



Juvenile Justice Statistics



National Report Series

Bulletin

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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



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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

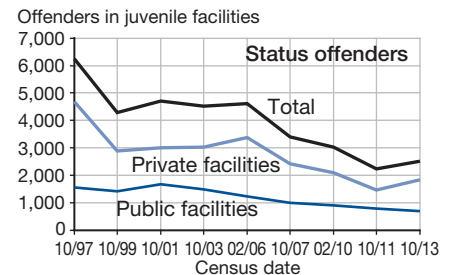
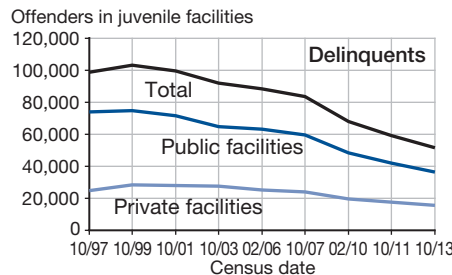
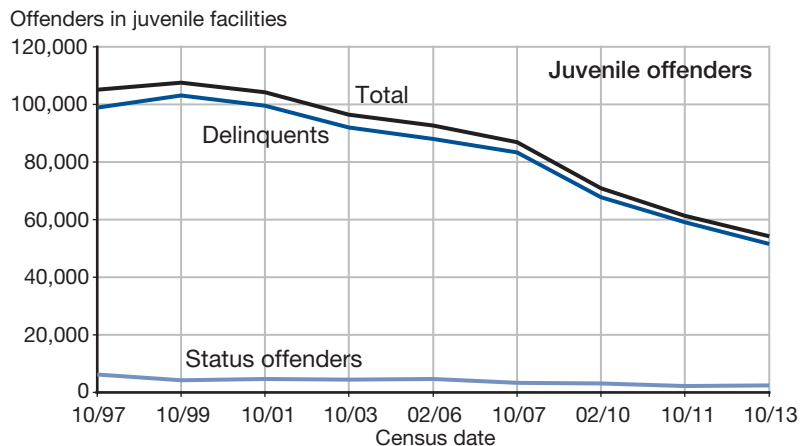
The number of delinquents held in placement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999 and then decreased 50% to its lowest level in 2013. Although the number of delinquents held in public facilities outnumbered those held in private facilities, delinquents held in private facilities accounted for 82% of the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

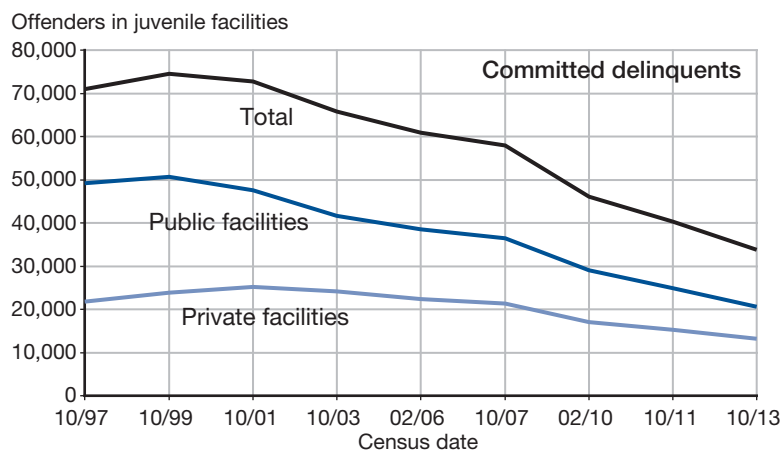
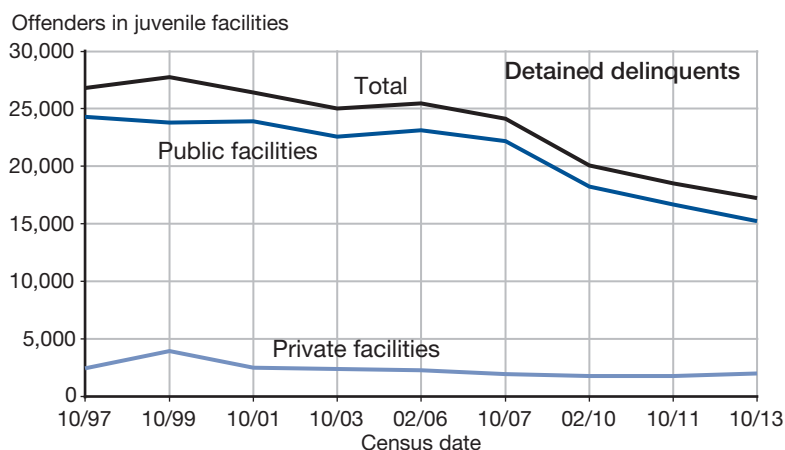
Delinquents accounted for 97% of detained offenders and 95% of committed offenders in 2013. Compared with the detained population, the committed population had a greater proportion of youth held for most major offense groups and fewer youth held for technical violations of probation or parole. The committed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

