



Juvenile Offenders and Victims:

National Report Series

Bulletin

June 2013

This bulletin is part of the Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report Series. The National Report offers a comprehensive statistical overview of the problems of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization and the response of the juvenile justice system. During each interim year, the bulletins in the National Report Series provide access to the latest information on juvenile arrests, court cases, juveniles in custody, and other topics of interest. Each bulletin in the series highlights selected topics at the forefront of juvenile justice policymaking, giving readers focused access to statistics on some of the most critical issues. Together, the National Report and this series provide a baseline of facts for juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, the media, and concerned citizens.



Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010

Sarah Hockenberry

A Message From OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention sponsors the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), a biennial survey of public and private juvenile residential facilities in every state that the U.S. Census Bureau conducts. The CJRP presents a detailed picture of the young people who are held in custody across the nation—including age, race, gender, offenses, adjudication status, and more.

This bulletin presents the latest available national and state-level data from the CJRP, describing 79,165 youth held in 2,259 facilities on February 24, 2010. Findings from the 2010 CJRP appear positive. The population of juvenile offenders in custody has declined by one-third since 1997, and the number of status offenders in custody was down 52% from 1997. There are still areas for improvement, however, especially as regards rates of confinement for minority youth. Nationwide, the custody rate for black youth was more than 4.5 times the rate for white youth, and the custody rate for Hispanic youth was 1.8 times the rate for white youth.

We hope that the information that this bulletin provides will encourage juvenile justice professionals and policymakers to investigate appropriate alternatives to confinement for young offenders, improve their conditions of confinement, reduce the proportion of status offenders held in custody, and provide the programs that these youth need to help them become successful adults.

Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator

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OJJDP's custody data are the primary source of information on juveniles in residential placement

Detailed data are available on juveniles in residential placement

Since its inception, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has collected information on the juveniles held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Until 1995, these data were gathered through the biennial Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, better known as the Children in Custody (CIC) Census. In 1997, OJJDP initiated a new data collection program, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), to gather comprehensive and detailed information about juvenile offenders in custody.

CJRP is administered biennially and collects information from all secure and nonsecure residential placement facilities that house juvenile offenders, defined as persons younger than 21 who are held in a residential setting as a result of some contact with the justice system (they are charged with or adjudicated for an offense). This encompasses both status offenders and delinquent offenders, including those who are either temporarily detained by the court or committed after adjudication for an offense.

The census does not include federal facilities or those exclusively for drug or mental health treatment or for abused/neglected youth. Nor does it capture data from adult prisons or jails. Therefore, CJRP does not include all juveniles whom criminal courts sentenced to incarceration.

The census typically takes place on the fourth Wednesday in October of the

census year. However, the census that would have occurred October 28, 2009, was postponed until the fourth Wednesday in February 2010. CJRP asks all juvenile residential facilities in the United States to describe each offender younger than 21 assigned a bed in the facility on the census date. Facilities report individual-level information on gender, date of birth, race, placement authority, most serious offense charged, court adjudication status, admission date, and security status.

One-day count and admission data give different views of residential populations

CJRP provides 1-day population counts of juveniles in residential placement facilities. Such counts give a picture of the standing population in facilities. One-day counts are substantially different from annual admission or release data, which provide a measure of facility population flow.

Juveniles may be committed to a facility as part of a court-ordered disposition, or they may be detained prior to adjudication or after adjudication while awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere. In addition, a small proportion of juveniles may be admitted voluntarily in lieu of adjudication as part of a diversion agreement. Because detention stays tend to be short compared with commitment placement, detained juveniles represent a much larger share of population flow data than of 1-day count data.

State variations in upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction influence placement rates

Although state placement rate statistics control for upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction, comparisons among states with different upper ages are problematic. Youth ages 16 and 17 constitute 26% of the general youth population ages 10–17, but they account for more than 50% of arrests of youth younger than age 18, more than 40% of delinquency court cases, and more than 50% of juveniles in residential placement. If all other factors were equal, one would expect higher juvenile placement rates in states where older youth are under juvenile court jurisdiction.

Differences in age limits of extended jurisdiction also influence placement rates. Some states may keep a juvenile in placement for several years beyond the upper age of original jurisdiction; others cannot. Laws that control the transfer of juveniles to criminal court also have an impact on juvenile placement rates. If all other factors were equal, states with broad transfer provisions would be expected to have lower juvenile placement rates than other states.

Demographic variations among jurisdictions should also be considered. The urbanicity and economy of an area are thought to be related to crime and placement rates. Available bedspace also influences placement rates, particularly in rural areas.

The number of residents in placement decreased across census years, but profiles remained similar

Nearly 9 in 10 residents were juveniles held for delinquency offenses

The vast majority of residents in juvenile residential placement facilities on February 24, 2010, were juvenile offenders (89%). Juvenile offenders held for delinquency offenses accounted for 86% of all residents, and those held for status offenses accounted for 4%. Delinquency offenses are behaviors that would be criminal law violations for adults. Status offenses are behaviors that are not law violations for adults, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility. Some residents were held in the facility but were not charged with or adjudicated for an offense (e.g., youth referred for abuse, neglect, emotional disturbance, or mental retardation, or those referred by their parents). Together, these other residents and youth age 21 or older accounted for 11% of all residents.

More than half of facilities were private, but held less than one in three juvenile offenders

Private facilities are operated by private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations; those who work in these facilities are employees of the private corporation or organization. State or local government agencies operate public facilities; those who work in these facilities are state or local government employees. Private facilities tend to be smaller than public facilities. Thus, although there are more private than public facilities nationwide, public facilities hold the majority of juvenile offenders on any given day. In 2010, private facilities accounted for 51% of facilities holding juvenile offenders; however, they held just 31% of juvenile offenders in residential placement.

The profile of juvenile offenders in residential placement changed little between 1997 and 2010

Population held	Number			Percent of total		
	1997	2003	2010	1997	2003	2010
All residents	116,701	109,094	79,165	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile offenders	105,055	96,531	70,792	90	88	89
Delinquency	98,813	92,022	67,776	85	84	86
Person offense	35,138	33,170	26,010	30	30	33
Violent offense	26,304	22,039	18,655	23	20	24
Status offenders	6,242	4,509	3,016	5	4	4
Other residents	11,646	12,563	8,373	10	12	11

Notes: Other residents include youth age 21 or older and those held in the facility but not charged with or adjudicated for an offense. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 2003, and 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Although the number of public and private facilities was similar in 2010, public facilities housed more than double the offenders

Facility operation	Number			Percent change	
	1997	2003	2010	1997–2010	2003–2010
Facilities:					
All facilities	2,842	2,852	2,259	– 21%	– 21%
Public facilities	1,106	1,170	1,103	0	–6
Private facilities	1,736	1,682	1,156	–33	–31
Juvenile offenders:					
All facilities	105,055	96,531	70,792	– 33	–27
Public facilities	75,600	66,210	49,112	–35	–26
Private facilities	29,455	30,321	21,681	–26	–28

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 2003, and 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Private facilities hold a different population of offenders than do public facilities. Compared with public facilities, private facilities have a greater proportion of juveniles who have been committed to the facility by the court following adjudication as part of their disposition and a smaller proportion of juveniles who are detained (pending adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere).

