



*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.*



## Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2012: Selected Findings

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### A Message From OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's biennial Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) collects information about facilities in which juvenile offenders are held. Respondents provide information about facility characteristics, including facility type, capacity, and type of security. JRFC also reports the number of youth who were injured or died in custody during the past 12 months.

This bulletin provides findings from the 2012 survey. The juvenile offender population dropped 14% from 2010 to 2012, to the lowest number since 1975. For the first time since 2000, more offenders were in local facilities on the census day in 2012 than were in state-operated facilities.

The 2012 JRFC data also describe security features that facilities use. Overall, 43% of facilities lock youth in their sleeping rooms at least some of the time. Among public facilities, 79% of local facilities and 61% of state facilities reported locking youth in sleeping rooms. Few private facilities (11%) locked youth in sleeping rooms.

Together, JRFC and its companion survey, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, which describes the demographics of youth in custody, allow corrections officials, juvenile justice professionals, youth advocates, and policymakers to monitor conditions of confinement and ensure that the nation's juvenile residential facilities are safe and that youth in custody receive the necessary treatment and services.

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# The Juvenile Residential Facility Census provides data on facility operations

## Facility census describes 2,547 juvenile facilities

In October 2012, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administered the seventh Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC). JRFC began in 2000 with data collections occurring every other year.

JRFC routinely collects data on how facilities operate and the services they provide. It includes detailed questions on facility security, capacity and crowding, injuries and deaths in custody, and facility ownership and operation. The census also collects supplementary information each year on specific services, such as mental and physical health, substance abuse, and education.

JRFC does not capture data on adult prisons or jails, nor does it include facilities used exclusively for mental health or substance abuse treatment or for dependent children. Thus, JRFC includes most, but not all, facilities that hold juvenile offenders. The reporting facilities may also hold adults or “nonoffenders,” but data were included only if the facility held at least one juvenile offender on the census date.

The 2012 JRFC collected data from 2,547 juvenile facilities. Analyses in this bulletin were based only on data from facilities housing juvenile offenders on the census date (October 24, 2012); 1,985 facilities were included in the analyses. Excluded from the analyses were data from 7 facilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands,

18 tribal facilities, and 537 facilities that held no juvenile offenders on that date.

The 1,985 facilities housed a total of 57,190 offenders younger than 21 on the census date. This represents the fewest juvenile offenders in residential placement since the 1975 Children in Custody Census (the predecessor data collection to the JRFC and its companion collection, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement). There were 52,726 juvenile offenders in juvenile facilities reported to the 1975 Children in Custody Census. From 1975 to 2000, these data collections recorded larger and larger 1-day counts of juvenile offenders in public and private residential placement facilities. From 2000 to 2012, those increases have been nearly erased.

### On October 24, 2012, 51% of juvenile facilities were publicly operated; they held 69% of juvenile offenders

State	Juvenile facilities			Juvenile offenders			State	Juvenile facilities			Juvenile offenders		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
U.S. total	1,985	1,007	978	57,190	39,236	17,954	Missouri	63	59	4	1,072	1,022	50
Alabama	45	10	35	948	424	524	Montana	14	8	6	149	118	31
Alaska	19	7	12	178	133	45	Nebraska	9	5	4	625	373	252
Arizona	29	14	15	1,179	784	395	Nevada	22	14	8	672	569	103
Arkansas	33	11	22	730	257	473	New Hampshire	5	2	3	77	58	19
California	195	103	92	8,895	7,906	989	New Jersey	30	27	3	903	895	8
Colorado	37	12	25	1,340	675	665	New Mexico	18	14	4	438	414	24
Connecticut	7	3	4	241	199	42	New York	109	25	84	1,852	792	1,060
Delaware	7	6	1	189	177	12	North Carolina	35	20	15	506	393	113
Dist. of Columbia	10	2	8	207	141	66	North Dakota	13	4	9	200	100	100
Florida	84	26	58	3,321	922	2,399	Ohio	77	64	13	2,252	2,103	149
Georgia	29	23	6	1,473	1,226	247	Oklahoma	32	14	18	613	415	198
Hawaii	3	2	1	84	83	1	Oregon	44	22	22	1,067	814	253
Idaho	18	13	5	458	398	60	Pennsylvania	124	30	94	3,662	810	2,852
Illinois	36	27	9	1,807	1,647	160	Rhode Island	7	1	6	166	101	65
Indiana	59	30	29	1,745	1,088	657	South Carolina	22	8	14	691	405	286
Iowa	56	12	44	1,007	263	744	South Dakota	16	7	9	366	200	166
Kansas	34	16	18	861	656	205	Tennessee	27	15	12	811	534	277
Kentucky	38	28	10	840	703	137	Texas	99	79	20	4,840	4,211	629
Louisiana	31	17	14	881	704	177	Utah	32	16	16	690	354	336
Maine	2	2	0	160	160	0	Vermont	2	1	1	24	16	8
Maryland	32	15	17	810	607	203	Virginia	48	45	3	1,577	1,526	51
Massachusetts	53	17	36	474	163	311	Washington	36	31	5	1,020	964	56
Michigan	60	31	29	2,017	1,003	1,014	West Virginia	37	11	26	626	281	345
Minnesota	51	20	31	977	571	406	Wisconsin	62	21	41	869	508	361
Mississippi	17	15	2	285	259	26	Wyoming	17	2	15	315	111	204

Notes: “State” is the state where the facility is located. Offenders sent to out-of-state facilities are counted in the state where the facility is located, not the state where they committed their offense.

