

# **Use of the Valid Court Order Exception to Detain Juveniles for Status Offenses in Idaho's Juvenile Detention Centers**

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Prepared for the Idaho Department  
of Juvenile Corrections

by

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## Executive Summary

In May 2016, an administrator at the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections (IDJC) compiled data that had been submitted from 10 Idaho Juvenile Detention Centers (JDCs) concerning bookings of juveniles under a Valid Court Order (VCO) exception. VCO exceptions, which allow juveniles to be detained for committing status offenses, are outlawed in some states but not in Idaho, and in any case are discouraged by many juvenile justice advocacy organizations. These data were submitted to IDJC for the calendar years 2012-2015, and included the following information for each booking: data year; facility (JDC); length of stay in detention; identification (ID) number; race; gender; age; and charge. The data were analyzed first by year, then for all years, then by individual JDCs.

### Key Results: Overall and by Year

- A total of 518 VCO-related bookings were documented across the four years of data collection (i.e., 2012-2015)
  - The year with the greatest number of VCO-related bookings was 2013, with a total of 220 (nearly 43% of all VCO-related bookings), followed by 2012 (161 bookings, or just over 31%), 2014 (117; nearly 23%), and 2015 (20; just under 4%)
- The JDCs with the greatest numbers of VCO-related bookings across all years were in Twin Falls (with 91 bookings, or nearly 18% of all bookings), Kootenai (90; over 17%), Bannock (87; nearly 17%), and Bonneville (84; over 16%) counties. The JDCs with the smallest numbers of VCO-related bookings were in Bonner (five; 1%), Nez Perce (7; less than 2%), Fremont (22; over 4%), and Canyon (26; 5%) counties
- Nearly 54% of all juveniles booked on VCO-related charges across the four years were boys, and over 46% were girls
- Of the VCO-related bookings for which juveniles' race/ethnicity was documented, nearly 73% involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, nearly 23% involved juveniles who were Hispanic, and less than 3% involved juveniles who were Native American
- The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 15.7 years, with a median of 16 years and a range from just under 11 to 18 years of age
- The mean length of stay in detention on a VCO-related charge was 8.9 days, with a median length of stay of four days

- **The most common VCO-related booking charges across all years were runaway (133 bookings were for this charge, or slightly over 26% of all VCO-related bookings), probation violation (98; over 19%), and truancy (91; nearly 18%). The least common VCO-related booking charges were failure to appear (four; less than 1%), beyond parental control (18), contempt of court (19), and curfew violation (20) (all of which were between 3.5-4%)**
  - **In 2012, the most common VCO-related booking charges were runaway (nearly 30%) and truancy (nearly 20%)**
  - **In 2013, the most common VCO-related booking charges were runaway (over 26%) and probation violation (over 21%)**
  - **In 2014, the most common VCO-related booking charges were runaway (nearly 23%) and probation violation (over 22%)**
  - **In 2015, the most common VCO-related booking charges were curfew violation (30%) and tobacco (25%)**
- **Boys booked on VCO-related charges were statistically significantly more likely than girls to be of Hispanic race/ethnicity; boys booked on VCO-related charges also tended to be older than girls**
- **Although the difference was not statistically significant, a trend suggested that boys tended to be booked on VCO-related tobacco charges more often than girls, and girls tended to be booked on charges of runaway more often than boys**
- **A statistically significant difference in the gender of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was found as a function of JDC location; this difference was accounted for by higher percentages of girls being booked on VCO-related charges in JDCs in counties such as Ada (over 57%), Bannock (54%), and Canyon (nearly 54%) than in JDCs in counties such as Minidoka (just over 27%) and Fremont (less than 32%)**
- **A statistically significant difference in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was found as a function of JDC location; this difference was accounted for by juveniles booked on such charges being significantly older in the JDCs in Kootenai (nearly 16.3 years), Bonneville (nearly 16.1 years), and Fremont (16 years) counties than those booked in the JDCs in Twin Falls (over 14.6 years) and Canyon (15.4 years) counties**
- **A statistically significant difference in the median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was found as a function of JDC location; this difference was accounted for by juveniles booked on such charges having significantly longer lengths of stay in the JDCs in Kootenai (seven days) and Canyon (nearly 5.5 days) counties than those booked in the JDCs in Bannock and Minidoka counties (both just under three days)**

- A statistically significant difference in types of VCO-related booking charges was found as a function of JDC location
  - Runaway was the most common VCO-related booking charge in the JDCs in Kootenai (over 53%), Fremont (nearly 44%), Canyon (nearly 35%), and Ada (over 31%) counties
  - Probation violation was the most common VCO-related booking charge in the JDCs in Bannock (nearly 68%), Fremont (nearly 38%), and Minidoka (over 32%) counties
  - Truancy was the most common VCO-related booking charge in the JDCs in Canyon (over 46%) and Bonneville (nearly 29%) counties
  - Incurable was the most common VCO-related booking charge in the JDC in Twin Falls County (over 35%)

#### **Key Results by JDC:**

- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in *Ada County* included:
  - Nearly 81% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and nearly 15% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - Over 57% of bookings involved juveniles who were girls, and nearly 43% involved juveniles who were boys
  - The average age was 15.9 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 4.9 days
- Runaway was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for over 31% of all bookings; probation violation was the second most common charge, accounting for more than 24% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in *Bannock County* included:
  - Nearly 82% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and 8% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - 54% of bookings involved juveniles who were girls, and nearly 46% involved juveniles who were boys
  - The average age was 15.7 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 2.9 days
- Probation violation was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for nearly 68% of all bookings; truancy was the second most common charge, accounting for slightly over 16% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in *Bonner County* included:
  - Four of five bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and the remaining booking involved a juvenile of unknown race/ethnicity
  - Four bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and one involved a juvenile who was a girl
  - The average age was 16.7 years

- The average length of stay in detention was 5.0 days
- Two juveniles were booked on the VCO-related charges of tobacco, and two on the charge of truancy
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in *Bonneville County* included:
  - 69% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and over 21% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - Over 58% of bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and nearly 42% involved juveniles who were girls
  - The average age was 16.1 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 4.0 days
- Truancy was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for nearly 29% of all bookings; tobacco was the second most common charge, accounting for 19% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in *Canyon County* included:
  - Nearly 58% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and nearly 39% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - Nearly 54% of bookings involved juveniles who were girls, and over 46% involved juveniles who were boys
  - The average age was 15.4 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 4.5 days
- Truancy was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for over 46% of all bookings; runaway was the second most common charge, accounting for nearly 35% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in *Fremont County* included:
  - Nearly 55% of bookings involved juveniles who Hispanic, and nearly 41% involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White
  - Over 68% of bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and nearly 32% involved juveniles who were girls
  - The average age was 16.0 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 5.0 days
- Runaway was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for nearly 44% of all bookings; probation violation was the second most common charge, accounting for nearly 38% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in *Kootenai County* included:
  - Over 81% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and more than 13% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - Slightly over 51% of bookings involved juveniles who were girls, and nearly 49% involved juveniles who were boys

- The average age was 16.3 years
- The average length of stay in detention was 7.0 days
- Runaway was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for over 53% of all bookings; truancy was the second most common charge, accounting for over 22% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in *Minidoka County* included:
  - Nearly 51% of bookings involved juveniles who were Hispanic, and nearly 46% involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White
  - Nearly 73% of bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and slightly over 27% involved juveniles who were girls
  - The average age was 15.6 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 2.9 days
- Probation violation was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for over 32% of all bookings; tobacco was the second most common charge, accounting for nearly 24% of all bookings
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in *Nez Perce County* included:
  - Six of seven bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and the remaining booking involved a juvenile who was Hispanic
  - Six bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and one involved a juvenile who was a girl
  - The average age was 16.0 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 4.0 days
- Five bookings involved juveniles were booked on the VCO-related charge of truancy, and one each involved juveniles booked for runaway and habitual status offender
- The demographics of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in *Twin Falls County* included:
  - Race/ethnicity information was only collected for 2014; in that year, nearly 88% of bookings involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and over 12% involved juveniles who were Hispanic
  - Just over 50% of bookings involved juveniles who were boys, and just under 50% involved juveniles who were girls
  - The average age was 14.8 years
  - The average length of stay in detention was 3.0 days
- Incurable was the most common VCO-related booking charge, accounting for over 35% of all bookings; runaway was the second most common charge, accounting for more than 26% of all bookings

## Overview

Personnel at JDCs across Idaho routinely collect information on the charges under which juveniles are booked into their facilities. These booking charges, along with other relevant information related to juvenile cases, are shared with IDJC. In 2016, data containing information about VCO-related bookings into 10 JDCs were sent by IDJC Grants/Contracts Administrator Alan Miller to Dr. Tedd McDonald, a researcher working as an independent contractor on this project who has worked on other IDJC projects as part of his responsibilities with Boise State University's Center for Health Policy. Dr. McDonald, with assistance from fellow researcher Dr. Sandina Begic, analyzed the data and wrote this report, which describes patterns of results regarding JDC bookings using the VCO exception over the four-year period, both in aggregate and separately by year, as well as individually by JDC.

## Methodology

In May 2016, Mr. Miller at IDJC sent electronic files containing information about bookings on VCO-related charges at 10 Idaho JDCs during the period 2012-2015. Each file was specific to a JDC, and contained the following information about each case of a juvenile booked on VCO-related charges at that facility:

1. The name of the facility
2. An individual ID number for each juvenile
3. The juvenile's age
4. The juvenile's gender
5. The juvenile's race/ethnicity
6. The VCO-related charge on which the juvenile was booked. There were 10 categories for these charges, including:
  - a. Beyond parental control
  - b. Contempt of court
  - c. Curfew violation
  - d. Failure to appear
  - e. Habitual status offender
  - f. Incurigible
  - g. Probation violation
  - h. Runaway
  - i. Tobacco
  - j. Truancy

Data from the individual files (organized by JDC) were aggregated into a master file, and then converted from an Excel workbook into a file in a statistical program (the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, or SPSS) for analysis.



## Results

### All Years

The master dataset consisting of VCO-related booking cases for all four years contained 518 bookings for at least 321 juveniles (it is impossible to determine how many additional juveniles there might be in the 2013 dataset; the JDC in Twin Falls County submitted data for 34 bookings, but there were no individual ID numbers for the juveniles so it is not known how many juveniles contributed to those 34 bookings; furthermore, there were no individual ID numbers for the 20 bookings in 2015) in 10 JDCs (no data were submitted during any of the four years from the JDCs in Lemhi and Valley counties, or from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC). As seen below in Table 1, the largest number of VCO-related bookings was submitted from 2013, followed by the years 2012 and 2014. Very few VCO-related bookings, relative to the other years, were submitted from 2015.

<b>Table 1: VCO-Related Bookings by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
2012	161	31.1
2013	220	<b>42.5</b>
2014	117	22.6
2015	20	<i>3.9</i>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 2, across all four years of data collection, the two JDCs with the most VCO-related bookings were in Twin Falls and Kootenai counties (at 18% and 17% of the total VCO-related bookings, respectively), and the two JDCs with the fewest such bookings were in Bonner (1%) and Nez Perce (less than 2%) counties.

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Ada County	47	9.1
Bannock County (District 6)	87	16.8
Bonner County	5	<i>1.0</i>
Bonneville County (3B)	84	16.2
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	26	5.0
Fremont County (5C)	22	4.2
Kootenai County (District 1)	90	<b>17.4</b>
Minidoka County (Mini-Cassia)	59	11.4
Nez Perce (District 2)	7	<i>1.4</i>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	91	<b>17.6</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Across all four years of data collection, 279 (nearly 54%) of the 518 bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were boys, and 239 (just over 46%) involved juveniles who were girls. Of the 442 bookings for which race/ethnicity data were available (such data were not reported in 66 bookings, representing nearly 13% of all bookings, and 10 bookings were of juveniles with “Unknown” race/ethnicity), 324 (over 73%) involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, 100 (nearly 23%) who were Hispanic, 12 (less than 3%) who were Native American, five (just over 1%) who were Black, and one (less than 1%) who was Pacific Islander. The mean (*M*) age of the juveniles in the sample was 15.72 years (standard deviation, or *SD* = 1.38), with a median (*Mdn*) age of 16.00 years and a range 10.90-18.00 years (one juvenile’s age was listed at one year, and because this was almost certainly a data-entry error, this value was removed before analysis). The mean length of stay in detention was 8.86 days (*SD* = 14.63), with a median length of stay of 4.00 days (one juvenile was noted as having an anomalously long length of stay of 170.60 days, driving the mean to be substantially higher than the median; in such a situation, the median is considered to be a more accurate measure of the average than the mean).

As seen below in Table 3, the most common VCO-related booking charge across all JDCs in the years 2012-2015 (for the 509 bookings for which a charge was noted) was runaway (at just over 26%), followed by probation violation (over 19%) and truancy (nearly 18%). The least common VCO-related booking charge was failure to appear (less than 1%), followed by beyond parental control, contempt of court, and curfew violation (all less than 4%).