Custody status profile, 2010:

Custody status	Facility operation		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Committed	68	60	87
Detained	29	38	9
Diversion	2	2	4

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Of all juveniles who were detained, 90% were in public facilities. For committed juveniles, 61% were in public facilities. Among those in residential placement as part of a diversion agreement in lieu of adjudication, 51% were in public facilities.

Overall, there was a 33% decrease in the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement between 1997 and 2010. Although the number of private facilities decreased 33% and the number of public facilities remained the same, the number of juvenile offenders held in public facilities decreased 35%, which was a larger relative decrease than the decrease in juvenile offenders held in private facilities (26%).

Nationally, nearly 71,000 delinquents were in residential placement facilities on February 24, 2010

The number of offenders held declined for all major delinquency offense groups (i.e., person, property, drugs, and public order) between 1997 and 2010

Most serious offense	Juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2010			Percent change 1997–2010		
	Type of facility			Type of facility		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total	70,792	49,112	21,680	–33%	–35%	–26%
Delinquency	67,776	48,199	19,577	–31	–35	–21
Person	26,010	18,890	7,120	–26	–30	–11
Criminal homicide	924	859	65	–52	–53	–36
Sexual assault	4,638	3,050	1,588	–17	–23	–1
Robbery	6,996	5,772	1,224	–25	–27	–11
Aggravated assault	6,097	4,687	1,410	–36	–38	–25
Simple assault	5,445	3,267	2,178	–18	–21	–13
Other person	1,910	1,255	655	–13	–26	26
Property	17,037	11,878	5,159	–47	–48	–42
Burglary	7,247	5,159	2,088	–42	–45	–33
Theft	3,759	2,574	1,185	–48	–50	–44
Auto theft	2,469	1,663	806	–62	–62	–62
Arson	533	366	167	–41	–46	–24
Other property	3,029	2,116	913	–35	–36	–33
Drug	4,986	2,877	2,109	–45	–55	–23
Drug trafficking	1,034	665	369	–64	–70	–46
Other drug	3,952	2,212	1,740	–36	–47	–15
Public order	8,139	5,613	2,526	–21	–23	–15
Weapons	3,013	2,168	845	–28	–34	–3
Other public order	5,126	3,445	1,681	–16	–14	–20
Technical violation	11,604	8,941	2,663	–6	–13	26
Status offense	3,016	913	2,103	–52	–41	–55

■ The number of juvenile offenders held for person offenses decreased 26% between 1997 and 2010.

■ Between 1997 and 2010, the number of property offenders was cut in half (47% decrease).

■ The number of juvenile offenders held for drug offenses decreased 45% between 1997 and 2010.

■ Overall, the number of juvenile offenders held for both public order and technical violation offenses declined since 1997 (21% and 6%, respectively). Despite this downward trend, private facilities reported holding 26% more juvenile offenders who committed technical violations.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Compared with public facilities, private facilities hold a smaller share of delinquents and a larger share of status offenders

On the census date in 2010, public facilities held approximately 7 in 10 delinquents in residential placement and a little fewer than 3 in 10 status offenders. Public facilities housed more than three-quarters of those held for violent crimes (i.e., criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), other public order crimes, and technical violations of probation or parole. In contrast, fewer than 6 in 10 juvenile offenders held for drug offenses were in public facilities. Nevertheless, public and private facilities had fairly similar offense profiles in 2010.

Offense profile by facility type, 2010:

Most serious offense	Facility operation		
	All	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	96	98	90
Person	37	38	33
Crim. homicide	1	2	0
Sexual assault	7	6	7
Robbery	10	12	6
Agg. assault	9	10	7
Simple assault	8	7	10
Other person	3	3	3
Property	24	24	24
Burglary	10	11	10
Theft	5	5	5
Auto theft	3	3	4
Arson	1	1	1
Other property	4	4	4
Drug	7	6	10
Drug trafficking	1	1	2
Other drug	6	5	8
Public order	11	11	12
Weapons	4	4	4
Other public ord.	7	7	8
Technical viol.	16	18	12
Status offense	4	2	10

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

The number of offenders in placement in 2010 was at its lowest level since 1997

The delinquency population in placement peaked in 1999

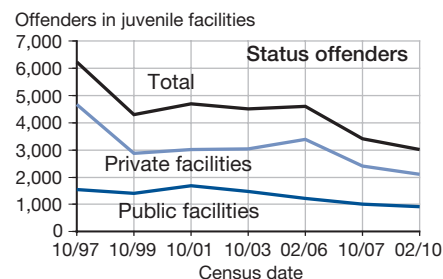
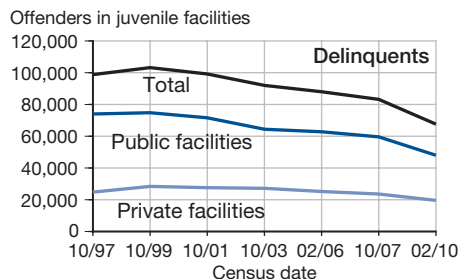
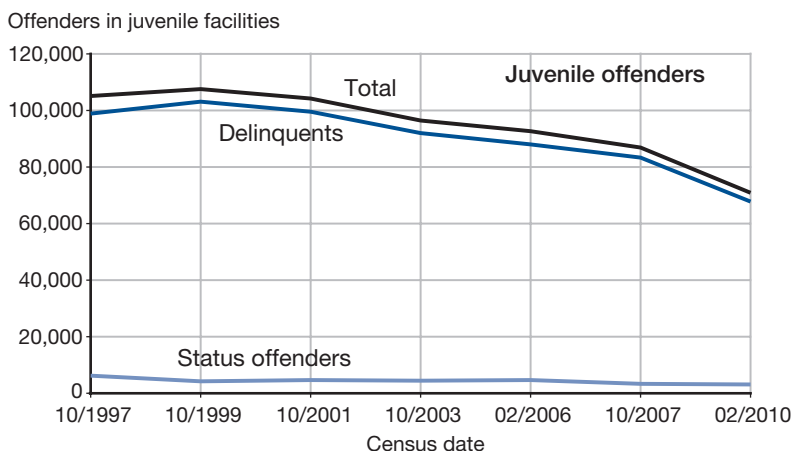
The number of delinquents held in placement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999, then decreased 34% to its lowest level in 2010. Although the number of delinquents held in public facilities outnumbered those held in private facilities, delinquents held in private facilities accounted for 82% of the increase between 1997 and 1999. Since 1999, the number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 36%, and the number held in private facilities decreased 31%.