Source: Authors’ analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

# Although half of facilities were private, most offenders were held in public facilities

## Local facilities were more numerous, but state facilities held nearly as many offenders

Historically, local facilities (those staffed by county, city, or municipal employees) held fewer juvenile offenders than state facilities, despite accounting for more than half of all public facilities. In recent years the gap narrowed and, by 2012, local facilities held more juvenile offenders than state facilities.

	Facilities		Juvenile offenders	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,985	100%	57,190	100%
Public	1,007	51	39,236	69
State	387	19	18,648	33
Local	620	31	20,588	36
Private	978	49	17,954	31

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

In 2012, JRFC asked facilities if a for-profit agency owned and/or operated them. Of reporting facilities, only a small percentage said that these types of agencies owned (5%) or operated (7%) them. In both cases, these facilities tended to hold 100 or fewer residents and were most likely to classify themselves as residential treatment centers.

## Residential treatment centers and group homes outnumbered other types of facilities

JRFC asks respondents to identify the type of facility (e.g., detention center, shelter, reception/diagnostic center, group home/halfway house, boot camp, ranch/forestry/wilderness camp/marine program, training school/long-term secure facility, or residential treatment center). JRFC allowed respondents to select more

### Training schools tend to be state facilities, detention centers tend to be local facilities, and group homes tend to be private facilities

Facility operation	Facility type							
	Total	Detention center	Shelter	Reception/diagnostic center	Group home	Ranch/wilderness camp	Training school	Residential treatment center
Number of facilities	1,985	696	142	62	417	52	184	773
<b>Operations profile</b>								
All facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Public	51	87	37	69	19	58	89	31
State	19	19	4	55	9	10	66	17
Local	31	68	33	15	10	48	23	14
Private	49	13	63	31	81	42	11	69
<b>Facility profile</b>								
All facilities	100%	35%	7%	3%	21%	3%	9%	39%
Public	100	60	5	4	8	3	16	24
State	100	35	1	9	10	1	32	34
Local	100	76	8	1	6	4	7	17
Private	100	9	9	2	35	2	2	55

■ Detention centers, reception/diagnostic centers, and training schools were more likely to be public facilities than private facilities; however, a substantial proportion of reception/diagnostic centers were private.

■ Most shelters were private facilities, as were group homes and residential treatment centers.

■ Detention centers made up the largest proportion of all local facilities and more than half of all public facilities.

■ Training schools accounted for 32% of all state facilities.

■ Group homes accounted for 35% of all private facilities.

Note: Counts (and row percentages) may sum to more than the total number of facilities because facilities could select more than one facility type.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

than one facility type, although the vast majority (85%) selected only one.

Slightly more than 770 facilities identified themselves as residential treatment centers and were holding juvenile offenders on the 2012 census date. Residential treatment centers made up 39% of all facilities and held 42% of juvenile offenders. Nearly 420 facilities identified themselves as group homes/halfway houses and were holding juvenile offenders. Group homes made up 21% of facilities and held 8% of juvenile offenders. There were 77 facilities that identified

themselves as both residential treatment centers and group homes. In fact, the group home/residential treatment center combination was the most common facility type combination. There were 696 facilities that identified themselves as detention centers—they accounted for 35% of facilities and held 39% of juvenile offenders in residential placement on the census date. Facilities identified as detention centers most commonly also identified themselves as residential treatment centers (64 facilities), training schools (45), and shelters (31).

# Security features and size varied across types of facilities

## Facilities varied in their degree of security

Overall, 43% of facilities said that, at least some of the time, they locked youth in their sleeping rooms. Among public facilities, 79% of local facilities and 61% of state facilities reported locking youth in sleeping rooms. Few private facilities locked youth in sleeping rooms (11%).

### Percentage of facilities locking youth in sleeping rooms

Total	43%
Public	72
State	61
Local	79
Private	11

Note: Percentages are based on facilities that reported security information (31 of 1,985 facilities [2%] did not report).

Among facilities that locked youth in sleeping rooms, most did this at night (86%) or when a youth was out of control (78%). Locking doors whenever youth were in their sleeping rooms (61%) and locking youth in their rooms during shift changes (51%) were also fairly common. Fewer facilities reported locking youth in sleeping rooms for a part of each day (25%) or when they were suicidal (23%). Very few facilities reported that they locked youth in sleeping rooms most of each day (1%) or all of each day (less than 1%). Six percent (6%) had no set schedule for locking youth in sleeping rooms.

Facilities indicated whether they had various types of locked doors or gates to confine youth within the facility (see sidebar, this page). More than half of all facilities that reported security information said they had one or more confinement features (other than locked sleeping rooms). A greater proportion of public facilities (83%) than private facilities (26%) had confinement features.

### Percentage of facilities

	No confinement features	One or more confinement features
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Total	44%	55%
Public	17	83
State	18	82
Local	16	84
Private	73	26

Note: Percentages are based on facilities that reported security information (31 of 1,985 facilities [2%] did not report).

Among detention centers and training schools that reported security information, more than 9 in 10 said they had one or more confinement features (other than locked sleeping rooms).

### Facilities reporting one or more confinement features (other than locked sleeping rooms):

Facility type	Number	Percentage
Total facilities	1,078	55%
Detention center	649	94
Shelter	37	27
Reception/diagnostic center	49	79
Group home	46	11
Ranch/wilderness camp	13	25
Training school	174	95
Residential treatment center	321	43

Note: Detail sums to more than totals because facilities could select more than one facility type.

Among group homes, fewer than 1 in 5 facilities said they had locked doors or gates to confine youth. A facility's staff, of course, also provides security. In some facilities, a remote location is a security feature that also helps to keep youth from leaving.

