**U.S. Department of Justice**
Office of Justice Programs
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

*Juvenile Offenders and Victims:*

# National Report Series

*Bulletin*

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*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.*

OJJDP

# 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

# 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

| | Number | | | Percent of total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population held** | **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

| | Number | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Facility operation** | **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 | 70,793 | – 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:**

| | Facility operation | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Custody status** | **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**

| | Juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2010 | | | Percent change 1997–2010 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of facility | | | Type of facility | | |
| **Most serious offense** | **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

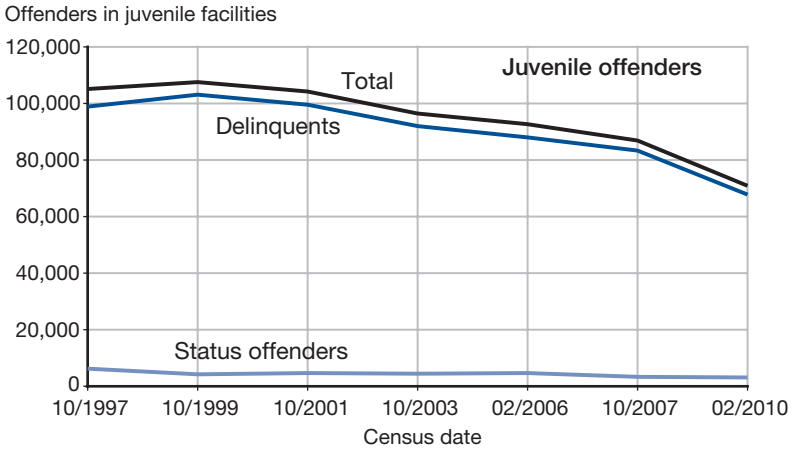
The number of delinquents held in placement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999, then decreased 34% to its lowest level in 2010. Although the number of delinquents held in public facilities outnumbered those held in private facilities, delinquents held in private facilities accounted for 82% of the increase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

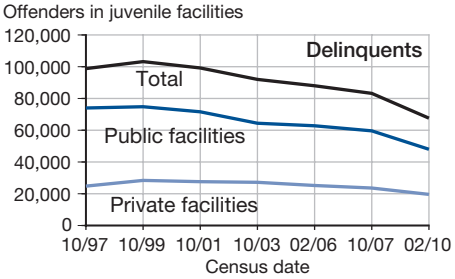
Private facilities reported the largest decrease in the number of status offenders held between 1997 and 2010—down 55% compared with 41% in public facilities.

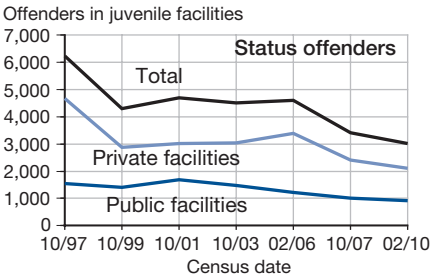
### Several factors may affect the placement population

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

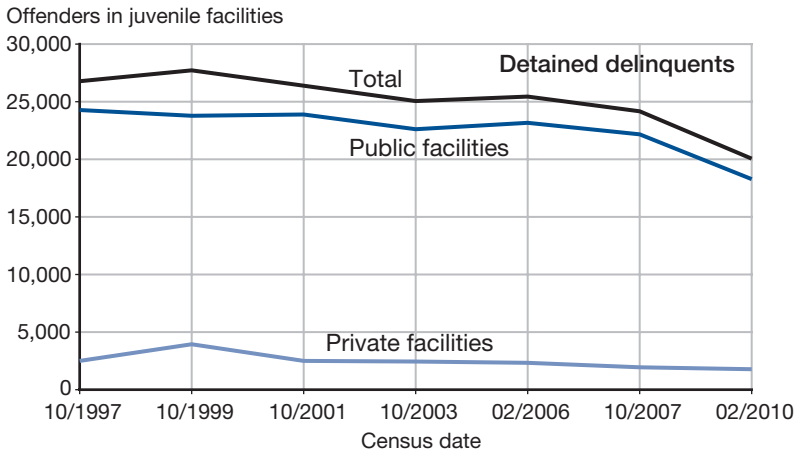
Delinquents accounted for 98% of detained offenders and 95% of committed offenders in 2010. Compared with the detained population, the committed population had a greater proportion of youth held for most major offense groups and fewer youth held for technical violations of probation or parole. The committed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

