



Juvenile Justice Statistics



National Report Series

Bulletin

May 2016

This bulletin is part of the 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. 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. This series provides a baseline of facts for juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, the media, and concerned citizens.

Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2013

Sarah Hockenberry

A Message From OJJDP

Since 1997, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has sponsored the U.S. Census Bureau to conduct the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement. This survey details the characteristics of youth held for delinquency and status offenses in public and private residential facilities in every state. The data provide a detailed picture of these youth, including their age, gender, race, offenses, and adjudication status.

The 2013 census shows that the number of youth in placement continues to decline. In 1997, 105,055 youth were held in out-of-home placement. Although the number of youth in confinement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999, by 2013, that number had decreased 50% to 54,148, its lowest level. Relative declines from 1997 to 2013 were greater for committed youth than for detained youth.

Females accounted for 14% of the placement population, and they tended to be slightly younger than male residents (peak age of 16 years versus 17 years). Males tended to stay in facilities longer than females. Minority youth accounted for 68% of youth in residential placement in 2013, with black males forming the largest share. The national detention rate for black youth was nearly 6 times the rate for white youth, and their commitment rate was more than 4 times the rate for white youth.

Research underscores the detrimental effects that system involvement and confinement can have on healthy adolescent development. We hope that the information in this bulletin encourages juvenile justice professionals and policymakers to adopt a developmentally appropriate approach to justice-involved youth and to reduce out-of-home placement for youth who commit nonviolent, nonserious offenses.

Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator



Access OJJDP publications online at ojjdp.gov

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

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 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 youth in residential placement because of law-violating behavior.

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 (that is, they are charged with or adjudicated for an offense). This encompasses both status offenses and delinquency offenses, and includes youth 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. It also does not capture data from adult prisons or jails. Therefore, CJRP does not include all juveniles whom criminal courts sentenced to incarceration or placement in a residential facility.

The census typically takes place on the fourth Wednesday in October of the census year. CJRP asks all juvenile residential facilities in the United States to describe each person younger than 21 assigned a bed in the facility on the census date because of an offense. Facilities report individual-level information on gender, date of birth, race, placement authority, most serious offense charged, court adjudication status, and admission date.

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 25% of the general youth population ages 10–17, but they account for more than 53% of arrests of youth younger than age 18, more than 44% of delinquency court cases, and more than 54% 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 affect 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 October 23, 2013, were juvenile offenders (90%). Youth 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 and include technical violations (i.e., violations of probation, parole, and valid court order). 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 whose parents referred them). Together, these other residents and individuals age 21 or older accounted for 10% of all residents.

Half of facilities were private but held less than one-third of juvenile offenders

Private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations operate private facilities; 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 similar numbers of private and public facilities report nationwide, public facilities hold the majority of juvenile offenders on any given day. In 2013, private facilities accounted for 49% of facilities holding juvenile offenders;

The profile of juvenile offenders in residential placement changed little between 1997 and 2013

Placement population	Number			Percent of total		
	1997	2006	2013	1997	2006	2013
All residents	116,701	104,819	60,227	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile offenders	105,055	92,721	54,148	90	88	90
Delinquency	98,813	88,106	51,624	85	84	86
Person offense	35,138	31,674	19,922	30	30	33
Violent offense	26,304	21,759	13,761	23	21	23
Status offenders	6,242	4,615	2,524	5	4	4
Other residents	11,646	12,098	6,079	10	12	10

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, 2006, and 2013 [machine-readable data files].

Although the number of public and private facilities was similar in 2013, public facilities housed more than twice as many offenders

Facility operation	Number			Percent change	
	1997	2006	2013	1997–2013	2006–2013
Facilities:					
All facilities	2,842	2,649	1,947	-31%	-27%
Public facilities	1,106	1,167	991	-10	-15
Private facilities	1,736	1,482	956	-45	-35
Juvenile offenders:					
All facilities	105,055	92,721	54,148	-48	-42
Public facilities	75,600	64,163	36,830	-51	-43
Private facilities	29,455	28,558	17,318	-41	-39

■ Overall, the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement decreased 48% between 1997 and 2013.

■ The decline in offenders held in public facilities accounted for 76% of the overall drop in the youth residential placement population between 1997 and 2013.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 2006, and 2013 [machine-readable data files].

however, they held just 32% of juvenile offenders in placement.

Private facilities hold a different population of youth 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.

