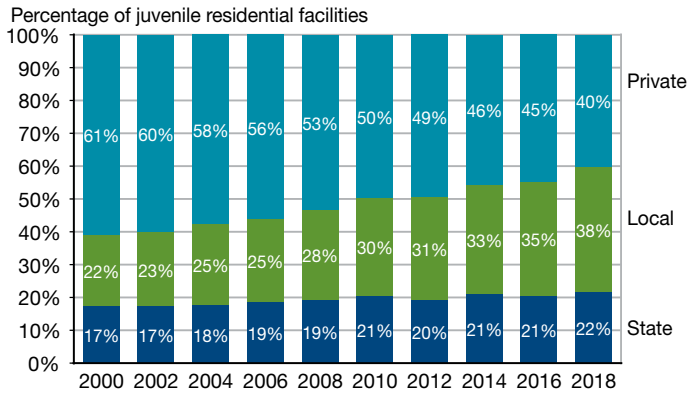


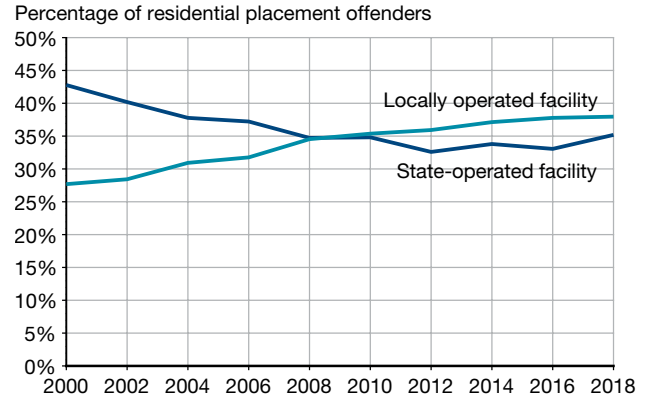
# Highlights from the 2018 Juvenile Residential Facility Census

The latest data reveal changes in where youth are placed and the screenings provided

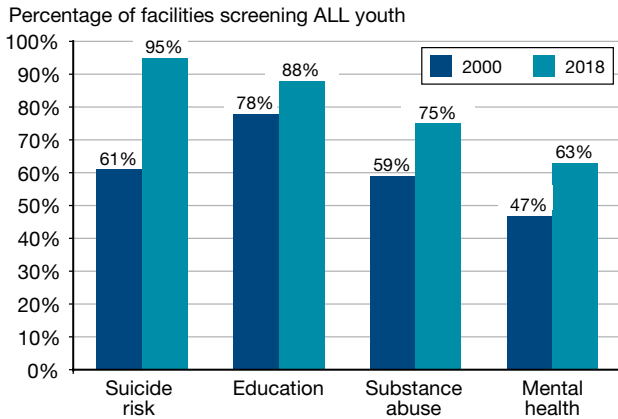
The proportion of locally operated facilities has increased steadily since 2000, while that of private facilities decreased



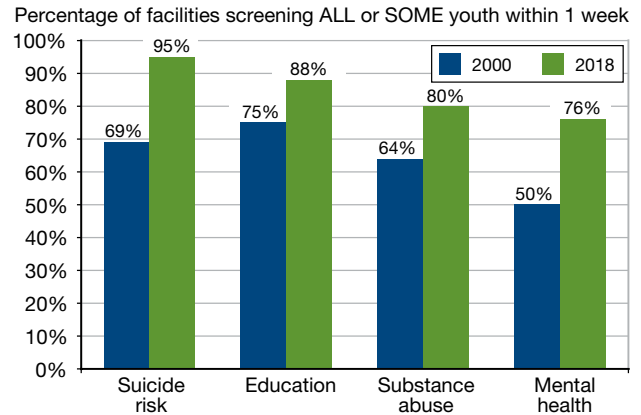
Since 2010, locally operated facilities have held more juvenile offenders than state-operated facilities



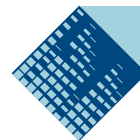
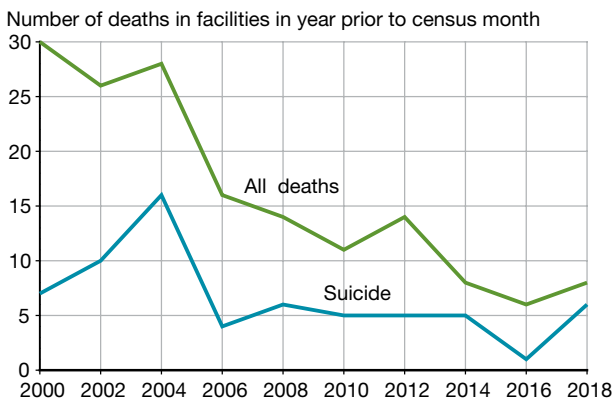
The proportion of facilities screening all youth for suicide risk increased substantially between 2000 and 2018



The majority of facilities reported screening all or some youth for service needs within one week of admission



The number of deaths in facilities has decreased since 2000; suicide was the most common cause in most years



## Statistical Briefing Book [ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb)

Access more information on residential facilities and youth in placement

- Review FAQs about residential facility characteristics
- Analyze data with the Juvenile Residential Facility Census Databook

**Note:** This publication was prepared by Charles Puzanzchera and Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice, under cooperative agreement #2019-JX-FX-K001 awarded by the National Institute of Justice with funding support from OJJDP. July 2020.

**Data source:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).