	24	3	5	5	2				
Nebraska	4	1	2	1					
REGION 8	26	5	8	7	3		1		2
Colorado	9	3	4	1					1
Montana	4	1	1	2					
North Dakota	3	1		2					
South Dakota	3		2	1	2		1		1
Utah	5		1	1	1				
Wyoming	2								8
REGION 9	122	18	24	35	19	5	12	1	
Arizona	9	6		1	2	4	12		
California	105	9	23	33	17				7
Hawaii	3	2	1	1		1		1	1
Nevada	5	1							
REGION 10	44	6	11	15	5		4	3	
Alaska	3		1	1				1	
Idaho	3		2	1				1	
Oregon	10	1	5	2	1		4	1	
Washington	28	5	3	11	4			1	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-6.—Average Length of Stay (Days) in Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Number of Facilities	Overall Average Length of Stay (Days)	Number of Facilities by Average Length of Stay (Days)							71 or More	Not Available
			1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	29-42	43-56	57-70		
U.S.	338	14	136	108	37	24	18	6	2	6	1
REGION 1	8	11	4								
Connecticut	4	5	4								
Maine	4	17									
Massachusetts											
New Hampshire											
Rhode Island											
Vermont											
REGION 2	23	16	2	11	5	3	2				
New Jersey	15	15	2	7	2	3	1				
New York	8	17		4	3		1				
REGION 3	43	19	9	13	6	6	5	3		1	
Delaware	2	30			1			1			
Dist. of Columbia	5	37			1	2	1			1	
Maryland	2	19	1				1				
Pennsylvania	22	16	8	4	3	3	2	2			
Virginia	10	15		7	1	1	1				
West Virginia	2	10		2							
REGION 4	61	12	26	20	3	8	2	1			1
Alabama	6	10	4	1		1					
Florida	21	11	6	11	1	2	1				
Georgia	14	18	3	3	2	5	1				
Kentucky ¹	5	4	4								1
Mississippi	2	6	2								
North Carolina	7	8	3	4							
South Carolina	2	26	1						1		
Tennessee	4	6	3	1							
REGION 5	69	19	25	21	10	2	5	1	2	3	
Illinois	13	26	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Indiana	6	11	2	2	2						
Michigan	22	27	4	8	6	1	1			2	
Minnesota	3	14	2								
Ohio	21	10	12	6	1				1		
Wisconsin	4	8	2	2							

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-6.—Average Length of Stay (Days) in Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Number of Facilities	Overall Average Length of Stay (Days)	Number of Facilities by Average Length of Stay (Days)							71 or More	Not Available	
			1-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	29-42	43-56	57-70			
REGION 6	26	9	17	5	1	1	1	1	1			
Arkansas	3	7	2	1								
Louisiana	7	14	4	1		1				1		
New Mexico	2	24			1			1				
Oklahoma	2	4	2									
Texas	12	5	9	3								
REGION 7	17	10	7	5	4			1				
Iowa	4	10	2	1	1							
Kansas	6	14	2	1	2			1				
Missouri	5	8	2	2	1							
Nebraska	2	7	1	1								
REGION 8	12	6	8	4								
Colorado	5	8	2	3								
Montana	1	2	1									
North Dakota	1	3	1									
South Dakota	1	10		1								
Utah	4	4	4									
Wyoming												
REGION 9	56	11	24	24	2	3	2	2			1	
Arizona	7	18	4	2							1	
California	45	10	16	22	2	3	2	2				
Hawaii	2	4	2									
Nevada	2	6	2									
REGION 10	23	11	14	5	2	1	1				1	
Alaska	1	25										
Idaho	2	17		1	1							
Oregon	5	7	2	3								
Washington	15	11	12	1	1						1	

1 Average length of stay was not available for one reception or diagnostic center in Kentucky.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-7.—Average Length of Stay (Months) in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Number of Facilities	Overall Total Length of Stay (Months)	Average Less Than 3 Months	Number of Facilities by Average Length of Stay (Months)						Not Available
				3-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19-24	25 or More	
U.S.	384	7.8	1	158	127	63	23	3		9
REGION 1	17	6.8	1	7	7	2				
Connecticut	2	7.0		1	1					
Maine	2	9.0		2	2					
Massachusetts	8	6.0	1	4	2	1				
New Hampshire	1	8.0		1	1					
Rhode Island	3	5.7		2	1					
Vermont	1	11.0				1				
REGION 2	50	8.5		18	14	13	5			
New Jersey	8	7.8		4	1	2	1			
New York	42	8.6		14	13	11	4			
REGION 3	47	8.4		18	19	4	6			
Delaware	3	7.0		2		1				
Dist. of Columbia	5	9.0		1	3	1				
Maryland	12	6.5		8	4					
Pennsylvania	11	10.0		2	5		4			
Virginia	10	9.5		3	5		2			
West Virginia	6	7.7		2	2	2				
REGION 4	54	8.0		16	16	13				9
Alabama	3	9.0			2	1				
Florida ¹	17	6.8		9	6	1				1
Georgia	4	8.3			4					
Kentucky ²	10	5.5		2						8
Mississippi	2	10.0			1	1				
North Carolina	8	10.0		1	1	6				
South Carolina	3	11.0				3				
Tennessee	7	6.9		4	2	1				
REGION 5	66	7.4		34	19	9	3	1		
Illinois	19	6.1		15	3	1				
Indiana	3	6.3		2	1					
Michigan	16	8.0		8	2	5	1			
Minnesota	6	7.7		2	3		1			
Ohio	16	9.1		3	8	3	1	1		
Wisconsin	6	6.2		4	2					

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-7.—Average Length of Stay (Months) in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Number of Facilities	Overall Total Length of Stay (Months)	Average Less Than 3 Months	Number of Facilities by Average Length of Stay (Months)						25 or More	Not Available
				3-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19-24	25 or More		
REGION 6	23	9.0		7	7	5	3	1			
Arkansas	4	7.8		2	4		1				
Louisiana	4	8.0			1	2					
New Mexico	2	10.5		4							
Oklahoma	4	5.5		1	2	3	2	1			
Texas	9	11.3		8	11	5	2				
REGION 7	26	8.0		8	3						
Iowa	3	7.7					2				
Kansas	2	14.5		8	7	4					
Missouri	19	7.2			1	1					
Nebraska	2	9.5		3	5	2	3	1			
REGION 8	14	9.7		1	1	1	2				
Colorado	4	10.0		1	1	1					
Montana	3	7.3		1	1						
North Dakota	2	7.0									
South Dakota	2	7.5			2	1					
Utah	1	10.0					1	1			
Wyoming	2	17.5									
REGION 9	66	6.5		36	23	7					
Arizona	2	5.0		2							
California	60	6.5		33	20	7					
Hawaii	1	7.0			1						
Nevada	3	7.7		1	2						
REGION 10	21	7.4		11	6	3	1				
Alaska	2	7.0		1	1						
Idaho	1	7.0									
Oregon	5	4.8		5							
Washington	13	8.5		5	4	3	1				

1 Average length of stay was not available for one newly opened State training school in Florida.
 2 Average length of stay was not available for one State training school and seven State forestry camps in Kentucky.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-8.—Population of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Auspices and by Detention Status for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

	Total Number of Juveniles			Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent			Juveniles Held Pending Disposition by Court			Dependent and Neglected Children			Awaiting Transfer to Another Jurisdiction		
	Total	State	Local	Total ¹	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
U.S.	57,239	40,775	16,464	48,050	39,723	8,327	7,717	680	7,037	942	349	593	530	23	507
REGION 1	1,686	1,509	177	1,390	1,213	177	227	227		66	66		3	3	
Connecticut	229	229		198	198		28	28					3	3	
Maine	251	251		249	249		2	2							
Massachusetts	724	547	177	582	405	177	142	142							
New Hampshire	210	210		177	177		33	33							
Rhode Island	174	174		157	157		17	17							
Vermont	98	98		27	27		5	5		66	66				
REGION 2	4,433	3,509	924	3,609	3,508	101	787	787		5	1	4	32	2	32
New Jersey	1,751	1,269	482	1,310	1,269	41	428	428		4		4	9		9
New York	2,682	2,240	442	2,299	2,239	60	359	359		1	1		23		23
REGION 3	6,760	5,221	1,539	5,806	4,962	844	895	250	645	32	7	25	27	2	25
Delaware	390	390		346	346		35	35					2	2	
Dist. of Columbia	741		741	614		614	127	127							
Maryland	1,397	1,397		1,182	1,182		215	215							
Pennsylvania	2,312	1,811	501	1,961	1,811	150	326	326		16		16	9		9
Virginia	1,491	1,257	234	1,313	1,257	56	153	153		9		9	16		16
West Virginia	429	366	63	390	366	24	39	39							
REGION 4	9,571	7,515	2,056	8,318	7,441	877	1,045	74	971	108		108	100		100
Alabama	564	434	130	472	434	38	70	74		22		22			
Florida	2,497	1,344	1,153	1,873	1,344	529	537		537	28		28	59		59
Georgia	1,455	1,137	318	1,193	1,063	130	204	74	130	28		28	30		30
Kentucky	653	477	176	597	477	120	53		53				3		3
Mississippi	521	491	30	491	491		29		29				1		1
North Carolina	1,812	1,734	78	1,763	1,734	29	45		45				4		4
South Carolina	793	782	11	782	782		11		11						
Tennessee	1,276	1,116	160	1,147	1,116	31	96		96	30		30	3		3
REGION 5	11,259	7,997	3,262	9,478	7,983	1,495	1,423		1,423	196	14	182	162		162
Illinois	2,617	1,820	797	2,207	1,820	387	381		381	26		26	3		3
Indiana	1,069	836	233	854	836	18	202		202	7		7	6		6
Michigan	2,004	995	1,009	1,434	981	453	330		330	155	14	141	85		85
Minnesota	829	581	248	813	581	232	12		12				4		4
Ohio	3,602	2,726	876	3,112	2,726	386	446		446	4		4	40		40
Wisconsin	1,138	1,039	99	1,058	1,039	19	52		52	4		4	24		24