Placement status profile, 2013:

Placement status	Facility operation		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Committed	66	57	85
Detained	33	42	13
Diversion	1	1	2

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

Of all juveniles who were detained, 87% were in public facilities. For committed juveniles, 59% were in public facilities.

Nationwide, approximately 54,000 juvenile offenders were in residential placement on October 23, 2013

Public and private facility populations have fairly similar offense profiles

In 2013, delinquent youth accounted for the vast majority of juvenile offenders in both public and private facilities (98% and 89%, respectively). Compared with public facilities, private facilities had larger proportions of youth among their populations with less serious offenses (e.g., simple assault, drug, and status offenses).

Offense profile by facility type, 2013:

Most serious offense	Facility operation		
	All	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	95	98	89
Person	37	38	34
Crim. homicide	1	2	0
Sexual assault	7	7	9
Robbery	9	11	5
Agg. assault	8	8	6
Simple assault	8	7	10
Other person	3	3	3
Property	24	25	21
Burglary	10	11	9
Theft	5	5	6
Auto theft	3	3	3
Arson	1	1	1
Other property	4	5	4
Drug	7	6	8
Drug trafficking	1	1	1
Other drug	6	5	7
Public order	11	11	12
Weapons	4	4	3
Other public ord.	7	7	9
Technical violation	17	19	13
Status offense	5	2	11

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

On the census date in 2013, public facilities held 70% of delinquents in residential placement and 27% of status offenders. Public facilities housed 74% of those held for violent crimes (i.e., criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault). In contrast, only 59% of juvenile offenders held for drug offenses were in public facilities.

The number of youth in residential placement declined for all offenses between 1997 and 2013

Most serious offense	Juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2013			Percent change 1997–2013		
	Type of facility			Type of facility		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total	54,148	36,830	17,318	-48%	-51%	-41%
Delinquency	51,624	36,145	15,479	-48	-51	-38
Person	19,922	14,071	5,851	-43	-48	-27
Criminal homicide	657	593	64	-66	-67	-37
Sexual assault	4,025	2,482	1,543	-28	-38	-4
Robbery	4,924	3,993	931	-47	-50	-32
Aggravated assault	4,155	3,125	1,030	-56	-59	-45
Simple assault	4,554	2,759	1,795	-31	-33	-28
Other person	1,607	1,119	488	-27	-34	-6
Property	12,768	9,048	3,720	-60	-61	-58
Burglary	5,422	3,938	1,484	-57	-58	-52
Theft	2,853	1,865	988	-61	-64	-53
Auto theft	1,694	1,215	479	-74	-72	-78
Arson	387	261	126	-57	-62	-43
Other property	2,412	1,769	643	-49	-47	-53
Drug	3,533	2,073	1,460	-61	-67	-47
Drug trafficking	550	351	199	-81	-84	-71
Other drug	2,983	1,722	1,261	-52	-59	-38
Public order	6,085	3,966	2,119	-41	-46	-29
Weapons	2,161	1,559	602	-48	-53	-31
Other public order	3,924	2,407	1,517	-36	-40	-28
Technical violation	9,316	6,987	2,329	-25	-32	10
Status offense	2,524	685	1,839	-60	-56	-61

■ The number of juvenile offenders held for person offenses decreased 43% between 1997 and 2013, and the number of property and drug offenders was cut by more than half (60% and 61% decrease, respectively).

■ Overall, the number of juvenile offenders held for both public order and technical violation offenses declined between 1997 and 2013 (41% and 25%, respectively). However, despite this downward trend, private facilities reported holding 10% more juvenile offenders who had committed technical violations.

■ The number of status offenders in residential placement was cut substantially (60%) between 1997 and 2013.

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 2013 [machine-readable data files].