Private facilities reported the largest decrease in the number of status offenders held between 1997 and 2010—down 55% compared with 41% in public facilities.

Several factors may affect the placement population

While data from CJRP cannot explain the continuing decline in the number of offenders held in residential placement, they may reflect a combination of contributing factors. For example, the number of juvenile arrests decreased 17% between 2000 and 2009, which in turn means that fewer juveniles were processed through the juvenile justice system. Additionally, residential placement reform efforts have resulted in the movement of many juveniles from secure, large public facilities to less secure, small private facilities. Finally, economic factors have resulted in a shift from committing juveniles to high-cost residential facilities to providing lower cost options, such as probation, day treatment, or other community-based sanctions.

In 2010, juvenile residential facilities held 31% fewer delinquents and 52% fewer status offenders than in 1997



- The total number of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities rose 2% from 1997 to 1999 and then decreased 34% from 1999 to 2010. The result was an overall decrease of 33% between 1997 and 2010.
- The number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 35% between 1997 and 2010, while the number held in private facilities decreased 21%.
- The number of status offenders held in juvenile residential facilities dropped sharply (31%) between 1997 and 1999. Between 1999 and 2006, the number of status offenders remained level, then decreased in 2007, and reached its lowest level in 2010.
- The number of status offenders held in public facilities peaked in 2001 and then decreased 46% by 2010. The number of status offenders held in private facilities increased 18% between the 1999 low and 2006 and then decreased 38% between 2006 and 2010.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2010 [machine-readable data files].

From 1997 to 2010, the committed population decreased more than the detained population

Offense profiles of detained and committed offenders differ

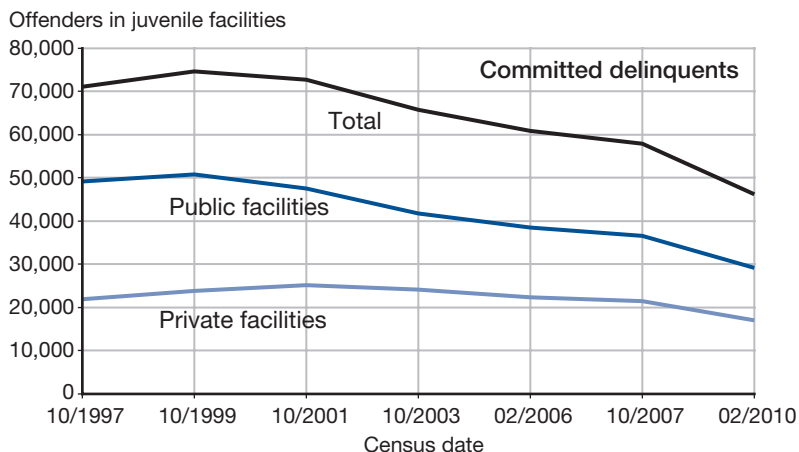
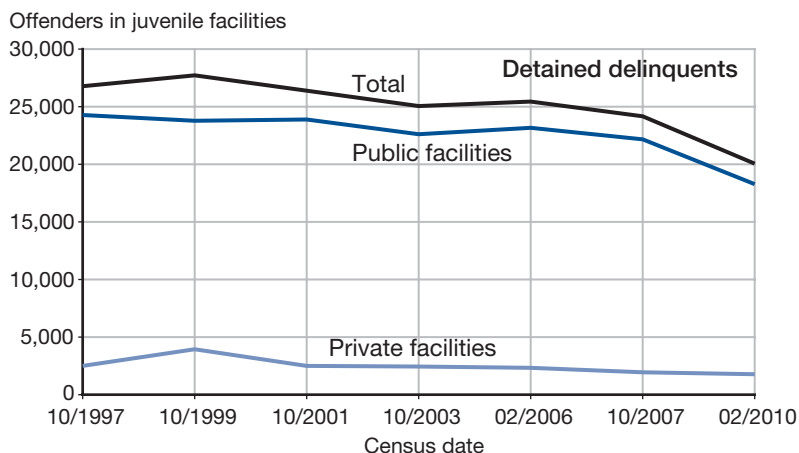
Delinquents accounted for 98% of detained offenders and 95% of committed offenders in 2010. Compared with the detained population, the committed population had a greater proportion of youth held for most major offense groups and fewer youth held for technical violations of probation or parole. The committed population also had a larger proportion of youth held for status offenses.

Offense profile of juvenile offenders held, 2010:

Most serious offense	Detained (20,579)	Committed (48,427)
Total	100%	100%
Delinquency	98	95
Person	35	37
Crim. homicide	2	1
Sexual assault	4	8
Robbery	10	10
Agg. assault	9	8
Simple assault	7	8
Other person	3	3
Property	22	25
Burglary	9	11
Theft	5	6
Auto theft	3	4
Arson	1	1
Other property	4	4
Drug	6	7
Drug trafficking	1	1
Other drug	5	6
Public order	12	11
Weapons	5	4
Other public ord.	7	7
Technical viol.	22	14
Status offense	2	5

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Between 1997 and 2010, the committed delinquency population decreased 35%



■ Despite a slight increase in the number of detained delinquents (those held prior to adjudication or disposition awaiting a hearing in juvenile or criminal court or after disposition awaiting placement elsewhere) between 1997 and 1999, the proportion of these youth remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2007 and then decreased 17% between 2007 and 2010.

■ The number of offenders in residential placement decreased 33% between 1997 and 2010; a 41% decrease in the number of committed delinquents held in public facilities during this period drove this trend.

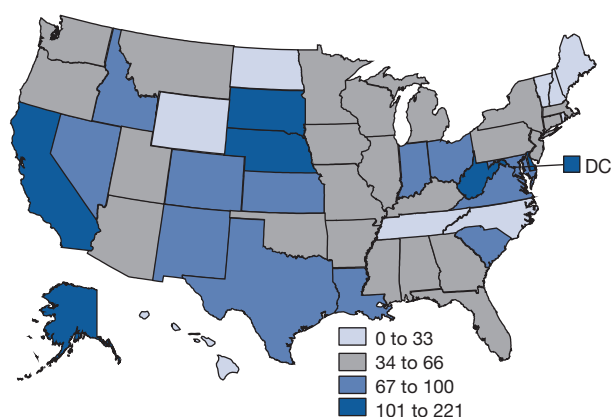
Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2010 [machine-readable data files].