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-8.—Population of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Auspices and by Detention Status for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Number of Juveniles			Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent			Juveniles Held Pending Disposition by Court			Dependent and Neglected Children			Awaiting Transfer to Another Jurisdiction		
	Total	State	Local	Total ¹	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
REGION 6	5,561	4,728	833	4,963	4,645	318	396	7	389	121	76	45	81		
Arkansas	506	486	20	413	410	3	11		11	82	76	6	30		
Louisiana	1,473	1,231	242	1,313	1,231	82	105		105	25		25	1		
New Mexico	375	324	51	320	317	3	54	7	47				1		
Oklahoma	356	321	35	340	321	19	15		15				1		
Texas	2,851	2,366	485	2,577	2,366	211	211		211	14		14	49		
REGION 7	2,224	1,567	657	1,739	1,382	357	279	5	274	193	179	14	13	1	12
Iowa	492	460	32	284	276	8	29	5	24	179	179		8		
Kansas	417	291	126	315	291	24	87		87	7		7	2		
Missouri	1,065	586	479	904	586	318	155		155	4		4	2		
Nebraska	250	230	20	236	229	7	8		8	3		3	3		
REGION 8	1,413	1,330	83	1,285	1,252	33	106	65	41	5	3	2	17	10	7
Colorado	443	443		365	365		65	65		3	3		10	10	
Montana	206	205	1	205	205		1		1						
North Dakota	126	125	1	126	125										
South Dakota	184	167	17	167	167		17		17	2		2	7		
Utah	309	245	64	277	245	32	23		23						
Wyoming	145	145		145	145										
REGION 9	12,218	5,742	6,476	9,803	5,724	4,079	2,220	15	2,205	122	3	119	73		
Arizona	672	532	140	544	532	12	121		121	3		3	4		
California ²	10,941	4,730	6,211	8,734	4,730	4,004	2,031		2,031	116		116	60		
Hawaii	105	105		87	87		15	15		3		3			
Nevada	500	375	125	438	375	63	53		53				9		
REGION 10	2,114	1,657	457	1,659	1,613	46	339	37	302	94		94	22	7	15
Alaska	144	144		100	100		37	37					7	7	
Idaho	152	134	18	141	134	7	6			5		5	5		
Oregon	520	350	170	360	350	10	151		151	4		4	5		
Washington	1,298	1,029	269	1,058	1,029	29	145		145	85		85	10		

¹ Total adjudicated delinquents includes approximately 500 male adults. (See footnotes 1 and 2, Table B-3.)
² California data include 2,023 "youthful offenders" in State institutions. These "youthful offenders" are adjudicated delinquents. (See Section I.)



CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-9.—Total Movement of Population Into Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex
for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Admissions		Committed by Court				Returned from Aftercare/Parole				Transferred in		Other	
	Male	Female	First Commitments		Recommitments		Violations of Aftercare		Other Reasons		Male	Female	Male	Female
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
U.S.	69,029	16,051	41,460	10,410	6,075	490	9,968	2,393	901	444	6,871	1,131	3,754	1,183
REGION 1	3,537	921	1,975	451	192	2	541	182	305	76	159	6	365	204
Connecticut	334	148	176	80			96	60	62	8				
Maine	278	106	155	67	22		59	28	13	9	9		20	2
Massachusetts	1,596	202	1,021	140	68	2	309	49	31	5	150	6	17	
New Hampshire	510	253	109	59					136	34			265	160
Rhode Island	588	94	438	56	100		50	38						42
Vermont	231	118	76	49	2		27	7	63	20			63	
REGION 2	4,550	935	2,383	505	419	6	591	86	35	9	560	153	562	176
New Jersey	1,819	177	916	97	270	3	418	9	22	8	17	1	176	59
New York	2,731	758	1,467	408	149	3	173	77	13	1	543	152	386	117
REGION 3	3,225	1,572	4,806	984	828	113	296	134	14	3	827	171	1,454	167
Delaware	467	134	297	115	109	10	41	6	10	3	10			
Dist. of Columbia ¹	2,119	188	474	131	21		118	24			281	25	1,225	8
Maryland	1,835	325	992	216	401	93	80	16			362			
Pennsylvania	1,941	248	1,853	188	71	10	5	29	1		11	21	46	51
Virginia	1,211	468	897	269	193		16	37	3		56	111	183	108
West Virginia	652	209	293	65	33		36	22			107	14	71	14
REGION 4	10,249	3,080	6,753	2,345	1,190	78	1,209	340	24	37	1,002	266		
Alabama	515	109	467	101	27		21	7						
Florida	2,758	961	1,967	733	282	59	322	101	22		165	68		
Georgia	1,135	270	813	247	252	15	58	8			12			
Kentucky	917	332	647	251	26	1	220	74			23	6	1	
Mississippi	559	134	432	120	12		58	12			57	2		
North Carolina	1,769	725	1,038	422	12	3	255	97			394	189	70	14
South Carolina	510	165	349	137	115		46	28						
Tennessee	2,086	384	1,040	334	464		229	13	2	36	351	1		
REGION 5	14,703	3,506	7,884	2,201	721	56	3,106	742	192	148	2,546	199	254	160
Illinois	3,290	519	1,938	304	120	26	628	168	3	21	601			
Indiana	1,160	297	604	205	36	5	397	83			123			3
Michigan	2,279	764	1,503	527	119		119		6	62	284	24	248	151
Minnesota ²	1,594	421	609	143	189	21	44	82	15	32	732	141	5	2
Ohio	3,486	994	2,196	756	246	4	593	196	21	32	429	34	1	4
Wisconsin	2,894	511	1,034	266	11		1,325	213	147	32	377			

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-9.—Total Movement of Population Into Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Admissions		Committed by Court				Returned from Aftercare/Parole				Transferred In		Other	
	Male	Female	First Commitments		Recommitments		Violations of Aftercare		Other Reasons		Male	Female	Male	Female
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
REGION 6	5,195	1,836	3,590	1,312	407	85	905	203	1	1	167	163	125	73
Arkansas	684	149	575	121	101	28	70				7		24	11
Louisiana	1,341	320	1,027	258	220			17					64	56
New Mexico	278	101	220	84	29	2	148	88			23	163	37	6
Oklahoma	455	265	217	119	3	4	658	98			137		69	4
Texas	2,437	1,001	1,551	730	54	6	401	132	73	35	388	19	55	2
REGION 7	2,492	668	1,504	472	57	6	132	38	38	11	5	12	14	2
Iowa	530	194	298	131	2	2	17	2						
Kansas	192	47	174	43	1	4	177	69	22	22	308	7		2
Missouri	1,425	325	856	221	48	4	75	23	13	2	75			
Nebraska	345	102	176	77	6	6	155	67	151	79	206	32	11	27
REGION 8	1,606	485	1,041	274	42	6	38	18	94	34	123	26	2	27
Colorado	730	189	473	84	3		41	18	28	26	56		9	27
Montana	243	103	106	59	3	2	16	8	10	10	16			
North Dakota	134	41	83	21	9	1	22	11	10	9				
South Dakota	208	59	165	38	11	3	22	3	9	9	3	6		
Utah	182	49	144	43	13	6	16	9			8			
Wyoming	109	44	70	29	6									
REGION 9	15,762	2,011	10,361	1,412	2,112	129	2,248	348	25	51	758	50	258	21
Arizona	1,141		512				161				468			
California ³	14,189	1,874	9,564	1,318	2,101	127	1,960	309	17	51	289	48	258	21
Hawaii	50	15	35	10	5	2	5	3	5					
Nevada	382	122	250	84	6		122	36	3		1	2		
REGION 10	2,710	1,037	1,163	454	107	9	516	159	81	6	258	72	585	337
Alaska	759	379	118	30	49	8	3	1			19	3	570	337
Idaho	194	66	115	43	6	1	73	22			91		15	
Oregon	850	271	438	176	19		278	95	9		148	69		
Washington	907	321	492	205	33		162	41	72	6				

¹ The District of Columbia had a large number of "other admissions" because a training school operated as a detention center for a portion of fiscal year 1971, admitting a large number of children for temporary care.

² Transfer data for Minnesota State correctional facilities include movement through reception or diagnostic centers within the correctional facilities. This movement should be shown as a specific type of commitment, i.e., first or recommitment, but the data were not available.