Overall, 24% of facilities reported external gates in fences or walls with razor wire. This arrangement was most common among training schools (52%), detention centers (47%), and reception/diagnostic centers (34%).

## JRFC asks facilities about their security features

Are any young persons in this facility locked in their sleeping rooms by staff at any time to confine them?

Does this facility have any of the following features intended to confine young persons within specific areas?

- Doors for secure day rooms that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific areas?
- Wing, floor, corridor, or other internal security doors that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific areas?
- Outside doors that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific buildings?
- External gates in fences or walls WITHOUT razor wire that are locked by staff to confine young persons?
- External gates in fences or walls WITH razor wire that are locked by staff to confine young persons?

Are outside doors to any buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility ever locked? If yes, why?

- To keep intruders out?
- To keep young persons inside this facility?

JRFC did not ask about security features such as resident counts (roll calls), cameras, or guard towers.

## Security increased as facility size increased

Among the largest facilities (those with more than 200 residents) that provided security information, 67% locked youth in their sleeping rooms to confine them at least some of the time. The vast majority of large facilities (83%) had one or more features (locked doors or gates) to confine youth.

Facility size	Percentage of facilities reporting		
	Youth locked in sleep rooms	One or more confinement features	Razor wire
Total facilities	43%	55%	24%
1–10 residents	24	31	8
11–20 residents	40	56	21
21–50 residents	54	69	33
51–100 residents	64	78	42
101–200 residents	64	78	49
201+ residents	67	83	67

Although the use of razor wire is a far less common security measure, nearly 7 in 10 of the largest facilities said they had locked gates in fences or walls with razor wire.

## Large facilities were most likely to be state operated

Few (16%) state-operated facilities (60 of 387) held 10 or fewer residents in 2012. In contrast, 46% of private facilities (446 of 978) were that small. In fact, these small private facilities made up the largest proportion of private facilities.

Facility size	Facility operation		
	State	Local	Private
Total facilities	387	620	978
1–10 residents	60	154	446
11–20 residents	81	150	216
21–50 residents	123	200	195
51–100 residents	76	81	90
101–200 residents	34	25	24
201+ residents	13	10	7

## More than half of facilities were small (holding 20 or fewer residents), although more than half of juvenile offenders were held in medium facilities (holding 21–100 residents)

Facility size	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities	Number of juvenile offenders	Percentage of juvenile offenders
Total facilities	1,985	100%	57,190	100%
1–10 residents	660	33	3,343	6
11–20 residents	447	23	5,714	10
21–50 residents	518	26	14,617	26
51–100 residents	247	12	15,023	26
101–200 residents	83	4	10,258	18
201+ residents	30	2	8,235	14

- Although the largest facilities—those holding more than 200 residents—accounted for only 2% of all facilities, they held 14% of all juvenile offenders in custody.
- Inversely, although the smallest facilities—those holding 10 or fewer residents—accounted for 33% of all facilities, they held only 6% of all juvenile offenders in custody.

Note: Column percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## Small group homes holding 20 or fewer residents were the most common type of facility

Facility size	Facility type						
	Detention center	Shelter	Reception/diagnostic center	Group home	Ranch/wilderness camp	Training school	Residential treatment center
Number of facilities	696	142	62	417	52	184	773
Total facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1–10 residents	24	52	21	67	2	5	26
11–20 residents	24	27	11	17	23	10	24
21–50 residents	32	11	16	12	44	26	29
51–100 residents	14	6	35	3	21	31	16
101–200 residents	4	3	8	0	8	20	4
201+ residents	2	1	8	1	2	9	1

- 67% of group homes and 52% of shelters held 10 or fewer residents. For other facility types, this proportion was less than 27%.
- 9% of training schools and 8% of reception/diagnostic centers held more than 200 residents. For other facility types, this proportion was less than 3%.

Note: Facility type counts sum to more than 1,985 facilities because facilities could select more than one facility type. Column percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

State-operated facilities made up just 19% of all facilities, and they accounted for 43% of facilities holding more than 200 residents. Private facilities constituted 49% of all facilities, and they accounted for 68% of facilities holding 10 or fewer residents.

# Facility crowding affected a substantial proportion of youth in custody

## Many juvenile offenders were in facilities with more residents than standard beds

Facilities reported both the number of standard beds and the number of makeshift beds they had on the census date. Occupancy rates provide the broadest assessment of the adequacy of living space. Although occupancy rate standards have not been established, as a facility's occupancy surpasses 100%, operational functioning may be compromised.

Crowding occurs when the number of residents occupying all or part of a facility exceeds some predetermined limit based on square footage, utility use, or even fire codes. Although it is an imperfect measure of crowding, comparing the number of residents to the number of standard beds gives a sense of the crowding problem in a facility. Even without relying on makeshift beds, a facility may be crowded. For example, using standard beds in an infirmary for youth who are not sick or beds in seclusion for youth who have not committed infractions may indicate crowding problems.

Twenty-one percent (21%) of facilities said that the number of residents they held on the 2012 census date put them at or over the capacity of their standard beds or that they relied on some makeshift beds. These facilities held 9,293 residents, the vast majority of whom were offenders younger than 21. Thus, 17% of all residents held on the census date and 16% of offenders younger than 21 were held in facilities operating at or above their standard bed capacity. In comparison, such facilities held 15% of all residents in 2010, and they held 40% in 2000. In 2012, 2% of facilities reported

being over capacity (having fewer standard beds than they had residents or

relying on makeshift beds). These facilities held 2% of juvenile offenders.

