


A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES AND  
DETENTION HOMES IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

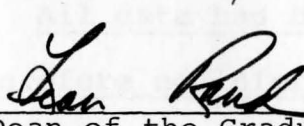
by

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## ABSTRACT

Juveniles are being detained in jails, detention homes, and foster homes and little has been done to evaluate the conditions of these facilities or the characteristics of those detained. Generally speaking, when detention is properly used, the children in detention will be among the community's most disturbed and aggressively acting-out adolescents. Although, that factor is of importance, the mission of detention is to provide a constructive experience.

This study is two-fold in that a statistical analysis of the characteristics of youth(s) detained will be analyzed and secondly, an interview type survey will examine the current detention facilities and the use of jail facilities to detain juveniles in the state of Pennsylvania.

All data has been collected within the state of Pennsylvania and therefore no inference can be made to national trends. Part I of the study deals with an analysis of data collected by the Governor's Justice Commission in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the type of youths detained in 1974. Part II, the interview survey, involves data analyzed from sampled counties within the state of Pennsylvania to determine the detention rate of juveniles in jails.

Overall, the study is being done to shed some light on the current juvenile detention policies and practices in the state of Pennsylvania.



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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, "Juvenile Detention is the practice of holding children of juvenile court age in secure custody for court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction."<sup>1</sup>

Since 1899, when the first juvenile court was established in Chicago, noncriminal procedures and a detention home, separate from the adult jail, have come to be accepted resources - at least in principle. As state after state enacted juvenile court legislation before World War I, detention homes were established in large cities. By 1915, specially designed buildings had been constructed for the detention of children in Milwaukee, Newark and Chicago, but most jurisdictions continued to use the jail even though on occasion an old residence was remodeled and called a detention home. In some jurisdictions, workhouses, county infirmaries, and even hospitals were pressed into use.

"By the end of World War II, especially designed buildings had been constructed in only a few of the larger jurisdictions. Cleveland led the way with the unit concept, a departure from congregate care. Groups of children of similar age and problems

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<sup>1</sup>National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth, New York: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1971, p. 1.

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, "U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1967, pp. 119-120.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 118.

were given separate sleeping and living accommodations, all units sharing central school, dining and gymnasium facilities in the same building. Several years later other communities, almost exclusively in the Far West, constructed detention homes resembling the large English boarding schools - referred to as Juvenile Halls."<sup>2</sup> Today in the United States there are more than three hundred detention facilities in operation.

The circumstances that dictate the use of detention are varied. Many experts agree that the use of detention differs so widely from county to county and from state to state that whether or not a juvenile will be detained or not is often a matter of geographic incident. Ultimately, the responsibility for detention rests with the judge, but in practice, probation and police officers often make decisions to detain, for which the court takes no responsibility. The problem is that detention too often serves as a storage place, a means of delaying action, and like jails, detention homes typically serve a catchall function, housing the delinquent with neglected and dependent problems. "A survey of detention centers in 1967 showed that the average period of detention was eighteen days. Theoretically the detention stay is the length of the predisposition period, usually ten days to two weeks."<sup>3</sup>

"In 1969, a nationwide survey identified 288 detention homes throughout the country, which admitted approximately 488,000

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<sup>2</sup>Task Force Report: Corrections, "President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.: 1967, pp. 119-120.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 128.

children per year. While the later number may not be precise, it nevertheless represents a considerable increase over the admissions 317,860 reported for 1965. The estimated average daily population of 13,567 in 1969 is also slightly higher than the 1965 estimate of 13,000. The nearly half-million children believed to have been admitted to detention homes in 1969 represent approximately two-thirds of all juveniles taken into custody that year. Since nine out of ten of the juvenile court jurisdictions in this country detain too few youths to warrant construction of detention homes, it is estimated that at least 50,000 and possibly more than 100,000 children of juvenile court age are held in jails and police lockups each year. (See Table 14 in the Appendix) According to the 1970 National Jail Census, 7,800 juveniles were confined on March 15, the census date, in 4,037 jails. Of the juveniles detained, 66 percent had not been adjudicated. These youngsters held in detention homes and jails for an estimated national average of twelve days, cost the nation more than \$53,000,000, an average cost of \$130.00 per child! These estimates do not include children held in police lockups. The survey also found that 93 per cent of the country's juvenile court jurisdictions, covering about 2,800 counties and cities comprising 44 per cent of the population have no place of detention other than a county jail or police lockup and detain too few youths to justify establishing a detention home."<sup>4</sup> Needless to say, the problem of detention is nationwide.

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<sup>4</sup>Task Force Report: "Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime," President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967, p. 36.



## STATE CHAPTER II PROBLEM

This study will be THE PROBLEM juveniles detained in the

state of Pennsylvania. Act 333, the Juvenile Court Act of 1972.

Background  
Section 14 of Pennsylvania, prohibits the coming together of adults

and juv Little research has been done on the characteristics of the youths detained, yet the objectives sought for these youths are universal. They are as follows:

- (1) to provide custody which minimizes the damaging effects of confinement, and physical care which fosters growth.
- (2) to meet the special needs of detained children through a constructive and satisfying program of activities and through professional guidance.
- (3) to promote the rehabilitation of the detained child through cooperative relationships with the juvenile court.<sup>5</sup>

Although the objectives of detention for youths are universal, the necessary measures to accomplish these objectives are not being met. For example, the following conditions were found in 1970:

- (1) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency estimates 100,000 juveniles were still being held in jails each year.
- (2) The programs were inadequate in detention homes - in that they failed to meet their objectives.
- (3) The indiscriminate use of detention homes often lead to overcrowding, in which case an adequate program was impossible to meet.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, "Juvenile Detention Facilities: Title 6400 Regulations", Harrisburg, Pa.: 1968, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup>National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1973, p. 258.

CHAPTER III  
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study will be dealing with juveniles detained in the state of Pennsylvania. Act 333, the Juvenile Court Act of 1972, Section 14 of Pennsylvania, prohibits the coming together of adults and juveniles... "unless there is no appropriate facility available in which case the child shall be detained, placed or committed under such circumstances for not more than five days."<sup>7</sup> Therefore license remains in this Act allowing local authorities to detain juveniles in facilities containing adults for five days in separate cells.

The purpose of this study is two-fold, the first part deals with a statistical analysis of the characteristics of youth(s) detained in the state of Pennsylvania; and secondly, an interview type survey will attempt to determine the rate of detention of juveniles in jails.

Personal interviews were conducted with all of the subjects using an unstructured method. Although structured interviews provide more organization and direction to an interview, the unstructured interview provides the opportunity and responsibility for more latitude in answering the questions.

The research design used in this study is the Causal-Comparative Method with descriptive statistics.<sup>8</sup> It is used merely

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 1, Section 2.

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<sup>7</sup>Wohlgemuth, Helene, "Juvenile Court Act: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania", Department of Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.: 1973, p. 5, Section 14.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

In developing the research design for this study, various decisions have been made. First, it was decided to divide the study into two parts: Part I deals with a statistical analysis of the characteristics of juveniles detained in 1974, in the state of Pennsylvania. Part II deals with a survey of current policies of short-term detention in the state of Pennsylvania.

Another methodological consideration was the data collection. It was decided that the data for Part I would be collected from the Governor's Justice Commission in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The data for Part II was collected by personal interviews with the administrators of the detention homes and by personal interviews with each sampled county juvenile probation officer.