The number of youth in placement for an offense in 2013 was at its lowest level since 1997

The largest delinquency population reported to CJRP was in 1999

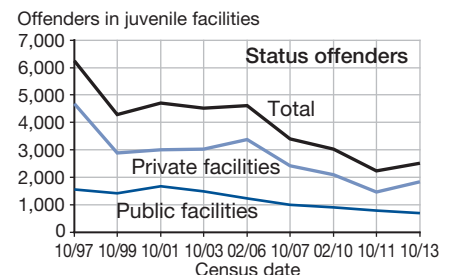
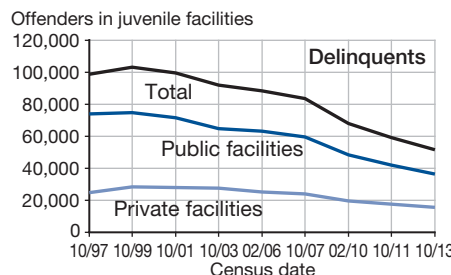
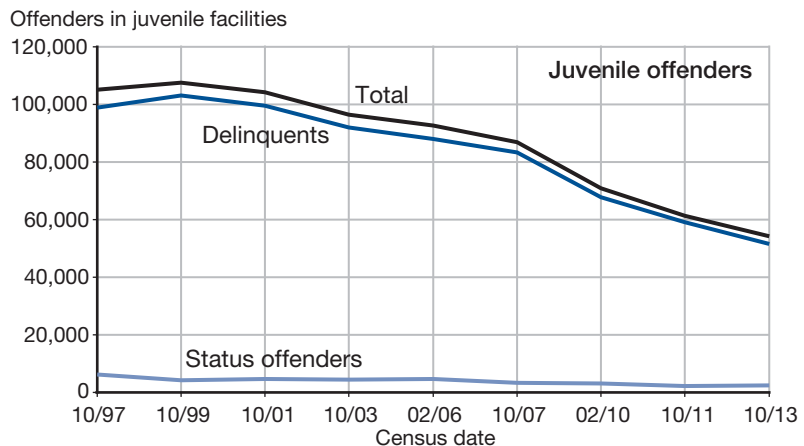
The number of delinquents held in placement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999 and then decreased 50% to its lowest level in 2013. Although the number of delinquents held in public facilities outnumbered those held in private facilities, delinquents held in private facilities accounted for 82% of the overall increase between 1997 and 1999. Since 1999, the number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 52%, and the number held in private facilities decreased 45%.

Private facilities reported the largest decrease in the number of status offenders between 1997 and 2013—down 61% compared with 56% in public facilities.

Several factors may affect the placement population

Although data from CJRP cannot explain the continuing decline in the number of youth held in residential placement for an offense, they may reflect a combination of contributing factors. For example, the number of juvenile arrests decreased 37% between 2003 and 2012, which in turn means that fewer youth were processed through the juvenile justice system. Additionally, residential placement reform efforts have resulted in the movement of many youth from large, secure public facilities to less secure, small private facilities. Finally, economic factors have resulted in a shift from committing youth to high-cost residential facilities to providing lower cost options, such as probation, day treatment, or other community-based sanctions.

In 2013, juvenile residential facilities held 48% fewer delinquents and 60% 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 50% from 1999 to 2013. The result was an overall decrease of 48% between 1997 and 2013.
- The number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 51% between 1997 and 2013, and the number held in private facilities decreased 38%.
- Between 1997 and 1999, the number of status offenders held in juvenile residential facilities dropped sharply (31%). Between 1999 and 2006, the number of status offenders remained relatively unchanged, then decreased between 2006 and 2011 before increasing 13% in 2013. The result was an overall decrease of 60% between 1997 and 2013.
- The number of status offenders held in public facilities peaked in 2001 and then decreased 59% by 2013. The number of status offenders held in private facilities increased 18% between the 1999 low and 2006, decreased 57% between 2006 and 2011, and then increased 26% in 2013.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, and 2013 [machine-readable data files].

Relative declines from 1997 to 2013 were greater for committed youth than for detained youth