### Compared with other types of facilities, public detention centers and reception/diagnostic centers were more likely to be over their standard bed capacity

Facility type	Percentage of facilities at their standard bed capacity			Percentage of facilities over their standard bed capacity		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Total	19%	13%	25%	2%	2%	1%
Detention center	13	10	27	3	3	0
Shelter	11	4	14	1	0	1
Reception/diagnostic center	13	7	26	2	2	0
Group home	27	24	27	1	0	1
Ranch/wilderness camp	23	23	23	0	0	0
Training school	15	15	15	1	1	0
Residential treatment center	23	17	26	1	1	1

Note: A single bed is counted as one standard bed, and a bunk bed is counted as two standard beds. Makeshift beds (e.g., cots, rollout beds, mattresses, and sofas) are not counted as standard beds. Facilities are counted as over capacity if they reported more residents than standard beds or if they reported any occupied makeshift beds. Facilities could select more than one facility type.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

### Facilities holding between 21 and 50 residents were the most likely to be crowded

Facility size	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities under, at, or over their standard bed capacity			Mean number of makeshift beds at facilities over capacity
		<100%	100%	>100%	
Total facilities	1,985	79%	19%	2%	2
1–10 residents	660	76	23	1	0
11–20 residents	447	80	19	1	2
21–50 residents	518	77	20	3	2
51–100 residents	247	88	10	2	2
101–200 residents	83	81	17	2	9
201+ residents	30	93	7	0	0

Note: A single bed is counted as one standard bed, and a bunk bed is counted as two standard beds. Makeshift beds (e.g., cots, rollout beds, mattresses, and sofas) are not counted as standard beds. Facilities are counted as over capacity if they reported more residents than standard beds or if they reported any occupied makeshift beds. Facilities could select more than one facility type.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## Public facilities were more likely than private facilities to be crowded

Among publicly operated facilities, 2% exceeded standard bed capacity or had residents occupying makeshift beds on the 2012 census date. For privately operated facilities, the proportion was 1%. However, a larger proportion of private facilities (25%) compared with public facilities (13%) said they were operating at 100% capacity.

Locally operated public facilities had a slightly greater proportion of facilities that exceeded capacity (3%) than did state-operated facilities (2%).

Facility operation	Percentage of facilities at or over their standard bed capacity		
	≥100%	100%	>100%
Total	21%	19%	2%
Public	15	13	2
State	20	18	2
Local	13	10	3
Private	26	25	1

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Use of makeshift beds varied widely

There were 23 facilities that reported having occupied makeshift beds, averaging 2 such beds per facility. Although some facilities rely on makeshift beds, many others operate well below standard bed capacity. On average, there were 15 unoccupied standard beds per facility. This average masks a wide range: 1 facility with 71 residents had 49 standard beds and 22 residents without standard beds; another facility with 776 standard beds had 259 residents, leaving 517 unoccupied beds.

### Nationwide, 413 juvenile facilities (21%) were at or over standard capacity or relied on makeshift beds

State	Total facilities	Number of facilities under, at, or over capacity			Percentage of juvenile offenders in facilities at or over capacity		State	Total facilities	Number of facilities under, at, or over capacity			Percentage of juvenile offenders in facilities at or over capacity	
		<100%	100%	>100%	100%	>100%			<100%	100%	>100%	100%	>100%
U.S. total	1,985	1,572	381	32	15%	2%	Missouri	63	48	12	3	26%	5%
Alabama	45	38	6	1	8	2	Montana	16	13	1	2	5	15
Alaska	19	13	6	0	26	0	Nebraska	9	8	1	0	24	0
Arizona	36	30	6	0	7	0	Nevada	22	17	5	0	5	0
Arkansas	33	22	9	2	30	11	New Hampshire	5	5	0	0	0	0
California	195	147	48	0	12	0	New Jersey	30	28	2	0	3	0
Colorado	38	33	3	2	3	5	New Mexico	19	19	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	7	5	2	0	11	0	New York	109	89	20	0	9	0
Delaware	7	6	1	0	8	0	North Carolina	35	25	10	0	19	0
Dist. of Columbia	10	5	4	1	18	28	North Dakota	14	12	2	0	2	0
Florida	84	61	22	1	20	3	Ohio	77	64	8	5	13	8
Georgia	29	22	5	2	26	4	Oklahoma	33	17	16	0	38	0
Hawaii	3	3	0	0	0	0	Oregon	44	29	14	1	34	1
Idaho	18	16	2	0	10	0	Pennsylvania	124	91	31	2	25	4
Illinois	36	32	4	0	4	0	Rhode Island	7	6	1	0	4	0
Indiana	59	54	5	0	11	0	South Carolina	22	19	3	0	12	0
Iowa	56	37	19	0	31	0	South Dakota	19	17	2	0	11	0
Kansas	34	31	3	0	4	0	Tennessee	27	21	6	0	12	0
Kentucky	38	27	11	0	14	0	Texas	99	83	14	2	14	2
Louisiana	31	27	4	0	11	0	Utah	32	30	1	1	4	5
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0	Vermont	2	1	1	0	33	0
Maryland	32	19	13	0	35	0	Virginia	48	42	4	2	7	3
Massachusetts	53	44	9	0	20	0	Washington	36	30	6	0	30	0
Michigan	61	52	9	0	6	0	West Virginia	37	30	5	2	6	1
Minnesota	51	40	11	0	17	0	Wisconsin	62	47	14	1	15	1
Mississippi	18	17	0	1	0	0	Wyoming	17	15	1	1	2	1

Note: A single bed is counted as one standard bed, and a bunk bed is counted as two standard beds. Makeshift beds (e.g., cots, rollout beds, mattresses, and sofas) are not counted as standard beds. Facilities are counted as over capacity if they reported more residents than standard beds or if they reported any occupied makeshift beds. Facilities could select more than one facility type. "State" is the state where the facility is located. Offenders sent to out-of-state facilities are counted in the state where the facility is located, not the state where they committed their offense.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