Personal interviews were conducted with all of the subjects using an unstructured method. Although structured interviews provide more organization and direction to an interview, the unstructured interview provides the opportunity and responsibility for more latitude in answering the questions.

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. 1, Section 2.



to determine if a relationship exists between two variables. The limitation of the Causal-Comparative Method arises in that, one can not infer that X causes Y on the basis of the results or findings. All that can be concluded is that a relationship between two variables does exist.

The population in this study includes all juveniles in the state of Pennsylvania who were held in detention during the year 1974. Detention includes foster homes, as well as detention homes and jails. Part I of this study deals with the entire population and no random sample was selected.

The materials employed were a standard questionnaire prepared by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. (see table 12 in the Appendix) The questionnaire's reliability and validity are listed below.

- 1) The questionnaire was developed by the H.E.W. Department.
- 2) The questionnaire requires factual information.
- 3) The questions are well-worded and to the point.
- 4) The questionnaire is familiar to most of the department.

The questionnaires were mailed to all of the county's chief probation officers and they were instructed to complete the questionnaire and forward them to the Governor's Justice Commission in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. All of the data was collected by the Commission and upon request was made available to this author.

Before the request was made to the Governor's Justice Commission for their data, six hypotheses were drawn up. (See page 11) The justification for the directional hypotheses are as follows:

Hypothesis #1 is supported by a survey done in Pennsylvania in the 1960's.<sup>9</sup> A sex ratio of 4.4 boys to one girl was found

<sup>9</sup>Cavan, Ruth, Juvenile Delinquency, J.B. Lippincott New York: 1969, p. 210.

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## PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

## PART I

The population in this study includes all juveniles in the state of Pennsylvania who were held in detention during the year 1974. Detention includes foster homes, as well as detention homes and jails. Part I of this study deals with the entire population and no random sample was selected.

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and also the fact that boys are involved in the more serious offenses than girls leads to more boys being detained than girls.

Hypothesis #2 is supported by a research study done by Dr. Paul Lerman in which he found 42 per cent of the status offenders brought into court, 94 per cent were detained.<sup>10</sup> He concludes by stating non status offenders are almost always detained at a higher rate than status offenders.

Hypothesis #4 is supported by the author's personal work experience in that boys commit more serious offenses than girls and therefore the case takes longer to prepare and detention is often long and drawn out.

Hypothesis #5 is supported by research in the Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency. It is stated within this project that the number of juveniles detained for minor offenses is shocking but that the serious offenders are detained at a higher rate than the offenders involved in the lesser crimes.

Hypothesis #6 is supported by research done by Ruth Cavan. She states it is impossible to obtain data on the number of cases where a petition is filed after the child has been detained for a period of time, but in many states it is legal. For instance, in Pennsylvania a petition must be filed before the end of 72 hours, thus allowing short term detention without a formal complaint.<sup>11</sup>

The data in part one is discrete and descriptive statistics will be used. A chi square test of significance will be used and

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<sup>10</sup>Op. cit., Task Force Report, S.D.

<sup>11</sup>Op. cit., Wohlgeomuth.

the level of significance will be set at the .05 level. The chi square test is non-parametric and will determine if the observations differ from what is expected by chance.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where O = the frequency of observations in any particular category; and E = the frequency of observations expected under the probability model in any particular category. All of the expected frequencies in the tables were substantiated by prior research.

- 1) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of children detained with regard to sex.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the number of children detained with regard to sex with boys being detained more often than girls.
- 2) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of status offenders with regard to the rate of detention.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference between status and non-status offenders with regard to the rate of detention, with non-status offenders being detained more often than status offenders.
- 3) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of persons detained with regard to race.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the number of persons detained with regard to race.
- 4) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference between boys and girls with regard to the length of stay in a detention home.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference between boys and girls with regard to the length of stay in a detention home.
- 5) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the detention rate of children with regard to the type of offense(s) committed.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the detention rate of children with regard to the type of offense(s) committed, with a larger number of those committing murder and manslaughter being detained than those involved in running away and truancy.
- 6) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of status offenders detained with or without a petition being filed.  
H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the number of status offenders detained with or without a petition being filed in that more status offenders are detained with a petition.

HYPOTHESES - PART I:

- 1) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of children detained with regard to sex.  
 H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the number of children detained with regard to sex with boys being detained more often than girls.
- 2) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference between status and non-status offenders with regard to the rates of detention.  
 H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference between status and non-status offenders with regard to the rates of detention with non-status offenders being detained more often than status offenders.
- 3) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference in the number of persons detained with regard to race.  
 H<sub>1</sub>: There is a statistically significant difference in the number of persons detained with regard to race.
- 4) H<sub>0</sub>: There is no statistically significant difference between boys and girls with regard to the length of stay in a detention home.  
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- reliability and validity are as follows:
- 1) The questions were specific and well-worded.
  - 2) Inquiry was made beyond a yes or no answer.



## PART II

Pennsylvania consists of sixty-seven counties of which only twenty-four have detention homes for juveniles. (See Table 13 in the Appendix). Stratified sampling was used in order to compare the rate of detention in jails in the counties with detention homes and in the counties without detention homes. Eight counties with a detention home and eight counties without a detention home were randomly selected. This selection was made by placing in a hat the names of all of the counties with a detention home and selecting without replacement. The same procedure was followed for all of the counties without a detention home. The sample is as follows:

## Random Sample of the counties with detention homes:

Allegheny County  
Blair County  
Bradford County  
Chester County  
Erie County  
Lancaster County  
Luzerne County  
Montgomery County

## Random sample of the counties without detention homes:

Butler County  
Bedford County  
Cameron County  
Dauphin County  
Fayette County  
Greene County  
Indiana County  
Wayne County

A questionnaire was developed using specific questions to obtain the information. (See page 14) The questionnaire's reliability and validity are as follows:

- 1) The questions were specific and well-worded.
- 2) Inquiry was made beyond a yes or no answer.

3) The questions were asked orally so that misunderstandings and problems were immediately resolved.

4) Observations were made as to how the questions were answered.

The questionnaire was memorized and all of the sampled counties were visited. The counties were visited on the basis of geographic availability. The subjects in the study are the detention home administrators and the juvenile probation department administrators. The procedure used was an unstructured type of interview to obtain the desired data. The data collected is nominal level and discrete. The data collected in the survey has been analyzed using percentages and proportions. The results of this survey can only be generalized to Pennsylvania and should not be inferred to national trends.

## QUESTIONNAIRE - PART II

## CHAPTER IV

## A. Questions presented to the administrator(s) of the detention home.

## FINDINGS

1. What is the philosophy of your detention home?
  2. What is the average length of stay?
  3. How many juveniles can you detain?
  4. Who approves entry into the detention home?
  5. Has a juvenile ever been removed from the detention home and placed in a jail or a county prison?  
If yes, reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Number of staff employed: Part time \_\_\_\_\_ Full time \_\_\_\_\_  
Average education of staff \_\_\_\_\_ Age range of staff \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Is psychological or psychiatric testing provided?  
At the home \_\_\_\_\_ Other place \_\_\_\_\_
  8. How is the detention home funded?
  9. Have you had any contact with the Governor's Justice Commission?  
When \_\_\_\_\_  
Do you receive any current funding from the G.J.C.?
- B. Questions directed to the juvenile probation departments.
10. Have juveniles recently been placed in the county jail or the county prison? Reason(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Average length of stay \_\_\_\_\_
  11. Does the county provide separate quarters from adults in the county prison and the county jail?
  12. How close is the nearest detention home?
  13. What other alternatives does your county have for immediate detention?