<b>VCO-Related Charge</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Beyond parental control	18	<i>3.5</i>
Contempt of court	19	<i>3.7</i>
Curfew violation	20	<i>3.9</i>
Failure to appear	4	<i>0.8</i>
Habitual status offender	34	<i>6.7</i>
Incorrigible	32	<i>6.3</i>
Probation violation	98	<b>19.3</b>
Runaway	133	<b>26.1</b>
Tobacco	60	11.8
Truancy	91	17.9

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The second set of analyses involved comparisons between boys and girls and between White and Hispanic juveniles to determine whether, statewide, there were differences on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables) as a function of the gender and race/ethnicity of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. All bookings were included in the analyses as a function of gender, because all VCO-related bookings were coded for gender. Because there were such few bookings for juveniles who were Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander (a total of 18), these three groupings were not analyzed as separate categories. Instead, race/ethnicity comparisons were first made only between White and Hispanic juveniles (as both of these categories had sufficient numbers of juveniles on their own to allow for statistical analysis), and then comparisons were made among White juveniles, Hispanic juveniles, and those juveniles in an Other category (i.e., all other race/ethnicity categories combined).

The first analysis in this set assessed for whether there was a significant association between juveniles' gender and White/Hispanic race/ethnicity (i.e., whether they were White or Hispanic). Such a statistically significant association was found,  $\chi^2$  (df = 1) = 5.92,  $p < .05$ ; this result was accounted for by, across the four years of data collection, a greater percentage of boys booked on VCO-related charges being Hispanic (at 28.1%) than girls (18.0%). When the analysis was expanded to White/Hispanic/Other juveniles, a statistically significant association was also found,  $\chi^2$  (df = 2) = 9.30,  $p < .05$ ; this effect was accounted for, in addition to the tendency for Hispanic juveniles to more often be boys (discussed above), by a greater percentage of girls booked on VCO-related charges being of Other race/ethnicity (i.e., not White or Hispanic; 6.0%) than boys (2.5%).

Because the distributions of age data were not homogenous, a more conservative Mann-Whitney U test was performed rather than an independent-samples  $t$ -test to determine whether boys and girls booked on VCO-related charges significantly differed as a function of age. This test revealed a difference that did not quite reach the level of statistical significance ( $U = 30040.00$ ,  $p = .06$ ), but suggested that boys booked on VCO-related charges ( $M = 15.83$ ,  $SD = 1.32$ ) tended to

be somewhat older on average than girls ( $M = 15.53$ ,  $SD = 1.71$ ) booked on the same types of charges. There was, however, no significant difference in median length of stay as a function of gender (because the distribution of length of stay values was so skewed, all analyses of length of stay data were conducted on the *median* length of stay rather than the *mean*); a non-significant trend (typically identified when the likelihood of finding a “real” difference, relationship, or association due to random chance is greater than the statistically-significant standard of 5%, but no greater than 10%), however, suggested that girls ( $Mdn = 4.90$ ,  $Range = 169.60$ ) on had a median stay of nearly one day longer than boys ( $Mdn = 4.00$ ,  $Range = 86.50$ ). Lastly, there was also no statistically significant difference in VCO-related booking charge as a function of gender, however, a non-significant trend was again observed,  $\chi^2$  ( $df = 9$ ) = 14.84,  $p = .10$ . As seen below in Table 4, this trend is likely best explained by several noteworthy differences, including: 1) boys were booked on tobacco charges at nearly twice the rate of girls; and 2) girls were booked on runaway charges nearly 34% more often than boys. Other interesting results showed that boys tended to be booked on charges of curfew violation, beyond parental control, and truancy more often (57%, 33%, and 25%, respectively) than girls, and girls tended to be booked on habitual status offender and probation violation charges more often (67% and 26%, respectively) than boys.

VCO-Related Charge	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Beyond parental control	11	<i>4.0</i>	7	<i>3.0</i>
Contempt of court	11	<i>4.0</i>	8	3.4
Curfew violation	13	4.7	7	<i>3.0</i>
Failure to appear	3	<i>1.1</i>	1	<i>0.4</i>
Habitual status offender	14	5.1	20	8.5
Incorrigible	18	6.6	14	6.0
Probation violation	47	17.2	51	<b>21.7</b>
Runaway	62	<b>22.6</b>	71	<b>30.2</b>
Tobacco	41	15.0	19	8.1
Truancy	54	<b>19.7</b>	37	15.7

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

White and Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the years 2012-2015 differed significantly in terms of their mean age,  $t(421) = 3.34$ ,  $p < .01$ , with White juveniles ( $M = 16.02$ ,  $SD = 1.31$ ) being a half-year older, on average, than Hispanic juveniles ( $M = 15.51$ ,  $SD = 1.37$ ). When the Other race/ethnicity category was added to the analysis, the result remained significant,  $F(2, 438) = 6.32$ ,  $p < .01$ , but the effect continued to be accounted for by White juveniles being older than Hispanic juveniles (the Other juveniles did not differ significantly from either White or Hispanic juveniles). As noted above, a significant association between race/ethnicity and gender was found; viewed in this context (i.e., with race/ethnicity being the predictor variable rather than gender), this result showed that a greater percentage of Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related booking charges were boys (66.0%) compared to White juveniles (52.2%). Race/ethnicity was not associated with type of VCO-related booking charge

when the comparison was White/Hispanic only, however, when the category of Other was included, a non-significant trend emerged,  $\chi^2$  (df = 18) = 27.35,  $p = .07$ . As seen below in Table 5, this trend seems best accounted for by juveniles who were neither White nor Hispanic tending to be more often booked on contempt of court charges (nearly 17% of Other juveniles were booked on this charge, whereas only 5% of Hispanic juveniles and less than 3% of White juveniles were booked on this charge) and runaway charges (nearly 39% of Other juveniles were booked on this charge, whereas just under 29% of Hispanic juveniles and less than 27% of White juveniles were booked on this charge). On the other hand, juveniles who were neither White nor Hispanic tended to be booked less often on other VCO-related charges than White or Hispanic juveniles; this tendency is most easily seen for the charges of tobacco (less than 6% of Other juveniles were booked on this charge, compared to over 10% for both White and Hispanic juveniles) and truancy (just over 11% of Other juveniles were booked on this charge, whereas nearly 27% of Hispanic juveniles and over 17% of White juveniles were booked on this charge). Other interesting findings in this comparison include: 1) only White juveniles were booked on the charge of being incorrigible (though the percentage accounted for less than 3% of White juveniles booked on VCO-related charges); 2) White juveniles tended to be booked more often than both Hispanic and Other juveniles on charges of habitual status offender and probation violation; and 3) Hispanic juveniles tended to be booked more often than both White and Other juveniles on charges of truancy.

VCO-Related Charge	White	Hispanic	Other
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Beyond parental control	13 (4.1)	3 (3.1)	0 (0.0)
Contempt of court	8 (2.5)	5 (5.2)	<b>3</b> <b>(16.7)</b>
Curfew violation	15 (4.7)	4 (4.1)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	2 (0.6)	1 (1.0)	1 (5.6)
Habitual status offender	26 (8.2)	3 (3.1)	1 (5.6)
Incorrigible	9 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	<b>74</b> <b>(23.3)</b>	17 (17.5)	<b>3</b> <b>(16.7)</b>
Runaway	<b>84</b> <b>(26.4)</b>	<b>28</b> <b>(28.9)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(38.9)</b>
Tobacco	32 (10.1)	10 (10.3)	1 (5.6)
Truancy	55 (17.3)	<b>26</b> <b>(26.8)</b>	2 (11.1)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The third set of analyses involved comparisons among JDCs on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables). In these analyses, only eight of the 10 JDCs that submitted VCO-related booking charges during the four years of data collection were included; the JDCs in Bonner (which submitted five cases during the four years) and Nez Perce (seven) counties submitted such few cases that they were not considered appropriate for statistical analysis. The first analysis in this set showed a statistically significant difference in the gender of juveniles with VCO-related bookings as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2$  (df = 7) = 17.46,  $p < .05$ . As seen below in Table 6, this result is best accounted for by JDCs such as those in Ada (over 57%), Bannock (54%), and Canyon (nearly 54%) counties having much higher percentages of female juveniles booked on VCO-related charges between 2012-2015 than JDCs such as those in Minidoka (just over 27%), Fremont (nearly 32%), and Bonneville (nearly 42%) counties.

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
Ada County	27	<b>57.4</b>
Bannock County (District 6)	47	<b>54.0</b>
Bonneville County (3B)	35	41.7
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	14	53.8
Fremont County (5C)	7	<i>31.8</i>
Kootenai County (District 1)	46	51.1
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	16	<i>27.1</i>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	45	49.5

*Note.* The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The distributions of mean juvenile age data from 2012-2015 were found not to be homogenous across JDCs; as a result, the more conservative, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test, rather than the independent-samples  $t$ -test used with homogenous distributions, was used to assess for differences in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC. This test revealed a statistically significant difference in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2$  (7,  $N = 505$ ) = 68.83,  $p < .001$ . As seen below in Table 7, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges being significantly younger in the JDCs in Twin Falls (15 years) and Canyon (15.5 years) counties than juveniles booked on the same charges at the JDCs in Bonneville (16.3 years) and Kootenai (over 16.5 years) counties.

<b>Table 7: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges, by JDC</b>		
<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Ada County	16.20	5.00 (12.90 – 17.90)
Bannock County (District 6)	15.90	7.00 (10.90 – 17.90)
Bonneville County (3B)	<b>16.30</b>	4.50 (13.30 – 17.80)
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	<i>15.50</i>	5.10 (12.40 – 17.50)
Fremont County (5C)	16.00	3.90 (14.00 – 17.90)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>16.60</b>	6.20 (11.80 – 18.00)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	16.00	5.90 (11.90 – 17.80)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	<i>15.00</i>	6.00 (11.00 – 17.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

The distributions of values on mean length of stay while booked on VCO-related charges were also found not to be homogenous; as a result, the more conservative, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was again used to assess for differences in the median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. This test revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in length of stay while booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(7, N = 506) = 61.35, p < .001$ . As seen in Table 8, this difference was accounted for by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges having longer median length of stays in the JDCs in Kootenai (seven days) and Canyon (nearly 5.5 days) counties than in the JDCs in Bannock and Minidoka counties (both just under three days).

<b>Table 8: Length of Stay of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges, by JDC</b>		
<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Ada County	4.90	169.50 (1.10 – 170.60)
Bannock County (District 6)	<i>2.90</i>	48.00 (1.00 – 49.00)
Bonneville County (3B)	4.00	56.70 (1.00 – 57.70)
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	<b>5.45</b>	62.70 (1.00 – 63.70)
Fremont County (5C)	4.95	20.20 (1.80 – 22.00)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>7.00</b>	69.90 (1.10 – 71.00)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	<i>2.90</i>	86.50 (.80 – 87.30)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	3.00	77.00 (1.00 – 78.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

A statistically significant difference in the types of VCO-related charges was found across the four data collection years as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2$  (df = 63) = 537.68,  $p < .001$ . This result is best accounted for by several striking differences. For example, as seen below in Table 9, whereas no juveniles were booked on charges of incorrigible in any of the other seven JDCs, over one-third of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Twin Falls County involved juveniles who were charged as incorrigible. Also, whereas juveniles were rarely or never booked on charges of probation violation in four of the eight JDCs, over two-thirds of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Bannock County involved juveniles who were charged for probation violation, and substantial minorities of VCO-related bookings in the JDCs in Fremont (over one-third), Minidoka (nearly one-third) and Ada (nearly one-fourth) counties were also for this charge. Furthermore, the percentage of bookings for the VCO-related charge of runaway was considerably higher in the JDCs in Kootenai (where over half of all VCO-related bookings were for this charge) and Fremont (nearly 44%) counties than in the other JDCs. Lastly, bookings on the charge of beyond parental control were much more common in the JDC in Ada County (where they accounted for nearly 18% of all VCO-related bookings) than in the other JDCs (the next-closest was less than 7% in the JDC in Twin Falls County). The individual pattern of results for each of the JDCs for the data collection years 2012-2015 is summarized below:

- In the JDC in Ada County, nearly one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges were for runaway, with nearly one-fourth for probation violation and nearly one-fifth for beyond parental control. Very few bookings were for failure to appear and tobacco, and juveniles were never booked on the charges of habitual status offender or incorrigible
- In the JDC in Bannock County, more than two-thirds of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation; the only other



charge with more than 5% of all bookings was for truancy, with just over 16%. Juveniles were never booked on the charges of habitual status offender or incorrigible