# Both the number of facilities and the number of offenders dropped from 2000 to 2012

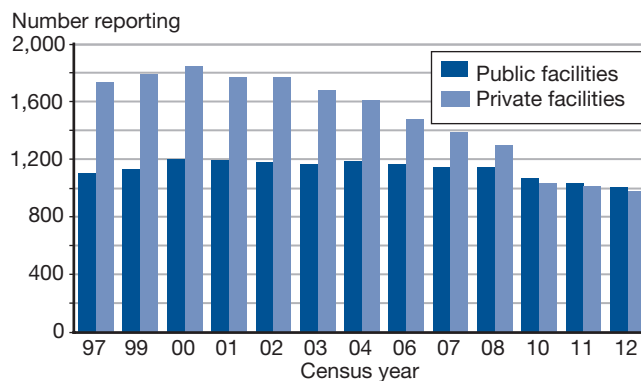
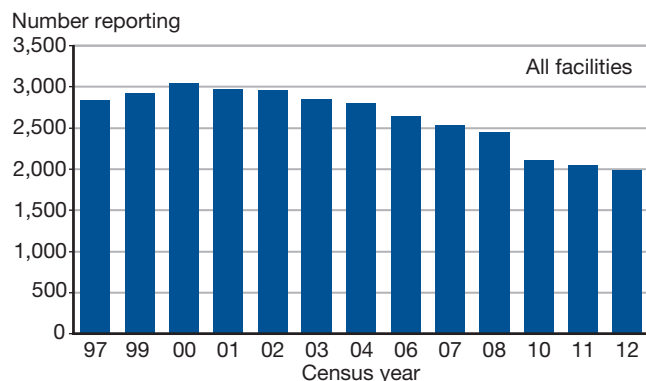
## Public facilities drove the decline in the juvenile offender population

Between 2000 and 2012, the number of residential placement facilities participating in JRFC fell 35%, and there was a 47% decrease in the number of juvenile

offenders held in placement during the same period. Since 2000, the number of public facilities decreased 16%, while the number of private facilities experienced a much larger relative decline (47%). The decrease in the number of offenders held in public facilities accounted for 73% of the overall decline. Compared with 2000,

there were 49% fewer offenders held in public facilities and 44% fewer held in private facilities in 2012. Large facilities (those holding more than 200 residents) accounted for 7% of the decline in facilities between 2000 and 2012, but half (50%) of the decline in offenders.

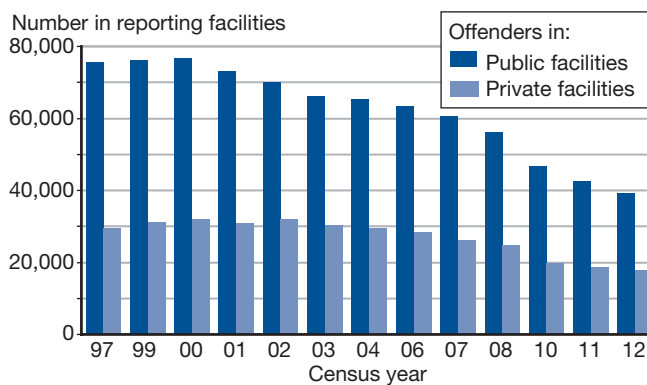
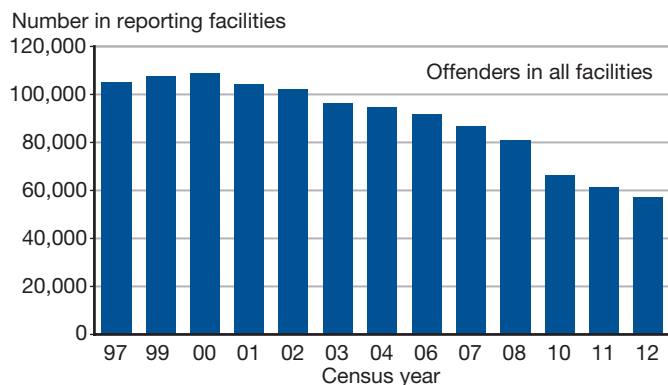
## The number of public facilities was nearly equal to the number of private facilities by 2012



■ The number of private facilities peaked in 2000 and decreased through 2012, at which point there were 29 fewer private facilities than public facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* for the years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 [machine-readable data files] and *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for the years 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2007, and 2011 [machine-readable data files].

## Public facilities have consistently held more juvenile offenders than private facilities



■ The number of offenders in placement peaked in 2000 before decreasing 47% through 2012.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* for the years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 [machine-readable data files] and *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for the years 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2007, and 2011 [machine-readable data files].