³ Movement data for twelve California State correctional facilities were not divided into "returned from aftercare/parole for other reasons," "transferred in from other delinquency institutions" and "other admissions" categories.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-10.—Total Movement of Population out of Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Discharges		Discharged Without Supervision		Placed in Aftercare/Parole				Transferred to Other Institutions for Delinquents		Other Discharges	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Program at Institution		Program of Other Agencies		Male	Female	Male	Female
					Male	Female	Male	Female				
U.S.	69,209	15,900	4,950	1,784	11,846	2,444	37,147	8,709	8,371	1,357	6,895	1,606
REGION 1	3,600	935	356	144	1,083	344	1,410	253	376	18	375	176
Connecticut	367	285	8	105	359	189						
Maine	343	88	54	16	255	72	923	108	11	12	23	
Massachusetts	1,550	124	131	4	167	70		9	285		44	154
New Hampshire	489	233			212				80	6	263	
Rhode Island	594	92	100	4	90	22	408	82			6	22
Vermont	257	113	63	15			65	54			39	
REGION 2	4,499	937	196	73	907	425	2,844	301	386	104	166	34
New Jersey	1,783	170	55	26	1,496	112	1,496	112	140	9	92	23
New York	2,716	767	141	47	907	425	1,348	189	246	95	74	11
REGION 3	8,351	1,409	1,551	215	925		3,670	845	524	72	1,681	277
Delaware	274	150	56	71			202	79	16			
Dist. of Columbia ¹	1,988	217	159	28	109		238	137	204	29	1,278	23
Maryland	1,935	306	16	4			1,896	301	13	1	10	
Pennsylvania	2,303	127	1,140	103	654		301	21	115	3	93	
Virginia	1,222	403	40	1	10		1,004	235	74	37	94	130
West Virginia	629	206	140	8	152		29	72	102	2	206	124
REGION 4	10,410	2,966	567	266	529	83	7,919	2,254	1,150	270	245	93
Alabama	490	107		5	440			101			50	1
Florida	2,609	820	40	16	93	45	2,243	652	210	56	23	51
Georgia	1,133	242	57	32			1,065	210	9		2	
Kentucky	1,085	330	122	36	147	38	772	230	43	26	1	
Mississippi	614	124	135	19			389	94	86		4	11
North Carolina	1,949	890	213	158	245		976	523	359	188	156	21
South Carolina	516	130			44		516	130				
Tennessee	2,014	323					1,518	314	443		9	9
REGION 5	14,683	3,472	941	647	3,223	109	7,382	2,435	2,734	104	403	177
Illinois	3,214	469	65	226	532		2,063	243	468		86	
Indiana	1,329	326	211	53			998	271	120	1		1
Michigan	2,353	866	510	313	17	17	1,181	380	432	16	213	140
Minnesota	1,603	357	22	2			1,341	325	206	26	34	4
Ohio	3,378	981	116	29	1,952	92	913	787	372	41	25	32
Wisconsin	2,806	473	17	24	722		886	429	1,136	20	45	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-10.—Total Movement of Population out of Juvenile Correctional Facilities by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Discharges		Discharged Without Supervision		Placed in Aftercare/Parole				Transferred to Other Institutions for Delinquents		Other Discharges	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Program at Institution		Program of Other Agencies		Male	Female	Male	Female
					Male	Female	Male	Female				
REGION 6	5,328	1,976	539	186	2,035	347	2,294	736	271	591	189	116
Arkansas	524	130	36	25			462	105	14		12	15
Louisiana	1,386	289	358	46			930	228	63		35	1
New Mexico	266	105	12	23			254	81			38	26
Oklahoma	529	313	70	46	37	11	361	228	23	2	104	74
Texas	2,623	1,139	63	46	1,998	336	287	94	171	589		
REGION 7	2,480	670	314	72	1,374	180	387	371	325	39	80	8
Iowa	561	193	55	17	377	101	72	65	7	8	50	2
Kansas	156	76	8	19	147	55				2	1	
Missouri	1,390	320	196	25	850	24	56	236	266	29	22	6
Nebraska	373	81	55	11			259	70	52		7	
REGION 8	1,664	558	157	120	306	126	782	270	377	40	42	2
Colorado	768	196	19	4			422	63	322	39	5	
Montana	242	151	36	64	114	90	48	87	44			
North Dakota	136	48	4		17		115	48			13	1
South Dakota	187	59	59	12			115	46			13	1
Utah	225	48	39	10	154	36	16	1	3	1		
Wyoming	106	56		30	21		66	25	8		11	
REGION 9	15,619	2,025	271	36	1,278	559	8,830	952	2,090	108	3,150	370
Arizona	775						695		80			
California ²	14,376	1,890	256	24	887	453	8,100	936	1,983	107	3,150	370
Hawaii	37	7	2				35	7				
Nevada	431	128	13	12	391	106		9	27	1		
REGION 10	2,575	952	58	25	186	271	1,639	292	138	11	564	353
Alaska	715	391	3	5	7	4	159	26	6	3	540	353
Idaho	207	77	12		16		179	77				
Oregon	842	277	3	10	25	267	751		45		18	
Washington	811	207	40	10	138		540	189	87	8	6	

¹ The District of Columbia had a large number of "other discharges" because a training school operated as a detention center for a portion of fiscal year 1971, releasing unadjudicated children who had been held for temporary care.

² Movement figures obtained from twelve California State facilities had data in the category "discharged with no agency supervision" included in "other discharges."

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-11.—Total Movement of Population Into and out of Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters by Auspices and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Admissions		Admissions				Total Discharges		Discharges			
	Male	Female	State		Local		Male	Female	State		Local	
			Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S.	576,681	155,005	44,943	14,536	331,738	140,469	375,333	154,162	44,620	14,192	330,713	139,970
REGION 1	9,845	3,510	9,845	3,510			9,725	3,514	9,725	3,514		
Connecticut	3,084	1,171	3,084	1,171			3,072	1,172	3,072	1,172		
Maine*	6,761	2,339	6,761	2,339			6,653	2,342	6,653	2,342		
Massachusetts												
New Hampshire*												
Rhode Island*												
Vermont*												
REGION 2	17,231	7,601	17,231	7,601	17,231	7,601	17,215	7,556	17,215	7,556	17,215	7,556
New Jersey	9,135	3,237	9,135	3,237	9,135	3,237	9,079	3,208	9,079	3,208	9,079	3,208
New York	8,096	4,364	8,096	4,364	8,096	4,364	8,136	4,348	8,136	4,348	8,136	4,348
REGION 3	31,580	10,232	5,731	2,458	25,849	7,774	31,569	10,230	5,736	2,461	25,833	7,769
Delaware	1,483	501	1,483	501	5,243	849	1,483	501	1,483	501	5,235	860
Dist. of Columbia	5,243	849	5,243	849			5,235	860				
Maryland	3,087	1,565	3,087	1,565	16,102	4,499	3,087	1,565	3,087	1,565	16,150	4,528
Pennsylvania	16,102	4,499	16,102	4,499	3,645	1,985	16,150	4,528	3,645	1,985	16,150	4,528
Virginia	4,806	2,377	1,161	392	859	441	4,755	2,335	1,166	395	3,589	1,940
West Virginia	859	441	859	441			859	441			859	441
REGION 4	57,811	24,217	4,335	1,624	53,476	22,593	57,371	23,967	4,523	1,573	52,848	22,394
Alabama	3,349	1,516	3,349	1,516	3,349	1,516	3,339	1,521	3,339	1,521	3,339	1,521
Florida	21,060	9,856	21,060	9,856	21,060	9,856	20,954	9,837	20,954	9,837	20,954	9,837
Georgia	12,403	4,733	2,449	996	9,954	3,737	11,788	4,508	2,339	942	9,449	3,566
Kentucky	6,120	2,060	744	275	5,376	1,785	6,126	2,055	751	273	5,375	1,782
Mississippi	2,363	862			2,363	862	2,363	862			2,363	862
North Carolina	1,587	797			1,587	797	1,583	789			1,583	789
South Carolina	1,717	641	1,142	353	575	338	2,008	646	1,433	358	575	288
Tennessee	9,212	3,752			9,212	3,752	9,210	3,749			9,210	3,749
REGION 5	66,385	28,982	7,325	1,673	59,060	27,309	66,043	28,610	7,281	1,462	58,762	27,148
Illinois	12,065	4,689	3,056	402	9,009	4,287	12,112	4,671	3,121	402	8,991	4,269
Indiana	4,946	1,894			4,946	1,894	4,934	1,898			4,934	1,898
Michigan	14,251	6,892	39	15	14,212	6,877	14,126	6,834	39	15	14,087	6,819
Minnesota	6,023	2,689	1,385	410	4,638	2,279	5,826	2,612	1,220	371	4,606	2,241
Ohio	24,436	10,207	2,845	846	21,591	9,361	24,388	9,984	2,901	674	21,487	9,310
Wisconsin	4,664	2,611			4,664	2,611	4,657	2,611			4,657	2,611