- In the JDC in Bonneville County, nearly 30% of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy, and nearly 20% were on charges of tobacco. Bookings on the VCO-related charges of runaway, curfew violation, and habitual status offender were also fairly common (each accounting for between 17-18% of all VCO-related bookings), whereas no juveniles were booked on the charges of contempt of court, failure to appear, incorrigible, or probation violation
- In the JDC in Canyon County, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy. Over one-third of the remaining bookings involved charges of runaway, with few booked on most other charges. No juveniles were booked on the charges of failure to appear, habitual status offender, or incorrigible
- In the JDC in Fremont County, more than four-fifths of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with runaway (nearly 44%) or probation violation (nearly 38%). No other charge was used more than once for the remaining bookings, and no juveniles were booked on the charges of curfew violation, habitual status offender, incorrigible, tobacco, or truancy
- In the JDC in Kootenai County, more than half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with runaway. The only other charges used in more than 7% of all VCO-related bookings were truancy (over 22%) and habitual status offender (nearly 16%). No juveniles were booked on the charges of beyond parental control, curfew violation, failure to appear, incorrigible, or probation violation
- In the JDC in Minidoka County, nearly one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged for probation violation, with nearly one-fourth of the bookings involving the charge of tobacco, and nearly one-fifth involving the charge of runaway. Bookings on the VCO-related charges of contempt of court and truancy (10% and 12%, respectively) were less common. No juveniles were booked on charges of beyond parental control, curfew violation, failure to appear, or incorrigible
- In the JDC in Twin Falls County, over one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged as incorrigible, with over one-fourth involving charges of runaway and nearly one-fifth involving charges of tobacco. No other charge was used in more than 7% of VCO-related bookings, and no juveniles were booked on charges of curfew violation or failure to appear

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>Ada</b>	<b>Bannock</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>Canyon</b>	<b>Fre-mont</b>	<b>Koot-enai</b>	<b>Mini-doka</b>	<b>Twin Falls</b>
Beyond parental control	8 (17.8)	1 (1.1)	1 (1.2)	1 (3.8)	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (6.6)
Contempt of court	4 (8.9)	4 (4.6)	<b>0</b> <b>(0.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	1 (6.3)	2 (2.2)	6 (10.2)	2 (2.2)
Curfew violation	4 (8.9)	1 (1.1)	14 (16.7)	1 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	1 (2.2)	2 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (15.6)	2 (3.4)	3 (3.3)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>32</b> <b>(35.2)</b>
Probation violation	<b>11</b> <b>(24.4)</b>	<b>59</b> <b>(67.8)</b>	0 (0.0)	1 (3.8)	<b>6</b> <b>(37.5)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>19</b> <b>(32.2)</b>	2 (2.2)
Runaway	<b>14</b> <b>(31.1)</b>	4 (4.6)	15 (17.9)	<b>9</b> <b>(34.6)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(43.8)</b>	<b>48</b> <b>(53.3)</b>	11 (18.6)	<b>24</b> <b>(26.4)</b>
Tobacco	1 (2.2)	2 (2.3)	<b>16</b> <b>(19.0)</b>	2 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (6.7)	<b>14</b> <b>(23.7)</b>	17 (18.7)
Truancy	2 (4.4)	<b>14</b> <b>(16.1)</b>	<b>24</b> <b>(28.6)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(46.2)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>20</b> <b>(22.2)</b>	7 (11.9)	5 (5.5)

*Note.* The percentage reported is the percentage of all bookings at the relevant JDC on a VCO-related charge in for the years 2012-2015. Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold.

## Analyses by Year

### 2012

The dataset for 2012 contained 161 bookings for 113 juveniles in eight JDCs (no data were submitted from the JDCs in Bonner, Canyon, Lemhi, and Valley counties, or from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC). As seen below in Table 10, the two JDCs with the most VCO-related bookings were in Kootenai and Twin Falls counties (both over 19% of the total VCO-related bookings), and the two JDCs with the fewest such bookings were in Nez Perce (less than 2%) and Fremont (nearly 4%) counties.

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Ada County	13	8.1
Bannock County (District 6)	29	18.0
Bonneville County (3B)	26	16.1
Fremont County (5C)	6	<i>3.7</i>
Kootenai County (District 1)	31	<b>19.3</b>
Minidoka County (Mini-Cassia)	22	13.7
Nez Perce (District 2)	3	<i>1.9</i>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	31	<b>19.3</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Eighty-six (over 53%) of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were boys, and 75 (nearly 47%) involved juveniles who were girls. Of the 127 bookings for which juveniles' race/ethnicity data were available (such data were not reported in 31 bookings, representing over 19% of all bookings, and three bookings were of juveniles with "Unknown" race/ethnicity), 94 (just over 74%) involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, 27 (over 21%) who were Hispanic, five (nearly 4%) who were Native American, and one (less than 1%) who was Pacific Islander. The mean age of the juveniles in the sample was 15.69 years ( $SD = 1.42$ ), with a median age of 16.00 years and a range 11-18 years. The mean length of stay in detention in days was 7.51 days ( $SD = 12.05$ ), with a median length of stay of 3.10 days (one juvenile was noted as having an anomalously long length of stay of 87.30 days, driving the mean to be substantially higher than the median; in such a situation, the median is considered to be a more accurate measure of the average than the mean).

As seen below in Table 11, the most common VCO-related booking charge across all eight JDCs in 2012 (for the 155 bookings for which a charge was noted) was runaway (at nearly 30%), followed by truancy (nearly 20%) and probation violation (nearly 15%). The least common VCO-related booking charges were beyond parental control (less than 1%), contempt of court (nearly 3%), and curfew violation (nearly 5%).

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Beyond parental control	1	<i>0.6</i>
Contempt of court	4	2.6
Curfew violation	7	4.5
Habitual status offender	13	8.4
Incorrigible	12	7.7
Probation violation	23	14.8
Runaway	46	<b>29.7</b>
Tobacco	19	12.3
Truancy	30	<b>19.4</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The second set of analyses involved comparisons between boys and girls and between White and Hispanic juveniles to determine whether, statewide, there were differences on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables) as a function of the gender and race/ethnicity of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. All bookings were included in the analyses as a function of gender, because all VCO-related bookings were coded for gender. Because there were fewer than 10 bookings for juveniles who were Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander, these were excluded from comparisons; thus, race/ethnicity comparisons only involved VCO-related bookings for White and Hispanic juveniles.

Boys and girls who were booked on VCO-related charges in 2012 did not differ significantly in terms of their mean age, median length of stay on a VCO-related charge, or race/ethnicity. They also did not differ in terms of the VCO-related charges under which they were booked.

White and Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in 2012 did not differ significantly in terms of their mean age, gender, or in terms of the VCO-related charges under which they were booked. They did, however, differ in terms of their median length of stay on a VCO-related charge. Because, as noted earlier, the distribution of data for length of stay was markedly skewed (due to one anomalously long stay) a more conservative, non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test was performed (rather than the independent-samples *t*-test ordinarily used with length of stay data). This test was statistically significant,  $U = 904.50$ ,  $p < .05$ , and showed that White juveniles booked on VCO-related charges, at 4.90 days (*Range* = 86.30), had a significantly longer median length of stay (nearly twice as long) than Hispanic juveniles, at 2.90 days (*Range* = 12.80).

The third set of analyses involved comparisons among JDCs on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables). In these analyses, only six of the eight JDCs that submitted VCO-related booking charges were included; the JDCs in Nez Perce (which submitted three cases) and Fremont (six) counties submitted such few cases that they were not considered appropriate for statistical analysis. No statistically significant difference in the gender of juveniles with VCO-related bookings was found as a function of JDC. However, a non-

significant trend was found,  $\chi^2$  (df = 5) = 9.74,  $p = .08$ . As seen below in Table 12, this non-significant trend is best explained by a greater percentage of VCO-related bookings in the Ada (nearly 77%) and Kootenai and Bannock (both just under 52%) county JDCs involving girls compared to the JDCs in Bonneville (nearly 27%), Minidoka (nearly 41%), and Twin Falls (over 48%) counties.

JDC Location	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases
Ada County	10	<b>76.9</b>
Bannock County (District 6)	15	<b>51.7</b>
Bonneville County (3B)	7	<i>26.9</i>
Kootenai County (District 1)	16	51.6
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	9	<i>40.9</i>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	15	48.4

*Note.* The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Similar to the previous analyses regarding race/ethnicity, only the VCO-related bookings involving White and Hispanic juveniles were used (again, the other race/ethnicity categories were represented either by only a few, or actually zero, bookings) in the assessment of outcome variables as a function of JDC. A statistically significant difference in the race/ethnicity of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was found,  $\chi^2$  (df = 4) = 15.21,  $p < .01$ . As seen in Table 13 below, this result is best accounted for by half of the VCO-related bookings in the JDC in Minidoka County involving Hispanic juveniles, whereas none of the VCO-related bookings in the JDC in Ada County involved Hispanic juveniles.

JDC Location	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases
Ada County	0	<i>0.0</i>
Bannock County (District 6)	6	25.0
Bonneville County (3B)	4	16.7
Kootenai County (District 1)	4	13.8
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	11	<b>50.0</b>

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics. The JDC in Twin Falls County (Snake River) was not included in this analysis as no race/ethnicity information was provided from that facility.

A statistically significant difference in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was found as a function of JDC,  $F(5, 146) = 5.30$ ,  $p < .001$ . As seen below in Table 14, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Kootenai County (at approximately 16.4 years) being significantly older than juveniles in the JDC in Twin Falls County (at approximately 14.7 years).

JDC Location	Mean	Standard Deviation
Ada County	<b>16.11</b>	1.68
Bannock County (District 6)	<i>15.28</i>	1.63
Bonneville County (3B)	16.02	.90
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>16.39</b>	1.24
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	15.90	1.52
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	<i>14.71</i>	1.04

*Note.* The two highest means are presented in bold, and the two lowest means are presented in italics.

As noted earlier, the distribution of values on mean length of stay while booked on VCO-related charges was found to be markedly skewed (due primarily to one anomalously long stay). Because of this, an independent samples *t*-test was not used to test for differences in mean length of stay as a function of JDC. Instead, the more conservative Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test was performed to assess for possible differences. This test revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in length of stay while booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(5, N = 152) = 32.06, p < .001$ . As seen in Table 15, this difference was accounted for by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges having longer median length of stays in the JDC in Kootenai (11 days) County than juveniles in any other JDC (the next closest were the JDCs in Ada and Twin Falls counties, where juveniles booked on VCO-related charges had median lengths of stay of three days).

JDC Location	Median	Range
Ada County	<b>3.00</b>	8.10 (1.90 – 10.00)
Bannock County (District 6)	2.60	48.00 (1.00 – 49.00)
Bonneville County (3B)	2.25	12.90 (1.00 – 13.90)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>11.00</b>	69.30 (1.70 – 71.00)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	2.35	86.30 (1.00 – 87.30)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	<b>3.00</b>	37.00 (1.00 – 38.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

A statistically significant difference in the types of VCO-related booking charges was found as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(df = 40) = 185.09, p < .001$ . This result is accounted for by several striking differences. For example, as seen below in Table 16, whereas no juveniles were booked on charges of incorrigible in any of the other five JDCs, nearly 40% of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Twin Falls County involved charges of incorrigible. Also, whereas

juveniles were rarely or never booked on charges of probation violation in four of the counties, over 40% of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDCs in Ada and Bannock counties involved juveniles charged for probation violation. Furthermore, a much higher percentage of bookings on VCO-related charges were on the charge of runaway in the JDCs in Kootenai (nearly three in four) and Minidoka (half) than in any other JDC. The individual pattern of results for each of the JDCs in 2012 is summarized below:

- In the JDC in Ada County, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation. Over three-quarters of the bookings were for charges of probation violation, runaway, or truancy, whereas juveniles were rarely or never booked on the other VCO-related charges
- In the JDC in Bannock County, nearly eight in 10 bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation or truancy. Few VCO-related bookings were for contempt of court, runaway, and tobacco, and no juveniles were booked on the remaining VCO-related charges
- In the JDC in Bonneville County, more than one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy. Nearly six in 10 VCO-related bookings were for truancy or curfew violation. Between 12-15% each were bookings for the charges of habitual status offender, runaway, or tobacco, and no juveniles were booked on the remaining VCO-related charges
- In the JDC in Kootenai County, nearly three-quarters of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles charged with runaway. Nearly 95% of VCO-related bookings involved charges of runaway or habitual status offender. The only other VCO-related charge on which juveniles were booked was truancy
- In the JDC in Minidoka County, half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles charged with runaway. Over 90% of bookings were for charges of runaway, tobacco, or probation violation, with few or no juveniles booked on the remaining VCO-related charges
- In the JDC in Twin Falls County, nearly four in 10 of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles charged as incorrigible. Over one-quarter of the VCO-related bookings were for tobacco, with smaller but substantial percentages of bookings for charges of runaway and truancy

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>Ada</b>	<b>Bannock</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>Kootenai</b>	<b>Minidoka</b>	<b>Twin Falls</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.2)
Contempt of court	1 (7.7)	2 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (4.5)	0 (0.0)
Curfew violation	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (23.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (15.4)	7 (22.6)	1 (4.5)	0 (0.0)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>12</b> <b>(38.7)</b>
Probation violation	<b>6</b> <b>(46.2)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(41.4)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (18.2)	1 (3.2)
Runaway	2 (15.4)	2 (6.9)	4 (15.4)	<b>22</b> <b>(71.0)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	5 (16.1)
Tobacco	1 (7.7)	2 (6.9)	3 (11.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (22.7)	8 (25.8)
Truancy	2 (15.4)	11 (37.9)	<b>9</b> <b>(34.6)</b>	2 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	4 (12.9)

*Note.* The percentage reported is the percentage of all bookings at the relevant JDC on a VCO-related charge in 2012. Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold.