## CHAPTER IV

## FINDINGS

## PART I

The chart on the next page represents the total number of juveniles processed for the five year period, 1970-1974, and a breakdown contrasting the total number of delinquency cases (crimes applicable to adults and status offenders processed). The detention of all juveniles falls under the jurisdiction of the counties in Pennsylvania. In 1974, a total of 11,635 youths were detained awaiting juvenile court disposition. Of this number, 2,301 or 10% were status offenders. The number of status offenders detained represents 33% of the total number of status offenders processed through the juvenile court. When compared with the 23% detention rate of non-status offenders, these figures indicate that status offenders are detained at a slightly higher rate than children charged with crimes applicable to adults. Overall, the cases processed through the juveniles court from 1970-1974 have seen a steady increase in the number of status cases referred. Data also indicates that 110 status offenders were held overnight in jail or a police station, pending disposition.

Figure 1: Detention with regard to sex.

	Male	Female	Total
Delinquency Offenders Detained	7,713	713	8,426
Status Offenders Detained	1,100	1,300	2,400
Total	8,813	2,013	10,826

$\chi^2 = 61.01$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically significant

Under the null hypothesis we would expect no significant difference between sexes with regard to the detention rate of juveniles. The analyzed data should show statistical significance in the sex distribution and therefore the null hypothesis was rejected. The figure above shows the total number of female and male offenders detained in the state of Pennsylvania during 1974.

Failure to reject the research hypothesis indicates how statistically significant in that males were referred more often than females. In 1974, a total of 10,346 youths were detained, 8,333 or 80% were male and 2,013 or 20% were female. Of the total number of cases referred 33,901 or 83% were male and 6,995 or 17% were female. The data available for 1974 indicates that 83% of males were detained with 624 held in detention homes, 512 referred to other places, and 296 were referred and placed in other places. The number of females detained was 2,013 with 1,550 or 77% held in detention homes, 70 or 3% detained in jails, and 393 detained in other places. Overall, males had more cases referred and placed in detention than females.

Figure 2: Detention of Status and Non Status offenders

	Total Detained
Non Status Offenders	8,426
Status Offenders	2,400
Total	10,826

$\chi^2 = 42.0$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically significant

CASES PROCESSED THROUGH JUVENILE COURT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Delinquency Offenders	32,097-73.2	35,730 - 77.3	29,929 - 75.8	32,605 - 78.8	35,088 - 79.44	
Status Offenders	8,159-18.6	7,942 - 17.2	7,315 - 18.5	6,549 - 15.83	5,771 - 13.06	
All Others	3,581 - 8.2	2,498 - 5.5	2,222 - 5.7	2,223 - 5.37	3,310 - 7.5	
	<u>43,837-100%</u>	<u>46,170 - 100%</u>	<u>39,466 - 100%</u>	<u>41,377 - 100%</u>	<u>44,169 - 100%</u>	

Figure 1: Detention with regard to sex.

	Male	Female	Total
Delinquency Offenders Detained	7332	713	8045
Status Offenders Detained	1001	1300	2301
Total	8333	2013	10346

$\chi^2 = 63.01$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically significant

Under the null hypothesis, we would expect to find no significant difference between sexes with regard to the detention rate of juveniles. The analyzed data showed statistical significance in the sex distribution and therefore; the null hypothesis was rejected. The figure above shows the total number of female and male offenders detained in the state of Pennsylvania during 1974. Failure to reject the research hypothesis shows statistical significance in that males were detained more often than females. In 1974, a total of 10,346 youths were detained, 8333 or 80% were male and 2013 or 20% were female. Of the total number of cases referred 33,901 or 83% were male and 6,958 or 17% were female. The data available for 1974 indicates that 8333 males were detained with 62% held in detention homes, 512 or 6% were held in jails, and 2956 were detained in other places. The number of females detained was 2013 with 1550 or 77% held in detention homes, 70 or 3% detained in jails, and 393 detained in other places. Overall, males had more cases referred and placed in detention than females.

Figure 2: Detention of Status and Non Status Offenders

	Total Detained
Non Status Offenders	8045
Status Offenders	2301
Total	10346

$\chi^2 = 42.0$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically significant

The preceding figure shows the detention of juveniles who have been classified as higher status or non status offenders. The data revealed an observed difference and the null hypothesis was rejected. A total of 10,346 juveniles were detained of which 8045 or 78% were non status offenders and 2301 or 22% were status offenders.

Of the 44,169 cases referred 35,088 or 79% were non status cases, 5771 or 13% were status cases, and 3310 or 8% were classified as other. 40% of all status offenses were detained, where only 23% of all non status offenses were detained. (See Table 9 in the Appendix) The number of juveniles detained for non status offenses is higher than that of juveniles detained for status offenses, yet the percentage of those detained is higher for status offenders, when it should be higher for non status offenders.

The available data indicates that the status offenders are indeed being detained in Pennsylvania's jails, foster homes, and detention homes, and in some instances are detained before non status offenders.

Figure 3: Detention with regard to race

	White	Non White	Total
Non Status Detained	4152	3892	8044
Status Detained	1628	673	4565
Total	8044	2301	10345*

$\chi^2 = 142.68$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically Significant

\*Excludes one unknown race.

The null hypothesis was rejected as figure three shows that a statistically significant difference does exist with regard to race. A total of 10,346 juveniles were detained with 5,780 or 56% being white and 4,565 or 44% were non white. Of the 5,780 white

cases 3,182 of 55% were detained in detention homes, 446 or 7% held in jail, and 28% were detained in other places. Of the 4,565 non white cases 3,520 of 77% were detained in detention homes, only 2% were held in jails, and 21% were held in other places.

A total of 35,088 delinquency referrals were made with 20,003 or 57% being white referrals and 15,054 or 43% non white referrals. A total of 5,771 status referrals were made with 4,199 or 73% being white, and 1,567 or 27% being non white. The data indicates that the number of whites detained is larger than the number of non whites detained in relation to the total number of non whites contained in the entire system. If one looks at this data, he can conclude that a non white is probably detained more frequently than a white. This study cannot establish such a relationship but merely mentions the possibility for further research.

Figure 4: Length of stay in a detention home with regard to sex

Length of stay	Male	Female	Total
One day or less	1686	635	2321/13%
2 - 7 days	8215	2145	10360/57%
8 - 29 days	2908	934	3842/21%
30 or more days	1186	382	1568/18%
Total	13995	4096	18091

$\chi^2 = 81.27$  (Degrees of Freedom = 10) Statistically Significant

The test of significance found that a significant difference does exist between males and females with regard to the length of stay in a detention home, therefore the null hypothesis was rejected. Figure 4 shows that males were detained in detention homes in greater numbers than females. A total of 18,091 juveniles



were reportedly detained in detention homes in the year 1974 with 13,995 or 77% being male and 4,096 or 23% being female offenders. A total of 1,568 juveniles or 8% were detained thirty or more days in a detention home with 1,186 or 77% being male and 382 or 23% being females. Overall, the data indicates that statistical significance exists in that more males were detained than females, and that males proportionately are detained longer than females. The failure to reject the research hypothesis shows there is a statistically significant difference in that boys are detained in greater numbers than girls.