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-11.—Total Movement of Population Into and out of Public Detention Centers, Reception or Diagnostic Centers and Shelters by Auxpices and by Sex for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Admissions				Admissions				Total Discharges				Discharges			
	Male		Female		State		Local		Male		Female		State		Local	
REGION 6	24,714	10,904	1,839	493	22,875	10,411	24,704	10,956	1,719	468	22,985	10,488	1,719	468	22,985	10,488
Arkansas	1,560	807	609	176	951	631	1,560	807	609	176	951	631	609	176	951	631
Louisiana	4,766	1,652	1,230	317	3,536	1,335	4,818	1,738	1,110	292	3,708	1,445	1,110	292	3,708	1,445
New Mexico	2,907	1,106			2,907	1,106	2,869	1,096			2,869	1,096			2,869	1,096
Oklahoma	1,382	1,107			1,382	1,107	1,380	1,106			1,380	1,106			1,380	1,106
Texas	14,099	6,232			14,099	6,232	14,077	6,209			14,077	6,209			14,077	6,209
REGION 7	9,072	4,096	83	55	8,989	4,041	9,012	4,059	83	55	8,929	4,004	83	55	8,929	4,004
Iowa	569	378	83	55	486	323	555	372	83	55	472	317	83	55	472	317
Kansas	2,568	1,293			2,568	1,293	2,566	1,293			2,566	1,293			2,566	1,293
Missouri	5,369	2,111			5,369	2,111	5,325	2,080			5,325	2,080			5,325	2,080
Nebraska	566	314			566	314	566	314			566	314			566	314
REGION 8	8,977	3,954	5,760	2,546	3,217	1,408	8,892	3,921	5,675	2,513	3,217	1,408	5,675	2,513	3,217	1,408
Colorado	5,760	2,546			5,760	2,546	5,675	2,513			5,675	2,513			5,675	2,513
Montana	181	179			181	179	181	179			181	179			181	179
North Dakota	84	37			84	37	84	37			84	37			84	37
South Dakota	310	135			310	135	310	135			310	135			310	135
Utah	2,642	1,057			2,642	1,057	2,642	1,057			2,642	1,057			2,642	1,057
Wyoming*																
REGION 9	130,587	51,195	8,888	1,775	121,699	49,420	130,495	51,072	8,913	1,789	121,582	49,283	8,913	1,789	121,582	49,283
Arizona	7,135	2,636	775		6,360	2,636	7,118	2,627	775		6,343	2,627	775		6,343	2,627
California	118,650	46,934	7,224	1,315	111,426	45,619	118,575	46,820	7,249	1,329	111,326	45,491	7,249	1,329	111,326	45,491
Hawaii	889	460	889	460			889	460	889	460	889	460	889	460	889	460
Nevada	3,913	1,165			3,913	1,165	3,913	1,165			3,913	1,165			3,913	1,165
REGION 10	20,479	10,314	1,137	402	19,342	9,912	20,307	10,277	965	357	19,342	9,920	965	357	19,342	9,920
Alaska	300	105	300	105			295	110	295	110	60	79	295	110	60	79
Idaho	60	79			60	79	60	79			60	79			60	79
Oregon	5,366	3,095			5,366	3,095	5,366	3,095			5,366	3,095			5,366	3,095
Washington	14,753	7,035	837	297	13,916	6,738	14,586	6,993	670	247	13,916	6,746	670	247	13,916	6,746

*No separate public State or local temporary care facilities for juveniles were reported. Juvenile correctional facilities often perform reception and/or diagnostic functions.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-12.—Holding Patterns in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Delinquent Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Number of Facilities	Adults Held Separately from Juveniles			Adjudicated Delinquents Held Separately from Juveniles Awaiting Court Disposition			Adjudicated Delinquents Held Separately from Dependent and Neglected Children			Juveniles Awaiting Court Disposition Held Separately from Dependent and Neglected Children			Dependent and Neglected Children Held Separately from Juveniles Awaiting Transfer to Another Jurisdiction		
		Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA
U.S.	722	5	3	714	26	291	405	33	124	565	117	33	35	113	574	
REGION 1	25			25	3	12	10		1	24	1			1	24	
Connecticut	6			6		4	2			6					6	
Maine	2			2						2					2	
Massachusetts	12			12		5	7			12					12	
New Hampshire	1			1						1					1	
Rhode Island	3			3		2	1			3					3	
Vermont	1			1		1			1		1			1		
REGION 2	73			72	2	16	55		8	65	3	2	2	3	68	
New Jersey	23	1	1	22		10	13		2	21	2	2	2	2	19	
New York	50			50	2	6	42		6	44	1			1	49	
REGION 3	90	1	1	88	4	35	51	2	18	70	20	1	1	20	69	
Delaware	5			5			5			5	1			1	4	
Dist. of Columbia	10			10	1	1	8			10	1			1	10	
Maryland	14			14	2	3	9		2	12	2			2	12	
Pennsylvania	33	1	1	31		22	11	1	11	21	11	1	1	11	21	
Virginia	20			20		7	13		4	16	4			4	16	
West Virginia	8			8	1	2	5	1	1	6	2			2	6	
REGION 4	115			115	1	57	57	5	24	86	24	6	6	24	85	
Alabama	9			9		6	3	1	2	6	2	1	1	2	6	
Florida	38			38	1	22	15		10	28	10			10	28	
Georgia	18			18		14	4	2	8	8	8	2	2	8	8	
Kentucky	15			15		4	11	1	1	13	1		1	1	13	
Mississippi	4			4		1	3			4	1			1	4	
North Carolina	15			15		6	9		1	15				1	15	
South Carolina	5			5		1	4		1	4				1	4	
Tennessee	11			11		3	8	1	2	8	2	2	2	2	7	
REGION 5	135	4		131	4	57	74	7	27	101	27	5	6	26	103	
Illinois	32	1		31	2	9	21	2	6	24	7	1	2	6	24	
Indiana	9			9		6	3		3	6	3			3	6	
Michigan	38			38		21	17	4	9	25	8	3	3	8	27	
Minnesota	9			9		2	7			9					9	
Ohio	37	1		36	2	15	20	1	5	31	5	1	1	5	31	
Wisconsin	10	2		8		4	6		4	6	4			4	6	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-12.—Holding Patterns in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Delinquent Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

Number of Facilities	Adults Held Separately from Juveniles			Adjudicated Delinquents Held Separately from Juveniles Awaiting Court Disposition			Adjudicated Delinquents Held Separately from Dependent and Neglected Children			Juveniles Awaiting Court Disposition Held Separately from Dependent and Neglected Children			Dependent and Neglected Children Held Separately from Juveniles Awaiting Transfer to Another Jurisdiction		
	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	No	NA
REGION 6															
Arkansas			49	3	20	26	2	16	31	1	12	36	2	11	36
Louisiana			7		5	5		4	3	1	1	5	1	1	5
New Mexico			11	1	5	5	1	5	5		5	6		5	6
Oklahoma			4	1	2	1		1	3		1	3		1	3
Texas			6	1	1	5	1	6	6		5	6	1	4	6
			21	1	10	10		14	14		5	16		4	16
REGION 7															
Iowa			43	3	16	24	2	10	31	2	9	32	3	7	33
Kansas			7		3	4		2	5		2	5		2	5
Missouri			8		6	2		3	5		3	5		3	5
Nebraska			24	1	5	18	2	4	18	2	3	19	2	2	20
			4	2	2			1	3		1	3	1		3
REGION 8															
Colorado		1	25	2	10	14	2	5	19	2	6	19	1	6	19
Montana		1	9	1	5	4	2	2	5	1	5	5	1	3	5
North Dakota			3		3	3			4			4			4
South Dakota			3		1	2			3			3			3
Utah			5	1	3	1		3	2		3	2		3	2
Wyoming			2		2	2			2			2			2
REGION 9															
Arizona			122		51	71	8	5	109	9	5	108	8	5	109
California			9		6	3		3	6		3	6		3	6
Hawaii			105		41	64	7	1	97	8	1	96	7	1	97
Nevada			3		2	1	1	1	2		1	2	1	1	2
			5		2	3		1	4		1	4		1	4
REGION 10															
Alaska			44	4	17	23	5	10	29	6	10	28	6	10	28
Idaho			3	1	1	1		1	2		1	2		1	2
Oregon			3		2	1		1	2		1	2		1	2
Washington			10		3	7	1	1	8	2	1	7	2	1	7
			28	3	11	14	4	7	17	4	7	17	4	7	17

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-13.—Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Personnel and Number of Vacancies in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

Total Positions	Full-Time Personnel				Part-Time Personnel												
	On Duty				Vacancies				On Duty				Vacancies				
	Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	
U.S.	44,626	39,521	4,441	28,165	6,915	1,108	97	841	170	3,851	203	3,331	317	146	5	135	6
REGION 1	1,954	1,719	162	1,183	374	78	7	57	14	141	6	129	6	16		15	1
Connecticut	445	339	30	260	49	38	6	20	12	53	1	47	5	15		14	1
Maine	285	262	36	176	50	11	1	9	1	12	1	11					
Massachusetts	785	740	70	440	230	8		7	1	37	2	35					
New Hampshire	181	156	12	127	17	4		4		21	2	20	1	1			
Rhode Island	144	113	6	102	5	17		17		13	2	11		1			
Vermont	114	109	8	78	23					5		5					
REGION 2	4,560	3,881	431	2,767	683	145	18	108	19	520	17	480	23	14		14	
New Jersey	1,413	1,191	133	881	177	65	4	47	14	156	6	141	9	1		1	
New York	3,147	2,690	298	1,886	506	80	14	61	5	364	11	339	14	13		13	
REGION 3	5,145	4,452	514	3,186	752	182	16	142	24	494	24	453	17	17	1	16	
Delaware	256	191	19	149	23	35	4	29	2	24		24		6		5	
Dist. of Columbia	560	494	40	385	69	53	5	37	11	13		13					
Maryland	1,042	946	87	679	180	35	4	26	5	61	13	33	5				
Pennsylvania	2,033	1,747	223	1,217	307	49	2	42	5	231	4	220	7	6		6	
Virginia	997	840	114	615	111	9	1	7	1	143	6	134	3	5		5	
West Virginia	257	234	31	141	62	1		1		22	1	19	2				
REGION 4	6,161	5,687	529	4,013	1,145	77	11	51	15	386	10	314	62	11		11	
Alabama	371	320	37	204	79	7	5	2		44	2	34	8				
Florida	2,002	1,829	144	1,297	388	6	2	4		165	5	127	33	2		2	
Georgia	1,010	934	92	654	188	19	1	11	7	51	2	44	5	6		6	
Kentucky	668	582	73	401	108	36	3	25	8	49	2	34	15	1		1	
Mississippi	285	261	36	163	62	6		6		18	1	16	1				
North Carolina	815	797	59	614	124	2		2		15		15		1		1	
South Carolina	332	318	22	241	55					14		14		1			
Tennessee	678	646	66	439	141	1		1		30		30		1		1	
REGION 5	9,655	8,512	1,003	6,047	1,462	294	27	222	45	812	51	688	73	37	3	31	3
Illinois	2,488	2,279	254	1,605	420	38	3	35		169	25	119	25	2		2	
Indiana	562	497	71	342	84	4	1	2	1	59	5	49	5	2		2	
Michigan	1,956	1,623	222	1,180	221	66	6	56	4	254	10	215	29	13	1	11	1
Minnesota	907	822	110	595	117	37	2	33	2	46	3	42	1	2		2	
Ohio	2,776	2,423	243	1,700	480	131	11	84	36	204	5	187	12	18	2	14	2
Wisconsin	966	868	103	625	140	18	4	12	2	80	3	76	1				