In 2010, 225 juvenile offenders were in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the U.S. population

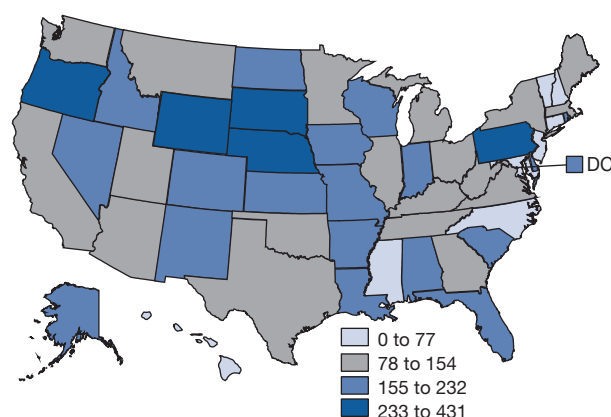
In 2010, the national commitment rate was 2.4 times the detention rate, but rates varied by state

Juveniles in		Custody rate per 100,000			Juveniles in		Custody rate per 100,000		
State of offense	custody	Total	Detained	Committed	State of offense	custody	Total	Detained	Committed
U.S. total	70,792	225	65	154	Upper age 17 (continued)				
Upper age 17					Oklahoma	639	157	64	92
Alabama	1,101	212	52	159	Oregon	1,251	320	38	281
Alaska	282	340	123	210	Pennsylvania	4,134	316	43	254
Arizona	1,092	152	51	96	Rhode Island	249	235	3*	201
Arkansas	729	230	47	183	South Dakota	504	575	123	431
California	11,532	271	115	154	Tennessee	789	117	28	88
Colorado	1,530	287	74	201	Utah	684	191	55	136
Delaware	252	270	106	164	Vermont	33	53	19	10*
Dist. of Columbia	180	427	221	207	Virginia	1,860	224	76	144
Florida	4,815	261	48	212	Washington	1,305	183	56	126
Hawaii	120	90	20	63	West Virginia	561	317	164	153
Idaho	480	258	77	179	Wyoming	255	440	31	409
Indiana	2,010	276	76	199	Upper age 16				
Iowa	738	227	41	182	Connecticut**	315	92	38	54
Kansas	843	265	93	169	Georgia	2,133	221	48	103
Kentucky	852	186	64	121	Illinois	2,217	178	52	123
Maine	186	143	12	127	Louisiana	1,035	240	77	159
Maryland	888	143	71	66	Massachusetts	663	115	34	79
Minnesota	912	159	37	119	Michigan	1,998	209	57	151
Mississippi	357	106	51	54	Missouri	1,197	214	41	170
Montana	192	192	51	138	New Hampshire	117	97	7*	70
Nebraska	750	378	106	269	South Carolina	984	235	78	157
Nevada	717	244	80	163	Texas	5,352	203	72	129
New Jersey	1,179	123	57	65	Wisconsin	1,110	209	39	168
New Mexico	576	250	72	176	Upper age 15				
North Dakota	168	258	28	230	New York	2,637	180	35	143
Ohio	2,865	228	75	152	North Carolina	849	112	22	68

Detention rate



Commitment rate



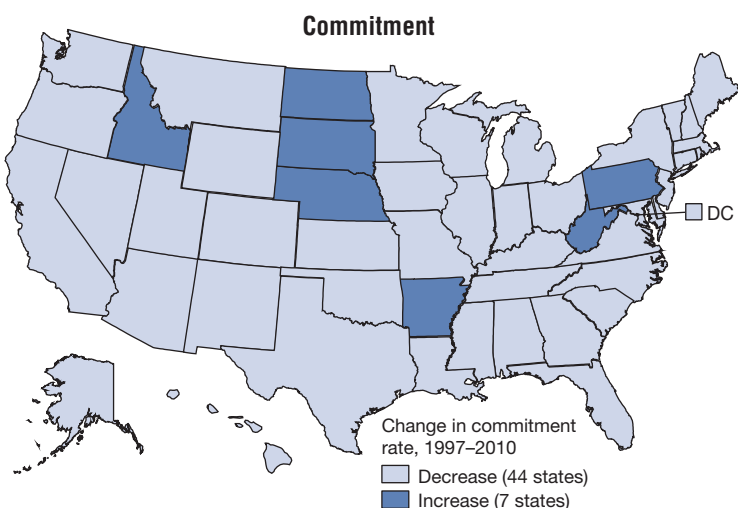
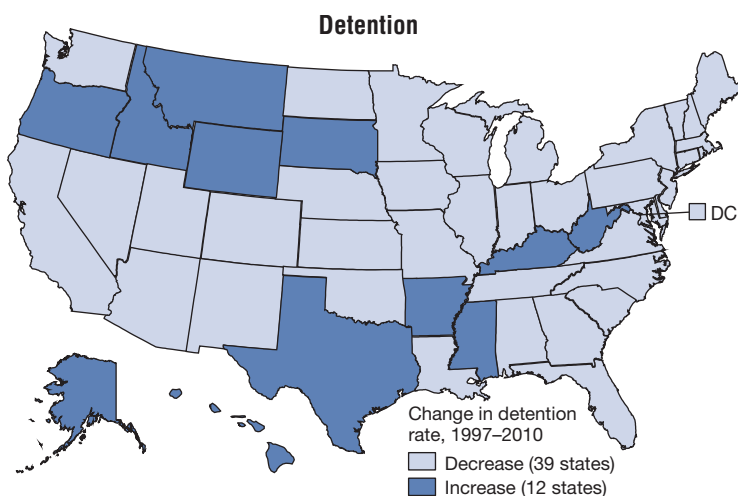
* Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

** As of 1/1/10, the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Connecticut changed from 15 to 16.

Notes: Custody rate is the count of juvenile offenders in custody per 100,000 youth ages 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. totals include 2,658 youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Although national custody rates declined from 1997 to 2010, not all states experienced a decline



■ Detention rates increased in about one-quarter of the states and declined in the other three-quarters.

■ Almost 9 in 10 (88%) of the states had lower commitment rates in 2010 than in 1997, but in several states the reverse was true.

Notes: Custody rate is the count of juvenile offenders in custody per 100,000 youth ages 10 through the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. As of 1/1/10, the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Connecticut changed from 15 to 16.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997 and 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Unlike detained youth, committed youth were in a variety of facilities

Group home facilities held the largest proportion of committed offenders (44%), but 11% were committed to detention centers.