The average length of stay in these detention homes in 1974 was two weeks, which is higher than the 1974 national average of ten days.<sup>12</sup> Figure 4 (See page 19) does not contain the necessary data to obtain the average length of stay. The average length of stay was computed by other available data. Further research should examine the reasons for long periods of detention of both males and females.

Figure 5: Detention with regard to offense(s).

	Detained	Not Detained	Total
Murder and Manslaughter Offenses	34	24	58
Runaway and Truancy Offenses	1477	1482	2935
Total	1511	1506	2993

$\chi^2 = 1.44$  (Degrees of Freedom = 2) Not Statistically Significant

Figure 5 shows there is no statistically significant difference in the rate of detention with regard to the seriousness of the crime

<sup>12</sup>Op. cit., Cavan.

committed. The observed differences were not significant and therefore, the author failed to reject the null hypothesis. It was hypothesized a difference would exist in that the rate of detention would be higher and more frequent for those juveniles involved in the more serious crimes. In 1974, 58 cases involving murder and burglary were detained. Of the 58 cases, 34 or 59% were detained with 24 or 41% not detained. Also, 2,935 cases involving running away and truancy were detained. Of these 2,935 cases, 1477 or 50% were detained and 1482 or 50% were not detained. It was hypothesized a statistically significant difference would exist in that the ratios of detention would be higher and more frequent for those juveniles involved in the more serious crimes.

Figure 6: Detention of status offenders with or without a petition.

	<u>With Petition</u>	<u>Without Petition</u>	<u>Total</u>
Detention of Status Offenders	2675	3096	5771

$\chi^2 = 30.7$  (Degrees of Freedom = 1) Statistically Significant

It was hypothesized that more status offenders would be detained with regard to petitions being filed than not being filed. The data indicated a significant difference existed so the null hypothesis was rejected. Figure 6 shows 2,675 or 46% of the juveniles were detained with a petition being filed. Although the null hypothesis was rejected the research hypothesis must also be rejected because it is in the wrong direction. The research hypothesis stated that more status offenders should be detained with a petition when the data actually shows, more status offenders being detained without petitions being filed.

In the state of Pennsylvania a petition must be filed within seventy-two hours or the detainee must be released from custody. It seems in many cases the use of detention is unwarranted and should be limited to the serious offenders. Further inquiry should be made into the methods and procedures involved in filing petitions to safeguard the rights of juveniles.

PART II

Question #1

The administrators of Pennsylvania's detention homes differed drastically in their philosophies concerning the operational aspects of a detention facility. Answers to question one ranged from a belief in strict, punitive type measures to a rehabilitative type atmosphere.

All of the administrators stated their concern for the juvenile offenders and the need to develop organizational type goals to solve the problems of short term detention. The main concern of the administrators was to eliminate the problems of boredom. Many of the administrators admitted failure in dealing with the persistent problem of boredom and blamed their failure on the lack of adequate funds, as well as, the lack of staff.

Question #2

The average length of stay found in part two of the study was twelve days. This is above the recommended ten days by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

- Allegheny County - 10 days
- Blair County - 14 days
- Bradford - 11 days
- Chester - 13 days
- Erie - 14 days

Lancaster	- 9 days
Luzerne	- 12 days
Montgomery	- 18 days

### Question #3

The detention homes in the state of Pennsylvania vary with regard to inmate capacity. Listed below are the detention homes surveyed and their capacity.

*Allegheny	- Capacity: 72 boys, 48 girls
Blair	- Capacity: 5 boys, 4 girls
Bradford	- Capacity: 3 girls
*Chester	- Capacity: 14 boys, 6 girls
*Lancaster	- Capacity: 10 boys, 5 girls
*Luzerne	- Capacity: 15 boys, 6 girls
Montgomery	- Capacity: 20 boys, 6 girls
Erie	- Capacity: 20; varies with sex

\* The administrators in these detention homes stated that they can and often do hold more juveniles.

### Question #4

All or 100% of the administrators stated intake was at the discretion of the probation office or the court. In every instance the administrator stated he had nothing at all to say about entry into the detention home. Only two of the detention homes had probation or court offices within the same building. Also, three-fourths of the detention homes are located within two miles of the courthouse or probation offices.

### Question #5

All or 100% of the detention home administrators cited previous instances involving removal of juveniles to either the county jail or the county prison. Only one administrator stated there was no current use of jail or prison facilities within his

county. However, he did state, he would not hesitate to use the county jail or the county prison should the need arise.

The primary reason for the use of the county jail and the county prison was the lack of adequate and necessary ways and means to deal with the violent, aggressive youth in the current detention facility. The administrators generally stated, when all else fails, there is nothing more to do but have the juvenile removed to the county jail or to the county prison. The only other reason given was by Mr. DeVore, the Montgomery county detention home administrator, when he referred to the problem of the falsification of age by the youth but he stated this rarely happens. Mr. DeVore said there were only two instances in which juveniles had been removed from the Montgomery County Detention Home because of falsification of their ages.

Question #6

The number of staff members varies according to the size of the detention facility. One-half or 50% of the detention home administrators felt their facilities were understaffed.

The Department of Public Welfare has recommended the ratio of child care staff on duty to the children during waking hours: one adult to six children; during sleeping hours: one adult to twelve children. Further research should examine the ratio of children to staff.

The average education found was high school level. Although, the present educational level of the staff is high school, the administrators expressed the desire to recruit future college level staff. The age range of the staff was from 21 years to 65 years of age, with the average 40-45 years of age.

Question #7

All or 100% of the detention homes had psychological testing available. 50% of the detention homes visited had psychological testing available within the home on certain days while the other 50% had to make outside arrangements with professional services.

Question #8

All or 100% of the detention home administrators stated their detention facility was locally funded. In every instance, the county commissioners delegated the county taxes to be utilized for maintaining the detention home.

Question #9

One-fourth of the detention homes had received prior funding from the Governor's Justice Commission. This funding had been granted for the construction of a new detention facility or for the remodeling of an old detention facility.

The staff of only three of the eight detention homes visited, had recent contact with the Governor's Justice Commission. Five of the eight detention administrators reported no communication with the Governor's Justice Commission for the prior three years and in two instances the administrators had no contact for the previous eight year period. All of the detention home administrators expressed concern for needed communication with the Commission.

Question #10

All or 100% of the officials of the counties visited without detention homes stated the need to place juveniles in places other than detention homes. The juvenile probation department officials, in every county without detention homes, admitted there was and still is frequent use of either the county prison or the county

jail in detaining juveniles. The main reason given for the use of the jail or prison was due to the inconvenience of transporting the juvenile to and out of county detention homes. Only one official of the eight counties visited mentioned the cost factor of detention as a deterring issue. The average length of stay as estimated by the probation department was three days.

Overall, the officials of probation departments, in the counties without detention homes, did not see any harm in detaining juveniles in the county jail or the county prison.

Question #11

In 100% of the counties visited without detention homes, officials stated the county jail and the county prison provided separate facilities for juveniles. Though it was impossible to personally observe these facilities, it might be appropriate to suggest this area be researched further.

Question #12

The average distance to the nearest detention home was an hour as estimated by the probation departments. Only one official of the county's mentioned the use of more than one detention facility. Overall, the probation department officials stated that if the detention home was overcrowded then the juvenile in question would be placed in either the county jail, or the county prison.