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-13.—Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Personnel and Number of Vacancies in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Full-Time Personnel						Part-Time Personnel									
	Total Positions	On Duty			Vacancies			Total	On Duty			Vacancies				
		Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	Total	Administrative		Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance	Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance		
REGION 6	3,286	2,986	319	2,209	458	84	3	61	20	209	3	186	20	7	6	1
Arkansas	249	233	21	182	30					16		16		1	1	
Louisiana	727	654	73	486	95	2	1	1		70		63	7	1		
New Mexico	285	265	32	191	42	9		9		11		11		4	3	1
Oklahoma	423	362	41	247	74	39	1	22	16	18		17	1	4	2	
Texas	1,602	1,472	152	1,103	217	34	1	29	4	94	3	79	12	2		
REGION 7	2,215	1,863	205	1,271	387	75	3	59	13	264	12	226	26	13	13	
Iowa	643	558	71	374	113	27	1	23	3	48	3	37	8	10	10	
Kansas	352	305	29	217	59	1		1		46	1	42	3	1	1	
Missouri	967	802	91	542	169	46	2	34	10	118	8	98	12	1	2	
Nebraska	253	198	14	138	46	1		1		52		49	3	2		
REGION 8	1,171	976	124	661	191	34	1	30	3	149	2	132	15	12	11	
Colorado	411	339	47	238	54	18	1	15	2	44	1	40	3	10	9	
Montana	215	180	18	121	41					35		34	1			
North Dakota	89	77	7	25	45					12		5	7			
South Dakota	105	101	13	81	7					4		4				
Utah	247	186	30	130	26	13		13	1	47	1	45	2	1	1	
Wyoming	104	93	9	66	18	3		2		7		4	2	1		
REGION 9	8,095	7,464	912	5,422	1,130	43	5	35	3	580	61	467	52	8	7	1
Arizona	399	346	42	236	68	2		1	1	50	2	43	5	1	1	
California ¹	7,313	6,755	838	4,904	1,013	39	5	32	2	512	58	410	44	7	6	1
Hawaii	122	114	11	87	16	2		2		6	1	5	3			
Nevada	261	249	21	195	33					12		9				
REGION 10	2,384	1,981	242	1,406	333	96	6	76	14	296	17	256	25	11	11	
Alaska	163	144	22	102	20	6	2	4		13	1	10	2			
Idaho	111	105	13	62	30					6	2	4				
Oregon	681	493	56	358	79	12		10	2	176	11	155	10	11	11	
Washington	1,429	1,239	151	884	204	78	4	62	12	101	3	87	11	11	11	

¹ Part-time employment data are understated for California because employment figures for fifteen State facilities were presented as full-time equivalents. Vacancy data for these fifteen facilities were not available; thus the number of vacancies for California is also understated.

Table B-14.—Expenditures of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Expenditure, Average Daily Population and Per Capita Operating Expenditures for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

	All Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Operating Expenditures					Capital Expenditures	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Operating Expenditures (Whole Dollars)
			Salaries and Wages			Operational and Maintenance	Other Than Salaries and Wages			
			Total	Administrative	Treatment and Educational					
U.S.	456,474	409,109	318,078	38,249	230,506	49,323	91,031	47,365	58,539	6,989
REGION 1	17,647	16,970	13,234	1,535	8,648	3,051	3,737	676	1,779	9,539
Connecticut	3,568	3,521	3,115	317	2,334	464	406	47	227	15,511
Maine	2,717	2,512	2,021	232	1,442	347	491	205	257	9,775
Massachusetts	7,732	7,339	5,677	744	3,012	1,922	1,662	393	762	9,632
New Hampshire	1,000	979	736	92	546	98	243	21	191	5,126
Rhode Island	1,299	1,288	731	71	634	26	556	11	182	7,076
Vermont	1,331	1,331	953	79	681	193	378		160	8,319
REGION 2	49,627	42,586	34,999	3,869	25,468	5,662	7,587	7,041	4,441	9,589
New Jersey	14,120	12,871	10,491	1,133	7,690	1,668	2,379	1,249	1,743	7,384
New York	35,507	29,716	24,508	2,736	17,778	3,994	5,208	5,792	2,698	11,014
REGION 3	50,851	46,693	35,748	3,794	26,870	5,084	10,945	4,158	6,643	7,029
Delaware	1,817	1,787	1,422	145	1,150	126	365	30	413	4,326
Dist. of Columbia ¹	5,773	5,766	5,626	458	4,614	555	140	7	772	7,469
Maryland	10,395	9,848	8,282	774	6,199	1,310	1,566	547	1,320	7,461
Pennsylvania	22,968	20,364	14,069	1,527	10,268	2,274	6,295	2,605	2,205	9,235
Virginia	8,076	7,169	5,363	700	4,115	548	1,807	907	1,529	4,689
West Virginia	1,822	1,759	986	191	525	270	774	62	404	4,355
REGION 4	51,411	45,897	31,932	3,708	22,016	6,208	13,964	5,514	10,214	4,494
Alabama	2,956	2,296	1,624	260	1,067	297	673	660	565	4,064
Florida	14,790	13,182	10,209	993	7,052	2,164	2,973	1,608	2,586	5,098
Georgia	7,818	7,444	5,237	674	3,705	857	2,207	374	1,504	4,949
Kentucky	4,359	4,089	2,908	462	1,938	507	1,181	270	987	4,143
Mississippi	2,111	1,780	1,391	237	846	308	389	331	548	3,248
North Carolina	9,506	7,419	5,013	518	3,725	770	2,406	2,087	1,919	3,866
South Carolina	4,027	4,025	1,563	171	975	417	2,462	1	781	5,154
Tennessee	5,844	5,661	3,989	393	2,708	888	1,672	182	1,324	4,276
REGION 5	104,069	92,758	74,083	8,540	54,105	11,338	18,676	11,311	11,605	7,993
Illinois	27,466	26,403	20,698	2,469	14,594	3,635	5,705	1,062	2,716	9,721
Indiana	6,435	4,391	3,407	386	2,432	588	984	2,045	1,066	4,119
Michigan	21,958	19,965	16,178	2,010	12,346	1,822	3,787	1,993	2,161	9,239
Minnesota	9,277	8,689	7,032	892	5,194	946	1,657	589	891	9,752
Ohio	25,571	23,637	18,842	1,975	13,674	3,193	4,795	1,934	3,639	6,495
Wisconsin	13,362	9,675	7,925	909	5,864	1,153	1,749	3,688	1,132	8,546

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-14.—Expenditures of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles by Type of Expenditure, Average Daily Population and Per Capita Operating Expenditures for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	All Expenditures	Total Operating Expenditures	Operating Expenditures					Capital Expenditures	Average Daily Population	Per Capita Operating Expenditures (Whole Dollars)	
			Salaries and Wages								
			Total	Administrative		Treatment and Educational	Operational and Maintenance				Other Than Salaries and Wages
				Administrative	Treatment and Educational						
REGION 6	27,082	23,111	17,157	2,040	12,365	2,751	5,954	3,971	5,688	4,063	
Arkansas	1,939	1,714	1,183	164	876	143	531	225	526	3,258	
Louisiana	6,047	5,129	4,076	442	2,667	967	1,052	918	1,436	3,571	
New Mexico	2,143	2,103	1,467	268	1,026	173	636	41	363	5,793	
Oklahoma	3,330	2,403	1,703	272	1,105	326	700	927	404	5,948	
Texas	13,623	11,762	8,728	894	6,691	1,143	3,035	1,861	2,959	3,975	
REGION 7	17,853	16,513	12,169	1,372	8,811	1,987	4,343	1,341	2,285	7,227	
Iowa	6,071	5,605	3,899	451	2,862	586	1,705	467	535	10,476	
Kansas	3,558	2,977	2,326	259	1,629	438	651	580	417	7,140	
Missouri	6,358	6,071	4,676	551	3,429	695	1,396	287	1,064	5,706	
Nebraska	1,866	1,860	1,268	110	890	268	591	7	269	6,913	
REGION 8	10,716	10,283	7,807	1,055	5,587	1,165	2,476	433	1,456	7,063	
Colorado	3,971	3,791	3,080	490	2,176	414	711	180	456	8,313	
Montana	1,873	1,720	1,346	153	1,059	134	374	152	222	7,750	
North Dakota	785	765	588	45	262	282	177	20	126	6,072	
South Dakota	922	896	600	91	466	43	295	26	175	5,119	
Utah	2,107	2,075	1,613	206	1,219	188	462	33	330	6,287	
Wyoming	1,058	1,036	580	70	406	104	457	22	147	7,049	
REGION 9	97,013	91,394	73,283	9,987	53,948	9,349	18,111	5,619	12,174	7,507	
Arizona	3,562	3,321	2,233	307	1,509	417	1,088	241	628	5,288	
California ²	88,427	83,958	67,885	9,352	50,004	8,529	16,074	4,469	10,961	7,660	
Hawaii	1,342	1,323	983	111	739	133	340	19	98	13,495	
Nevada	3,682	2,792	2,183	217	1,696	270	609	890	487	5,733	
REGION 10	30,205	22,903	17,666	2,249	12,687	2,730	5,238	7,301	2,254	10,161	
Alaska	3,110	2,378	2,069	262	1,571	236	309	732	136	17,486	
Idaho	1,177	968	680	91	423	167	288	209	171	5,658	
Oregon	6,018	5,976	4,925	555	3,754	616	1,051	41	591	10,112	
Washington	19,900	13,581	9,992	1,342	6,940	1,710	3,589	6,319	1,356	10,016	

¹ Total and operating expenditures for training schools in the District of Columbia are understated because data on "other operating expenditures" were not available.