### 2013

The dataset for 2013 contained 220 bookings for at least 138 juveniles (as noted earlier, it is impossible to determine how many additional juveniles there might be in the 2013 dataset; the JDC in Twin Falls County submitted data for 34 bookings, but there were no individual ID numbers for the juveniles so it is not known how many juveniles contributed to those 34 bookings) in 10 JDCs (no data were submitted from the JDCs in Lemhi and Valley counties, or from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC). As seen below in Table 17, the two JDCs with the most VCO-related bookings were in Bannock and Kootenai counties (both over 19% of the total VCO-related bookings), and the two JDCs with the fewest such bookings were in Bonner (less than 1%) and Nez Perce (less than 2%) counties.



<b>Table 17: VCO-Related Bookings by JDC</b>		
<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Ada County	29	13.2
Bannock County (District 6)	42	<b>19.1</b>
Bonner County	2	<i>0.9</i>
Bonneville County (3B)	35	15.9
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	15	6.8
Fremont County (5C)	6	2.7
Kootenai County (District 1)	42	<b>19.1</b>
Minidoka County (Mini-Cassia)	11	5.0
Nez Perce (District 2)	4	<i>1.8</i>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	34	15.5

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

One hundred-twenty (54.5%) of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were boys, and 100 (45.5%) involved juveniles who were girls. Of the 182 bookings for which juveniles' race/ethnicity data were available (such data were not reported in 35 bookings, representing nearly 16% of all bookings, and three bookings were of juveniles with "Unknown" race/ethnicity), 133 (just over 73%) involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, 40 (22%) who were Hispanic, six (over 3%) who were Native American, and three (less than 2%) who were Black. The mean age of the juveniles in the sample was 15.82 years ( $SD = 1.40$ ), with a median age of 16.05 years and a range 11-18 years. The mean length of stay in detention in days was 10.51 days ( $SD = 17.91$ ), with a median length of stay of 4.10 days (one juvenile was noted as having an anomalously long length of stay of 170.60 days, driving the mean to be substantially higher than the median; in such a situation, the median is considered to be a more accurate measure of the average than the mean).

As seen below in Table 18, the most common VCO-related booking charge across all JDCs in 2013 (for the 218 bookings for which a charge was noted) was runaway (at just over 26%), followed by probation violation (just over 21%) and truancy (nearly 20%). The least common VCO-related booking charges were failure to appear (over 1%), curfew violation (over 2%), and contempt of court (over 3%).

<b>VCO-Related Charge</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Beyond parental control	9	4.1
Contempt of court	7	3.2
Curfew violation	5	2.2
Failure to appear	3	<i>1.4</i>
Habitual status offender	15	6.9
Incorrigible	11	5.0
Probation violation	46	<b>21.1</b>
Runaway	57	<b>26.1</b>
Tobacco	22	10.1
Truancy	43	19.7

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The second set of analyses involved comparisons between boys and girls and between White and Hispanic juveniles to determine whether, statewide, there were differences on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables) as a function of the gender and race/ethnicity of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. All bookings were included in the analyses as a function of gender, because all VCO-related bookings were coded for gender. Because there were fewer than 10 bookings for juveniles who were Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander, these were excluded from comparisons; thus, race/ethnicity comparisons only involved VCO-related bookings for White and Hispanic juveniles.

Boys and girls who were booked on VCO-related charges in 2013 did not differ significantly in terms of their median length of stay on a VCO-related charge. A non-significant trend ( $t [218] = 1.71, p = .09$ ), however, suggested that boys ( $M = 15.96, SD = 1.32$ ) booked on VCO-related booking charges in 2013 were somewhat older than girls ( $M = 15.64, SD = 1.48$ ). Unlike in the 2012 analyses, there was a statistically significant association between gender and race/ethnicity (defined as White or Hispanic),  $\chi^2 (df = 1) = 8.02, p < .01$ . This difference was accounted for by a greater percentage of boys booked on VCO-related charges being Hispanic (at 31.1%) than girls (13.0%). Lastly, there was also no statistically significant difference in VCO-related booking charge as a function of gender, however, a non-significant trend was observed,  $\chi^2 (df = 9) = 16.31, p = .06$ . As seen below in Table 19, this trend is likely best explained by several differences, including: 1) boys were booked on tobacco charges at more than twice the rate of girls; 2) boys were booked on truancy charges at nearly twice the rate of girls; and 3) girls were booked on runaway charges at nearly twice the rate of boys. Other interesting results showed that boys tended to be booked on charges of beyond parental control and curfew violation more often than girls, and girls tended to be booked on charges of contempt of court more often than boys.

VCO-Related Charge	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Beyond parental control	6	5.0	3	3.1
Contempt of court	2	1.7	5	5.1
Curfew violation	4	3.3	1	1.0
Failure to appear	2	1.7	1	1.0
Habitual status offender	8	6.7	7	7.1
Incorrigible	6	5.0	5	5.1
Probation violation	23	<b>19.2</b>	23	<b>23.5</b>
Runaway	23	<b>19.2</b>	34	<b>34.7</b>
Tobacco	16	13.3	6	6.1
Truancy	30	<b>25.0</b>	13	13.3

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages for each gender are presented in bold.

White and Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in 2013 did not differ significantly in terms of their mean age or length of stay on VCO-related booking charges. They did, as noted above in the section on gender differences, differ as a function of gender; viewed in this context (i.e., with race/ethnicity being the predictor variable rather than gender), this result showed that a greater percentage of Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related booking charges were boys (75.0%) compared to White juveniles (49.6%). There was a statistically significant difference in VCO-related booking charge as a function of race/ethnicity,  $\chi^2$  (df = 8) = 19.83,  $p < .05$ . As seen below in Table 20, this difference is best explained by: 1) White juveniles being booked on probation violation charges at nearly three times the rate of Hispanic juveniles; 2) Hispanic juveniles being booked on truancy charges at nearly twice the rate of White juveniles; and 3) Hispanic juveniles being booked on beyond parental control charges at twice the rate of White juveniles. Other interesting results showed that White juveniles were booked on charges of contempt of court and habitual status offender more often than Hispanic juveniles (in fact, no Hispanic juveniles were booked on these two charges), and Hispanic juveniles were booked more often on tobacco charges than White juveniles.

VCO-Related Charge	White		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%
Beyond parental control	5	3.8	3	7.7
Contempt of court	4	3.0	0	0.0
Curfew violation	3	2.3	1	2.6
Failure to appear	1	0.8	10	2.6
Habitual status offender	11	8.3	0	0.0
Incorrigible	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation violation	39	<b>29.5</b>	4	10.3
Runaway	35	<b>26.5</b>	11	<b>28.2</b>
Tobacco	10	7.6	4	10.3
Truancy	24	18.2	15	<b>38.5</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages for each race/ethnicity category are presented in bold.

The third set of analyses involved comparisons among JDCs on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables). In these analyses, only seven of the 10 JDCs that submitted VCO-related booking charges were included; the JDCs in Bonner (which submitted two cases), Nez Perce (four) and Fremont (six) counties submitted such few cases that they were not considered appropriate for statistical analysis. The first analysis in this set showed no statistically significant difference in the gender of juveniles with VCO-related bookings as a function of JDCs. Unlike the parallel analysis using the 2012 data, not even a non-significant trend was noted.

Because the distributions of age data were found not to be homogenous across JDCs, the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) that would have ordinarily been conducted to assess for possible differences in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC was not performed; instead, a more conservative, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used. This test revealed a statistically significant difference in the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(6, N = 208) = 29.55, p < .001$ . As seen below in Table 21, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDCs in Kootenai and Minidoka (at 16.6 years) counties being significantly older than juveniles in the JDCs in Canyon (at 15.2 years) and Twin Falls (15 years) counties.

<b>Table 21: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges, by JDC</b>		
<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Ada County	15.80	5.00 (12.90 – 17.90)
Bannock County (District 6)	16.40	4.70 (13.20 – 17.90)
Bonneville County (3B)	16.30	3.80 (14.00 – 17.80)
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	<i>15.20</i>	15.20 (12.40 – 17.50)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>16.60</b>	3.90 (4.10 – 18.00)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	<b>16.60</b>	5.40 (11.90 – 17.30)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	<i>15.00</i>	6.00 (11.00 – 17.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

Similar to the case of juvenile age, the distributions of length of stay data were found not to be homogenous across JDCs; as a result, the conservative, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used to assess for differences in length of stay on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC. This test revealed a statistically significant difference in the length of stay as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(6, N = 208) = 17.34, p < .01$ . As seen below in Table 22, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges having longer median length of stays in the JDCs in Kootenai (at nearly seven days) and Ada (6.6 days) counties than juveniles in the JDCs in Bannock (just under three days) and Minidoka (two days) counties.

<b>Table 22: Length of Stay of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges, by JDC</b>		
<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Ada County	<b>6.60</b>	169.00 (1.60 – 170.60)
Bannock County (District 6)	<i>2.95</i>	35.10 (1.00 – 36.10)
Bonneville County (3B)	4.70	56.70 (1.00 – 57.70)
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	5.90	62.70 (1.00 – 63.70)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>6.95</b>	67.60 (1.10 – 68.70)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	<i>2.00</i>	5.10 (1.00 – 6.10)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	3.50	77.00 (1.00 – 78.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

A statistically significant difference in the types of VCO-related booking charges was found as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2$  (df = 54) = 280.06,  $p < .001$ . This result is best accounted for by several striking differences. For example, as seen below in Table 23, whereas no juveniles were booked on charges of incorrigible in any of the other six JDCs, nearly one-third of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Twin Falls County were charged as incorrigible. Also, whereas juveniles were rarely or never booked on charges of probation violation in four of the counties, nearly 86% of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Bannock County were charged for probation violation, as were over 36% of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Minidoka County. Furthermore, whereas the percentage of juveniles booked on the charge of runaway was substantial in most JDCs, no juveniles were booked on this charge in the JDC in Minidoka County, and only one juvenile was booked on this charge in the JDC in Bannock County. Lastly, whereas there was only one booking for beyond parental control in the other six JDCs combined, nearly 30% of the bookings in the JDC in Ada County were for this charge. The individual pattern of results for each of the JDCs in 2013 is summarized below:

- In the JDC in Ada County, nearly four in 10 of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with runaway. Two-thirds of all VCO-related bookings were on charges of runaway and beyond parental control, with over 20% of the remaining bookings on charges of contempt of court or probation violation
- In the JDC in Bannock County, nearly 86% of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation. Few or none were booked on the remaining charges
- In the JDC in Bonneville County, more than one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy. Nearly half of all VCO-related bookings were on charges of runaway and tobacco, with over 11% of the remaining bookings on charges of habitual status offender. The other VCO-related charges were rarely if ever used for bookings
- In the JDC in Canyon County, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy. One-third of the remaining VCO-related bookings involved charges of runaway, with few or no juveniles booked on the remaining charges
- In the JDC in Kootenai County, nearly 43% of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with runaway. Nearly all of the VCO-related bookings were for runaway, truancy, habitual status offender, or tobacco
- In the JDC in Minidoka County, nearly nine in 10 bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged for probation violation or truancy, with the remaining VCO-related bookings on charges of tobacco or habitual status offender
- In the JDC in Twin Falls County, one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged as incorrigible. Over one-quarter were booked for runaway, with an additional one-fifth booked for tobacco. Few or no juveniles were booked on the remaining VCO-related charges

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>Ada</b>	<b>Bannock</b>	<b>Bonneville</b>	<b>Canyon</b>	<b>Kootenai</b>	<b>Minidoka</b>	<b>Twin Falls</b>
Beyond parental control	8 (29.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Contempt of court	3 (11.1)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	2 (5.9)
Curfew violation	2 (7.4)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.9)	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	1 (3.7)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (11.4)	0 (0.0)	7 (16.7)	1 (9.1)	3 (8.8)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>11</b> <b>(32.4)</b>
Probation violation	3 (11.1)	<b>36</b> <b>(85.7)</b>	0 (0.0)	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	<b>4</b> <b>(36.4)</b>	1 (2.9)
Runaway	<b>10</b> <b>(37.0)</b>	1 (2.4)	9 (25.7)	5 (33.3)	<b>18</b> <b>(42.9)</b>	0 (0.0)	9 (26.5)
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (22.9)	1 (6.7)	5 (11.9)	1 (9.1)	7 (20.6)
Truancy	0 (0.0)	2 (4.8)	<b>12</b> <b>(34.3)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(46.7)</b>	11 (26.2)	<b>5</b> <b>(45.5)</b>	1 (2.9)

*Note.* The percentage reported is the percentage of all bookings at the relevant JDC on a VCO-related charge in 2013. Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold.

## 2014

The dataset for 2014 contained 117 bookings for 70 juveniles in nine JDCs (no data were submitted from the JDCs in Lemhi, Nez Perce, and Valley counties, or from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC). As seen below in Table 24, the two JDCs with the most VCO-related bookings were in Minidoka and Twin Falls counties (at 22% and 21% of the total VCO-related bookings, respectively), and the two JDCs with the fewest such bookings were in Bonner (less than 2%) and Ada (less than 5%) counties.