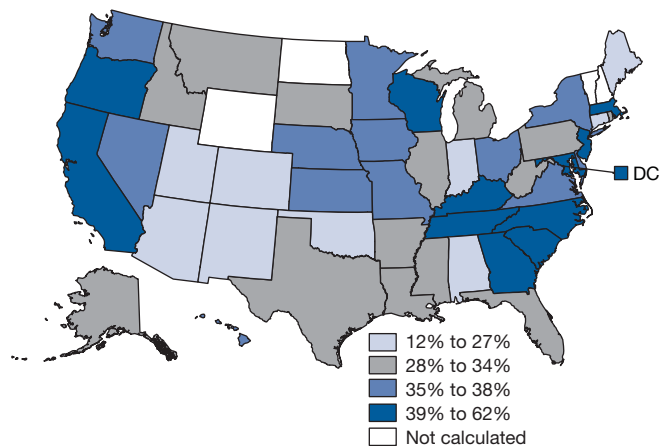
*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

– 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.

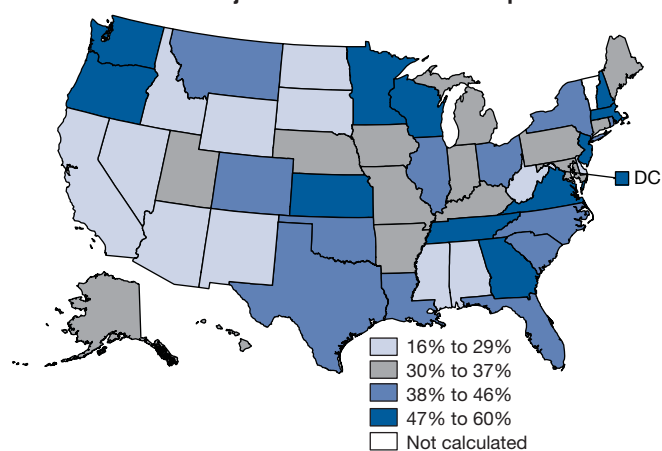
*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

– 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

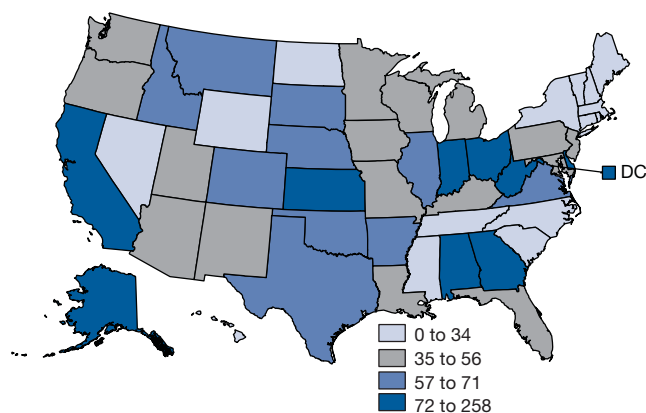


In 2013, 173 juvenile offenders were in placement for every 100,000 juveniles in the U.S. population