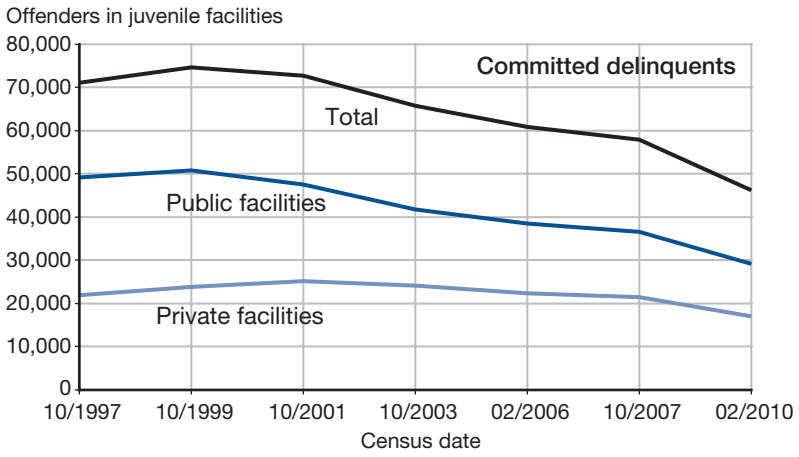
**Offense profile of juvenile offenders held, 2010:**

| 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].

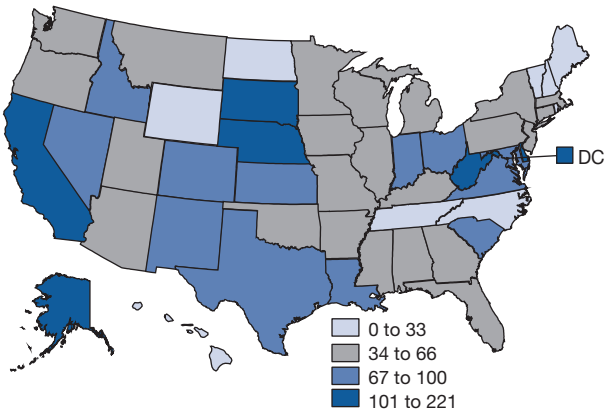
# In 2010, 225 juvenile offenders were in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the U.S. population