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Ada County	5	<i>4.3</i>
Bannock County (District 6)	12	10.3
Bonner County	2	<i>1.7</i>
Bonneville County (3B)	13	11.1
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	11	9.4
Fremont County (5C)	10	8.5
Kootenai County (District 1)	14	12.0
Minidoka County (Mini-Cassia)	26	<b>22.2</b>
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	24	<b>20.5</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Sixty-five (nearly 56%) of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were boys, and 52 (over 44%) involved juveniles who were girls. Of the 115 bookings for which race/ethnicity data were available (two bookings had the race/ethnicity listed as “Unknown”), 80 (nearly 70%) involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, 32 (nearly 28%) who were Hispanic, two (less than 2%) who were Black, and one (less than 1%) who was Native American. The mean age of the juveniles in the sample was 15.56 years ( $SD = 1.30$ ), with a median age of 15.90 years and a range 11-17 years (one juvenile’s age was listed at one year, and because this was almost certainly a data-entry error, this value was removed before analysis). The mean length of stay in detention in days was 7.81 days ( $SD = 11.37$ ), with a median length of stay of 4.30 days (one juvenile was noted as having an anomalously long length of stay of 81 days, driving the mean to be substantially higher than the median; in such a situation, the median is considered to be a more accurate measure of the average than the mean).

As seen below in Table 25, the most common VCO-related booking charge across all JDCs in 2014 (for the 116 bookings for which a charge was noted) was runaway (over 23%), followed by probation violation (over 22%) and truancy (nearly 14%). The least common VCO-related booking charges were failure to appear (less than 1%) and curfew violation (less than 2%), followed by habitual status offender (over 5%).



<b>VCO-Related Charge</b>	<b>Number of Bookings</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Bookings</b>
Beyond parental control	8	6.9
Contempt of court	8	6.9
Curfew violation	2	<i>1.7</i>
Failure to appear	1	<i>0.9</i>
Habitual status offender	6	5.2
Incorrigible	8	6.9
Probation violation	26	<b>22.4</b>
Runaway	27	<b>23.3</b>
Tobacco	14	12.1
Truancy	16	13.8

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentage may not equal 100. The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

The second set of analyses involved comparisons between boys and girls and between White and Hispanic juveniles to determine whether, statewide, there were differences on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables) as a function of the gender and race/ethnicity of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. All bookings were included in the analyses as a function of gender, because all VCO-related bookings were coded for gender. Because there were fewer than 10 bookings for juveniles who were Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander, these were excluded from comparisons; thus, race/ethnicity comparisons only involved VCO-related bookings for White and Hispanic juveniles.

Boys and girls who were booked on VCO-related charges in 2014 did not differ significantly in terms of their mean age, median length of stay on a VCO-related charge, or race/ethnicity. There was, unlike in the 2012 and 2013 data analyses, a statistically significant difference in VCO-related booking charge as a function of gender,  $\chi^2 (df = 9) = 30.44, p < .001$ . As seen below in Table 26, this result is best explained by several noteworthy differences, including: 1) whereas nearly one-quarter of the bookings involving boys were for tobacco, girls were never booked on this charge; and 2) girls were booked on truancy charges at more than five times the rate of boys. Other interesting results showed that boys tended to be booked on charges of contempt of court more often than girls, and girls tended to be booked more often on probation violation charges than boys.

VCO-Related Charge	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Beyond parental control	5	7.8	3	5.8
Contempt of court	6	9.4	2	3.8
Curfew violation	1	1.6	1	1.9
Failure to appear	1	1.6	0	0.0
Habitual status offender	3	4.7	3	5.8
Incorrigible	4	6.3	4	7.7
Probation violation	11	17.2	15	<b>28.8</b>
Runaway	16	<b>25.0</b>	11	21.2
Tobacco	14	<b>21.9</b>	0	0.0
Truancy	3	4.7	13	<b>25.0</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages for each gender are presented in bold.

White and Hispanic juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in 2013 did not differ significantly in terms of their median length of stay on VCO-related booking charges or gender. They did, however, differ significantly in terms of their mean age,  $t(109) = 3.54, p < .01$ . This result was accounted for by White juveniles ( $M = 15.82, SD = 1.25$ ) booked on VCO-related charges being, on average, nearly one year older than their Hispanic counterparts ( $M = 14.89, SD = 1.24$ ). They also differed significantly on type of booking charge,  $\chi^2(df = 9) = 16.72, p = .05$ . As seen below in Table 27, this difference is perhaps best accounted for by White juveniles being more often booked, compared to Hispanic juveniles, on the VCO-related charges of beyond parental control (whereas 10% of White juveniles were charged as such, no Hispanic juveniles were), incorrigible (the same), and runaway (one-fourth of White juveniles were booked on this charge, compared to less than 16% of Hispanic juveniles), whereas Hispanic juveniles were more often booked, compared to White juveniles, on the VCO-related charges of contempt of court (over 9% of Hispanic juveniles were booked on this charge, compared to less than 4% of White juveniles), probation violation (nearly one-third of Hispanic juveniles were booked on this charge, compared to one-fifth of White juveniles), and tobacco (Hispanic juveniles were booked on this charge at nearly twice the rate of White juveniles).

VCO-Related Charge	White		Hispanic	
	N	%	N	%
Beyond parental control	8	10.1	0	0.0
Contempt of court	3	3.8	3	9.4
Curfew violation	1	1.3	1	3.1
Failure to appear	1	1.3	0	0.0
Habitual status offender	4	5.1	2	6.3
Incorrigible	8	10.1	0	0.0
Probation violation	16	<b>20.3</b>	10	<b>31.3</b>
Runaway	20	<b>25.3</b>	5	15.6
Tobacco	8	10.1	6	<b>18.8</b>
Truancy	10	12.7	5	15.6

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages for each race/ethnicity category are presented in bold.

The third set of analyses involved comparisons among JDCs on each of the appropriate outcome measures (i.e., dependent variables). In these analyses, only seven of the nine JDCs that submitted VCO-related booking charges were included; the JDCs in Bonner (which submitted two cases) and Ada (five) counties submitted such few cases that they were not considered appropriate for statistical analysis. The first analysis in this set showed no statistically significant difference in the gender of juveniles with VCO-related bookings as a function of JDC. An analysis of mean juvenile age as a function of JDC was also not significant, although a non-significant trend was found,  $F(6, 102) = 2.14, p = .06$ . As seen below in Table 28, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDCs in Canyon (at approximately 16.1 years) and Bannock (just under 16 years) counties being considerably older than juveniles in the JDCs in Twin Falls (approximately 14.8 years) and Minidoka (approximately 15.3 years) counties.

JDC Location	Mean	Standard Deviation
Bannock County (District 6)	<b>15.96</b>	1.04
Bonneville County (3B)	15.60	1.38
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	<b>16.07</b>	.83
Fremont County (5C)	15.62	.73
Kootenai County (District 1)	15.94	1.46
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	<i>15.32</i>	1.51
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	<i>14.83</i>	1.19

*Note.* The two highest means are presented in bold, and the two lowest means are presented in italics.

The distributions of length of stay data were found not to be homogenous across JDCs; as a result, the conservative, non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was used to assess for differences in length of stay on VCO-related charges as a function of JDC. This test revealed a statistically

significant difference in the length of stay as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(6, N = 110) = 32.06, p < .01$ . As seen below in Table 29, this difference is best explained by juveniles booked on VCO-related charges having a longer median length of stay in the JDC in Kootenai County (at 11.7 days) than juveniles in JDCs in all other counties (the next closest was the JDC in Bonneville County, where juveniles booked on VCO-related charges had a median length of stay of less than six days).

<b>JDC Location</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Bannock County (District 6)	<i>2.40</i>	7.00 (1.00 – 8.00)
Bonneville County (3B)	<b>5.90</b>	47.10 (1.00 – 48.10)
Canyon County (Southwest Idaho)	5.00	15.00 (3.00 – 18.00)
Fremont County (5C)	5.45	20.00 (2.00 – 22.00)
Kootenai County (District 1)	<b>11.70</b>	57.20 (1.90 – 61.10)
Minidoka County (MiniCassia)	<i>3.00</i>	80.20 (.80 – 81.00)
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	4.50	29.00 (1.00 – 30.00)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

A statistically significant difference in the types of VCO-related booking charges was found as a function of JDC,  $\chi^2(df = 54) = 182.23, p < .001$ . This result is best accounted for by several striking differences. For example, as seen below in Table 30, whereas no juveniles were booked on charges of incorrigible in any of the other six JDCs, one-third of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDC in Twin Falls County involved juveniles who were charged as incorrigible. Also, whereas juveniles were rarely or never booked on charges of probation violation in four of the counties, half or more of the bookings on VCO-related charges at the JDCs in Bannock and Fremont counties involved juveniles who were charged for probation violation; in the JDC in Minidoka County, over 40% of VCO-related bookings were also for charges of probation violation. Furthermore, whereas the percentage of bookings on the charge of runaway was low in most JDCs, it was large in the JDCs in Kootenai County (where half of all VCO-related bookings were for runaway) and substantial in the JDCs in Twin Falls and Canyon counties (where well over one-third of all VCO-related bookings were for runaway). Lastly, whereas there were only three bookings for beyond parental control in six of the seven JDCs combined, more than one-fifth of all VCO-related bookings in the JDC in Twin Falls County were for this charge. The individual pattern of results for each of the JDCs in 2014 is summarized below:

- In the JDC in Bannock County, two-thirds of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation. No other VCO-related charge was used more than once for the remaining bookings
- In the JDC in Bonneville County, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were booked for the charge of habitual status offender. Nearly one-quarter of all VCO-related bookings were on charges of truancy, with few or no juveniles booked on the remaining charges
- In the JDC in Canyon County, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with truancy. Over one-third of the remaining VCO-related bookings involved charges of runaway, with few or no juveniles booked on the remaining charges
- In the JDC in Fremont County, half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with probation violation and two-thirds were charged with runaway. No other charge was used more than once for the remaining bookings
- In the JDC in Kootenai County, half of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged with runaway, with most of the remaining VCO-related bookings on the charge of truancy
- In the JDC in Minidoka County, more than four in 10 bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged for probation violation, with nearly one-third of the VCO-related bookings involving charges of tobacco, and nearly one-fifth involving charges of contempt of court
- In the JDC in Twin Falls County, over one-third of all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were charged for runaway, with an additional one-third involving charges of incorrigible. One-fifth of the VCO-related bookings involved juveniles charged as beyond parental control

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>Bann- ock</b>	<b>Bonne- ville</b>	<b>Canyon</b>	<b>Fre- mont</b>	<b>Koot- enai</b>	<b>Mini- doka</b>	<b>Twin Falls</b>
Beyond parental control	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (20.8)
Contempt of court	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (7.1)	5 (19.2)	0 (0.0)
Curfew violation	0 (0.0)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	6 (46.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (33.3)
Probation violation	<b>8</b> <b>(66.7)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>5</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>11</b> <b>(42.3)</b>	0 (0.0)
Runaway	1 (8.3)	1 (7.7)	4 (36.4)	3 (30.0)	7 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>9</b> <b>(37.5)</b>
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	2 (15.4)	1 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (30.8)	2 (8.3)
Truancy	0 (0.0)	<b>3</b> <b>(23.1)</b>	<b>5</b> <b>(45.5)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>6</b> <b>(42.9)</b>	2 (7.7)	0 (0.0)

*Note.* The percentage reported is the percentage of all juveniles booked at the relevant JDC on a VCO-related charge in 2014. Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each column is presented in bold.

## 2015

The dataset for 2015 contained 20 bookings for an unknown number of juveniles (no identification numbers were included in the 2015 data set, so it is impossible to know how many juveniles contributed to the 20 bookings) in five JDCs (no data were submitted from the JDCs in Ada, Canyon, Fremont, Lemhi, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Twin Falls, and Valley counties, or from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal JDC). As seen below in Table 31, half of the bookings submitted for 2015 were from the JDC in Bonneville County, with smaller numbers submitted by the other four JDCs.

JDC Location	Number of Bookings	Percentage of Total Bookings
Bannock County (District 6)	4	20.0
Bonner County	1	<i>5.0</i>
Bonneville County (3B)	10	<b>50.0</b>
Kootenai County (District 1)	3	15.0
Twin Falls County (Snake River)	2	10.0

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Twelve (60%) of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were girls, and eight (40%) involved juveniles who were boys. Of the 18 bookings for which juveniles' race/ethnicity data were available (two bookings were of juveniles with "Unknown" race/ethnicity), 17 (over 94%) involved juveniles who were Non-Hispanic White, and one (representing nearly 6% of the sample) involved a juvenile who was Hispanic. The mean age of the juveniles in the sample was 15.95 years ( $SD = 1.15$ ), with a median age of 16.00 years and a range 13-17. The mean length of stay in detention in days was 7.74 days ( $SD = 7.82$ ), with a median length of stay of 4.95 days.

As seen below in Table 32, the most common VCO-related booking charge across all five JDCs in 2015 was curfew violation (at 30%), followed by tobacco (25%). The least common VCO-related booking charges were incorrigible (5%) and truancy (10%).