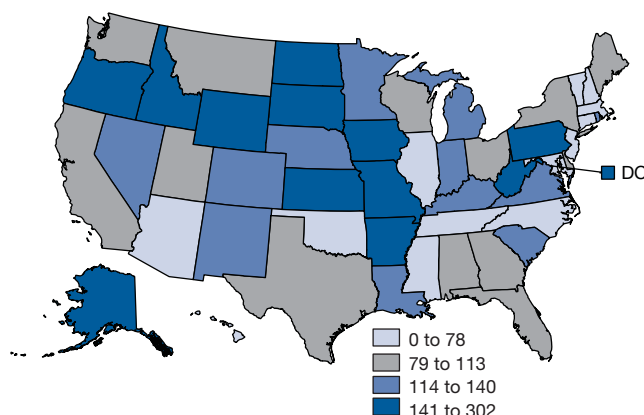
In 2013, the national commitment rate was twice the detention rate, but rates varied by state

State of offense	Juveniles in placement	Placement rate per 100,000			State of offense	Juveniles in placement	Placement rate per 100,000		
		Total	Detained	Committed			Total	Detained	Committed
U.S. total	54,148	173	57	114	Upper age 17 (continued)				
Upper age 17					North Dakota	171	253	22	231
Alabama	933	184	72	99	Ohio	2,283	186	77	109
Alaska	195	241	96	145	Oklahoma	519	125	57	68
Arizona	882	122	46	73	Oregon	1,086	281	35	245
Arkansas	681	215	70	142	Pennsylvania	2,781	222	35	186
California	8,094	197	88	108	Rhode Island	159	158	27	131
Colorado	1,077	197	61	134	South Dakota	333	376	71	302
Connecticut	279	74	32	41	Tennessee	666	99	33	66
Delaware	159	176	86	90	Utah	612	160	53	108
Dist. of Columbia	228	560	258	302	Vermont	27	46	25	20
Florida	2,802	152	45	106	Virginia	1,563	188	65	122
Hawaii	78	60	25	34	Washington	1,014	144	39	105
Idaho	450	236	64	170	West Virginia	510	294	112	178
Indiana	1,581	219	89	126	Wyoming	165	279	15*	264
Iowa	735	227	53	168	Upper age 16				
Kansas	885	278	89	186	Georgia	1,557	159	79	79
Kentucky	774	170	48	120	Illinois	1,617	134	61	72
Maine	162	130	31	99	Louisiana	774	180	51	128
Maryland	771	127	50	78	Michigan	1,683	183	47	133
Massachusetts	393	60	24	36	Missouri	1,053	191	38	146
Minnesota	939	165	38	119	New Hampshire	78	68	13	52
Mississippi	243	74	30	44	South Carolina	672	159	24	134
Montana	150	151	60	84	Texas	4,383	161	65	95
Nebraska	411	204	67	136	Wisconsin	816	156	47	107
Nevada	591	201	33	134	Upper age 15				
New Jersey	888	95	41	54	New York	1,650	116	28	87
New Mexico	402	179	52	127	North Carolina	543	70	19	41

Detention rate



Commitment rate



*Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

Notes: Placement rate is the count of juvenile offenders in placement on the census date per 100,000 youth ages 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. total includes 2,648 youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 5 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory.

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

Females account for a relatively small proportion of the residential placement population

Females accounted for 14% 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 70% of juvenile arrests and delinquency cases that juvenile courts handle each year, but they represented 86% of juvenile offenders in residential placement in 2013. The proportion of female juveniles in residential placement was slightly greater for private facilities (16%) than for public facilities (13%) and greater for detained juveniles (16%) than committed juveniles (13%). Females represented 23% of all juveniles admitted to placement under a diversion agreement. 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 2013, private facilities held 37% of females and 31% of males in juvenile residential placement. The proportion of females placed in private facilities varied substantially by offense category: 74% of all females held for a status offense were in private facilities, as were 47% of those held for drug offenses aside from trafficking, 39% of those held for simple assault, and 35% of those held for auto theft. In general for both males and females, the less serious the offense category, the greater the likelihood the youth was in a private facility.

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

In 2013, 38% of females in residential placement were younger than 16, compared with 30% of males. For females in placement, the peak age was 16, accounting for 28% of all females in placement facilities. For males, the peak age was 17. There was a greater proportion

of offenders age 18 and older among males (16%) than among females (9%).