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

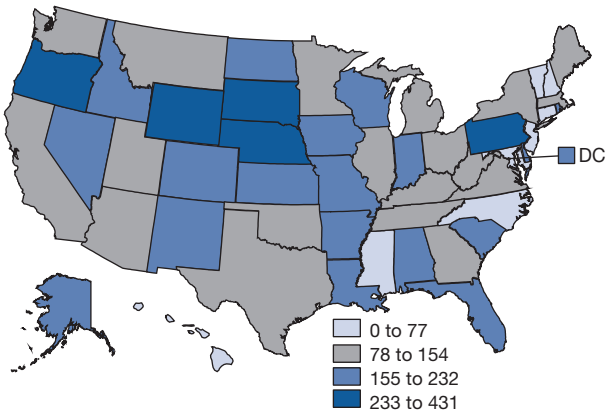
| State of offense | Juveniles in custody | Custody rate per 100,000 Total | Detained | Committed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. total | 70,792 | 225 | 65 | 154 |
| **Upper age 17** | | | | |
| Alabama | 1,101 | 212 | 52 | 159 |
| Alaska | 282 | 340 | 123 | 210 |
| Arizona | 1,092 | 152 | 51 | 96 |
| Arkansas | 729 | 230 | 47 | 183 |
| California | 11,532 | 271 | 115 | 154 |
| Colorado | 1,530 | 287 | 74 | 201 |
| Delaware | 252 | 270 | 106 | 164 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 180 | 427 | 221 | 207 |
| Florida | 4,815 | 261 | 48 | 212 |
| Hawaii | 120 | 90 | 20 | 63 |
| Idaho | 480 | 258 | 77 | 179 |
| Indiana | 2,010 | 276 | 76 | 199 |
| Iowa | 738 | 227 | 41 | 182 |
| Kansas | 843 | 265 | 93 | 169 |
| Kentucky | 852 | 186 | 64 | 121 |
| Maine | 186 | 143 | 12 | 127 |
| Maryland | 888 | 143 | 71 | 66 |
| Minnesota | 912 | 159 | 37 | 119 |
| Mississippi | 357 | 106 | 51 | 54 |
| Montana | 192 | 192 | 51 | 138 |
| Nebraska | 750 | 378 | 106 | 269 |
| Nevada | 717 | 244 | 80 | 163 |
| New Jersey | 1,179 | 123 | 57 | 65 |
| New Mexico | 576 | 250 | 72 | 176 |
| North Dakota | 168 | 258 | 28 | 230 |
| Ohio | 2,865 | 228 | 75 | 152 |

| State of offense | Juveniles in custody | Custody rate per 100,000 Total | Detained | Committed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Upper age 17 (continued)** | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 639 | 157 | 64 | 92 |
| Oregon | 1,251 | 320 | 38 | 281 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,134 | 316 | 43 | 254 |
| Rhode Island | 249 | 235 | 3* | 201 |
| South Dakota | 504 | 575 | 123 | 431 |
| Tennessee | 789 | 117 | 28 | 88 |
| Utah | 684 | 191 | 55 | 136 |
| Vermont | 33 | 53 | 19 | 10* |
| Virginia | 1,860 | 224 | 76 | 144 |
| Washington | 1,305 | 183 | 56 | 126 |
| West Virginia | 561 | 317 | 164 | 153 |
| Wyoming | 255 | 440 | 31 | 409 |
| **Upper age 16** | | | | |
| Connecticut** | 315 | 92 | 38 | 54 |
| Georgia | 2,133 | 221 | 48 | 103 |
| Illinois | 2,217 | 178 | 52 | 123 |
| Louisiana | 1,035 | 240 | 77 | 159 |
| Massachusetts | 663 | 115 | 34 | 79 |
| Michigan | 1,998 | 209 | 57 | 151 |
| Missouri | 1,197 | 214 | 41 | 170 |
| New Hampshire | 117 | 97 | 7* | 70 |
| South Carolina | 984 | 235 | 78 | 157 |
| Texas | 5,352 | 203 | 72 | 129 |
| Wisconsin | 1,110 | 209 | 39 | 168 |
| **Upper age 15** | | | | |
| New York | 2,637 | 180 | 35 | 143 |
| North Carolina | 849 | 112 | 22 | 68 |