² Total and capital expenditures for California are understated because capital expenditures were not available for fifteen State facilities.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-15.—Capacities of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Institutions by Capacity								
		Less Than 25	25-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 or More
U.S.	722	238	134	148	61	38	55	28	8	12
REGION 1	25	6	3	6	3	2	5			
Connecticut	6	4					2			
Maine	2			1			1			
Massachusetts	12	1	2	5	2		2			
New Hampshire	1					1				
Rhode Island	3	1	1		1					
Vermont	1					1				
REGION 2	73	37	9	15	1	1	4	3	2	1
New Jersey	23	10	4	4		1	2		1	1
New York	50	27	5	11	1		2	3	1	
REGION 3	90	36	17	12	6	7	8	2	1	1
Delaware	5	2	1	1	1					
Dist. of Columbia	10	6			1	1	1		1	
Maryland	14	3	6		1	1	2	1		
Pennsylvania	33	17	3	6	1	3	2			1
Virginia	20	8	3	4	1	1	2	1		
West Virginia	8		4	1	1	1	1			
REGION 4	115	28	35	20	8	5	8	8	2	1
Alabama	9	2	3	2	1		1			
Florida	38	14	10	9		2	1		1	1
Georgia	18		12	2	2			1	1	
Kentucky	15	4	5	4	1		1			
Mississippi	4	1	1				1	1		
North Carolina	15	6	1		1	1	2	4		
South Carolina	5	1			2		2			
Tennessee	11		3	3	1	2		2		
REGION 5	135	47	21	28	11	7	14	3	1	3
Illinois	32	8	8	9		2	2	2		1
Indiana	9	3	1	2	1		1		1	
Michigan	38	19	7	6	1	1	3			1
Minnesota	9		1	3	1	2	2			
Ohio	37	15	2	6	8	2	3			1
Wisconsin	10	2	?	2			3	1		
REGION 6	49	17	7	6	6	4	4	1	2	2
Arkansas	7	2	2	1		1	1			
Louisiana	11	4	1	1	2	1		1		1
New Mexico	4	1		1	1		1			
Oklahoma	6	3			1	2				
Texas	21	7	4	3	2		2		2	1
REGION 7	43	16	10	7	5	1	4			
Iowa	7	2	1	1	2		1			
Kansas	8	1	3	3			1			
Missouri	24	12	5	3	2	1	1			
Nebraska	4	1	1		1		1			

Table B-15.—Capacities of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles
for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Institutions by Capacity								
		Less Than 25	25-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500 or More
REGION 8	26	8	7	3	3	3	2			
Colorado	9	2	4		1	1	1			
Montana	4	1		2		1				
North Dakota	3	1	1		1					
South Dakota	3	1	1			1				
Utah	5	3	1				1			
Wyoming	2			1	1					
REGION 9	122	22	18	46	14	5	3	10		4
Arizona	9	4		1	3			1		
California	105	17	16	43	10	3	3	9		4
Hawaii	3	1		1		1				
Nevada	5		2	1	1	1				
REGION 10	44	21	7	5	4	3	3	1		
Alaska	3	1	1	1						
Idaho	3	2					1			
Oregon	10	4	3		1	1		1		
Washington	28	14	3	4	3	2	2			

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-16.—Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Number of Facilities	Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation				Not Available
		Before 1952	1952-1961	1962-1967	1968-1971	
U.S.	722	131	147	182	255	7
REGION 1	25	5	3	7	9	1
Connecticut	6	2		4		
Maine	2				2	
Massachusetts	12	2	3	1	5	1
New Hampshire	1				1	
Rhode Island	3	1		2		
Vermont	1				1	
REGION 2	73	15	11	20	27	
New Jersey	23	5	5	5	8	
New York	50	10	6	15	19	
REGION 3	90	29	15	16	28	2
Delaware	5		1	1	3	
Dist. of Columbia	10	6	1	1	2	
Maryland	14	4	3	3	4	
Pennsylvania	33	12	6	6	8	1
Virginia	20	4	1	4	10	1
West Virginia	8	3	3	1	1	
REGION 4	115	13	18	40	43	1
Alabama	9	2		2	5	
Florida	38	7	7	14	9	1
Georgia	18	1	2	8	7	
Kentucky	15	1	5	4	5	
Mississippi	4			1	3	
North Carolina	15	1	3	2	9	
South Carolina	5			3	2	
Tennessee	11	1	1	6	3	
REGION 5	135	29	37	25	44	
Illinois	32	7	8	5	12	
Indiana	9	3	2	1	3	
Michigan	38	10	10	8	10	
Minnesota	9		1	2	6	
Ohio	37	7	13	8	9	
Wisconsin	10	2	3	1	4	
REGION 6	49	7	12	8	21	1
Arkansas	7	2	1	1	3	
Louisiana	11		3	1	7	
New Mexico	4		2	1	1	
Oklahoma	6	1	1	1	3	
Texas	21	4	5	4	7	1
REGION 7	43	10	9	7	15	2
Iowa	7	2	1	1	3	
Kansas	8	1	2	2	3	
Missouri	24	7	3	4	8	2
Nebraska	4		3		1	

Table B-16.—Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation of Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Number of Facilities	Year of Latest Construction or Most Recent Renovation				Not Available
		Before 1952	1952-1961	1962-1967	1968-1971	
REGION 8	26	3	2	10	11	
Colorado	9		1	4	4	
Montana	4	1		1	2	
North Dakota	3	2		1		
South Dakota	3			1	2	
Utah	5		1	1	3	
Wyoming	2			2		
REGION 9	122	14	34	38	36	
Arizona	9	1		5	3	
California ¹	105	12	33	29	31	
Hawaii	3	1	1	1		
Nevada	5			3	2	
REGION 10	44	6	6	11	21	
Alaska	3		1		2	
Idaho	3	1			2	
Oregon	10		1	5	4	
Washington	28	5	4	6	13	

¹ Dates of construction for 15 State facilities in California were obtained from the 1972 American Correctional Association Directory. When the date of a facility's opening was given in the Directory as earlier than 1950, the facility was contacted by telephone to determine if any new construction had taken place.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-17.—Educational and Job Placement Services in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Total Number of Facilities	None	Educational										Number With Placement Program	
			Academic Only	Vocational Only	Both Academic and Vocational	Academic			Vocational			Both in Community and at Facility		
						Total	In Community Only	At Facility Only	Both in Community and at Facility	In Community Only	At Facility Only			Total
U.S.	384	6	76	3	299	375	56	244	75	302	86	154	62	164
REGION 1	17	1	3		13	16	12	4	13	1	10	2	12	
Connecticut	2				2	2	1	1	2		2	1	2	
Maine	2				2	2	2	1	2		2	1	2	
Massachusetts	8	1	2		5	7	6	1	5		5	1	4	
New Hampshire	1				1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Rhode Island	3		1		2	3	2	1	2		1	1	2	
Vermont	1				1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
REGION 2	50	4	5		41	46	17	22	41	24	8	9	23	
New Jersey	8	4	1		3	4	4		3	1	1	2	3	
New York	42		4		38	42	3	22	38	24	7	7	20	
REGION 3	47		12	1	34	46	28	8	35	9	19	7	25	
Delaware	3				3	3	3		3		3	3	2	
Dist. of Columbia	5				5	5	3		5	2	3	3	4	
Maryland	12		5		7	12	7	1	7	3	3	1	9	
Pennsylvania	11		3	1	7	10	5	4	8	2	2	4	5	
Virginia	10		2		8	10	5	3	8	1	5	2	3	
West Virginia	6		2		4	6	5		4	1	3	3	2	
REGION 4	54		11		43	54	46	2	43	8	31	4	20	
Alabama	3				3	3	3		3		3	3	4	
Florida	17		4		13	17	11	1	13	6	7	1	4	
Georgia	4		1		3	4	3	1	3		2	2	2	
Kentucky	10		4		6	10	10		6		6	6	6	
Mississippi	2				2	2	2		2		2	2	6	
North Carolina	8				8	8	8		8	1	5	2	6	
South Carolina	3		1		2	3	3		2		1	1	2	
Tennessee	7		1		6	7	6		6	1	5	5	2	
REGION 5	66	1	9	2	54	63	44	12	56	16	24	16	25	
Illinois	19		4	2	13	17	15	2	15	3	8	4	7	
Indiana	3				3	3	2	1	3		1	2	2	
Michigan	16		1		15	16	5	5	15	7	2	6	5	
Minnesota	6		2		4	6	4	2	4		2	2	2	
Ohio	16	1	2		13	15	14	1	13	4	8	1	5	
Wisconsin	6				6	6	4	1	6	2	3	1	4	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-17.—Educational and Job Placement Services in Juvenile Correctional Facilities for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Total Number of Facilities	Educational										Number With Placement Program	
		None	Academic Only	Vocational Only	Both Academic and Vocational	Academic				Vocational			
						Total	In Community Only	At Facility Only	Both in Community and at Facility	Total	In Community Only		At Facility Only
REGION 6	23		1		22	3	16	4	22	4	14	4	8
Arkansas	4			4	4	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	2
Louisiana	4			4	4		3	1	4	1	2	1	1
New Mexico	2			2	2		2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	4			4	4		3	1	4	3	3	1	2
Texas	9		1		8	2	7	1	8	2	6	1	2
REGION 7	26		2		24	8	15	3	24	10	13	1	11
Iowa	3		1		2		3	1	2		1		1
Kansas	2				2	8	1	2	2	10	8		9
Missouri	19		1		18		9	2	18		8		1
Nebraska	2				2		2		2		2		1
REGION 8	14		2		12	1	11	2	12	1	6	5	13
Colorado	4		1		3		4	1	3		1	2	4
Montana	3				3		2	1	3		2	1	3
North Dakota	2				2	1	1		2	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	2		1		1		2	1	1		1	1	2
Utah	1				1		1		1				1
Wyoming	2				2		2		2		2		2
REGION 9	66		26		40	7	47	12	40	8	27	5	19
Arizona	2		1		1		1		1		1		2
California	60		24		36	6	44	10	36	6	26	4	15
Hawaii	1				1		1	1	1		1	1	1
Nevada	3		1		2		2	1	2		1	1	1
REGION 10	21		5		16	7	8	6	16	5	2	9	8
Alaska	2		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1
Idaho	1				1		1		1		1		1
Oregon	5				5		3	2	5	2	3	3	2
Washington	13		4		9	7	3	3	9	3	1	5	4