Age profile of residents, 2013:

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
12 and younger	1	1	1
13	4	3	5
14	9	8	11
15	17	17	20
16	26	26	28
17	28	28	26
18–20	15	16	9

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

A greater proportion of females than males were held for technical violations or status offenses

Most serious offense	Offense profile for juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2013					
	All facilities		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	96	89	99	95	92	77
Person	38	31	39	33	35	29
Violent Crime Index*	28	13	30	15	23	10
Other person	10	19	9	18	12	19
Property	24	19	25	19	22	17
Property Crime Index†	20	15	20	15	18	15
Other property	5	3	5	4	4	3
Drug	6	7	6	6	8	9
Drug trafficking	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other drug	5	6	5	5	7	8
Public order	12	9	11	10	13	6
Technical violation	16	23	18	27	13	16
Status offense	4	11	1	5	8	23

■ Status offenders were 11% of females in residential placement in 2013—down from 21% in 1997.

■ Person offenders were 31% of females in residential placement in 2013—up from 25% in 1997.

■ Technical violations and status offenses were more common among females in placement than among males. Person, property, and public order offenses were more common among males in placement than among females.

*Violent Crime Index = criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

†Property Crime Index = burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson.

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].

Minority youth accounted for 68% of offenders in residential placement in 2013

Blacks made up the largest share of youth offenders in placement

In 2013, the population of youth held in residential placement for delinquency or status offenses was 40% black, 32% white, and 23% Hispanic. Youth of other races, including those of two or more races, accounted for 5% of youth in residential placement. The race/ethnicity profile of offenders in residential placement shifted substantially from a decade earlier. In 2003, 39% of juvenile offenders in residential placement were white, 38% were black, and 19% were Hispanic.

Between 2003 and 2013, the population of offenders dropped 44%. The declines, however, did not affect all race/ethnicity groups equally. Since 2003, the number of white youth in residential placement for an offense dropped 53%, compared with 38% for minority youth in general and 33% for Hispanic youth.

Juvenile offenders in placement, 2013:

Race/ ethnicity	Number	Percent change	
		2003– 2013	1997– 2013
Total	54,148	-44%	-48%
White	17,563	-53	-55
Minority	36,585	-38	-44
Black	21,550	-41	-49
Hispanic	12,291	-33	-36
Amer. Indian	1,078	-37	-33
Asian	476	-67	-79
Two or more	1,190	30	112

In 2013, minority youth made up the majority of both males and females in residential placement (67% and 58%, respectively). Blacks represented the largest racial proportion among males (41%), and whites were the largest proportion among females (39%).

Black youth accounted for 68% of juveniles held for robbery and 52% of those held for weapons offenses

Racial/ethnic profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2013

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	American		
				Hispanic	Indian	Asian
Total	100%	32%	40%	23%	2%	1%
Delinquency	100	32	40	23	2	1
Criminal homicide	100	18	48	30	2	1
Sexual assault	100	53	26	17	2	1
Robbery	100	8	68	20	1	1
Aggravated assault	100	23	45	28	2	1
Simple assault	100	36	38	18	3	1
Burglary	100	27	45	24	1	1
Theft	100	35	44	16	2	1
Auto theft	100	31	41	24	2	2
Drug trafficking	100	31	33	32	1	1
Other drug	100	43	26	26	2	1
Weapons	100	15	52	29	1	1
Technical violations	100	33	34	28	2	1
Status offense	100	49	30	13	3	1

In 2013, 12% of white youth in residential placement were held for sexual assault, compared with 7% of American Indian youth, 6% of Hispanic youth, and 5% each of black and Asian youth

Offense profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2013

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	American		
				Hispanic	Indian	Asian
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	95	93	96	97	93	95
Criminal homicide	1	1	1	2	1	2
Sexual assault	7	12	5	6	7	5
Robbery	9	2	15	8	3	11
Aggravated assault	8	5	9	9	6	9
Simple assault	8	9	8	7	12	8
Burglary	10	8	11	11	7	9
Theft	5	6	6	4	5	4
Auto theft	3	3	3	3	3	6
Drug trafficking	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other drug	6	7	4	6	6	6
Weapons	4	2	5	5	1	5
Technical violations	17	17	15	21	21	12
Status offense	5	7	4	3	7	5

Notes: 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 Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. 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].