## Nearly all states experienced declines in the number of facilities and offenders between 2000 and 2012

State	Change in number 2000–2012						State	Change in number 2000–2012					
	Juvenile facilities			Juvenile offenders				Juvenile facilities			Juvenile offenders		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
U.S. total	-1,062	-193	-869	-51,612	-37,535	-14,077	Missouri	-2	2	-4	-468	-268	-200
Alabama	-1	-2	1	-635	-502	-133	Montana	-4	0	-4	-89	-55	-34
Alaska	0	2	-2	-161	-128	-33	Nebraska	-13	0	-13	-100	-140	40
Arizona	-22	-2	-20	-971	-968	-3	Nevada	7	4	3	-504	-181	-323
Arkansas	-12	0	-12	91	-38	129	New Hampshire	-3	0	-3	-116	-65	-51
California	-90	-13	-77	-10,391	-9,645	-746	New Jersey	-27	-18	-9	-1,371	-1,276	-95
Colorado	-35	1	-36	-509	-234	-275	New Mexico	-9	-5	-4	-447	-424	-23
Connecticut	-18	-1	-17	-495	-77	-418	New York	-101	-34	-67	-3,229	-2,091	-1,138
Delaware	0	3	-3	-106	-69	-37	North Carolina	-32	-7	-25	-1,049	-844	-205
Dist. of Columbia	-7	-1	-6	-65	-18	-47	North Dakota	0	0	0	-3	-5	2
Florida	-82	-27	-55	-3,957	-2,347	-1,610	Ohio	-29	-7	-22	-2,638	-2,239	-399
Georgia	-21	-6	-15	-1,797	-1,367	-430	Oklahoma	-20	0	-20	-401	-120	-281
Hawaii	-4	-1	-3	-38	-24	-14	Oregon	-4	-5	1	-570	-601	31
Idaho	-4	-1	-3	-122	-72	-50	Pennsylvania	-39	1	-40	-1,423	-431	-992
Illinois	-10	1	-11	-1,595	-1,427	-168	Rhode Island	-4	0	-4	-194	-110	-84
Indiana	-38	-11	-27	-1,589	-1,151	-438	South Carolina	-20	-8	-12	-901	-667	-234
Iowa	-20	-4	-16	-159	-132	-27	South Dakota	-6	-2	-4	-264	-165	-99
Kansas	-17	-1	-16	-324	-175	-149	Tennessee	-36	-13	-23	-1,013	-507	-506
Kentucky	-20	-3	-17	-110	-54	-56	Texas	-39	2	-41	-3,514	-2,264	-1,250
Louisiana	-33	-3	-30	-1,782	-1,401	-381	Utah	-19	-1	-18	-445	-99	-346
Maine	-15	-1	-14	-140	-88	-52	Vermont	-3	0	-3	-134	-10	-124
Maryland	-11	4	-15	-682	-83	-599	Virginia	-26	-17	-9	-1,291	-1,090	-201
Massachusetts	-18	-1	-17	-1,007	-404	-603	Washington	-6	0	-6	-1,044	-974	-70
Michigan	-47	-11	-36	-1,446	-779	-667	West Virginia	10	5	5	245	40	205
Minnesota	-70	-2	-68	-945	-415	-530	Wisconsin	-32	-6	-26	-1,148	-763	-385
Mississippi	-3	-4	1	-502	-526	24	Wyoming	-7	0	-7	-64	-62	-2

- All but five states had fewer residential facilities that met the inclusion criteria for JRFC analysis in 2012 than in 2000. Alaska, Delaware, and North Dakota each had the same number of facilities, and Nevada and West Virginia reported having more.
- Each state except for Arkansas and West Virginia had fewer juvenile offenders in their facilities on the census date in 2012 than on the census date in 2000. Six states (Arkansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and West Virginia) reported more juvenile offenders in private facilities in 2012 than in 2000.
- The total decrease in the number of private facilities was greater than that for public facilities; however, the total decrease in the number of juvenile offenders was larger for public facilities than private facilities.
- The four states with the largest reduction in the population of juvenile offenders in residential placement accounted for 41% of the total decline nationwide.

Notes: "State" is the state where the facility is located. Offenders sent to out-of-state facilities are counted in the state where the facility is located, not the state where they committed their offense. Data collected from facilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and tribal facilities are not included.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* for the years 2000 and 2012 [machine-readable data files].

## 43 states held fewer juvenile offenders in 2012 than in 2010

Overall, the juvenile offender population in residential placement dropped 14% from 2010 to 2012. States with declines held an average of 19% fewer juvenile offenders on the census date in 2012 than in 2010—ranging from 1% in Kentucky to 43% in Rhode Island.

Among the eight states that had more juveniles in residential placement in 2012 than in 2010, the average growth was 14%. The number of juvenile offenders increased the most at facilities in Wyoming (36%) and West Virginia (34%). The remaining six states had increases between 2% and 17% (Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Vermont).

## Fewer youth were held in large facilities in 2012 than in 2000

Facilities holding more than 200 residents experienced the largest decline in both number of facilities (70%) and number of offenders held in them (76%).

Facility size	Percent change 2000–2012	
	Facilities	Offenders
Total*	-35%	-47%
1–10 residents	-37	-36
11–20 residents	-35	-28
21–50 residents	-27	-27
51–100 residents	-25	-24
101–200 residents	-49	-53
201+ residents	-70	-76

\* The total for 2000 includes 2 facilities that did not report how many residents were assigned beds and 12 offenders for whom facility size was unknown.

## There were more detention centers in 2012 than in 2000

The overall pattern of change held true for all facility types except for detention centers, which increased 3% between 2000 and 2012. The increase in the number of public detention centers (8%) influenced this change. The number of private detention centers decreased 25% during the same period.

Facility type	2000	2012	Percent change
Detention center	679	696	3%
Shelter	250	142	-43
Reception/diagnostic center	109	62	-43
Group home	1,116	417	-63
Ranch/wilderness camp	142	52	-63
Training school	322	184	-43
Residential treatment center	1,844	773	-58

Training schools and reception/diagnostic centers have always accounted for the largest proportion of offenders in facilities with more than 200 residents. Despite this, smaller proportions of youth were held in these facilities in 2012 than in

2000. In 2000, 19% of youth held in training schools were in facilities with more than 200 residents; in 2012, this proportion decreased to 9%. Similarly, in 2000, 11% of youth held in reception/diagnostic centers were in these large facilities. By 2012, this proportion decreased to 8%.