Question #13

Every official of the probation departments mentioned the use of emergency foster homes instead of the use of the detention home, county jail, or the county prison. However, they limited the use of foster homes to those cases which were not serious

enough for detention. The only alternative for the overcrowded detention home was the county jail or the county prison.

Part II of this study has revealed that juveniles are being detained in county prisons and county jails within the state of Pennsylvania. The fact remains that juveniles are being detained in jails and prisons in the counties with detention homes as well as in the counties without detention homes. It would seem more feasible to create some sort of a lockup within the present detention home, to hold the aggressive youth, rather than expose the juvenile to the outrageous conditions in an adult lockup.

Pennsylvania law requires that juveniles be held in separate facilities from adults even though they may be in the same building. In many of the counties in Pennsylvania separate facilities are not being provided. For example, in Dauphin County Prison, detention occurs, despite the fact, that the juvenile section was legally closed in 1974. This practice persists in many counties and should be stopped.



in jails or county prisons.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY

### CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study has been to examine the juvenile offenders detained in the state of Pennsylvania during 1974, and to observe the present conditions and problems within the detention homes, county prisons, and jails. It is not the intent of this study to generalize regarding national statistics, but to analyze and make recommendations to the Governor's Commission in the state of Pennsylvania.

Detention, in this study, is the temporary care of children in a physically restricted facility, pending juvenile court disposition. It should be clearly distinguished from commitment. Any temporary care facility for children with locked doors, a high fence or wall, screens, bars, detention sash, or other window obstruction designed to prevent escape, is a detention facility. These facilities should be for delinquent children only.

Detention is necessary and an essential part of the court process. There is a great need to specify detention rules and regulations, and to enforce compliance of these regulations. At present, there is widespread misuse of detention because of the lack of legislation to improve the current policies. Despite the fact that detention of juveniles in jails is universally condemned, in all too many counties of Pennsylvania, tragically, there are no special detention facilities and juvenile offenders are often held

in jails or county prisons.

The results of this study have revealed some pertinent statistical information regarding juvenile detention practices in Pennsylvania. At present, in the state of Pennsylvania, there is no significant difference in juveniles detained for murder and manslaughter and juveniles detained for truancy and running away. It was anticipated by the author that the more serious offenders would be detained at higher percentages than the status offenders, but the results showed a juvenile who commits murder has exactly the same chance of being detained as a juvenile who merely runs away.

Another important finding was the nonexistence of the use of jails and foster homes in both Philadelphia County and Allegheny County. (See Table 8 in the Appendix) The author finds the facts and figures stated by these two counties as inaccurate and fictitious.

Although it is impossible to reiterate all of the findings made available in this study, it is especially noteworthy to see there is no significant difference between white and nonwhites being detained in the state of Pennsylvania. There is a significant difference in the detention rate of males and females, with the males proportionally higher than females.

Finally, one needs to examine the overall trend of cases processed through the juvenile court. Most of the cases processed through the court are delinquency cases and over the years, status cases are not being brought to court.

The administrators of the detention homes are doing all they can to eliminate the problems of juveniles being detained in

jails, yet there are many instances when they can not deal with the problems and must transport a juvenile to another secure facility. Many of the current detention homes are not adequately staffed or physically equipped to handle the detention problems of the state. The development and implementation of specific objectives are needed which will provide direction and use to the potential of all staff members. It is time to become objective about objectives.

Written evaluations of every detention facility.

Public disclosure of these written evaluations.

Meetings involving the administrators and members of the Governor's Justice Commission.

Formalized intake criteria.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Conduct an immediate evaluation of Pennsylvania's juvenile detention policies.

Make more attempts to humanize detention practices.

Hold semi-annual meetings to be attended by all correctional administrators.

Written evaluations of every detention facility.

Public disclosure of these written evaluations.

Meetings involving the administrators and members of the Governor's Justice Commission.

Formalized intake criteria.

## DEFINITIONS

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"CHILD" means an individual who is: (1) under the age of eighteen years; or (2) under the age of twenty-one who has committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of eighteen years. Section 1.

"DELINQUENT CHILD" means one whom the court has found to have committed a delinquent act and is in need of treatment, supervision, or rehabilitation. Section 1.

"DETENTION" means the temporary care pending court disposition of children who are alleged to be delinquent.

"JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY" means a twenty-four hour group care facility, providing detention for juveniles separate from adults. Section 1.

## APPENDIX

"PETITION" means a formal application requesting judicial action. Section 17.

## A

"STATUS OFFENSES" means those offenses which are not a crime when committed by an adult. Section 17.

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All of the definitions have come from the "Juvenile Court Act: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania", 1973.

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All of the definitions have come from the "Juvenile Court Act: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania", 1973.

	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
	DETAINED	RELEASED	DETAINED	RELEASED	DETAINED	RELEASED	DETAINED	RELEASED
ALL-GENRY	7,546	4,134	34.7	705	49.4	510	32.3	
CENTRAL	1,309	311	23.8	96	35.8	62	64.6	
NORTHEAST	3,023	652	21.6	248	46.9	239	92.7	
NORTHWEST	1,782	267	15.0	72	28.0	41	56.9	
PHILADELPHIA	17,631	3270	18.5	591	37.7	591	100.0	
SOUTH CENTRAL	2,804	508	18.1	172	38.3	141	82.0	
SOUTHEAST	3,753	711	18.9	199	42.7	191	99.0	
SOUTHWEST	3,011	503	16.7	218	30.7	149	68.3	

APPENDIX

B

RAW DATA

\* The Total D & S cases exclude 3,310 cases. 672 cases involved traffic offenses while 2638 involved Abuse and Neglect cases.

\* The Total D & S detained excludes 103 cases involving traffic offenses and 1186 Abuse and Neglect cases.

TABLE I  
TOTAL D & S CASES AND PENDING DISPOSITION BY COUNTY 1974

	TOTAL D&S CASES	TOTAL D&S DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	TOTAL STATUS DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED
STATE TOTALS	40,859*	10,346*	25.3	2301	39.9	915	83.2
ALLEGHENY	7,546	4,124	54.7	705	45.4	510	72.3
CENTRAL	1,309	311	23.8	96	39.8	62	64.6
NORTHEAST	3,023	652	21.6	248	46.9	230	92.7
NORTHWEST	1,782	267	15.0	72	28.0	41	56.9
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\* The Total D & S cases exclude 3,310 cases. 672 cases involved traffic offenses while 2638 involved Abuse and Neglect cases.

\* The Total D & S detained excludes 103 cases involving traffic offenses and 1186 Abuse and Neglect cases.