Offense profiles differed for detained and committed youth

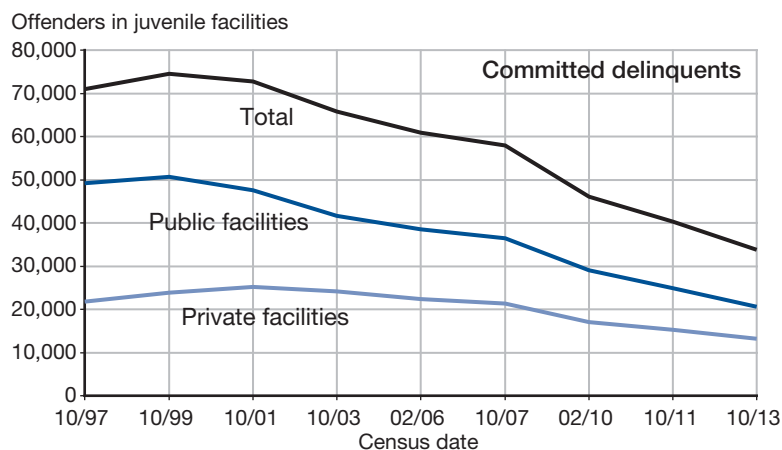
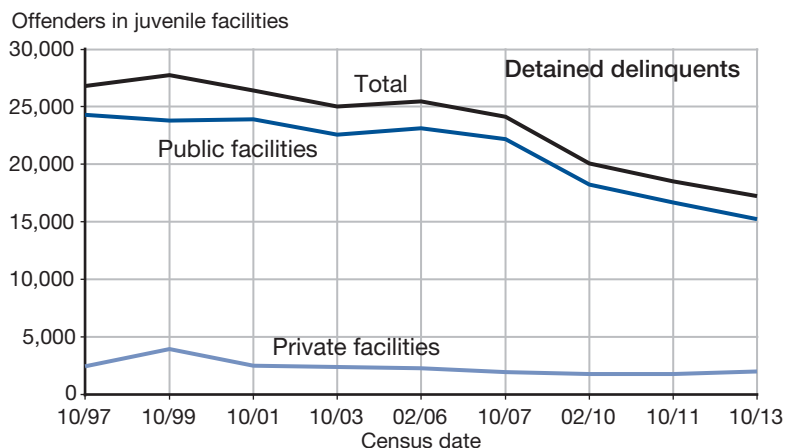
Delinquents accounted for 97% of detained offenders and 95% of committed offenders in 2013. Compared with the detained population, the committed population had a greater proportion of youth held for most major offense groups and fewer youth held for technical violations of probation or parole. The committed population also had a slightly larger proportion of youth held for status offenses. Status offenders accounted for 5% of committed youth and 3% of detained youth.

Offense profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2013:

Most serious offense	Detained (17,803)	Committed (35,659)
Total	100%	100%
Delinquency	97	95
Person	35	38
Crim. homicide	2	1
Sexual assault	5	9
Robbery	10	9
Agg. assault	8	7
Simple assault	7	9
Other person	3	3
Property	21	25
Burglary	8	11
Theft	5	6
Auto theft	3	3
Arson	1	1
Other property	4	5
Drug	6	7
Drug trafficking	1	1
Other drug	5	6
Public order	11	11
Weapons	5	4
Other public ord.	6	8
Technical viol.	24	14
Status offense	3	5

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

Between 1997 and 2013, the detained delinquency population decreased 36% and the committed delinquency population decreased 52%



■ Despite a slight increase between 1997 and 1999 in the number of detained delinquents (those held prior to adjudication or disposition who were awaiting a hearing in juvenile or criminal court or those held after disposition who were awaiting placement elsewhere), the number of these youth remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2007 and then decreased 28% between 2007 and 2013.

■ The number of youth in residential placement for an offense decreased 48% between 1997 and 2013. A 58% decrease in the number of committed delinquents held in public facilities during this period drove this trend, accounting for 73% of the overall decline.

■ Between 1997 and 2013, declines were also evident in the number of detained and committed status offenders (57% and 58%, respectively) (not shown).

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, and 2013 [machine-readable data files].

CJRP data identify the state of offense and the state of facility

Nationally, facilities reported that 94% of youth in residential placement on the 2013 census date had committed their offense in the same state as the facility in which they were held

State of facility	State of offense (percentage of offenders)			State of facility	State of offense (percentage of offenders)		
	Same as facility	Different from facility	Unknown		Same as facility	Different from facility	Unknown
U.S. Total	94%	2%	5%	Missouri	97%	3%	0%
Alabama	99	0	1	Montana	81	3	16
Alaska	100	0	0	Nebraska	62	0	38
Arizona	68	2	30	Nevada	89	0	11
Arkansas	90	2	8	New Hampshire	100*	0*	0*
California	100	0	0	New Jersey	100	0	0
Colorado	88	1	12	New Mexico	97	1	1
Connecticut	99	1	0	New York	93	0	7
Delaware	100	0	0	North Carolina	99	0	1
District of Columbia	80	0	20	North Dakota	96	2	2
Florida	100	0	0	Ohio	99	1	0
Georgia	100	0	0	Oklahoma	93	1	5
Hawaii	100*	0*	0*	Oregon	98	0	2
Idaho	89	3	8	Pennsylvania	74	4	22
Illinois	98	0	2	Rhode Island	100	0	0
Indiana	99	1	0	South Carolina	100	0	0
Iowa	76	24	0	South Dakota	90	0	10
Kansas	99	0	1	Tennessee	88	7	6
Kentucky	100	0	0	Texas	100	0	0
Louisiana	98	0	2	Utah	86	8	6
Maine	100	0	0	Vermont	100*	0*	0*
Maryland	100	0	1	Virginia	97	2	0
Massachusetts	76	2	21	Washington	99	0	1
Michigan	94	6	0	West Virginia	69	0	31
Minnesota	92	3	5	Wisconsin	96	2	2
Mississippi	99	1	0	Wyoming	84	0	16