JDC Location	Number of Bookings	Percentage of Total Bookings
Curfew violation	6	<b>30.0</b>
Incorrigible	1	<i>5.0</i>
Probation violation	3	15.0
Runaway	3	15.0
Tobacco	5	<b>25.0</b>
Truancy	2	<i>10.0</i>

*Note.* The two highest percentages are presented in bold, and the two lowest percentages are presented in italics.

Because there were so few bookings submitted for 2015, it was not appropriate to conduct comparative analyses as a function of gender, race/ethnicity, and JDC. Only one gender (female) had at least 10 bookings in the data set, as did only one race/ethnicity (Non-Hispanic White), and one JDC (the JDC in Bonneville County).

## Analyses by JDC

### Ada County

The JDC in Ada County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for three of the four years (no data were submitted for 2015). The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (29 cases, or 61.7% of all Ada County VCO-related bookings for the three years), followed by 2012 (13, or 27.7%) and 2014 (five, or 10.6%).

As seen below in Table 33, across the three years, over 57% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Ada County involved girls, whereas nearly 43% involved juveniles who were boys. In 2012 and 2014, the majority of bookings on VCO-related charges involved girls, with 2013 being a somewhat anomalous year with a slight majority of bookings on VCO-related charges being boys.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	10	<b>76.9</b>
2013	14	<i>48.3</i>
2014	3	60.0
All Years	27	57.4

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 34, across the three years, nearly 81% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Ada County involved juveniles who were White, whereas nearly 15% involved juveniles who were Hispanic and over 4% involved juveniles whose race/ethnicity was listed as “Unknown.” In 2012 and 2014, all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were White, with 2013 being a somewhat anomalous year with over 24% of VCO-related bookings involving juveniles who were Hispanic and nearly 7% involving juveniles whose race/ethnicity was listed as Unknown.



<b>Table 34: Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Ada County, by Year</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
2012	<b>13</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2013	<b>20</b> <b>(69.0)</b>	7 (0.0)	7 (24.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (6.9)
2014	<b>5</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
All Years	<b>38</b> <b>(80.9)</b>	0 (0.0)	7 (14.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.3)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Ada County differed somewhat by data year. It should be noted that percentages may seem unusually large in years with very few VCO-related booking charges, as was the case in the JDC in Ada County in 2014. Still, several interesting results are seen below in Table 35. For example, whereas there were no bookings on the VCO-related charge of beyond parental control in 2012 and 2014, nearly 30% of the bookings in 2013 involved juveniles charged with being beyond parental control. Also, whereas a plurality of bookings on VCO-related charges was for probation violation in 2012 and 2014, a fairly small percentage of bookings was for this charge in 2013. Furthermore, the percentage of all VCO-related bookings for runaway increased across the three years, while the percentage of such bookings for tobacco and truancy fell during the same period.

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	<b>8</b> <b>(29.6)</b>	0 (0.0)	8 (17.8)
Contempt of court	1 (7.7)	3 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	4 (8.9)
Curfew violation	1 (7.7)	2 (7.4)	1 (20.0)	4 (8.9)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	1 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	<b>6</b> <b>(46.2)</b>	3 (11.1)	<b>2</b> <b>(40.0)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(24.4)</b>
Runaway	<b>2</b> <b>(15.4)</b>	<b>10</b> <b>(37.0)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(40.0)</b>	<b>14</b> <b>(31.1)</b>
Tobacco	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)
Truancy	<b>2</b> <b>(15.4)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (4.4)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Ada County varied somewhat by year, but clustered fairly closely around the age of 16. As seen below in Table 36, the oldest mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was in 2014 (at nearly 16.3 years), and the youngest mean age was in 2013 (at 15.8 years).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	16.11	1.68
2013	<i>15.80</i>	1.46
2014	<b>16.26</b>	1.24
All Years	15.93	1.48

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Ada County varied by year; as seen below in Table 37, the largest discrepancy was between 2012, when the median length of stay was three days, and 2013, when the median length of stay was more than twice as long.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	<i>3.00</i>	8.10 (1.90 – 10.00)
2013	<b>6.60</b>	169 (1.60 – 170.60)
2014	4.88	6.00 (1.10 – 11.70)
All Years	4.90	169.50 (1.10 – 170.60)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

### Bannock County

The JDC in Bannock County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for each of the four years. The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (42 cases, or 48.3% of all Bannock County VCO-related bookings for the four years), followed by 2012 (29, or 33.3%), 2014 (12, or 13.8%) and 2015 (four, or 4.6%).

As seen below in Table 38, across the four years, 54% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bannock County involved girls, whereas 46% involved juveniles who were boys. In 2012, 2013, and 2014, the majority of bookings on VCO-related charges involved girls, with 2015 being a somewhat anomalous year with a majority of bookings on VCO-related charges being boys.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	15	51.7
2013	23	54.8
2014	8	66.7
2015	1	25.0
All Years	47	54.0

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 39, across the four years, nearly 82% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bannock County involved juveniles who were White, whereas 8% involved juveniles who were Hispanic, and over 3% each involved juveniles who were Black, Native American, or whose race/ethnicity was listed as Unknown. In 2015, all bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were White, with bookings on VCO-related charges involving juveniles who were White hovering over 90% in 2013 and 2014. 2012 was a somewhat anomalous year, with only 62% of VCO-related bookings involving juveniles who were White and larger percentages of VCO-related bookings involving juveniles who were Hispanic (nearly 21%), of Unknown race/ethnicity (over 10%), or Native American (nearly 7%).

<b>Table 39: Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Bannock County, by Year</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
2012	<b>18</b> <b>(62.1)</b>	0 (0.0)	6 (20.7)	2 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (10.3)
2013	<b>38</b> <b>(90.5)</b>	2 (4.8)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2014	<b>11</b> <b>(91.7)</b>	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2015	<b>4</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
All Years	<b>71</b> <b>(81.6)</b>	3 (3.4)	7 (8.0)	3 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.4)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Bannock County differed slightly by data year, although it is noteworthy that the results in this facility were more consistent than in most JDCs. It should be noted that percentages may seem unusually large in years with very few VCO-related booking charges, as was the case in the JDC in Bannock County in 2015. As seen below in Table 40, in each of the four years, the most common VCO-related booking charge was runaway, ranging from a low of over 41% of the bookings in 2012 (the only year that runaway was a plurality of VCO-related booking charges, rather than the majority) to 2013, when nearly 86% of all VCO-related bookings were for this charge. The next most common VCO-related booking charge was truancy for three of the four years, with 2014 being the exception (in that year, four other VCO-related booking charges tied for second most common—at one booking each).

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)
Contempt of court	2 (6.9)	1 (2.4)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.6)
Curfew violation	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.1)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.3)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	<b>12</b> <b>(41.4)</b>	<b>36</b> <b>(85.7)</b>	<b>8</b> <b>(66.7)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(75.0)</b>	<b>59</b> <b>(67.8)</b>
Runaway	2 (6.9)	1 (2.4)	1 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (4.6)
Tobacco	2 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.3)
Truancy	<b>11</b> <b>(37.9)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(4.8)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>1</b> <b>(25.0)</b>	<b>14</b> <b>(16.1)</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold; the one exception is 2014, when four charges tied for the second-highest percentage.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bannock County varied somewhat by year. As seen below in Table 41, whereas in two years (2012 and 2015) the mean age was nearly 15.3 years, in the other two years (2013 and 2014), the mean age was approximately 16 years.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	15.28	1.63
2013	<b>16.04</b>	1.38
2014	15.96	1.04
2015	<i>15.25</i>	0.96
All Years	15.74	1.44

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bannock County varied somewhat by year, though less dramatically than in some other JDCs. As seen below in Table 42, the longest median length of stay on VCO-related charges was in 2015 at nearly 3.8 years, whereas the shortest median length of stay on such charges was in 2014, at less than 2.5 days.

<b>Table 42: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Bannock County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	2.60	48.00 (1.00 – 49.00)
2013	2.95	35.10 (1.00 – 36.10)
2014	<i>2.40</i>	7.00 (1.00 – 8.00)
2015	<b>3.75</b>	23.00 (1.70 – 24.70)
All Years	2.90	48.00 (1.00 – 49.00)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

### Bonner County

The JDC in Bonner County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for three of the four years. Two cases were submitted for both 2013 and 2014 (40% of all five bookings each), and one for 2015 (20%). Four of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved boys, and the remaining booking involved a girl. Four of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were White, and no information on race/ethnicity was provided for the juvenile with the remaining VCO-related booking. In 2013, the only two VCO-related bookings that included a charge involved juveniles booked for truancy. In 2014 and 2015, the only VCO-related booking that included a charge involved a juvenile booked for tobacco (no VCO-related booking charge was provided for the remaining booking). The mean age of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 16.45 ( $SD = .07$ ) in 2013 and 16.80 ( $SD = .14$ ) in 2014. The one juvenile booked on a VCO-related charge in 2015 was 17 years old. The median length of stay of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 4.50 ( $Range = 5.00$ ) days in 2013 and 4.65 ( $Range = .70$ ) days in 2014. The one juvenile booked on a VCO-related charge in 2015 was detained for 5.5 days.

### Bonneville County

The JDC in Bonneville County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for each of the four years. The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (35 cases, or 41.7% of all Bonneville County VCO-related bookings for the four years), followed by 2012 (26, or 31.0%), 2014 (13, or 15.5%) and 2015 (10, or 11.9%).

As seen below in Table 43, across the four years, 42% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bonneville County involved girls, whereas 58% involved juveniles who were boys. Interestingly, the percentage of bookings involving girls rose in a linear fashion across the four years, increasing from less than 27% in 2012 to 70% in 2015.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	7	26.9
2013	14	40.0
2014	7	53.8
2015	7	<b>70.0</b>
All Years	35	41.7

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 44, across the four years, nearly 70% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bonneville County involved juveniles who were White, over 21% involved juveniles who were Hispanic, and nearly 5% involved juveniles who were Native American. Although there was some minor variations across years (with 2013 being somewhat anomalous with a lower percentage of bookings involving juveniles who were White and a greater percentage involving juveniles who were Hispanic), the distribution of bookings by race/ethnicity was largely consistent across years.

<b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
2012	<b>20</b> (76.9)	0 (0.0)	4 (15.4)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.8)	0 (0.0)
2013	<b>21</b> (60.0)	1 (2.9)	10 (28.6)	3 (8.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2014	<b>10</b> (76.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (23.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2015	<b>7</b> (70.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)
All Years	<b>58</b> (69.0)	1 (1.2)	18 (21.4)	4 (4.8)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.4)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Bannock County differed somewhat by data year. As seen below in Table 45, no single VCO-related booking charge was among the two most common in any of the four years. Truancy, which was the most common VCO-related booking charge across all four years (at nearly 29%), was the most common in two, namely 2012 (nearly 35% of all VCO-related bookings in this year were for truancy) and 2013 (over 34%). Tobacco was the second most common VCO-related booking charge across all four years (at 19%), and was the second most common in two years, namely 2013 (nearly 23% of all VCO-related bookings in this year were for tobacco) and 2015 (30%). Curfew violation, although not at all common in 2013 and 2014, was the most common VCO-related booking charge in 2015 (fully 60% of all VCO-related bookings in this year were

for curfew violation) and the second most common in 2012 (slightly over 23%). Interestingly, habitual status offender, which was not a particularly common VCO-related booking charge overall or in any other year, was the most common such charge in 2014 (with over 46% of the VCO-related bookings in this year being for habitual status offender).

<b>Table 45: Types of VCO-Related Booking Charges in the JDC in Bonneville County, by Year</b>					
<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)
Contempt of court	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Curfew violation	<b>6</b> <b>(23.1)</b>	1 (2.9)	1 (7.7)	<b>6</b> <b>(60.0)</b>	14 (16.7)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	4 (15.4)	4 (11.4)	<b>6</b> <b>(46.2)</b>	0 (0.0)	14 (16.7)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Runaway	4 (15.4)	9 (25.7)	1 (7.7)	1 (10.0)	15 (17.9)
Tobacco	3 (11.5)	<b>8</b> <b>(22.9)</b>	2 (15.4)	<b>3</b> <b>(30.0)</b>	<b>16</b> <b>(19.0)</b>
Truancy	<b>9</b> <b>(34.6)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(34.3)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(23.1)</b>	0 (0.0)	<b>24</b> <b>(28.6)</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bonneville County varied somewhat by year. As seen below in Table 46, whereas in two years (2012 and 2013) the mean age was just over 16 years, in 2014 it was noticeably younger at 15.6 years and in 2015 it was noticeably older at 16.5 years.

<b>Table 46: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Bonneville County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	16.02	.90
2013	16.15	.96
2014	<i>15.60</i>	1.38
2015	<b>16.50</b>	.85
All Years	16.07	1.02

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.



The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Bonneville County varied considerably by year. As seen below in Table 47, the shortest median length of stay was in 2012 at less than 2.3 days, whereas it was more than twice that long in 2015 (at nearly six days) and 2014 (at 4.7 days).

<b>Table 47: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Bonneville County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	2.25	12.90 (1.00 – 13.90)
2013	4.70	56.70 (1.00 – 57.70)
2014	<b>5.90</b>	47.10 (1.00 – 48.10)
2015	3.95	6.70 (1.30 – 8.00)
All Years	4.00	56.70 (1.00 – 57.70)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

#### Canyon County

The JDC in Canyon County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for two of the four years. The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (15 cases, or 57.7% of all Canyon County VCO-related bookings for the two years), followed by 2014 (11, or 42.3%).