TABLE 1

## DETENTION OF JUVENILES PENDING DISPOSITION BY COUNTY, 1974

	TOTAL JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTALS	110	4.8	57	219
ALLEGHENY	0	-	0	195
CENTRAL	23	24.0	8	3
NORTHEAST	13	5.2	3	2
NORTHWEST	18	25.0	6	7
PHILADELPHIA	0	-	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL	16	9.3	8	7
SOUTHWEST	33	15.1	32	4

\* Includes two unknown places of detention

TABLE 2

## FEMALE STATUS DETENTION

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTAL	2831*	1300	45.9	1125	86.5	38	2.9	35	102
ALLEGHENY	755	402	53.2	314	78.1	0	-	0	88
CENTRAL REGION	115	56	48.7	40	71.4	8	14.3	7	1
NORTHEAST	295	147	49.8	141	95.9	5	34.0	0	1
NORTHWEST	90	36	40.0	24	66.7	6	16.7	2	4
PHILADELPHIA	725	326	45.0	326	100.0	0	-	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL	236	91	38.6	73	80.2	8	8.8	5	5
SOUTHEAST	271	121	44.6	120	99.2	1	0.8	0	0
SOUTHWEST	342	121	35.4	87	71.9	10	8.3	21	3

\* Includes two unknown places of detention

TABLE 3

## MALE STATUS DETENTION

	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTAL	2940	1001	34.0	790	78.9	72	7.2	22	117
ALLEGHENY	799	303	37.9	196	64.7	0	-	0	-
CENTRAL	124	40	32.3	22	55.0	15	37.5	1	2
NORTHEAST	234	101	43.2	89	88.1	8	8.0	3	1
NORTHWEST	167	36	21.6	17	16.8	12	11.9	4	3
PHILADELPHIA	841	265	31.5	265	100.0	0	-	0	0
SOUTHCENTRAL	213	81	38.0	68	84.0	2	10.0	3	2
SOUTHEAST	195	78	40.0	71	91.0	6	8.0	0	1
SOUTHWEST	366	97	26.5	62	63.9	23	23.7	11	1

\* Excludes 1 unknown case.

TABLE 4

## WHITE STATUS DETENTION

	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTALS	4199*	1628	38.8	1306	80.2	104	6.4	56	162
ALLEGHENY	1166	507	43.5	369	72.8	0	-	0	0
CENTRAL	236	93	39.4	60	64.5	22	23.7	8	3
NORTHEAST	508	239	47.0	221	92.5	13	5.4	3	2
NORTHWEST	246	68	27.6	38	55.9	17	25.0	6	7
PHILADELPHIA	547	168	30.7	168	100.0	0	-	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL	408	165	40.4	136	82.4	15	9.1	7	7
SOUTHEAST	413	181	43.8	175	96.7	5	2.7	0	1
SOUTHWEST	675	207	30.7	138	66.7	33	15.9	32	4

\* Total number of cases excludes 5 unknown cases of race.

## NONWHITE STATUS - DETENTION

REGIONS	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTAL	1567	673	42.9	609	90.5	6	0.9	1	57
ALLEGHENY	388	198	51.0	141	71.2	0	-	0	57
CENTRAL	5	3	60.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0
NORTHEAST	21	9	42.9	9	100.0	0	-	0	0
NORTHWEST	10	4	40.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0
PHILADELPHIA	1018	422	41.5	422	100.0	0	-	0	0
SOUTH CENTRAL	41	8	19.5	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	0
SOUTHEAST	51	18	35.3	16	88.9	2	11.1	0	0
SOUTHWEST	33	11	33.3	11	100.0	0	-	0	0
UNKNOWN		6	3	3	6	3	0	0	0
OTHER		281	161	120	208	134	72	27	45

\* Includes 5 unknown races.

TABLE 6

## TOTAL STATUS OFFENDERS - PETITIONS

	ALL CASES			WHITE			NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	WITH OUT	WITH	TOTAL	WITH OUT	WITH	TOTAL	WITH OUT	WITH
STATE TOTAL	5771*	3096	2675	4199	2357	1842	1567	737	830
SOURCE OF REFERRALS:									
POLICE	3218	2056	1162	2238	1542	696	978	512	466
SCHOOL	400	153	247	341	146	195	59	7	52
SOCIAL AGENCY	174	40	136	140	36	104	36	4	32
PROBATION	227	27	200	181	23	158	46	4	42
FAMILY	1463	656	807	1085	473	612	376	183	193
UNKNOWN	6	3	3	6	3	3	0	0	0
OTHER	281	161	120	208	134	74	72	27	45

\* Includes 5 unknown races.

TABLE 7

## TOTAL DELINQUENCY - DETENTION

	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACE
STATE TOTAL	35,088	8045	22.9	4788	59.5	440	5.5	20	2797
MALE	30,961	7332	23.7	4363	59.5	408	5.6	13	2548
FEMALE	4,127	713	17.3	425	59.2	32	4.5	7	249
WHITE	20,003	4152	20.8	1876	45.3	342	8.2	19	1915
NONWHITE	15,054	3892	25.7	2911	74.8	98	2.5	1	882
UNKNOWN RACE	31	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	0
SOUTHWEST	2300	285	12.4	178	62.5	90	31.6	9	8

\* Excludes 34 cases because of the failure of Forest and Monroe counties to report.

TABLE 8

## DELINQUENCY OFFENSES - DETENTION

	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL DETAINED	PERCENT DETAINED	DETENTION HOME	PERCENT DETAINED	JAIL	PERCENT DETAINED	FOSTER FAMILY	OTHER PLACES
STATE TTOAL	35,054*	8045	23.0	4788	59.5	440	5.5	20	2797
ALLEGHENY	5992	3419	57.1	709	20.7	0	-	0	2710
CENTRAL	1066	215	20.2	129	60.0	76	35.3	2	8
NORTHEAST	2488	404	16.2	324	80.2	63	15.6	3	14
NORTHWEST	1522	195	12.8	99	50.8	81	41.5	1	14
PHILADELPHIA	16065	2679	16.7	2679	100.0	5,770	-	0	40 0
SOUTH CENTRAL	2340	336	14.4	210	62.5	83	24.7	5	38
SOUTHEAST	3281	512	15.6	460	89.8	47	9.2	0	10 5
SOUTHWEST	2300	285	12.4	178	62.5	90	31.6	9	8

\* Excludes 34 cases because of the failure of Forest and Monroe counties to report.

TOTAL OF RUNAWAY AND TRUANCY OFFENSES 3,032 1,489 49 2,935 1,477 50

TRAFFIC OFFENSES 900 106 12 672 103 15

373 88 62 2,438 1,188 45



TABLE 9

## TOTAL OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THE YEAR

OFFENSE	1973			1974		
	TOTAL REFERRALS	DETENTION CASES	PERCENT DETAINED	TOTAL REFERRALS	DETENTION CASES	PERCENT DETAINED
STATE TOTAL	41,377	11,012	27	44,169	11,635	26
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES	32,605	7,679	24	35,088	8,045	23
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	84	78	93	24	20	83
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	27	9	33	34	14	41
STATUS OFFENSES	6,549	2,401	37	5,771	2,301	40
RUNAWAY	2,403	1,391	58	2,526	1,436	57
TRUANCY	629	98	16	409	41	10
TOTAL OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER OFFENSES	111	81	73	58	34	59
TOTAL OF RUNAWAY AND TRUANCY OFFENSES	3,032	1,489	49	2,935	1,477	50
TRAFFIC OFFENSES	900	106	12	672	103	15
ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES	1323	826	62	2,638	1,186	45

	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE
STATE TOTAL	18091	13995	4096
ALLEGHENY	3853	3013	840
CENTRAL	964	710	254
NORTHEAST	1898	1356	542
NORTHWEST	539	389	150
PHILADELPHIA	5873	4820	1053
SOUTH CENTRAL	1771	1294	477
SOUTHEAST	1963	1505	458
SOUTHWEST	1230	908	322

\* 788 cases not shown - uncertain as to male or female.