Facility type profiles, 2010:

Facility type	Detained offenders	Committed offenders
Total	100%	100%
Detention center	86	11
Shelter	2	1
Reception/diagnostic	2	2
Group home	5	44
Ranch/wilderness camp	0	4
Long-term secure	5	36
Other	0	1

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

For all facilities except detention centers, the majority of offenders were committed youth

Not all offenders held in detention centers were held with detained placement status. In 2010, 23% of offenders in detention centers had been committed to the facility.

Offender population profiles, 2010:

Facility type	Detained offenders	Committed offenders
Detention center	73%	23%
Shelter	36	56
Reception/diagnostic	32	67
Group home	4	94
Ranch/wilderness camp	0	84
Long-term secure	6	94
Other	3	97

Note: Detail may total less than 100% because some facilities held youth other than detained or committed youth.

In some states, the offense profiles of detained and committed populations were very different

In 11 states in 2010, technical violations accounted for a greater share of detained offenders than did person offenses

State of offense	Offense profile of detained offenders, 2010						State of offense	Offense profile of detained offenders, 2010					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status		Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	35%	22%	6%	12%	22%	2%	Missouri	32%	25%	5%	16%	20%	4%
Alabama	26	26	7	16	26	1	Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	21	18	0	6	38	18	Nebraska	29	21	4	20	16	10
Arizona	27	18	11	9	34	2	Nevada	26	17	13	17	27	1
Arkansas	28	26	4	18	20	4	New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	43	20	4	13	21	0	New Jersey	41	10	10	16	21	1
Colorado	27	30	9	22	11	2	New Mexico	24	13	7	9	44	4
Connecticut	23	7	2	9	56	2	New York	46	18	2	8	18	9
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Carolina	43	36	4	9	4	5
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	31	24	6	10	29	0	Ohio	37	18	5	11	27	2
Georgia	29	34	3	12	14	7	Oklahoma	23	31	13	13	18	2
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oregon	41	14	2	10	33	0
Idaho	31	25	13	21	6	6	Pennsylvania	26	13	9	7	43	2
Illinois	41	21	6	9	24	0	Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	26	28	8	9	23	5	South Carolina	34	21	3	17	17	6
Iowa	41	27	11	7	7	5	South Dakota	25	17	8	14	31	6
Kansas	35	23	7	13	18	4	Tennessee	41	27	8	10	14	2
Kentucky	46	14	9	7	19	3	Texas	28	20	8	10	33	1
Louisiana	35	30	6	13	10	6	Utah	21	18	14	11	33	2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	39	24	22	8	4	2	Virginia	34	22	4	9	28	3
Massachusetts	51	22	2	17	8	2	Washington	39	32	5	10	11	2
Michigan	28	21	4	9	33	4	West Virginia	43	28	7	9	4	7
Minnesota	41	23	4	11	17	3	Wisconsin	45	30	7	10	6	3
Mississippi	10	31	12	24	19	2	Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—

■ The proportion of juvenile offenders detained for a technical violation of probation or parole or a violation of a valid court order was less than 40% in each state, except Connecticut (56%), New Mexico (44%), and Pennsylvania (43%).

■ Massachusetts had the highest proportion of person offenses among detained juveniles (51%). Mississippi had the lowest proportion (10%).

■ With the exception of Maryland, the proportion of juvenile offenders detained for drug offenses was 14% or less.

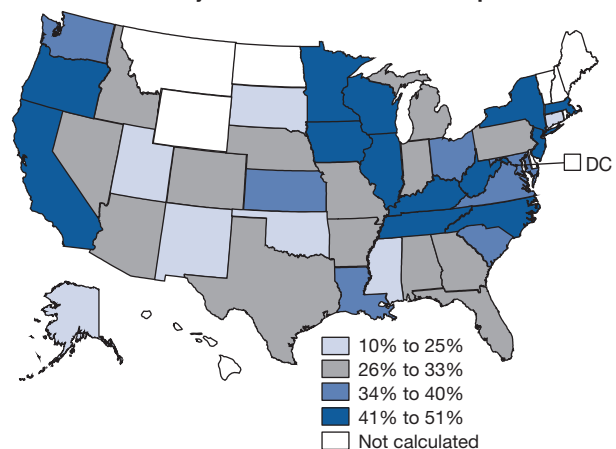
■ In all states but Alaska, status offenders accounted for less than 10% of detained offenders.

— Too few juveniles to calculate a reliable percentage

Notes: U.S. totals include 344 youth detained in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Percent of detained juvenile offenders held for person offenses



In 20 states in 2010, person offenders accounted for more than the national average of 37% of the committed custody population

Offense profile of committed offenders, 2010							Offense profile of committed offenders, 2010						
State of offense	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status	State of offense	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	37%	25%	7%	11%	14%	5%	Missouri	27%	30%	9%	11%	12%	10%
Alabama	29	22	11	8	21	9	Montana	37	48	4	4	2	4
Alaska	26	22	3	14	12	22	Nebraska	28	33	8	12	6	12
Arizona	25	26	14	13	18	4	Nevada	27	28	15	10	14	6
Arkansas	39	23	6	12	13	5	New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	39	18	3	14	25	1	New Jersey	44	13	10	9	24	0
Colorado	41	31	7	11	8	2	New Mexico	30	13	10	10	36	1
Connecticut	36	21	3	13	21	5	New York	40	26	6	9	6	13
Delaware	41	18	8	16	16	2	North Carolina	40	45	5	8	0	2
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Dakota	22	20	12	10	2	34
Florida	29	39	9	8	14	1	Ohio	49	24	3	12	11	2
Georgia	53	26	1	11	7	1	Oklahoma	56	28	6	6	2	1
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oregon	51	23	3	15	7	2
Idaho	31	32	13	10	13	4	Pennsylvania	28	18	14	14	17	9
Illinois	36	24	12	11	15	2	Rhode Island	30	25	14	15	13	1
Indiana	25	30	12	16	10	7	South Carolina	37	17	3	11	27	4
Iowa	40	24	11	10	5	11	South Dakota	21	15	10	17	17	21
Kansas	48	27	9	9	2	3	Tennessee	43	30	8	5	11	3
Kentucky	37	23	7	12	13	8	Texas	48	25	6	6	15	0
Louisiana	30	41	5	10	3	11	Utah	33	22	12	26	4	4
Maine	29	51	5	13	0	0	Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	28	29	19	7	10	6	Virginia	50	30	4	6	9	2
Massachusetts	52	24	6	13	2	2	Washington	45	28	4	12	9	1
Michigan	32	24	5	12	15	11	West Virginia	26	24	9	9	27	7
Minnesota	44	23	3	15	11	5	Wisconsin	45	27	6	16	1	5
Mississippi	21	52	7	10	11	0	Wyoming	18	20	14	6	13	28

■ Except for New Mexico, the number of juvenile offenders committed for a technical violation of probation or parole was less than one-third of the total offenders committed in each state.