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-18.—Counseling, Medical and Recreation Services in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971

	Number of Facilities	Counseling Programs				Medical Facilities				Recreational Facilities				
		Individual Counseling	Group Counseling	Counseling With Juvenile and Family	No Counseling	None	Infirmity Without Beds	Infirmity With Beds	Other	Radio, Movies, TV	Library	Athletics	Other	None
U.S.	722	679	558	413	29	289	162	169	102	707	588	595	361	6
REGION 1	25	23	15	14	1	3	5	15	2	25	23	23	16	
Connecticut	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	5	4	4	
Maine	2	2	2	2	1	1		1		2	2	2	1	
Massachusetts	12	12	6	5	4	4		8		12	11	12	9	
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		
Rhode Island	3	3	3	1	1	1		2		3	3	3	1	
Vermont	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	
REGION 2	73	70	68	33	2	33	8	15	17	70	57	51	35	
New Jersey	23	21	19	11	2	6	5	6	6	20	17	21	7	
New York	50	49	49	22	27	27	3	9	11	50	40	30	28	
REGION 3	90	85	65	46	4	27	21	27	15	90	76	78	48	
Delaware	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	1	2	5	4	5	5	
Dist. of Columbia	10	9	10	7	5	5	3	11		10	8	9	6	
Maryland	14	14	12	2	3	3	7	11		14	11	13	4	
Pennsylvania	33	31	19	20	10	10	7	6	10	33	29	27	19	
Virginia	20	19	15	11	7	7	6	6	1	20	17	17	12	
West Virginia	8	7	5	3	2	2	1	3	2	8	7	7	2	
REGION 4	115	106	82	47	7	37	36	26	16	113	87	100	37	1
Alabama	9	9	8	6	3	3	2	2	2	9	9	9	3	
Florida	38	34	25	13	19	19	7	5	7	37	26	34	10	
Georgia	18	17	11	6	5	5	9	2	2	18	10	14	9	
Kentucky	15	12	12	6	4	4	9	2		14	11	12	4	1
Mississippi	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	
North Carolina	15	14	12	9	3	3	4	5	3	15	13	13	6	
South Carolina	5	5	4	1	1	1	4	4	1	5	5	5	2	
Tennessee	11	11	9	5	1	1	4	5	1	11	10	10		
REGION 5	135	125	97	70	6	63	27	29	16	131	107	114	76	3
Illinois	32	28	24	16	3	18	3	8	3	31	22	27	21	
Indiana	9	9	4	4	4	4	3	2	6	9	9	8	3	
Michigan	38	36	30	18	22	22	5	5	6	38	31	32	23	
Minnesota	9	8	8	6	1	1	4	4		9	8	9	5	
Ohio	37	35	24	17	14	14	11	7	5	34	28	29	20	3
Wisconsin	10	9	7	9	4	4	1	3	2	10	9	9	4	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-18.—Counseling, Medical and Recreation Services in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Fiscal Year 1971—Continued

	Number of Facilities	Counseling Programs				Medical Facilities			Recreational Facilities					
		Individual Counseling	Group Counseling	Counseling With Juvenile and Family	No Counseling	None	Infirmity Without Beds	Infirmity With Beds	Other	Radio, Movies, TV	Library	Athletics	Other	None
REGION 6	49	47	35	29	2	17	10	18	4	47	42	39	28	1
Arkansas	7	7	4	4		3	1	3		7	7	4	3	
Louisiana	11	10	6	7	1	4	3	3	1	11	9	10	6	
New Mexico	4	4	3	3		1	1	2		4	4	3	2	
Oklahoma	6	6	5	5		2	1	3		6	6	6	4	
Texas	21	20	17	10	1	7	4	7	3	19	16	16	13	1
REGION 7	43	42	34	36	1	22	10	8	3	42	31	29	18	1
Iowa	7	7	5	6		2	1	4		7	5	5	5	
Kansas	8	7	4	6	1	3	4	3	1	8	6	5	5	
Missouri	24	24	22	20		16	4	3	1	23	16	16	8	1
Nebraska	4	4	3	4		1	1	1		4	4	3		
REGION 8	26	24	22	19	1	13	3	7	3	25	22	21	15	
Colorado	9	9	9	8		3	2	4		9	9	9	6	
Montana	4	4	3	2		2		2		4	3	3	2	
North Dakota	3	3	2	1		3				3	2	1	1	
South Dakota	3	2	2	2		2	1	1		3	3	3	2	
Utah	5	4	3	4	1	2			2	4	3	3	3	
Wyoming	2	2	2	2		1				2	2	2	1	
REGION 9	122	116	110	85	3	50	38	16	18	121	105	109	65	
Arizona	9	9	7	5		1	3	2	3	8	7	5	4	
California	105	101	97	76	2	48	33	11	13	105	90	96	57	
Hawaii	3	2	2	1		1	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	
Nevada	5	4	4	3		1		3	1	5	5	5	2	
REGION 10	44	41	30	34	2	24	4	8	8	43	38	31	23	
Alaska	3	3	2	1		2		1	1	3	3	2	3	
Idaho	3	2	1	1	1	2		1		2	2	1	3	
Oregon	10	10	9	9	3	3	2	1	4	10	9	9	3	
Washington	28	26	18	23	1	17	2	6	3	28	24	19	14	

Table B-19.—Full-Time Personnel in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

	Total Full-Time Personnel	Administrative Personnel	Treatment and Educational Personnel	Selected Treatment and Educational Personnel							Psychiatrists	Psychologists	Operational and Maintenance Personnel
				Cottage Staff	Academic Teachers	Vocational Teachers	Social Workers	Recreational Workers	Psychiatrists	Psychologists			
U.S.	39,521	4,441	28,165	16,583	3,475	984	1,471	544	268	29	6,915		
REGION 1	1,719	162	1,183	784	118	51	34	25	23		374		
Connecticut	339	30	260	194	25	7	5		2		49		
Maine	262	36	176	119	14	10	7	8	1		50		
Massachusetts	740	70	440	279	49	22	10	11	15		230		
New Hampshire	156	12	127	71	9	4	6	4	4		17		
Rhode Island	113	6	102	73	11	5	1	1			5		
Vermont	109	8	78	48	10	3	5	1	1		23		
REGION 2	3,881	431	2,767	1,937	322	67	115	50	13	1	683		
New Jersey	1,191	133	881	613	98	13	31	5	4	1	177		
New York	2,690	298	1,886	1,324	224	54	84	45	9		506		
REGION 3	4,452	514	3,186	2,114	332	142	185	49	26	10	752		
Delaware	191	19	149	100	19	8	8	1	2		23		
Dist. of Columbia	494	40	385	264	31	21	17	9	3	1	69		
Maryland	946	87	679	452	78	20	59	8	8	7	180		
Pennsylvania	1,747	223	1,217	869	104	53	24	15	9	2	307		
Virginia	840	114	615	350	76	33	75	15	4		111		
West Virginia	234	31	141	79	24	7	2	1			62		
REGION 4	5,687	529	4,013	2,276	575	200	256	92	25	1	1,145		
Alabama	320	37	204	63	35	26	14	3			79		
Florida	1,829	144	1,297	803	178	35	38	24	10		388		
Georgia	934	92	654	426	68	24	44	18	4		188		
Kentucky	582	73	401	200	50	18	70	8	4		108		
Mississippi	261	36	163	67	34	9	10	11			62		
North Carolina	797	59	614	331	89	44	32	12	5		124		
South Carolina	318	22	241	140	49	6	23	3	2	1	55		
Tennessee	646	66	439	246	72	38	25	13			141		
REGION 5	8,512	1,003	6,047	4,052	695	166	344	161	81	5	1,462		
Illinois	2,279	254	1,605	1,142	139	26	66	39	30		420		
Indiana	497	71	342	184	49	16	11	9	3		84		
Michigan	1,623	222	1,180	843	109	33	67	29	12		221		
Minnesota	822	110	595	403	76	21	35	18	4		117		
Ohio	2,423	243	1,700	1,065	246	41	119	55	27	5	480		
Wisconsin	868	103	625	415	76	29	46	11	5		140		