7 counties not reported: Clarion, Forest, Lawrence, Lebanon, Mercer, Monroe, Montour.  
4 Northwest Region, 1 Central, 1 Northeast, and 1 South Central.

TABLE 11

## DETENTION HOME ADMISSIONS BY LENGTH OF STAY AND SEX

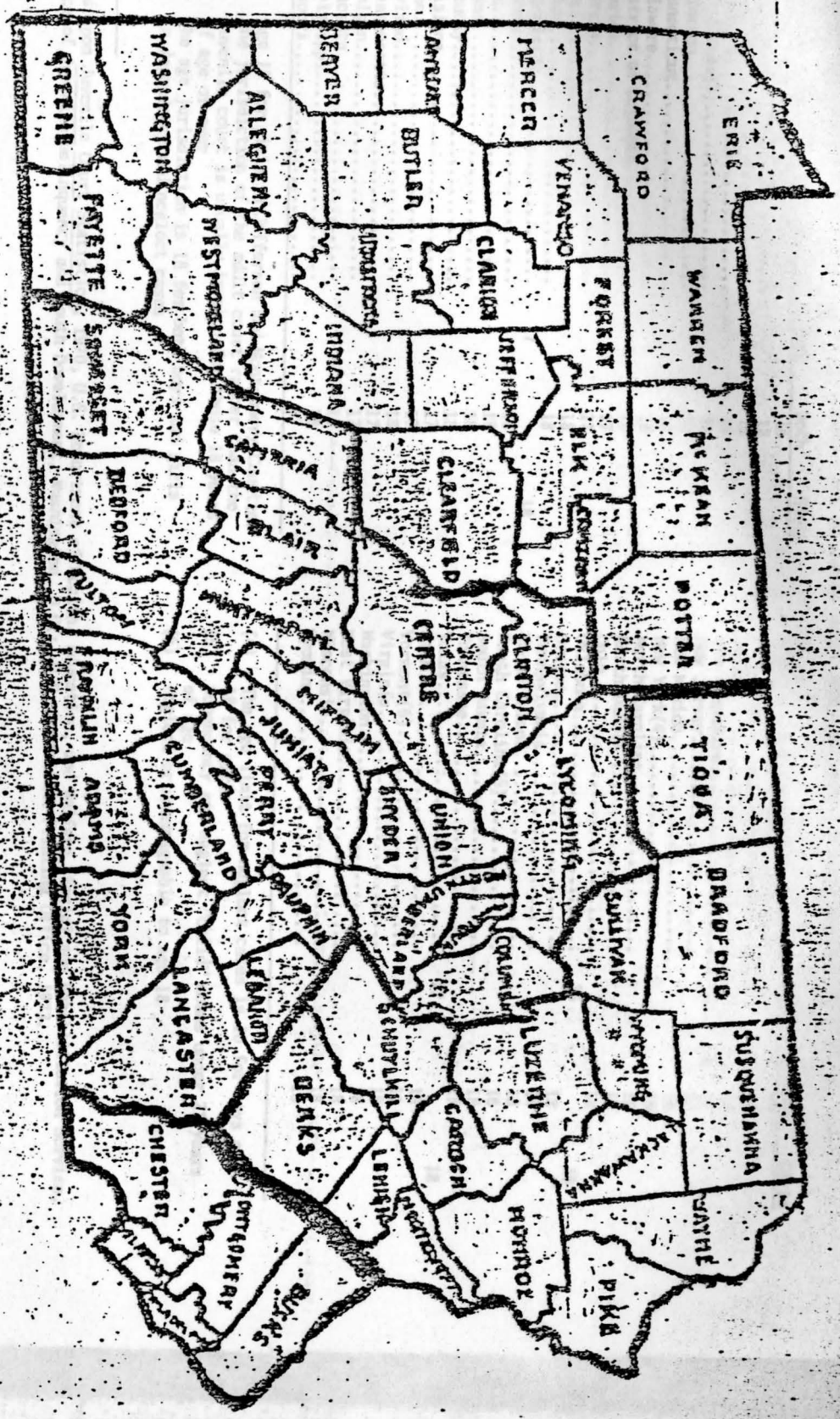
LENGTH OF STAY	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	18,091*	13,995	4,096
ONE DAY OR LESS	2,321 (13%)	1,686	635
2 - 7 DAYS	10,360 (57%)	8,215	2,145
8 - 29 DAYS	3,842 (21%)	2,908	934
30 DAYS OR MORE	1,568 ( 9%)	1,186	382

\* The total excludes 788 cases of detention because of the failure to report the length of stay and the sex. Total admissions actually equaled 18,879.



WESTERN REGION

TABLE 13



CENTRAL REGION

NORTHEAST REGION

SOUTHEAST REGION

FIGURE 1

AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN ARE NO LONGER UNDER JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION

State	Boys	Both	Girls	State	Boys	Both	Girls
Alabama(1).....		16		Montana.....		18	
Alaska.....		18		Nebraska.....		18	
Arizona.....		18		Nevada.....		18	
Arkansas.....		18		New Hampshire.....		17	
California(2).....		21		New Jersey.....		18	
Colorado.....		18		New Mexico.....		18	
Connecticut.....		16		New York(4).....		16	
Delaware.....		18		North Carolina.....		16	
District of Columbia.....		18		North Dakota.....		18	
Florida.....		17		Ohio.....		18	
Georgia.....		17		Oklahoma.....	16		18
Hawaii.....		18		Oregon.....		18	
Idaho.....		18		Pennsylvania.....		18	
Illinois(3).....	17		18	Rhode Island.....		18	
Indiana.....		18		South Carolina(5).....		16	
Iowa.....		18		South Dakota.....		18	
Kansas.....		18		Tennessee.....		18	
Kentucky.....		18		Texas.....	17		18
Louisiana.....		17		Utah.....		18	
Maine.....		17		Vermont(6).....		16	
Maryland.....		18		Virginia.....		18	
Massachusetts.....		17		Washington.....		18	
Michigan.....		17		West Virginia.....		18	
Minnesota.....		18		Wisconsin.....		18	
Mississippi.....		18		Wyoming.....		18	
Missouri.....		17					

- (1) Age 18 for girls in Jefferson and Montgomery Counties
- (2) The jurisdiction of the adult court rather than the juvenile court is usually invoked for those 18 years of age or over
- (3) The age jurisdiction is 18 for both boys and girls in dependency and neglect cases

- (4) The age limit for neglect cases is 16 for boys and 18 for girls
- (5) Dependency and neglect "child" means under 21 years of age
- (6) Neglect or unmanageable to age 18

Based upon Juvenile Court Statistics, 1970, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

COUNTY DETENTION HOMES

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME \*  
7150 Highland Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
(412) - 661-6806  
Capacity: 72 boys, 48 girls  
Superintendent: Robert R. Giltenboth  
(Western Region)

BEAVER COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME - "Allencrest"  
Dutch Ridge Road  
P.O. Box 284  
Beaver, PA 15009  
(412) - 775-5450  
Capacity: 17 boys, 8 girls  
Superintendent: Raymond L. Edge  
(Western Region)

BERKS COUNTY DETENTION HOME  
Box 461  
Reading, PA 19603  
(215) - 374-0849  
Capacity: 4 boys, 4 girls  
Probation Officer: Bruce Grim  
(215) - 375-6121, ext. 293  
(Northeast Region)