As seen below in Table 48, across the two years, 54% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Canyon County involved juveniles who were girls, whereas 46% involved juveniles who were boys. In 2013, VCO-related bookings involving girls were a slight minority at 47%, whereas in 2014 bookings involving girls were a clear majority at 64%.

<b>Table 48: Girls Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Canyon County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2013	7	46.7
2014	7	<b>63.6</b>
All Years	14	53.8

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 49, across the two years, nearly 58% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Canyon County involved juveniles who were White, whereas nearly 39% involved juveniles who were Hispanic. In 2013, a clear majority of the bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were White, whereas in 2014, the bookings were evenly distributed among juveniles who were White and those who were Hispanic.

<b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
2013	<b>10</b> (66.7%)	0 (0.0)	5 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2014	<b>5</b> (45.5)	1 (9.1)	<b>5</b> (45.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
All Years	<b>15</b> (57.7)	1 (3.8)	<b>10</b> (38.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Canyon County was quite similar across data years. As seen below in Table 50, the most common VCO-related booking charge in both 2013 and 2014 was truancy, accounting for nearly half of these bookings in both years. The second most common VCO-related booking charge in both years was runaway, accounting for over one-third of these bookings in both years.

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	1 (3.8)
Contempt of court	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Curfew violation	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.8)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.8)
Runaway	<b>5</b> (33.3)	<b>4</b> (36.4)	<b>9</b> (34.6)
Tobacco	1 (6.7)	1 (9.1)	2 (7.7)
Truancy	<b>7</b> (46.7)	<b>5</b> (45.5)	<b>12</b> (46.2)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Canyon County varied markedly between the two data years. As seen below in Table 51, whereas the average age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was slightly below 15 years in 2013, it was slightly above 16 years in 2014.

<b>Table 51: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Canyon County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2013	<i>14.91</i>	1.68
2014	<b>16.07</b>	.83
All Years	15.40	1.48

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Canyon County also varied between the two data years. As seen below in Table 52, in 2013, the median length of stay on VCO-related bookings was nearly six days, almost one day longer than the median length of stay in 2014, at five days.

<b>Table 52: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Canyon County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2013	<b>5.90</b>	62.70 (1.00 – 63.70)
2014	<i>5.00</i>	15.00 (3.00 – 18.00)
All Years	5.45	62.70 (1.00 – 63.70)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

### Fremont County

The JDC in Fremont County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for three of the four years. Six cases were submitted for both 2012 and 2013 (26.1% of all bookings each), and 10 for 2014 (45.5%). Fifteen of the bookings on VCO-related charges (68.2%) involved boys, and the remaining seven bookings (31.8%) involved girls. Twelve of the bookings on VCO-related charges (54.5% of all bookings) involved juveniles who were Hispanic, nine (40.9%) involved juveniles who were White, and one juvenile's race/ethnicity was listed as Unknown (4.5%). In 2013, four of the six bookings (66.7%) on VCO-related charges were for runaway, with one (16.7%) each for failure to appear and probation violation. In 2014, five of the 10 bookings on VCO-related charges (50.0%) were for probation violation, with three (30.0%) for runaway and one (10.0%) each for beyond parental control and contempt of court. The mean age of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 15.67 ( $SD = 1.41$ ) in 2012, 16.97 ( $SD = .55$ ), and 15.62 ( $SD = .73$ ) in 2014. The median length of stay of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 5.30 ( $Range = 5.10$ ) days in 2012, 4.15 ( $Range = 5.90$ ) days in 2013, and 5.45 ( $Range = 20.00$ ) days in 2014.

### Kootenai County

The JDC in Kootenai County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for each of the four years. The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (42 cases, or 46.7% of all Kootenai County VCO-related bookings for the four years), followed by 2012 (31, or 34.4%), 2014 (14, or 15.6%) and 2015 (three, or 3.3%).

As seen below in Table 53, across the four years, 51% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Kootenai County involved girls, whereas 49% involved juveniles who were boys. In 2012, 2013, and 2014, the distribution of boys and girls booked on VCO-related charges was nearly 50% each, with 2015 being a somewhat anomalous year with a majority of bookings on VCO-related charges being girls (however, given that only three VCO-related bookings were reported for this year, the difference between two bookings for girls and one for a boy leads to an inflated discrepancy in percentages).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	16	51.6
2013	21	50.0
2014	7	50.0
2015	2	66.7
All Years	46	51.1

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 54, across the four years, over 81% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Kootenai County involved juveniles who were White, whereas over 13% involved juveniles who were Hispanic, and nearly 6% juveniles who were Native American. There was some relatively small variation in the race/ethnicity of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges across the four data years, with Hispanic juveniles comprising a noteworthy minority in 2012 (at nearly 13%) and 2013 (at nearly 17%), but not in 2014 or 2015.

**Table 54: Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Kootenai County, by Year**

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Pacific Islander	Unknown
2012	<b>25</b> <b>(80.6)</b>	0 (0.0)	4 (12.9)	2 (6.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2013	<b>33</b> <b>(78.6)</b>	0 (0.0)	7 (16.7)	2 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2014	<b>12</b> <b>(85.7)</b>	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2015	<b>3</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
All Years	<b>73</b> <b>(81.1)</b>	0 (0.0)	12 (13.3)	5 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Kootenai County differed somewhat by data year, although it is noteworthy that the results in this facility were more consistent than in most JDCs. It should be noted that percentages may seem unusually large in years with very few VCO-related booking charges, as was the case in the JDC in Kootenai County in 2015. As seen below in Table 55, the largest percentages of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was for runaway in 2012 (71%), 2013 (nearly 43%), and 2014 (50%), with truancy being the second most common VCO-related booking charge in 2013 (over 26%) and 2014 (nearly 43%). Habitual status offender was the second most common VCO-related booking charge in 2012 (at nearly 23%).

<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Contempt of court	0 (0.0)	1 (2.4)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)
Curfew violation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	<b>7</b> <b>(22.6)</b>	7 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (15.6)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Runaway	<b>22</b> <b>(71.0)</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(42.9)</b>	<b>7</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(33.3)</b>	<b>48</b> <b>(53.3)</b>
Tobacco	0 (0.0)	5 (11.9)	0 (0.0)	<b>1</b> <b>(33.3)</b>	6 (6.7)
Truancy	2 (6.5)	<b>11</b> <b>(26.2)</b>	<b>6</b> <b>(42.9)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(33.3)</b>	<b>20</b> <b>(22.2)</b>

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column is presented in bold; the one exception is 2014, when four charges tied for the second-highest percentage.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Kootenai County varied somewhat by data year. As seen below in Table 56, whereas the average age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was over 16.3 years in 2012 and 2013, in 2014 it was closer to 15.9 years and in 2015 (which consisted of only a few bookings) it was 15 years.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	<b>16.39</b>	1.24
2013	16.33	1.07
2014	15.94	1.46
2015	<i>15.00</i>	1.73
All Years	16.25	1.22

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Kootenai County varied widely by year. As seen below in Table 57, the largest discrepancy was between 2013, when the median length of stay was less than seven years, and 2015, when the median length of stay was nearly three times that long (it should be noted that there were very few bookings in 2015, so the data for this year may be less reliable than for other years).

<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	11.00	69.30 (1.70 – 71.00)
2013	6.95	67.60 (1.10 – 68.70)
2014	11.70	59.20 (1.90 – 61.10)
2015	<b>20.60</b>	20.90 (7.00 – 27.90)
All Years	7.00	86.50 (1.10 – 71.00)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

### Minidoka County

The JDC in Minidoka County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for three of the four years (no data were submitted for 2015). The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2014 (26 cases, or 44.1% of all Minidoka County VCO-related bookings for the three years), followed by 2012 (22, or 37.3%) and 2013 (11, or 18.6%).

As seen below in Table 58, across the three years, nearly 73% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Minidoka County involved boys, whereas slightly over 27% involved juveniles who were girls. Bookings involving boys were more common than those involving girls in each of the three years of data collection.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	9	<b>40.9</b>
2013	1	<i>9.1</i>
2014	6	23.1
All Years	16	27.1

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

As seen below in Table 59, across the three years, nearly 51% of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Minidoka County involved juveniles who were Hispanic, whereas nearly 46% involved juveniles who were White and over 3% involved juveniles whose race/ethnicity was listed as Unknown. In 2012 and 2013, equal numbers of bookings on VCO-related charges involved juveniles who were White and those who were Hispanic, with 2014 being somewhat different with a greater percentage of bookings involving juveniles who were Hispanic compared to those who were White.

<b>Table 59: Race/Ethnicity of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Minidoka County, by Year</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Native American</b>	<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
2012	<b>11</b> (50.0)	0 (0.0)	<b>11</b> (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
2013	<b>5</b> (45.5)	0 (0.0)	<b>5</b> (45.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)
2014	11 (42.3)	0 (0.0)	<b>14</b> (53.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.8)
All Years	27 (45.8)	0 (0.0)	<b>30</b> (50.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.4)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total row percentages may not equal 100. The highest percentage within each row is presented in bold.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Minidoka County differed somewhat by data year; it is also noteworthy that there was less consistency in the prevalence of bookings on different types of booking charges in this JDC compared to others. For example, as seen in Table 60, there was a different most common VCO-related booking charge in each of the three data years: runaway (50%) in 2012, truancy (nearly 46%) in 2013, and probation violation (over 42%) in 2014. As also seen below in Table 60, some VCO-related booking charges that were very common in certain years were highly uncommon or non-existent in other years; fine examples of this include the charges of runaway (most common in 2012 and non-existent in 2013 and 2014) and truancy (most common in 2013 and either non-existent or rare in 2012 and 2014).



<b>Table 60: Types of VCO-Related Booking Charges in the JDC in Minidoka County, by Year</b>				
<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Contempt of court	1 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (19.2)	6 (10.2)
Curfew violation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	1 (4.5)	1 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (3.4)
Incorrigible	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Probation violation	4 (18.2)	<b>4</b> <b>(36.2)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(42.3)</b>	<b>19</b> <b>(32.2)</b>
Runaway	<b>11</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (18.6)
Tobacco	<b>5</b> <b>(22.7)</b>	1 (9.1)	<b>8</b> <b>(30.8)</b>	<b>14</b> <b>(23.7)</b>
Truancy	0 (0.0)	<b>5</b> <b>(45.5)</b>	2 (7.7)	7 (11.9)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Minidoka County varied somewhat by data year, although there was less variability in mean ages by year compared to other JDCs. As seen below in Table 61, the oldest mean age was in 2012 at 15.9 years, and the youngest mean age was in 2014 at 15.3 years.

<b>Table 61: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Minidoka County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	<b>15.90</b>	1.52
2013	15.76	1.65
2014	<i>15.32</i>	1.51
All Years	15.62	1.54

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Minidoka County varied somewhat by year, though less than in some other JDCs. As seen in Table 62, the longest median length of stay on VCO-related charges was in 2014 at three days, and the shortest median length of stay was in 2013, at two days.

<b>Table 62: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Minidoka County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	2.35	86.30 (1.00 – 87.30)
2013	<i>2.00</i>	5.10 (1.00 – 6.10)
2014	3.00	80.20 (.80 – 81.00)
All Years	<b>2.90</b>	86.50 (.80 – 87.30)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

### Nez Perce County

The JDC in Nez Perce County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for two of the four years. Three cases were submitted for 2012 (42.9% of all VCO-related bookings for the two years) and four cases were submitted for 2013 (57.1%). Six of the bookings on VCO-related charges (85.7%) involved boys, and the remaining booking involved a girl. Six of the bookings on VCO-related charges (85.7%) involved juveniles who were White, and one booking involved a juvenile who was Hispanic. For the three VCO-related bookings in 2012, one was for the charge of habitual status offender and the other two were for truancy. In 2013, one VCO-related booking was for runaway and the remaining three were for truancy. The mean age of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 16.20 ( $SD = .89$ ) in 2012 and 15.80 ( $SD = 1.19$ ) in 2013. The median length of stay of the juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 2.80 ( $Range = 1.70$ ) days in 2012 and 8.90 ( $Range = 2.50$ ) days in 2013.

### Twin Falls County

The JDC in Twin Falls County submitted VCO-related booking charge data for each of the four years. The largest number of cases was submitted for the year 2013 (34 cases, or 37.4% of all VCO-related bookings in the JDC in Twin Falls County for the four years), followed by 2012 (31, or 34.1%), 2014 (24, or 26.4%) and 2015 (two, or 2.2%).

As seen below in Table 63, across the four years, just over half of the bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County involved boys, whereas just under half involved juveniles who were girls. In 2012 and 2014 a greater percentage of VCO-related bookings involved boys, whereas a greater percentage of such cases in 2013 involved girls. One boy and one girl were booked on a VCO-related charge in 2015.

**Table 63: Girls Booked on VCO-Related Charges  
in the JDC in Twin Falls County, by Year**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Cases</b>
2012	15	48.4
2013	18	52.9
2014	11	45.8
2015	1	50.0
All Years	45	49.5

*Note.* The highest percentage is presented in bold, and the lowest percentage is presented in italics.