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-19.—Full-Time Personnel in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States, June 30, 1971—Continued

	Total Full-Time Personnel	Administrative Personnel	Treatment and Educational Personnel	Selected Treatment and Educational Personnel							Psychiatrists	Operational and Maintenance Personnel
				Cottage Staff	Academic Teachers	Vocational Teachers	Social Workers	Recreational Workers	Psychologists			
REGION 6	2,986	319	2,209	1,303	360	78	143	30	15		458	
Arkansas	233	21	182	90	34	7	4		3		30	
Louisiana	654	73	486	266	104	13	33	3	2		95	
New Mexico	265	32	191	125	23	16	5	6	2		42	
Oklahoma	362	41	247	154	31	8	26	5	3		74	
Texas	1,472	152	1,103	668	168	34	75	16	3		217	
REGION 7	1,863	205	1,271	730	173	51	115	44	20	2	387	
Iowa	558	71	374	203	57	20	44	7	7		113	
Kansas	305	29	217	145	18	12	10	8	6	2	59	
Missouri	802	91	542	303	73	16	52	18	5		169	
Nebraska	198	14	138	79	25	3	9	11	2		46	
REGION 8	976	124	661	399	90	22	40	12	11	1	191	
Colorado	339	47	238	153	29	6	2	4	5		54	
Montana	180	18	121	58	19	4	16	3	1	1	41	
North Dakota	77	7	25	4	5	4	5	2			45	
South Dakota	101	13	81	54	10		5	1			7	
Utah	186	30	130	91	15	4	8	1	3		26	
Wyoming	93	9	66	39	12	4	4	1	2		18	
REGION 9	7,464	912	5,422	2,165	622	176	118	50	42	9	1,130	
Arizona	346	42	236	104	29	17	15	1	3		68	
California	6,755	838	4,904	1,861	560	154	98	42	39	9	1,013	
Hawaii	114	11	87	65	8		5	5			16	
Nevada	249	21	195	135	25	5		2			33	
REGION 10	1,981	242	1,406	823	188	31	121	31	14		333	
Alaska	144	22	102	78	12	4	1	1	2		20	
Idaho	105	13	62	25	13	7	6	2			30	
Oregon	493	56	358	244	53	9	16	3	1		79	
Washington	1,239	151	884	476	110	11	98	25	11		204	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-20.—Age of Youngest and Oldest Male Residents in Custody¹ in
Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles
for the U.S., Regions and States

	Number of Facilities	Youngest Male Resident						Oldest Male Resident				
		5 or Younger	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or Older	13 or Younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or Older
U.S.	634	11	51	186	267	115	4	11	54	346	203	20
REGION 1	21		5	6	9	1			7	9	5	
Connecticut	5			1	4				4	1		
Maine	1			1							1	
Massachusetts	11		5	2	4				3	8		
New Hampshire	1			1							1	
Rhode Island	2				1	1					2	
Vermont	1			1							1	
REGION 2	58		5	13	13	27		1	8	30	18	1
New Jersey	22		3	6	6	7		1	5	13	2	1
New York	36		2	7	7	20			3	17	16	
REGION 3	81		8	20	35	18		3	8	30	37	3
Delaware	4		1		3					1	3	
Dist. of Columbia	8		1	3	3	1		1		2	5	
Maryland	12		2		4	6			1	4	7	
Pennsylvania	32		1	9	17	5		1	3	14	13	1
Virginia	18		3	5	6	4		1	2	7	7	1
West Virginia	7			3	2	2			2	2	2	1
REGION 4	102	3	11	45	30	13		3	13	69	17	
Alabama	7	1		3	2	1			3	2	2	
Florida	36	1	6	20	5	4		2	1	30	3	
Georgia	16	1		10	5					16		
Kentucky	13		1	5	4	3		1	1	5	6	
Mississippi	4			1	2	1			1	2	1	
North Carolina	13		2	4	7				6	7		
South Carolina	4		1	1	1	1			1	2	1	
Tennessee	9		1	1	4	3				5	4	
REGION 5	123	3	5	34	57	24		4	7	72	39	1
Illinois	29			6	17	6			2	16	11	
Indiana	8		1	5	1	1				6	2	
Michigan	36	3	1	7	17	8		2	3	23	8	
Minnesota	9		2		6	1				4	5	
Ohio	32		1	14	11	6		2	1	20	8	1
Wisconsin	9			2	5	2			1	3	5	
REGION 6	42	1	4	22	14	1				34	8	
Arkansas	6	1	1	1	2	1				6		
Louisiana	10		2	6	2					7	3	
New Mexico	3		1	1	1					2	1	
Oklahoma	5			3	2					5		
Texas	18			11	7					14	4	
REGION 7	35		1	13	21				5	21	9	
Iowa	6		1	2	3					3	3	
Kansas	6			1	5				1	4	1	
Missouri	19			8	11				3	13	3	
Nebraska	4			2	2				1	1	2	

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

67

Table B-20.—Age of Youngest and Oldest Male Residents in Custody¹ in Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles for the U.S., Regions and States—Continued

	Number of Facilities	Youngest Male Resident						Oldest Male Resident				
		5 or Younger	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or Older	13 or Younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or Older
REGION 8	23		1	5	14	3			3	6	13	1
Colorado	8			2	6				1	3	4	
Montana	3				2	1			1		1	1
North Dakota	3		1		1	1				1	2	
South Dakota	3			1	1	1				1	2	
Utah	5			2	3				1	1	3	
Wyoming	1				1						1	
REGION 9	109	3	7	23	53	19	4		2	51	42	14
Arizona	8		2	2	4					3	5	
California	94	3	4	20	44	19	4		2	44	34	14
Hawaii	3				3					2	1	
Nevada	4		1	1	2					2	2	
REGION 10	40	1	4	5	21	9			1	24	15	
Alaska	3				2	1				1	2	
Idaho	2		1		1					1	1	
Oregon	9			2	7					6	3	
Washington	26	1	3	3	11	8			1	16	9	

¹ Age data were requested in terms of children currently held when the respondent facility completed the census questionnaire.

CHILDREN IN CUSTODY

Table B-21.—Age of Youngest and Oldest Female Residents in Custody¹ in
Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles
for the U.S., Regions and States

	Number of Facilities	Youngest Female Resident						Oldest Female Resident				
		5 or Younger	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or Older	13 or Younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or Older
U.S.	431	10	23	71	289	35	3		43	285	99	4
REGION 1	13		1	4	7	1			4	6	3	
Connecticut	5				4	1			4	1		
Maine	1			1						1		
Massachusetts	4		1	2	1					3	1	
New Hampshire	1			1							1	
Rhode Island	1				1						1	
Vermont	1				1					1		
REGION 2	36		2	3	22	9			6	26	4	
New Jersey	14		1	2	10	1			4	10		
New York	22		1	1	12	8			2	16	4	
REGION 3	51		2	9	34	5	1		7	26	18	
Delaware	3				3					2	1	
Dist. of Columbia	5			1	3	1				2	3	
Maryland	4			2	2					3	1	
Pennsylvania	23			4	15	3	1		5	9	9	
Virginia	12		2	1	8	1			2	8	2	
West Virginia	4			1	3					2	2	
REGION 4	81	2	4	16	53	6			15	56	10	
Alabama	6	1		1	4				2	2	2	
Florida	27	1	1	7	17	1			2	23	2	
Georgia	16		1	1	13	1			1	14	1	
Kentucky	9			5	3	1			1	5	3	
Mississippi	3				2	1			1	1	1	
North Carolina	11		1		9	1			6	5		
South Carolina	3		1		2				1	2		
Tennessee	6			2	3	1			1	4	1	
REGION 5	79	3	3	8	61	3	1		6	57	15	1
Illinois	14			4	10				2	8	4	
Indiana	7			1	6					6	1	
Michigan	24	3	1	1	18	1			3	18	3	
Minnesota	5		1		4					3	2	
Ohio	25		1	1	20	2	1		1	19	4	1
Wisconsin	4			1	3					3	1	
REGION 6	35	1	1	14	18	1				26	9	
Arkansas	4	1			2	1				3	1	
Louisiana	8		1	5	2					7	1	
New Mexico	3			1	2					3		
Oklahoma	4			1	3					4		
Texas	16			7	9					9	7	
REGION 7	24		1	1	22				2	17	5	
Iowa	6		1		5					4	2	
Kansas	5				5					4	1	
Missouri	10			1	9				1	8	1	
Nebraska	3				3				1	1	1	

Table B-21.—Age of Youngest and Oldest Female Residents in Custody¹ in
Public Detention and Correctional Facilities for Juveniles
for the U.S., Regions and States—Continued

	Number of Facilities	Youngest Female Resident						Oldest Female Resident				
		5 or Younger	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-16	17 or Older	13 or Younger	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 or Older
REGION 8	18		1	2	13	1	1		1	9	8	
Colorado	6			1	5		1			4	2	
Montana	2				1		1			1	1	
North Dakota	2		1		1					1	1	
South Dakota	2				1	1				1	1	
Utah	5			1	4	1			1	2	2	
Wyoming	1				1						1	
REGION 9	66	3	5	9	43	6			1	45	17	3
Arizona	5		1	1	2	1				3	2	
California	55	3	3	8	37	4			1	38	13	3
Hawaii	3				2	1				2	1	
Nevada	3		1		2					2	1	
REGION 10	28	1	3	5	16	3			1	17	10	
Alaska	2				1	1			1		1	
Idaho	3		1		1	1				2	1	
Oregon	6				6					4	2	
Washington	17	1	2	5	8	1				11	6	

¹ Age data were requested in terms of children currently held when the respondent facility completed the census questionnaire.