APPENDIX

LIST OF DETENTION HOMES

BLAIR COUNTY DETENTION HOME \*  
1003 Grant Avenue  
Altoona, PA 16602  
(814) - 943-6764  
Capacity: 5 boys, 4 girls  
Superintendent: Ronald J. DeAntonia  
(Central Region)

BRADFORD COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER \*  
Burlington, PA 18814  
(717) - 297-2882  
Capacity: 3 girls (some women)  
Superintendent: Earl Smith  
Northeast Region

BUCKS COUNTY DETENTION HOME  
c/o 138 South Pine Street  
Doylestown, PA 18901  
(215) - 343-2363  
Capacity: 15 boys, 5 girls  
Superintendent: Donald MacGregor  
(Southeast Region)

COUNTY DETENTION HOMES

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME \*

7150 Highland Drive  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15206  
 (412) - 661-6806  
 Capacity: 72 boys, 48 girls  
 Superintendent: Robert R. Giltenboth  
 (Western Region)

## BEAVER COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME - "Allencrest"

Dutch Ridge Road  
 P.O. Box 284  
 Beaver, PA 15009  
 (412) - 775-5450  
 Capacity: 17 boys, 8 girls  
 Superintendent: Raymond L. Edge  
 (Western Region)

## BERKS COUNTY DETENTION HOME

Box 461  
 Reading, PA 19603  
 (215) - 374-0849  
 Capacity: 4 boys, 4 girls  
 Probation Officer: Bruce Grim  
 (215) - 375-6121, ext. 293  
 (Northeast Region)

## BLAIR COUNTY DETENTION HOME \*

1003 Grant Avenue  
 Altoona, PA 16602  
 (814) - 943-6764  
 Capacity: 5 boys, 4 girls  
 Superintendent: Ronald J. DeAntonia  
 (Central Region)

## BRADFORD COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER \*

Burlington, PA 18814  
 (717) - 297-2882  
 Capacity: 3 girls (some women)  
 Superintendent: Earl Smith  
 Northeast Region

## BUCKS COUNTY DETENTION HOME

c/o 138 South Pine Street  
 Doylestown, PA 18901  
 (215) - 343-2363  
 Capacity: 15 boys, 5 girls  
 Superintendent: Donald MacGregor  
 (Southeast Region)



## CAMBRIA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

R.D. 1, Loretto Road  
 Ebensburg, PA 15931  
 (814) - 472-8206  
 Capacity: 8 boys, 5 girls  
 Superintendent: Charles V. Haddox  
 (Central Region)

## CHESTER COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME \*

c/o Embreeville State Hospital  
 Coatesville, PA 19320  
 (215) - 486-0800  
 Capacity: 14 boys, 6 girls  
 Superintendent: Theodore J. Hazlett  
 (Southeast Region)

## DELAWARE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

370 Middletown Road  
 Lima, Media, PA 19063  
 (215) - 891-7461  
 Capacity: 26 boys, 13 girls  
 Superintendent: Gerald McCabe  
 (Southeast Region)

## ERIE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER \*

Edmund L. Thomas Hall  
 4728 Lake Pleasant Road  
 (814) - 868-8211 (Northwest Region)  
 Capacity: 20, varies with sex  
 Director: William Brabender  
 (Western Region)

## FRANKLIN COUNTY DETENTION QUARTERS

Box 693  
 Chambersburg, PA 17201  
 (717) - 263-2121  
 Capacity: 4 boys, 2 girls; 5,8 - non-sec.  
 Superintendent: Warden Robert Holland  
 Matron: Ms. Phylis Dessell  
 (Central Region)

## LACKAWANNA COUNTY DETENTION HOME

313 Monroe Avenue  
 Scranton, PA 18503  
 (717) - 342-9702  
 Capacity: 8 boys, 8 girls  
 Superintendent: John Owens  
 (Northeast Region)

Philadelphia, PA 19130  
 (215) - 686-4800  
 Capacity: 123 boys, 70 girls  
 Superintendent: Harold M. Graham (Acting)  
 Malcolm D. Amos as of 9/8/75  
 (Southeast Region)

## LANCASTER COUNTY DETENTION CENTER \*

900 East King Street  
Barnes Hall

Lancaster, PA 17603

(717) - 393-0691

Capacity: 10 boys, 5 girls

Superintendent: Ross H. Thompson  
(Central Region)

## LEHIGH COUNTY DETENTION HOME

350 Cedar Brooke Road

Allentown, PA 18101

(215) - 398-2175

Capacity: 4 boys, 4 girls

Superintendent: Leon Leontiades  
(Northeast Region)

## LUZERNE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME \*

280 North River Street

Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702

(717) - 825-5982

Capacity: 15 boys, 6 girls

Probation Officer in Charge of Probation and Detention:

Charles Adonizio

(717) - 823-6161

(Northeast Region)

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY DETENTION HOME \*

Montgomery Hall

530 Port Indian Road

Norristown, PA 19401

(215) - 275-5000

Capacity: 20 boys, 6 girls

Executive Director: Donald DeVore

(Southeast Region)

## NORTHAMPTON COUNTY DETENTION CENTER

656 Ferry Street

Easton, PA 18042

(215) - 252-6251

Capacity: 8 boys, 5 girls

Superintendent: William Pysher

(Northeast Region)

## YOUTH STUDY CENTER

Philadelphia County Detention Home

2020 Pennsylvania Avenue

Philadelphia, PA 19130

(215) - 686-4800

Capacity: 123 boys, 70 girls

Superintendent: Harold M. Graham (Acting)

Malcolm D. Amos as of 9/8/75

(Southeast Region)

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY DETENTION HOME  
 Schuylkill County Courthouse  
 Laurel Boulevard  
 Pottsville, PA 17901  
 (717) - 622-5570, ext. 291  
 Capacity: 4 boys, 2 girls  
 Superintendent: Joseph Getty  
 (Northeast Region)

MERCER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER  
 R.D. 4, RT. 58 North  
 Mercer, PA 16137  
 (412) - 662-2250  
 Capacity: 11, varies with sex  
 Probation Officer Administratively Responsible: Willis H. Brinker  
 (412) - 662-3800  
 (Western Region)

TIOGA COUNTY DETENTION QUARTERS  
 (Use Broad Acres County Home)  
 Tioga County Courthouse  
 Wellsboro, PA 16901  
 (717) - 724-1906  
 Capacity: 2 boys, or 2 girls  
 Superintendent: Rexford W. VanDeBoe  
 (Northeast Region)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

WASHINGTON COUNTY DETENTION HOME  
 R.D. 1  
 Washington, PA 15301  
 (412) - 225-4290  
 Capacity: 9 youths  
 Probation Officer Administratively Responsible: Timothy Harrison  
 (412) - 222-9035  
 (Western Region)

WESTMORELAND COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME  
 116 West Otterman Street  
 Greensburg, PA 15601  
 (412) - 837-2230  
 Capacity: 14, varies with sex  
 Superintendent: Michael J. Calizzi  
 (Western Region)

YORK COUNTY DETENTION HOME  
 Pleasant Acres Road  
 York, PA 17402  
 (717) - 755-0818  
 Capacity: 10 boys, 5 girls  
 Superintendent: Russell Walker  
 (Central Region)

\* - denotes detention homes included in study

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- Cavan, Ruth Shonle. Juvenile Delinquency. New York: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1969.
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