**Detention rate**




**Commitment rate**



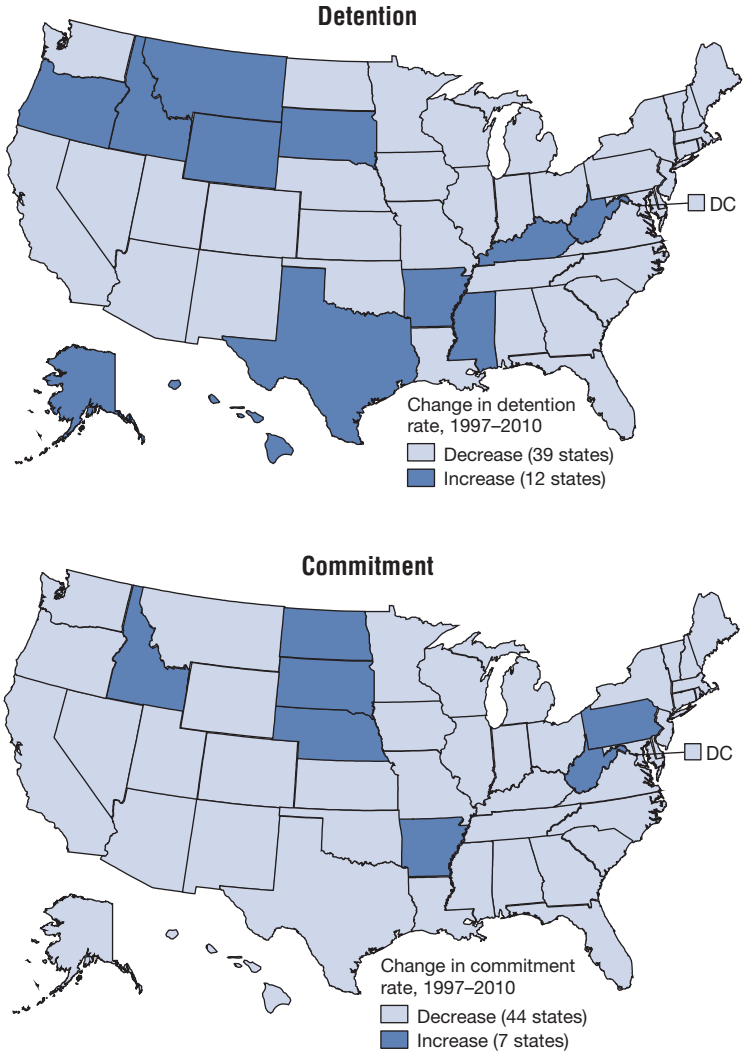

* Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

** 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

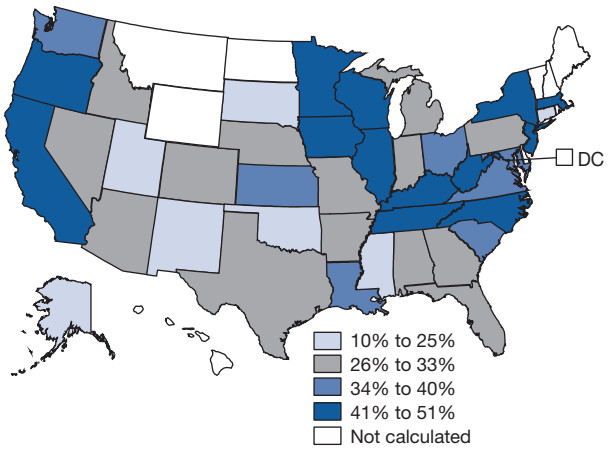
| State of offense | Offense profile of detained offenders, 2010 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person | Property | Drugs | Public order | Technical violation | Status |
| U.S. total | 35% | 22% | 6% | 12% | 22% | 2% |
| Alabama | 26 | 26 | 7 | 16 | 26 | 1 |
| Alaska | 21 | 18 | 0 | 6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

**Percent of detained 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].

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

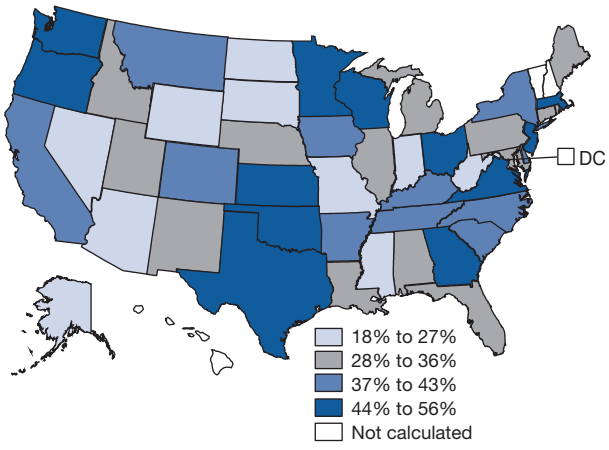
| State of offense | Offense profile of committed offenders, 2010 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person | Property | Drugs | Public order | Technical violation | Status |
| U.S. total | 37% | 25% | 7% | 11% | 14% | 5% |
| Alabama | 29 | 22 | 11 | 8 | 21 | 9 |
| Alaska | 26 | 22 | 3 | 14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