Nationally, placement rates were highest for black youth, regardless of commitment status

In 2013, the national detained placement rate for black youth was nearly 6 times the rate for white youth; the committed placement rate for black youth was more than 4 times the rate for white youth

State of offense	Detained placement rate (per 100,000), 2013					State of offense	Committed placement rate (per 100,000), 2013				
	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
U.S. total	29	166	60	75	10	U.S. total	69	294	111	254	18
Alabama	39	152	11*	0*	0*	Alabama	64	180	69	0*	41*
Alaska	59	206*	228	126	41*	Alaska	91	206*	0*	288	41*
Arizona	41	93	44	88	13*	Arizona	52	193	76	113	13*
Arkansas	27	244	37	0*	0*	Arkansas	80	337	178	104*	51*
California	40	381	95	81	14	California	50	365	131	95	15
Colorado	39	318	66	0*	0*	Colorado	95	595	129	281	61
Connecticut	10	130	49	0*	0*	Connecticut	7	169	73	0*	17*
Delaware	24	264	0*	0*	0*	Delaware	42	240	26*	0*	0*
Dist. of Columbia	48*	336	125*	0*	0*	Dist. of Columbia	96*	336	374	0*	0*
Florida	28	121	21	54*	11*	Florida	72	241	60	646	22
Georgia	32	161	47	0*	8*	Georgia	34	160	34	0*	0*
Hawaii	0*	0*	0*	0*	14	Hawaii	12*	77*	49*	0*	18
Idaho	60	105*	86	115*	0*	Idaho	155	524	192	461	0*
Illinois	22	232	38	0*	0*	Illinois	43	156	78	628	10*
Indiana	63	242	59	0*	21*	Indiana	98	296	82	149*	21*
Iowa	34	285	55	216*	39*	Iowa	120	688	219	866	39*
Kansas	63	328	87	164*	32*	Kansas	112	739	242	328	65*
Kentucky	30	165	61	0*	0*	Kentucky	89	324	91	0*	41*
Louisiana	19	100	15*	84*	0*	Louisiana	45	261	30*	0*	40*
Maine	18	413	0*	0*	0*	Maine	87	413	0*	529*	0*
Maryland	12	119	28	0*	0*	Maryland	31	159	56	0*	8*
Massachusetts	11	90	60	0*	0*	Massachusetts	14	116	97	0*	7*
Michigan	21	156	41	78*	0*	Michigan	72	396	73	117*	20*
Minnesota	24	139	28	234	18*	Minnesota	58	548	106	903	45
Mississippi	9	58	0*	0*	0*	Mississippi	14	83	0*	0*	0*
Missouri	16	161	20*	0*	0*	Missouri	105	351	110	0*	0*
Montana	47	454*	59*	94*	0*	Montana	66	227*	117*	218	0*
Nebraska	30	386	81	358*	0*	Nebraska	84	451	151	596	62*
Nevada	34	88	16	198*	12*	Nevada	98	381	125	198*	37*
New Hampshire	6*	351*	57*	0*	0*	New Hampshire	26	818	228	0*	0*
New Jersey	7	194	32	0*	0*	New Jersey	10	243	54	0*	0*
New Mexico	54	241	50	25*	0*	New Mexico	78	241	156	76	0*
New York	10	94	26	0*	6*	New York	47	249	71	93*	8*
North Carolina	7	45	18	0*	13*	North Carolina	14	108	30	82*	0*
North Dakota	16*	0*	0*	105*	0*	North Dakota	149	727	219*	732	0*
Ohio	44	243	51	0*	0*	Ohio	65	308	98	100*	0*
Oklahoma	36	191	47	51	0*	Oklahoma	39	277	47	68	0*
Oregon	29	216	31	93*	0*	Oregon	200	697	308	841	103
Pennsylvania	18	119	36	0*	0*	Pennsylvania	80	682	282	0*	35
Rhode Island	4*	72*	72	0*	0*	Rhode Island	62	649	158	0*	0*
South Carolina	17	26	83	0*	0*	South Carolina	71	191	309	830	86*
South Dakota	40	238*	74*	198	199*	South Dakota	167	475	221*	1,041	0*
Tennessee	15	100	14*	174*	0*	Tennessee	33	173	55	174*	23*
Texas	37	180	61	33*	5*	Texas	63	250	83	33*	8*
Utah	29	315	125	70*	48*	Utah	54	1,846	169	348	24*
Vermont	22	195*	0*	0*	0*	Vermont	16*	0*	0*	1,010*	0*
Virginia	35	162	47	0*	5*	Virginia	57	342	67	0*	5*
Washington	32	130	42	111	9*	Washington	72	297	123	311	38
West Virginia	99	249	0*	0*	0*	West Virginia	154	463	92*	1,017*	0*
Wisconsin	16	309	34	48*	0*	Wisconsin	42	631	80	386	17*
Wyoming	13*	0*	0*	0*	0*	Wyoming	213	276*	425	1,113	0*

*Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

Notes: The placement rate is the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement on October 23, 2013, per 100,000 youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. total includes 2,648 juvenile offenders in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 5 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory. 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 Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

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

On the 2013 census date, person offenders had been committed or detained longer than other offenders

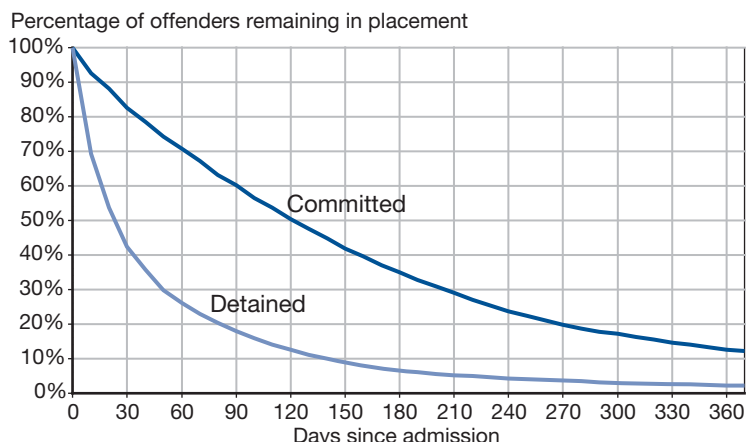
CJRP provides individual-level data on time spent in placement

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 totaling the days of their stay in placement, from their initial admission to their final release relating to a particular case. These individual lengths of placement would then be averaged for different release cohorts of juveniles (cohorts would 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 reported for individuals, 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 youth.

In 2013, 35% of committed offenders, but just 7% of detained offenders, remained in placement 6 months after admission



- Among detained offenders (those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere), 78% had been in the facility for at least a week, 60% for at least 15 days, and 42% for at least 30 days.
- Among committed juveniles (those held as part of a court-ordered disposition), 83% had been in the facility for at least 30 days, 71% for at least 60 days, and 60% 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 2013 [machine-readable data files].

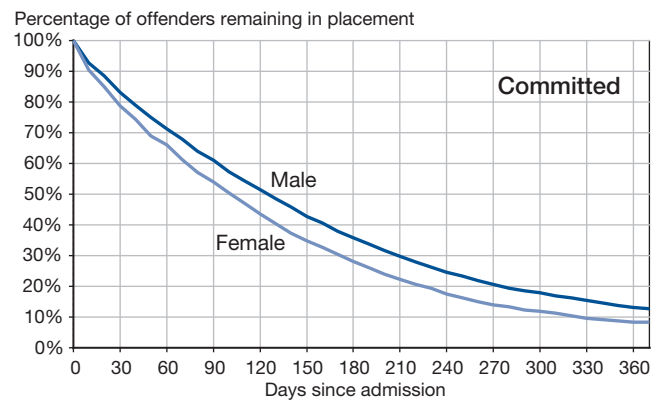
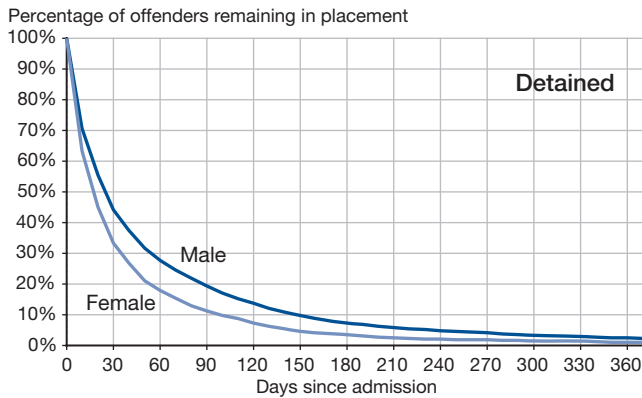
Youth’s average time in the facility varied by adjudication status, offense, and facility type