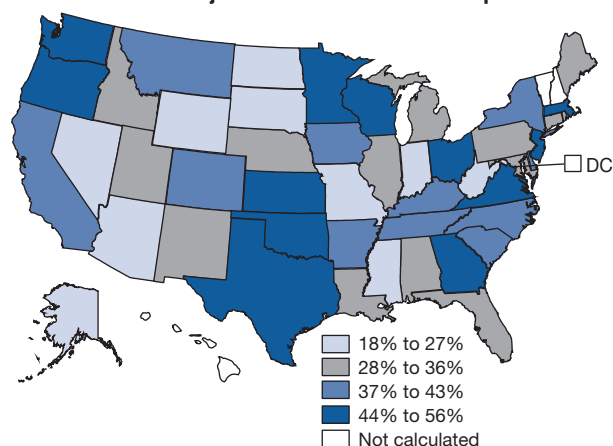
■ Oklahoma and Georgia had the highest proportions of person offenders among committed juveniles (56% and 53%, respectively). Wyoming (18%), Mississippi (21%), and North Dakota (22%) had the lowest proportions.

■ In half of all states, status offenders accounted for less than 5% of committed offenders.

— Too few juveniles to obtain a reliable percentage

Notes: U.S. totals include 2,188 committed youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Percent of committed juvenile offenders held for person offenses



Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Females account for a small proportion of the residential placement population

Females accounted for 13% of offenders in residential placement

Male offenders dominate the juvenile justice system. This is especially true of the residential placement population. Males represent half of the juvenile population and are involved in approximately three-quarters of juvenile arrests and delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts each year, but they represented 87% of juvenile offenders in residential placement in 2010. The proportion of female juveniles in residential placement was slightly greater for private facilities (14%) than for public facilities (13%) and greater for detained juveniles (16%) than committed juveniles (12%). The proportion of females among those admitted to placement under a diversion agreement was 18%. Although the number of females in residential placement has declined since 1997, their proportion of the placement population has remained stable.

One-third of females in residential placement were held in private facilities

In 2010, private facilities held 33% of females and 30% of males in juvenile residential placement. The proportion of females placed in private facilities varied substantially by offense category: 72% of all females held for a status offense were in private facilities, as were 55% held for drug offenses aside from trafficking, 39% for simple assault, and 33% for burglary. In general for both males and females, the less serious the offense category, the greater the likelihood the resident was in a private facility.

Females in residential placement tended to be younger than their male counterparts

Of all youth in custody, 38% of females were younger than 16 compared with 29% of males. For females in residential placement, the peak age was 16, accounting for 29% of all females in placement facilities. For males, the peak age was 17. There was a greater proportion of

offenders age 18 or older among males (15%) than among females (8%).

Age profile of residents, 2010:

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
12 and younger	1	1	1
13	3	3	4
14	8	8	11
15	18	17	21
16	28	27	29
17	28	29	25
18 and older	14	15	8

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Offense profile for juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2010						
Most serious offense	All facilities		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	97	89	99	95	93	76
Person	37	32	39	33	33	30
Violent Crime Index*	28	15	31	17	22	9
Other person	9	18	8	16	12	21
Property	25	19	25	20	25	18
Property Crime Index†	21	15	20	16	21	14
Other property	4	4	4	4	4	4
Drug	7	7	6	5	10	11
Drug trafficking	2	1	1	1	2	1
Other drug	6	6	5	4	8	10
Public order	12	9	12	11	13	6
Technical violation‡	16	22	17	27	12	12
Status offense	3	11	1	5	7	24
<p>■ Status offenders were 11% of females in residential placement in 2010—down from 21% in 1997.</p> <p>■ Person offenders were 32% of females in residential placement in 2010—up from 25% in 1997.</p> <p>■ Technical violations and status offenses were more common among females in placement than males. Person, property, and public order offenses were more common among males in placement than females.</p>						
* Violent Crime Index = criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.						
† Property Crime Index = burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson.						
‡ Technical violations = violations of probation, parole, and valid court order.						
Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.						
Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's <i>Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement</i> for 2010 [machine-readable data files].						

Minority youth accounted for 75% of juveniles held in custody for a violent offense in 2010

More than 6 in 10 juvenile offenders in residential placement were minority youth

In 2010, more than 47,000 minority offenders were in residential placement in juvenile facilities across the country—68% of the custody population nationwide. Black youth accounted for 41% of all offenders in custody. Between 1997 and 2010, the population of offenders in residential placement dropped 33%—the number of white youth declined 42%, and the number of minority youth declined 27%.

Juvenile offenders in custody, 2010:

Race/ ethnicity	Number	Percent	Percent change 1997– 2010
Total	70,792	100%	–33%
White	22,947	32	–42
Minority	47,845	68	–27
Black	28,976	41	–31
Hispanic	15,590	22	–19
Amer. Indian	1,236	2	–23
Asian	728	1	–67
Other	1,315	2	134

Minorities made up a smaller share of female than male residents

In 2010, minority youth made up the majority of males and females in residential placement. Whites made up 39% of female and 31% of male juvenile offenders in residential placement. Among males, black offenders represented the largest racial proportion (42%).

Racial/ethnic profile of residents, 2010:

Race/ethnicity	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
White	32	31	39
Minority	68	69	61
Black	41	42	36
Hispanic	22	23	18
Other	5	4	7

Black youth accounted for 66% of juveniles held for robbery and 52% of those held for weapons offenses

Racial/ethnic profile of juvenile offenders in custody, 2010

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total	100%	32%	41%	22%	2%	1%
Delinquency	100	32	41	22	2	1
Criminal homicide	100	16	45	32	2	2
Sexual assault	100	53	27	16	2	1
Robbery	100	9	66	22	1	1
Aggravated assault	100	22	43	30	1	2
Simple assault	100	37	38	18	3	1
Burglary	100	33	45	18	1	1
Theft	100	38	42	16	1	1
Auto theft	100	33	41	21	2	1
Drug trafficking	100	28	47	23	1	0
Other drug	100	43	33	20	3	1
Weapons	100	16	52	28	1	1
Technical violations	100	33	36	27	2	1
Status offense	100	44	34	11	5	2

11% of white youth in custody were held for sexual assault, compared with 7% of American Indian, 5% of Hispanic, and 4% each of black and Asian youth

Offense profile of juvenile offenders in custody, 2010

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	96	94	96	98	88	94
Criminal homicide	1	1	1	2	2	3
Sexual assault	7	11	4	5	7	4
Robbery	10	3	16	10	3	11
Aggravated assault	9	6	9	12	6	14
Simple assault	8	9	7	6	11	6
Burglary	10	10	11	9	8	11
Theft	5	6	5	4	4	5
Auto theft	3	4	4	3	4	5
Drug trafficking	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other drug	6	7	4	5	8	5
Weapons	4	2	5	5	2	5
Technical violations	16	16	14	20	16	13
Status offense	4	6	4	2	12	6