| | All facilities | | Public facilities | | Private facilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Most serious offense** | **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 |

- Status offenders were 11% of females in residential placement in 2010—down from 21% in 1997.
- Person offenders were 32% of females in residential placement in 2010—up from 25% in 1997.
- 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.

* 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 *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* 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

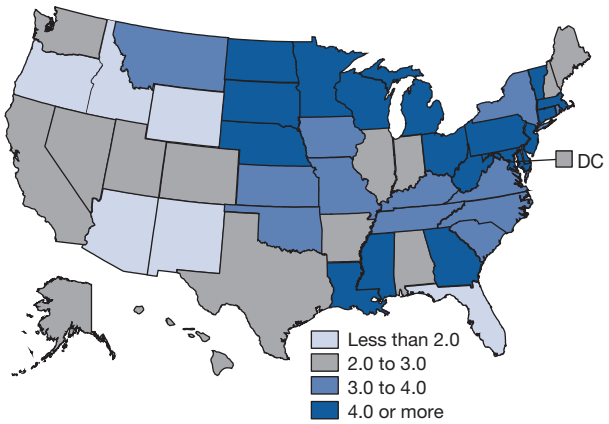
**For every 100,000 black juveniles living in the U.S., 606 were in a residential facility on February 24, 2010—the rate was 228 for Hispanic youth and 128 for white youth**

| State of offense | Custody rate (per 100,000), 2010 | | | | | State of offense | Custody rate (per 100,000), 2010 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White | Black | Hispanic | American Indian | Asian | | 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

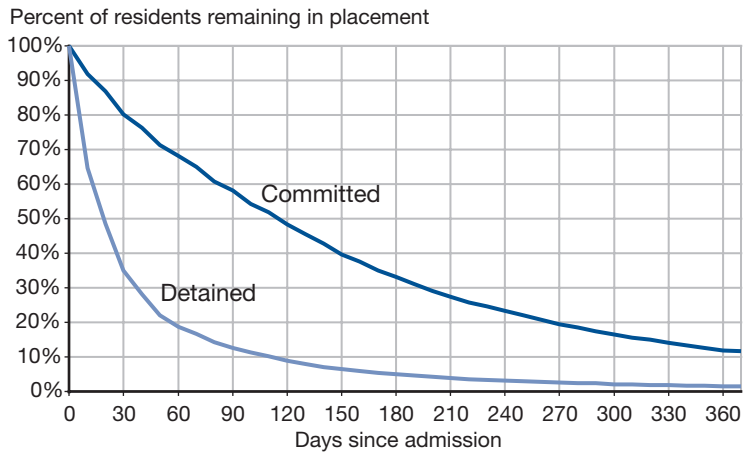
## CJRP provides individual-level data on time spent in placement

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].