Most serious offense	Median days in placement		
	Detained (all facilities)	Committed	
		Public	Private
All offenses	22	117	126
Delinquency	22	118	127
Person	32	161	147
Property	20	104	114
Drugs	16	84	100
Public order	24	120	145
Technical violation	16	68	113
Status offense	16	68	110

- Half of all youth committed to public facilities for an offense remained in placement after 117 days (126 for private facilities). In contrast, half of those detained for an offense remained in placement after 22 days.
- With the exception of those adjudicated for person offenses, youth committed to private facilities had been in the facilities longer than those committed to public facilities.

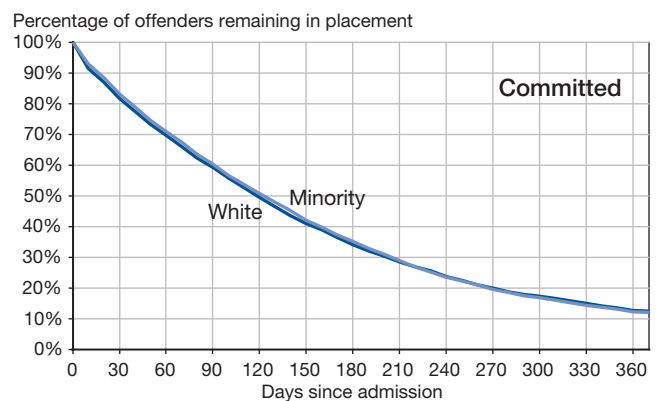
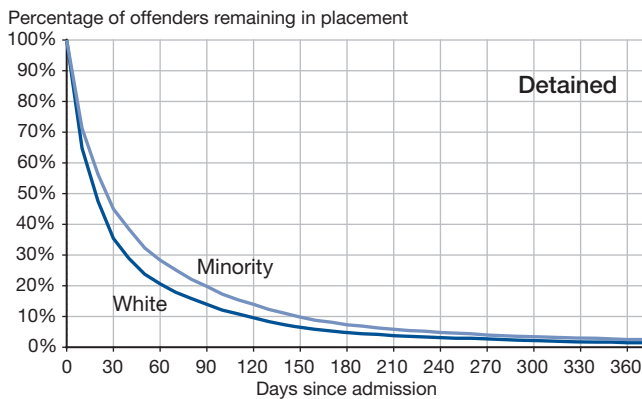
Data source: Author’s analysis of OJJDP’s *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2013 [machine-readable data file].

In 2013, males tended to stay in facilities longer than females



- After 30 days, 44% of detained males and 33% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 60 days, 28% of detained males and 18% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 180 days (approximately half a year), 36% of committed males and 28% of committed females remained in residential placement.
- After a full year (365 days), 13% of committed males and 8% of committed females remained in residential placement.

Minority youth were detained longer than white youth, but there was virtually no difference in the time in residential placement between minority and white committed youth



- Among youth detained for an offense, 35% of white youth had been in the facility at least 30 days, compared with 45% of minority youth.
- Among youth committed for an offense, time in residential placement was virtually the same for white youth and minority youth.
- After 180 days, approximately one-third of both white and minority youth committed for an offense remained in residential placement.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2013 [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), *Vintage 2013 Postcensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010–July 1, 2013), by Year, County, Single-Year of Age (0, 1, 2, . . . , 85 Years and Over), Bridged Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex* [machine-readable data files available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm, released 6/26/14].

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, and 2014. *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, and 2013 [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

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Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book for more juvenile placement 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. **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.