



This bulletin is part of the Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report, *The National Report of Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A Comprehensive Statistical Overview of the Problem of Juvenile Crime, Violence, Victimization and the Role of the Juvenile Justice System*. During each interim year, 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 has declined by one-half since 1997. Together, the National Report and this series provide a baseline of facts for juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, the media, and concerned citizens.

Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010

from OJJDP

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 has declined by one-half since 1997.

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

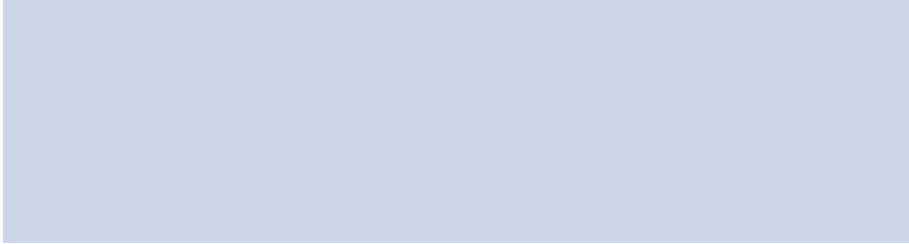
The vast majority of residents in juvenile residential placement facilities on February 24, 2010, were juvenile offenders (89%). Juvenile offenders held for delinquency offenses accounted for 86% of all residents, and those held for status offenses accounted for 4%. Delinquency offenses are behaviors 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.

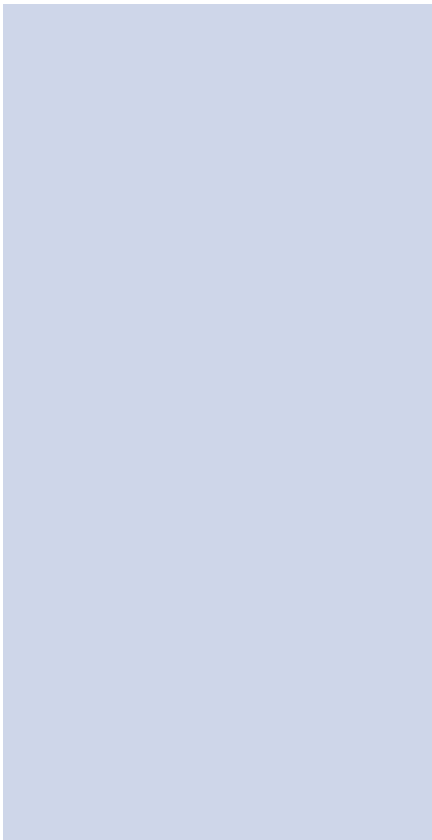
More than half of facilities were private, but held less than one in three juvenile offenders

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.

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

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





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

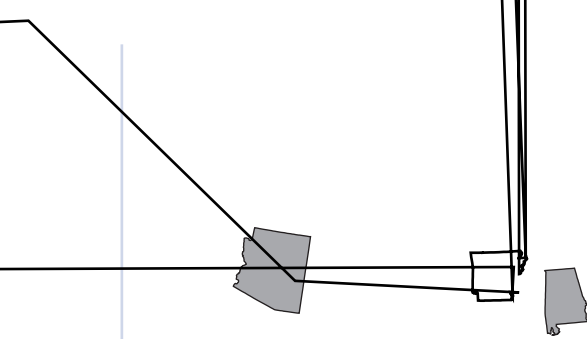
Offense profiles of
detained and committed

offenders differ for 98% of offenses. The committed population decreased more than the detained population.

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			State of offense	Juveniles in custody	Custody rate per 100,000		
		Total	Detained	Committed			Total	Detained	Committed
U.S. total	70,792	225	65	154	Upper age 17 (continued)				
Upper age 17					Oklahoma	639	157	64	92
Alabama	1,101	212	52	159	Oregon	1,251	320	38	281
Alaska	282	340	123	210	Pennsylvania	4,134	316	43	254
Arizona	1,092	152	51	96	Rhode Island	249	235	3*	201
Arkansas	729	230	47	183	South Dakota	504	575	123	431
California	11,532	271	115	154	Tennessee	789	117	28	88
Colorado	1,530	257	74	201	Utah	684	191	55	136
Delaware	252	270	106	164	Vermont	33	53	19	10*
Dist. of Columbia	180	427	221	207	Virginia	1,860	224	76	144
Florida	4,815	251	48	212	Washington	1,305	183	56	126
Hawaii	120	90	20	63	West Virginia	561	317	164	153
Idaho	480	258	77	179	Wyoming	255	440	31	409
Indiana	2,010	276	76	199	Upper age 16				
Iowa	738	227	41	182	Connecticut**	315	92	38	54
Kansas	843	255	93	169	Georgia	2,133	221	48	103
Kentucky	852	186	64	121	Illinois	2,217	178	52	123
Maine	186	143	12	127	Louisiana	1,035	240	77	159
Maryland	888	143	71	66	Massachusetts	663	115	34	79
Minnesota	912	159	37	119	Michigan	1,998	209	57	151
Mississippi	357	106	51	54	Missouri	1,197	214	41	170
Montana	192	192	51	138	New Hampshire	117	97	7*	70
Nebraska	750	378	106	269	South Carolina	984	235	78	157
Nevada	717	244	80	163	Texas	5,352	203	72	129
New Jersey	1,179	123	57	65	Wisconsin	1,110	209	39	168
New Mexico	576	250	72	176	Upper age 15				
North Dakota	168	258	28	230	New York	2,637	180	35	143
Ohio	2,865	228	75	152	North Carolina	849	112	22	68



Although national custody
experienced a decline



In some states, the offense profiles of detained and

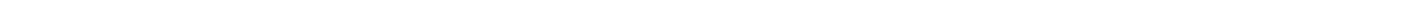
In 20 states in 2010, person offenders accounted for more than the national average of 37% of the committed custody population

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

- Except for New Mexico, the number of juvenile offenders committed for a technical violation of probation or parole was less than one-third of the total offenders committed in each state.
- Oklahoma and Georgia had the highest proportions of person offenders among committed juveniles (56% and 53%, respectively). Wyoming (18%), Mississippi (21%), and North Dakota (22%) had the lowest proportions.
- In half of all states, status offenders accounted for less than 5% of committed offenders.

Percent of committed juvenile offenders held for person offenses





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 ra-

	Missouri	141	587	167	89	29
	Montana	132	571	193	641	0
	Nebraska	218	1,715	431	1,201	223
	New Mexico	159	651	287	193	101
	New York	77	539	169	92	14
	North Carolina	60	249	63	106	15
	Oregon	275	1,213	359	568	79
	Pennsylvania	111	1,319	394	118	88
	Rhode Island	123	964	268	0	354
	Texas	123	530	191	94	16
	Utah	154	660	304	513	132
	Vermont	31	0	930	0	0
	Wisconsin	110	1,064	104	380	159
	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.





Males tended to stay in facilities longer than females in 2010

Percent of residents remaining in placement