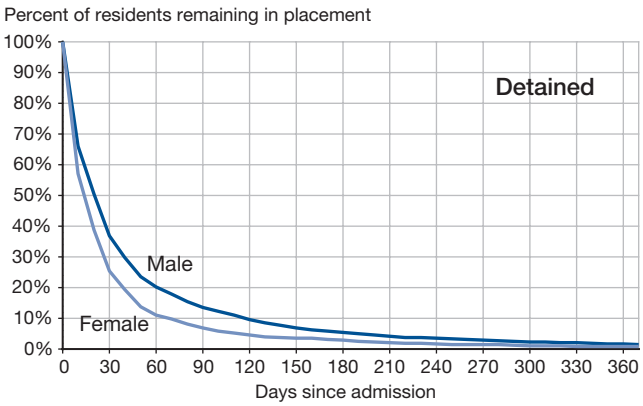
### Offenders' average time in the facility varied by adjudication status, offense, and facility type

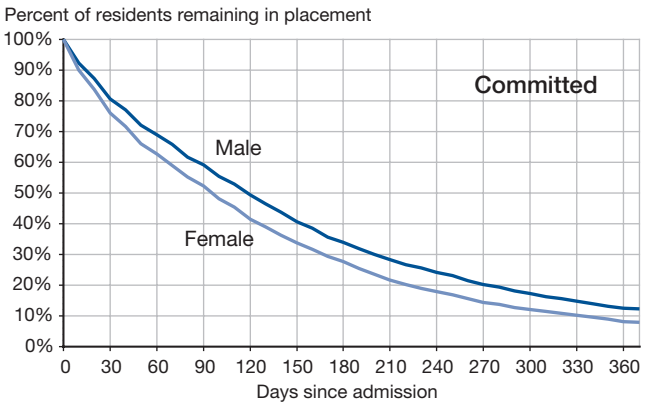
| | Median days in placement | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Committed | |
| Most serious offense | Detained (all facilities) | Public | Private |
| Total | 19 | 106 | 127 |
| Delinquency | 19 | 107 | 127 |
| Person | 26 | 148 | 145 |
| Property | 16 | 98 | 121 |
| Drugs | 14 | 77 | 112 |
| Public order | 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 *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2010 [machine-readable data file].

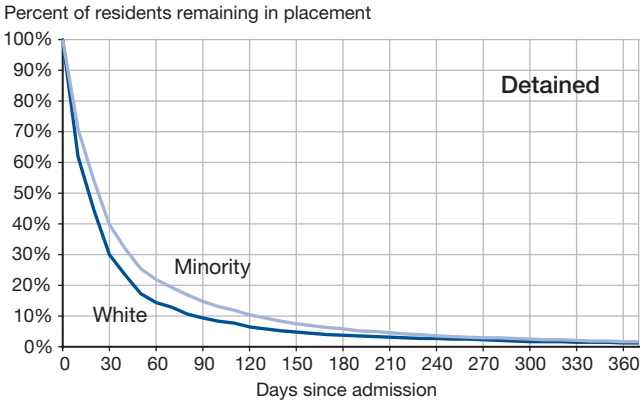
## Males tended to stay in facilities longer than females in 2010

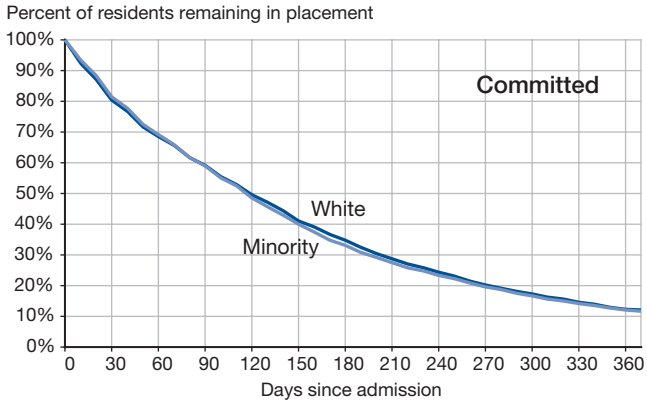



- Among detained females, 25% remained after 30 days, while 37% of detained males remained in residential placement after the same amount of time.
- After 60 days, 20% of detained males and 11% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 180 days (approximately half a year), 34% of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

**U.S. Department of Justice**
Office of Justice Programs
*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

*Washington, DC 20531*

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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].

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### 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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