Race/ethnicity information was not provided for bookings on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County for the 2012 and 2013 data collection years. In 2014, 21 of the 24 VCO-related bookings (87.5%) involved juveniles who were White, with the remaining three involving juveniles who were Hispanic. In 2014, both VCO-related bookings involved juveniles who were White.

The prevalence of bookings on different types of VCO-related booking charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County differed somewhat by data year, although there was more consistency in the prevalence of bookings on different types of booking charges in this JDC compared to others. It should be noted that percentages may seem unusually large in years with very few VCO-related booking charges, as was the case in the JDC in Twin Falls County in 2015. As seen in Table 64, the VCO-related charge of incorrigible was the most common in 2012 (at nearly 39%) and 2013 (over 32%), and it was tied for the most common charge in 2015 at 50% (although there were only two VCO-related booking charges noted during this year). Incorrigible was also the second most common VCO-related charge in 2014 (accounting for one-third of all cases). Runaway was the most common VCO-related booking charge in 2014 (at nearly 38%), and tied with incorrigible at 50% in 2015; runaway was also the second most common such charge in 2013 (at nearly 27%). The only anomalous case in which another VCO-related booking charge was among the two most common was in 2012, when tobacco was the second most common such charge (at nearly 26%).

<b>Table 64: Types of VCO-Related Booking Charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County, by Year</b>					
<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>All Years</b>
Beyond parental control	1 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (20.8)	0 (0.0)	6 (6.6)
Contempt of court	0 (0.0)	2 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)
Curfew violation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Failure to appear	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Habitual status offender	0 (0.0)	3 (8.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (3.3)
Incorrigible	<b>12</b> <b>(38.7)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(32.4)</b>	<b>8</b> <b>(33.3)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	<b>32</b> <b>(35.2)</b>
Probation violation	1 (3.2)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)
Runaway	5 (16.1)	<b>9</b> <b>(26.5)</b>	<b>9</b> <b>(37.5)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50.0)</b>	<b>24</b> <b>(26.4)</b>
Tobacco	<b>8</b> <b>(25.8)</b>	7 (20.6)	2 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	17 (18.7)
Truancy	4 (12.9)	1 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (5.5)

*Note.* Percentages are rounded to the first decimal place, so the total column percentages may not equal 100. The two highest percentages within each column are presented in bold.

The mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County varied somewhat by data year. As seen below in Table 65, in three of the four years, the mean age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges was 15 years (with the youngest mean age in 2012, at just over 14.7 years), with 2015 (when there were very few bookings on VCO-related charges) being anomalous with a mean age of 15.5 years.

<b>Table 65: Age of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>
2012	<i>14.71</i>	1.04
2013	14.76	1.39
2014	14.83	1.19
2015	<b>15.50</b>	.71
All Years	14.78	1.21

*Note.* The highest mean is presented in bold, and the lowest mean is presented in italics.

The median length of stay of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County varied considerably by year. As seen in Table 66, the shortest median length of stay on VCO-related charges was in 2012 at three days, whereas the longest median length of stay was in

2015, at nearly three times that length (however, once again, there were very few bookings on VCO-related charges in 2015).

<b>Table 66: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County, by Year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
2012	<i>3.00</i>	37.00 (1.00 – 38.00)
2013	3.50	77.00 (1.00 – 78.00)
2014	4.50	29.00 (1.00 – 30.00)
2015	<b>8.50</b>	11.00 (3.00 – 14.00)
All Years	3.00	77.00 (1.00 – 78.00)

*Note.* The highest median is presented in bold, and the lowest median is presented in italics.

## Summary and Conclusions

The material in this report describes the analysis of data on juveniles who were booked into one of 10 Idaho JDCs on VCO-related charges. Initially, the data were analyzed across all four years combined, and then sequentially by year. Next, the data were analyzed separately by JDC. These analyses revealed a number of interesting findings, which will be summarized in this final section of the report.

### Overall Results

Clearly, juveniles have been booked on some types of VCO-related charges more often than others. Indeed, slightly over three-quarters of the VCO-related bookings in Idaho between 2012 and 2015 were on just four charges: Runaway (over 26%), probation violation (over 19%), truancy (nearly 18%), and tobacco (nearly 12%). Relatively few were booked on any of the other charges; the next closest VCO-related booking charge was habitual status offender, accounting for less than 7% of all such charges. Boys seemed to be booked more often than girls on certain types of charges, such as curfew violation, tobacco, and truancy, whereas girls tended to be booked more often on habitual status offender, probation violation, and runaway charges. White and Hispanic juveniles did not differ in terms of the types of VCO-related charges they were booked on. A non-significant trend emerged when the race/ethnicity category of Other was included in an analysis, however, because this only approached significance it still seems wise to conclude that juveniles of different races/ethnicities have not been booked systematically on different types of VCO-related booking charges.

Several interesting patterns of findings were revealed in the overall results. One was that the proportion of bookings involving girls differed dramatically across the different JDCs. Overall, 46% of VCO-related bookings involved juveniles who were girls, however, in some JDCs, bookings involving girls were more common than bookings involving boys; this was true in the JDCs in Ada (where over 57% of VCO-related bookings involved girls), Bannock (54%), Canyon (nearly 54%), and Kootenai (slightly over 51%) counties. In other JDCs, most notably those in Minidoka (where only slightly over 27% of VCO-related bookings involved girls) and Fremont (just under 32%) counties, girls were far less often booked on VCO-related charges than boys. In any case, girls seem to be booked on status offense charges at a higher rate than for other types of charges; in our analyses of eight years of booking data for the Clinical Services program evaluation, around 30% of juveniles booked into JDCs are girls—a figure 53% lower than the 46% of bookings in this study that involved girls. Another interesting finding was related to the age of juveniles booked on VCO-related charges; the juveniles booked were considerably younger on average in the JDC in Twin Falls County (14.6) years than any other county (the next closest was the JDC in Canyon County, where the average age was almost a full year older at 15.4). The reason for this finding is unclear, however, it seemed possible that it was linked in some way to another unusual result involving juveniles booked on VCO-related charges in the JDC in Twin Falls County; in this JDC, the most common VCO-related booking charge was incorrigible (over 35% of bookings in the JDC in Twin Falls County were under this charge) whereas this charge accounted for none of the bookings in any other JDC in the state. To at least indirectly assess this possibility, a one-way ANOVA was performed to determine

whether, throughout the entire data set, there was a statistically significant difference in juveniles' ages as a function of the type of VCO-related charge they were booked on. Such a statistically significant difference was found,  $F(9, 498) = 4.17, p < .001$ ; this effect was accounted for by juveniles booked for the VCO-related charge of incorrigible being younger on average ( $M = 14.55, SD = 1.29$ ) than juveniles booked on several other VCO-related charges, including curfew violation ( $M = 16.20, SD = 1.17$ ), tobacco ( $M = 15.95, SD = 1.11$ ), probation violation ( $M = 15.90, SD = 1.33$ ), and runaway ( $M = 15.86, SD = 1.50$ ). This result suggests it is at least possible that having a large percentage of juveniles booked for the charge of incorrigible made the average age at the JDC in Twin Falls County lower than at the JDCs elsewhere in the state.

One finding that was particularly stark concerned the lengths of stay in detention among juveniles booked on VCO-related charges. There was considerable variability in lengths of stay, and in all cases the distribution of length of stay values were so skewed by outlying cases that more conservative, non-parametric statistical tests (utilizing median values, rather than the mean) had to be used to accommodate the skewness. The test used on the length of stay data for all years showed that the JDC juveniles were booked in accounted for some difference in length of stay, with longer average stays in the JDCs in Kootenai (seven days) and Canyon (nearly 5.5 days) counties than in those in Bannock and Minidoka counties (both slightly under three days). However, it seemed possible that another factor could explain why some juveniles booked on VCO-related charges had longer lengths of stay than others. As a follow-up analysis, it seemed appropriate to assess whether unusually long lengths of stay resulted from being booked on some VCO-related booking charges relative to others. A Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA was performed to test for this possibility, and it was revealed that a statistically significant difference in median length of stay existed as a function of VCO-related booking charges,  $\chi^2(9, N = 509) = 42.62, p < .001$ . As seen below in Table 67, this result was accounted for by juveniles booked on charges such as beyond parental control (nearly seven days), failure to appear (6.8 days), habitual status offender (nearly 6.5 days) and runaway (over six days) having significantly longer median lengths of stay in detention than juveniles booked on charges such as contempt of court (2.9 days) and tobacco (just under three days), and incorrigible (three days). Observing the ranges of stays by booking charge (as seen in the third column of Table 67), it is clear that whereas juveniles booked on certain charges had a relatively small range of lengths of stay (this is particularly true for juveniles booked for curfew violations and failure to appear), for other charges (most notably runaway, but also probation violation, incorrigible, beyond parental control, and habitual status offender), the ranges were much larger. In short, it is clear that at least some juveniles were detained for very long periods for certain types of VCO-related charges. In the data sets analyzed, there was no information to contextualize why some juveniles had such long length of stays, however, it would be interesting and potentially valuable to know more about these issues.

<b>Table 67: Length of Stay in Days of Juveniles Booked on VCO-Related Charges, by Booking Charge</b>		
<b>Booking Charge</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Range</b>
Beyond parental control	<b>6.95</b>	74.50 (1.00 – 75.50)
Contempt of court	<i>2.90</i>	48.20 (.80 – 49.00)
Curfew violation	4.95	9.00 (1.00 – 10.00)
Failure to appear	<b>6.75</b>	16.10 (1.00 – 17.10)
Habitual status offender	6.40	69.30 (1.70 – 71.00)
Incorrigible	3.00	77.00 (1.00 – 78.00)
Probation violation	3.65	86.30 (1.00 – 87.30)
Runaway	6.10	169.60 (1.00 – 170.60)
Tobacco	2.95	37.00 (1.00 – 38.00)
Truancy	3.00	56.10 (1.00 – 57.10)
Total	4.00	169.80 (.80 – 170.60)

*Note.* The two highest medians are presented in bold, and the two lowest medians are presented in italics.

### Yearly Results

One striking finding regarding yearly results was the number of bookings on VCO-related charges sharply declined after peaking (at 220 bookings) in 2013. In the 2012 and 2013 data sets, there were 381 bookings on VCO-related charges. In the 2014 data set, there were 117 such bookings, and in the 2015 data set, there were only 20. Without additional information to provide context, it is difficult to know whether this is primarily a data availability issue (e.g., whether there was simply more complete information collected in some years relative to others), or whether Idaho judges are less often using the VCO exception to order detentions.

Although there were some variations across years in the types of VCO-related charges juveniles were booked on, these variations were fairly minor. Thus, the results for the entire four-year period are the most interesting and valuable in terms of policy analysis and practical implications.



### JDC-Specific Analyses

The analyses that focused on dynamics related to VCO bookings within JDCs also revealed some interesting results. The types of VCO-related charges that juveniles were booked on were fairly consistent within most JDCs across years, though there were a few interesting deviations from this pattern. For example, whereas habitual status offender was not a common VCO-related booking charge in most years in the JDC in Bonneville County, in 2014, nearly half of all bookings on VCO-related charges in this JDC were on charges of habitual status offender. Also, whereas habitual status offender was a somewhat common VCO-related booking charge in 2012 and 2013 in the JDC in Kootenai County, no juveniles were booked on this charge after 2013. Additionally, whereas half of the bookings on VCO-related charges in 2012 in the JDC in Minidoka County were on charges of runaway, no juveniles were booked on this charge after 2012. Findings such as these raise questions about why there were such marked changes. It could well be that changes in local prosecutors or judges (each with their own inclinations about when and for what reason to use the VCO exception) led to differences in what juveniles were booked for in JDCs, however this is only speculation.

### Final Thoughts

Although, as noted elsewhere, many people and organizations in the juvenile justice community are opposed to the use of the VCO exception to detain status-offending youth, Idaho is one of 27 U.S. states and territories that allow its use; in fact, according to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice, Idaho is one of states/territories that use the exception the most (Coalition for Juvenile Justice, n.d.). As described in this report, different types of status offenses lead to VCO-related bookings in different JDCs across the state, but it is clear that some—most notably runaway, probation violation, truancy, and tobacco—most often lead to detention statewide. Girls seem to be booked on status offenses at a rate higher than they are on criminal charges; for example, in 2014 in Idaho, girls accounted for less than 28% of all bookings in JDCs, whereas they accounted for 44% of all VCO-related bookings. It seems wise to further investigate whether use of the VCO exception unnecessarily exposes girls to the juvenile justice system at a disproportionate rate, and if so, to make some decisions about how to address this issue.

Although, as noted above, Idaho has been described as a state/territory that uses the VCO exception the most, it seems (at least according the data provided to us) that its use may be decreasing. If so, this would be a development that many in the juvenile justice community would consider positive. It would be valuable to know what types of diversion programming are keeping status-offending juveniles out of detention, and to consider investing in the diversion programs that appear most effective. Such efforts would likely save counties and the state considerable funds, as well as delaying or avoiding juveniles having contact with deeper layers of the justice system such as detention and incarceration.