Between 2000 and 2012, small group homes holding 20 or fewer residents remained the most common type of facility. In 2000, 85% of group homes held 20 or fewer residents; the proportion was 84% in 2012.

## The facility size profile was virtually the same between 2000 and 2012 for facilities but showed more variation for juvenile offenders

Facility size	Number of facilities		Percentage of facilities		Number of offenders		Percentage of offenders	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
Total*	3,047	1,985	100%	100%	108,802	57,190	100%	100%
1–10 residents	1,047	660	34	33	5,222	3,343	5	6
11–20 residents	690	447	23	23	7,985	5,714	7	10
21–50 residents	714	518	23	26	19,953	14,617	18	26
51–100 residents	330	247	11	12	19,656	15,023	18	26
101–200 residents	164	83	5	4	21,827	10,258	20	18
201+ residents	100	30	3	2	34,147	8,235	31	14

■ In 2000, half (51%) of juvenile offenders were held in large facilities (those holding more than 100 residents). By 2012, however, most offenders (52%) were held in medium facilities, those holding between 21 and 100 residents. As a result, the number of juvenile offenders held in large facilities decreased 19 percentage points between 2000 and 2012, from 51% to 32%.

\* Totals for 2000 include 2 facilities that did not report how many residents were assigned beds on the census date and 12 offenders for whom facility size was unknown.

Note: Column percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## In 2000, more than 1 in 3 facilities were at or over their standard bed capacity; by 2012, the proportion was 1 in 5

Facility size	Percentage of facilities at or over standard bed capacity		Mean number of makeshift beds at facilities over capacity	
	2000	2012	2000	2012
Total	37%	21%	12	2
1–10 residents	35	24	2	0
11–20 residents	39	20	3	2
21–50 residents	38	23	6	2
51–100 residents	32	12	14	2
101–200 residents	40	19	22	9
201+ residents	46	7	32	0

■ The largest facilities (those holding more than 200 residents on the census date) experienced the greatest relative drop between 2000 and 2012 in facilities at or over capacity or using makeshift beds. In 2012, no large facilities reported having to use makeshift beds for their residents.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## Compared with 2000, crowding was less prevalent in most states in 2012

State	Total facilities		Percentage of facilities at or over capacity		Percentage of juvenile offenders in facilities at or over capacity		State	Total facilities		Percentage of facilities at or over capacity		Percentage of juvenile offenders in facilities at or over capacity	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012		2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012
U.S. total	3,047	1,985	37%	21%	42%	16%	Missouri	65	63	25%	24%	28%	31%
Alabama	46	45	37	16	62	9	Montana	18	14	22	21	19	22
Alaska	19	19	21	32	10	26	Nebraska	22	9	32	11	44	24
Arizona	51	29	41	17	43	7	Nevada	15	22	33	23	39	5
Arkansas	45	33	27	33	30	41	New Hampshire	8	5	50	0	19	0
California	285	195	51	25	49	12	New Jersey	57	30	33	7	37	3
Colorado	72	37	31	14	53	8	New Mexico	27	18	33	0	77	0
Connecticut	25	7	28	29	16	11	New York	210	109	54	18	47	9
Delaware	7	7	57	14	88	8	North Carolina	67	35	37	29	29	19
Dist. of Columbia	17	10	12	50	10	46	North Dakota	13	13	0	15	0	3
Florida	166	84	47	27	55	23	Ohio	106	77	36	17	26	21
Georgia	50	29	42	24	51	31	Oklahoma	52	32	44	50	40	39
Hawaii	7	3	43	0	73	0	Oregon	48	44	35	34	62	35
Idaho	22	18	55	11	54	10	Pennsylvania	163	124	31	27	49	28
Illinois	46	36	17	11	8	4	Rhode Island	11	7	73	14	86	4
Indiana	97	59	24	8	49	11	South Carolina	42	22	33	14	25	12
Iowa	76	56	42	34	35	31	South Dakota	22	16	18	13	5	12
Kansas	51	34	25	9	44	4	Tennessee	63	27	48	22	30	12
Kentucky	58	38	29	29	29	14	Texas	138	99	31	16	46	16
Louisiana	64	31	34	13	16	11	Utah	51	32	43	6	36	10
Maine	17	2	41	0	7	0	Vermont	5	2	20	50	3	33
Maryland	43	32	33	41	39	35	Virginia	74	48	41	13	47	10
Massachusetts	71	53	75	17	82	20	Washington	42	36	21	17	41	30
Michigan	107	60	33	15	22	6	West Virginia	27	37	52	19	47	7
Minnesota	121	51	27	22	30	17	Wisconsin	94	62	14	24	26	16
Mississippi	20	17	20	6	36	0	Wyoming	24	17	17	12	8	3

■ In all but nine states and the District of Columbia, fewer reporting facilities were at or over capacity in 2012, compared with 2000. Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Vermont, and Wisconsin had more facilities that were at or over capacity, while Kentucky had the same number.

■ Six states (Alaska, Arkansas, Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia had more juvenile offenders in facilities that were at or over capacity in 2012, compared with 2000.

Notes: "State" is the state where the facility is located. Offenders sent to out-of-state facilities are counted in the state where the facility is located, not the state where they committed their offense. Data collected from facilities in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and tribal facilities are not included.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* for the years 2000 and 2012 [machine-readable data files].

# JRFC asks facilities about certain activities that may have occurred in the month before the census date

In addition to information gathered on the census date, JRFC collects data on the following questions for the 30-day period of September 2012:

- Were there any unauthorized departures of any young persons who were assigned beds at this facility?
- Were any young persons assigned beds at this facility transported to a hospital emergency room by facility staff, transportation staff, or by an ambulance?
- Were any of the young persons assigned beds here restrained by facility staff with a mechanical restraint?
- Were any of the young persons assigned beds here locked for more than 4 hours alone in an isolation, seclusion, or sleeping room to regain control of their unruly behavior?