■ In 2013, information about the state where a youth committed an offense was unknown or otherwise not reported for 5% of all youth in residential placement on the CJRP census date, but there is considerable variation across states.

*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

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

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2013 [machine-readable data files].

How state data are presented in this bulletin

CJRP data collection supports two ways of summarizing state information. The first is based on the state in which the offense was committed (state of offense); the second is based on the state where the facility holding the youth is located (state of facility). CJRP is an individual-level data collection of youth in placement; therefore, the state of offense has become

the primary method for presenting state data. In most cases, the state of offense and the state of facility are the same, but the proportion varies by state. There are instances, however, where the state of offense is unknown for some youth or not reported for any youth. CJRP tables organized by state of offense cannot properly account for these youth since there is no

way to determine where they committed their offense. Therefore, these youth are excluded from the state analyses in such tables and the exclusion is noted. In 2013, all youth for whom state of offense was unknown (2,648) were held in private facilities, and 88% of these youth were held as part of a court-ordered commitment.

Person offenses accounted for the largest share of both detained and committed youth in 28 states

In 12 states in 2013, technical violations accounted for a greater share of detained offenders than did person offenses

State of offense	Offense profile of detained youth, 2013						State of offense	Offense profile of detained youth, 2013					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status		Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	35%	21%	6%	11%	24%	3%	Missouri	35%	30%	6%	10%	17%	1%
Alabama	20	13	6	10	51	1	Montana	30*	10*	15*	5*	40*	0*
Alaska	31*	12*	8*	8*	42*	0*	Nebraska	36	16	2	9	31	9
Arizona	16	21	15	5	41	1	Nevada	38*	13*	13*	6*	31*	3*
Arkansas	30	16	5	19	22	9	New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–
California	41	22	5	11	20	1	New Jersey	49	10	4	17	19	0
Colorado	12	38	15	7	26	1	New Mexico	26	13	5	5	54	0
Connecticut	17	2	0	0	76	2	New York	35	16	2	10	21	17
Delaware	38*	12*	8*	15*	23*	0*	North Carolina	44	32	4	10	2	10
Dist. of Columbia	54	17	3	17	0	6	North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	34	26	5	9	25	1	Ohio	38	20	3	11	27	2
Georgia	42	17	3	13	19	5	Oklahoma	26	26	8	5	31	4
Hawaii	36*	9*	9*	0*	36*	9*	Oregon	44	18	4	7	24	0
Idaho	29	27	15	15	12	2	Pennsylvania	30	9	6	8	46	1
Illinois	33	24	3	17	23	0	Rhode Island	33*	22*	11*	11*	0*	11*
Indiana	26	28	13	14	15	5	South Carolina	44	15	9	12	18	3
Iowa	37	32	5	14	9	2	South Dakota	29*	10*	5*	10*	38*	10*
Kansas	38	26	4	9	21	1	Tennessee	43	24	7	11	14	3
Kentucky	42	14	7	10	22	4	Texas	29	20	8	10	33	0
Louisiana	34	21	5	7	30	3	Utah	27	12	10	21	28	0
Maine	23*	54*	8*	8*	0*	0*	Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryland	62	20	8	6	4	0	Virginia	35	21	2	11	30	1
Massachusetts	57	21	4	15	4	0	Washington	36	27	8	11	14	3
Michigan	28	26	3	8	28	6	West Virginia	32	17	9	5	6	31
Minnesota	38	17	3	15	24	4	Wisconsin	40	28	7	15	4	6
Mississippi	30*	39*	6*	6*	9*	9*	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 35% in all but nine states.
- Maryland and Massachusetts had the highest proportions of person offenses among detained juveniles (62% and 57%, respectively). Colorado had the lowest proportion (12%).
- The proportion of juvenile offenders detained for drug offenses was 15% or less in all states.
- In all states but New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia, status offenders accounted for less than 10% of detained offenders.