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Racial categories (i.e., white, black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. The American Indian racial category includes Alaska Natives; the Asian racial category includes other Pacific Islanders. Totals include a small number of youth for whom race/ethnicity was not reported.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

Nationally, custody rates were highest for black youth

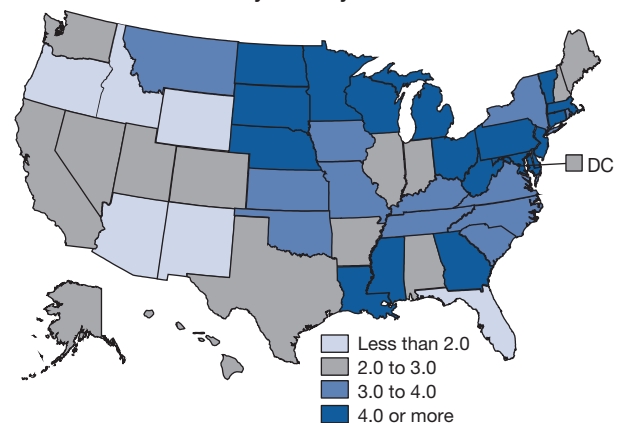
For every 100,000 black juveniles living in the U.S., 606 were in a residential facility on February 24, 2010—the rate was 228 for Hispanic youth and 128 for white youth

Custody rate (per 100,000), 2010						Custody rate (per 100,000), 2010					
State of offense	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	State of offense	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
U.S. total	128	606	228	369	47	Missouri	141	587	167	89	29
Alabama	131	393	105	0	0	Montana	132	571	193	641	0
Alaska	228	643	0	647	181	Nebraska	218	1,715	431	1,201	223
Arizona	114	334	165	246	30	Nevada	155	725	225	556	81
Arkansas	142	535	231	102	61	New Hampshire	85	388	239	0	104
California	116	988	316	210	57	New Jersey	27	540	112	0	4
Colorado	205	1,201	296	589	70	New Mexico	159	651	287	193	101
Connecticut	27	361	148	285	0	New York	77	539	169	92	14
Delaware	89	705	176	0	0	North Carolina	60	249	63	106	15
Dist. of Columbia	171	501	279	0	0	North Dakota	178	448	0	1,028	0
Florida	203	652	76	51	47	Ohio	128	714	108	89	28
Georgia	76	462	123	0	19	Oklahoma	90	576	139	163	37
Hawaii	48	83	152	0	35	Oregon	275	1,213	359	568	79
Idaho	240	254	304	773	109	Pennsylvania	111	1,319	394	118	88
Illinois	107	478	116	693	17	Rhode Island	123	964	268	0	354
Indiana	207	719	169	138	51	South Carolina	128	451	73	159	0
Iowa	165	862	308	1,517	95	South Dakota	316	2,059	1,070	1,598	278
Kansas	173	1,040	309	228	36	Tennessee	64	294	72	157	55
Kentucky	135	578	179	0	0	Texas	123	530	191	94	16
Louisiana	97	473	34	0	0	Utah	154	660	304	513	132
Maine	131	448	229	244	0	Vermont	31	0	930	0	0
Maryland	47	322	79	0	9	Virginia	112	584	125	0	12
Massachusetts	54	404	265	0	39	Washington	138	624	202	466	61
Michigan	105	627	147	253	23	West Virginia	254	1,177	514	0	236
Minnesota	85	673	157	1,203	96	Wisconsin	110	1,064	104	380	159
Mississippi	38	190	33	0	0	Wyoming	403	1,080	594	649	0

- In every state but Vermont, the custody rate for black juvenile offenders exceeded the rate for whites.
- In more than half of states, the ratio of the minority custody rate to the nonminority custody rate exceeded 3.5 to 1. In four states, (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont), the ratio of minority to nonminority rates exceeded 8 to 1.

Note: The custody rate is the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement on February 24, 2010, per 100,000 juveniles age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. total includes 2,567 juvenile offenders in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported. Racial categories (i.e., white, black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. The American Indian racial category includes Alaska Natives; the Asian racial category includes other Pacific Islanders.

Ratio of minority custody rate to white rate



Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files]

On the 2010 census date, person offenders had been committed or detained longer than other offenders

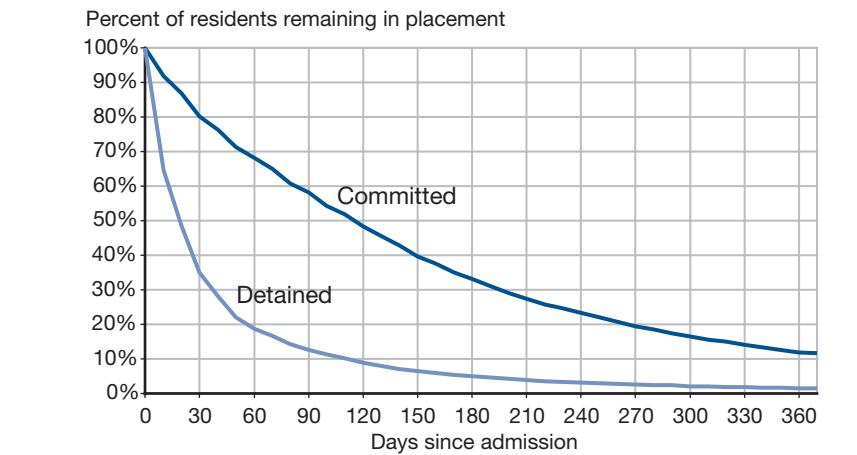
CJRP provides individual-level data on time spent in placement

Information on length of stay is key to understanding the justice system’s handling of juveniles in residential placement. Ideally, length of stay would be calculated for individual juveniles by combining their days of stay in placement from their initial admission to their final release relating to a particular case. These individual lengths of placement could then be averaged for different release cohorts of juveniles (cohorts could be identified by year of release, offense, adjudication status, or demographic characteristics).

CJRP captures information on the number of days since admission for each juvenile in residential placement. These data represent the number of days the juvenile had been in the facility up to the census date. Because CJRP data reflect only a juvenile’s placement at one facility, the complete length of stay—from initial admission to the justice system to final release—cannot be determined. Nevertheless, CJRP provides an overall profile of the time juveniles had been in the facility at the time of the census—a 1-day snapshot of time in the facility.