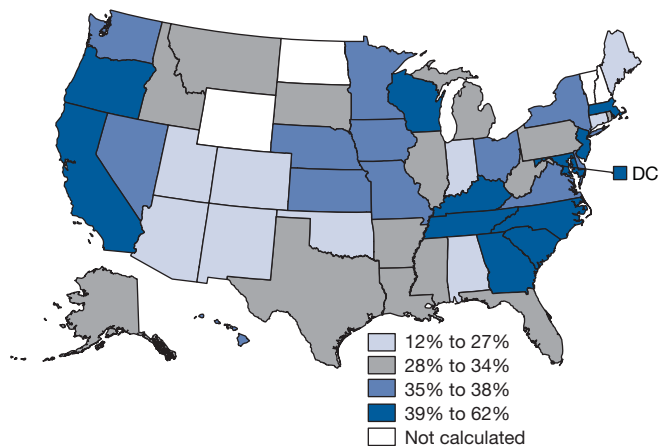
*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

– Too few juveniles (fewer than 20) to calculate a reliable percentage.

Notes: U.S. total includes 274 youth detained in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported, and 1 youth who committed his/her offense in a U.S. territory. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2013 [machine-readable data files].

Percent of detained juvenile offenders held for person offenses



In 23 states and the District of Columbia in 2013, the percentage of committed youth held for person offenses was greater than the national average (38%)

State of offense	Offense profile of committed youth, 2013						State of offense	Offense profile of committed youth, 2013					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status		Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	38%	25%	7%	11%	14%	5%	Missouri	31%	27%	8%	12%	14%	8%
Alabama	25	33	4	7	17	14	Montana	39*	29*	14*	11*	0*	7*
Alaska	36	23	0	10	31	0	Nebraska	33	26	10	11	10	8
Arizona	23	28	17	12	16	2	Nevada	16	23	23	11	25	2
Arkansas	37	24	8	14	13	3	New Hampshire	60*	15*	10*	5*	10*	0*
California	27	26	5	13	26	2	New Jersey	54	17	5	12	11	1
Colorado	46	26	9	9	7	2	New Mexico	26	16	2	4	51	1
Connecticut	33	25	8	17	15	2	New York	40	24	2	12	5	18
Delaware	19*	19*	7*	26*	30*	0*	North Carolina	40	42	3	4	2	9
Dist. of Columbia	56	22	5	10	2	5	North Dakota	29	19	17	15	6	13
Florida	40	30	6	10	14	0	Ohio	41	23	5	14	15	1
Georgia	47	25	3	11	12	2	Oklahoma	44	37	6	3	9	1
Hawaii	33*	20*	0*	13*	27*	0*	Oregon	57	27	6	7	1	1
Idaho	25	30	11	22	10	2	Pennsylvania	33	17	13	11	18	8
Illinois	44	29	7	10	10	0	Rhode Island	39	27	14	14	7	0
Indiana	34	25	12	11	7	12	South Carolina	39	22	4	13	20	3
Iowa	36	27	11	16	4	5	South Dakota	20	19	10	10	30	9
Kansas	52	24	9	10	3	3	Tennessee	51	26	3	3	13	3
Kentucky	31	19	4	23	10	13	Texas	46	26	5	11	11	0
Louisiana	41	34	4	10	4	6	Utah	32	20	15	18	13	1
Maine	34	44	5	17	0	0	Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryland	37	31	11	9	9	3	Virginia	48	27	2	4	16	3
Massachusetts	51	26	5	14	4	0	Washington	49	24	2	8	13	3
Michigan	36	24	3	13	13	11	West Virginia	27	17	4	8	18	26
Minnesota	47	21	6	15	7	4	Wisconsin	49	25	4	15	2	5
Mississippi	25	48	8	6	13	2	Wyoming	19	17	23	8	15	19

■ 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.

■ New Hampshire had the highest proportion of person offenders among committed juveniles (60%). Nevada had the lowest proportion (16%).

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

*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

– Too few juveniles (fewer than 20) to calculate a reliable percentage.

Notes: U.S. total includes 2,325 committed youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 4 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2013 [machine-readable data files].

Percent of committed juvenile offenders held for person offenses