Because CJRP data are individual level rather than facility level, more averages can be calculated for different subgroups of the population. In addition, analysts can use the data to get a picture of the proportion of residents remaining after a certain number of days (e.g., what percentage of youth have been held longer than a year). This sort of analysis provides juvenile justice policymakers with a useful means of comparing the time spent in placement for different categories of juveniles.

In 2010, 33% of committed offenders but just 5% of detained offenders remained in placement 6 months after admission

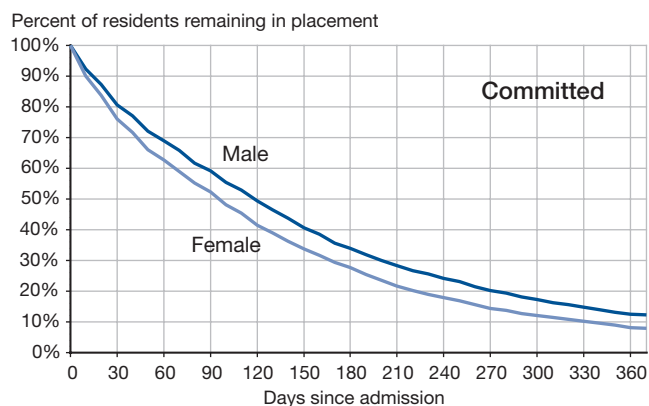
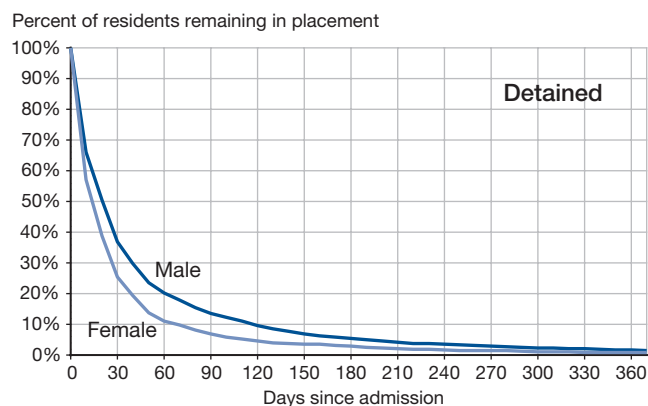


- Among detained offenders (those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere), 73% had been in the facility for at least a week, 56% for at least 15 days, and 35% for at least 30 days.
- Among committed juveniles (those held as part of a court-ordered disposition), 80% had been in the facility for at least 30 days, 68% for at least 60 days, and 58% for at least 90 days. After a full year, 12% of committed offenders remained in placement.

Data source: Author’s analysis of OJJDP’s *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

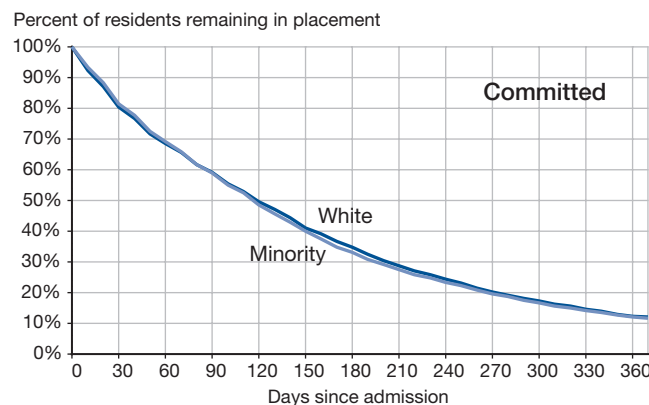
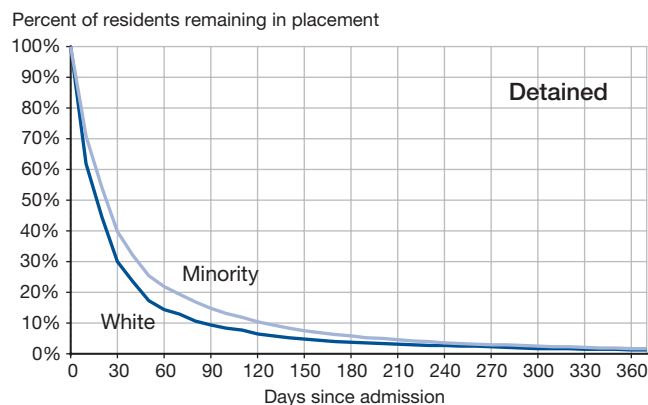
Offenders’ average time in the facility varied by adjudication status, offense, and facility type			
Most serious offense	Median days in placement		
	Detained (all facilities)	Committed	
		Public	Private
Total	19	106	127
Delinquency	19	107	127
Person	26	148	145
Property	16	98	121
Drugs	14	77	112
Public order	19	98	140
Technical violation	13	55	103
Status offense	13	71	128
■ Half of offenders committed to public facilities remained in placement after 106 days (127 for private facilities). In contrast, half of detained offenders remained in placement after just 19 days.			
■ With the exception of person offenses, offenders committed to private facilities had been in the facilities longer than those committed to public facilities.			
Data source: Author’s analysis of OJJDP’s <i>Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement</i> for 2010 [machine-readable data file].			

Males tended to stay in facilities longer than females in 2010



- Among detained females, 25% remained after 30 days, while 37% of detained males remained in residential placement after the same amount of time.
- After 60 days, 20% of detained males and 11% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 180 days (approximately half a year), 34% of committed males and 28% of committed females remained in residential placement.
- After a full year (365 days), 8% of committed females and 12% of committed males remained in residential placement.

For both minority and white youth, half of committed juveniles had been held in the facility at least 15 weeks (105 days)



- Among detained offenders, 28% of white youth had been in the facility at least 30 days, compared with 38% of minority youth.
- Among committed offenders, time in placement was virtually the same for white youth and minority youth.
- After 6 months, approximately one-third of both committed white and minority youth remained in custody.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data files].

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Data sources

National Center for Health Statistics (prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau), *Postcensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States for July 1, 2010–July 1, 2011, by Year, County, Single-year of Age (0, 1, 2, . . . , 85 Years and Over), Bridged Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex (Vintage 2011)* [machine-readable data files available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm, released 5/18/12].

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, and 2011. *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2010 [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

Visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book for more juvenile custody information

OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) offers access to a wealth of information about juvenile crime and victimization and about youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Visit the "Juveniles in Corrections" section of the SBB at ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/corrections/faqs.asp for the latest information about juveniles in corrections. The **Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook** contains a large set of predefined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities. **Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement** is a data analysis tool that gives users quick access to national data on the characteristics of youth held in residential placement facilities. CJRP questionnaires are available online by clicking SBB's National Data Sets tab and choosing CJRP in the dropdown menu.

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