## One-fifth of facilities (20%) reported unauthorized departures in the month before the census date

Facility type	Number of facilities		Percentage of reporting facilities with unauthorized departures
	Total	Reporting	
Total facilities	1,985	1,797	20%
Detention center	696	664	3
Shelter	142	129	46
Reception/diagnostic center	62	59	17
Group home	417	352	36
Ranch/wilderness camp	52	48	25
Training school	184	179	8
Residential treatment center	773	682	27

- Shelters and group homes were most likely to report one or more unauthorized departures.

Note: Detail may sum to more than the totals because facilities could select more than one facility type.  
Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## Sports-related injuries were the most common reason for emergency room visits in the previous month

Reason for ER visit	Percentage of facilities
Total	30%
Injury	
Sports-related	36
Work/chore-related	2
Interpersonal conflict (between residents)	20
Interpersonal conflict (by nonresident)	4
Illness	32
Pregnancy	
Complications	3
Labor and delivery	1
Suicide attempt	8
Nonemergency	
No other health professional available	9
No doctor's appointment could be obtained	9
Other	28

Note: Percentages are based on facilities that reported emergency room information (92 of 1,985 facilities [4%] did not report).

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

## Nearly equal proportions of facilities reported using mechanical restraints and locking youth in some type of isolation; differences in these practices existed by facility type

Facility type	Percentage of reporting facilities	
	Used mechanical restraints	Locked youth in room for 4 or more hours
Total facilities	23%	22%
Detention center	40	44
Shelter	4	7
Reception/diagnostic center	46	32
Group home	2	0
Ranch/wilderness camp	31	2
Training school	58	47
Residential treatment center	13	10

- Training schools were the most likely type of facility to use mechanical restraints (i.e., handcuffs, leg cuffs, waist bands, leather straps, restraining chairs, strait jackets, or other mechanical devices) in the previous month. Detention centers and training schools were the most likely to lock a youth alone in some type of seclusion for 4 or more hours to regain control of their unruly behavior.

- Group homes were the facility type least likely to use either of these measures.

Note: Percentages are based on 1,805 facilities that reported mechanical restraints information and locked isolation information, of a total 1,985 facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

# Facilities reported 14 deaths of juvenile offenders in placement over 12 months—5 were suicides

## Juvenile offenders rarely died in custody

Juvenile facilities holding juvenile offenders reported that 14 youth died while in the legal custody of the facility between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012. Each death occurred at a different facility.

Routine collection of national data on deaths of juveniles in residential placement began with the 1988/89 Children in Custody (CIC) Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Accidents or suicides have usually been the leading cause of death. Over the years 1988–1994 (CIC data reporting years), there were an average of 46 deaths reported nationally per year, including an annual average of 18 suicides. Over the years 2000–2012 (JRFC data reporting years), those averages dropped to 20 deaths overall and 8 suicides. In 2006, the number of suicides that occurred at residential facilities (four) was the lowest since OJJDP first started collecting data from JRFC in 2000. There were five suicides in 2012.

Detention centers reported 8 of the 14 deaths in 2012—the greatest number of all facility types. Detention centers accounted for three deaths due to suicide, three due to illness or natural causes, and two due to homicide by a resident. Residential treatment centers accounted for two deaths as the result of an accident and one suicide. Group homes accounted for 2 of the 14 deaths; 1 was a suicide and 1 was an accident. Training schools accounted for one death due to an illness/natural cause.

### During the 12 months prior to the census, suicides were the most commonly reported cause of death in residential placement

Cause of death	Total	Inside the facility			Outside the facility		
		All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total	14	7	5	2	7	4	3
Suicide	5	3	1	2	2	2	0
Illness/natural	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Accident	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
Homicide	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Other/unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

■ None of the deaths from illness were AIDS related.

Notes: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

### In 2012, the death rate was generally higher for private facilities than for public facilities

Cause of death	Deaths per 10,000 juveniles held on the census date, October 24, 2012		
	Total	Public facility	Private facility
Total	2.4	2.3	2.8
Suicide	0.9	0.8	1.1
Illness/natural	0.7	1.0	0.0
Accident	0.5	0.3	1.1
Homicide	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

Type of facility	Deaths per 10,000 juveniles held on the census date, October 24, 2012		
	Total	Public facility	Private facility
Detention center	3.3	3.1	5.8
Training school	0.7	0.7	0.0
Group home	4.3	9.8	2.8
Residential treatment center	1.3	0.0	2.4

■ The death rate in 2012 (2.4) was lower than that in 2000 (2.8). There were 30 reported deaths of youth in residential placement in 2000; accidents were the most commonly reported cause. In 2012, suicides were the most commonly reported cause.

Note: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

**Of the total deaths in residential placement (14), 5 involved white non-Hispanic males and 5 involved black non-Hispanic males**

Race/ethnicity	Cause of death											
	Total		Suicide		Illness/natural		Accident		Homicide		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	12	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
White non-Hispanic	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Black non-Hispanic	5	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other race/ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2012* [machine-readable data file].

**Generally, suicides did not occur in the first days of a youth's stay**

Although one suicide did occur within the first day of a youth's stay, most suicides in the reporting period occurred weeks after admission. One suicide occurred 2.5 weeks after admission, one occurred approximately 5 weeks after admission, and another occurred 3 months after admission. Finally, one suicide occurred 6 months into the youth's stay. The least number of days since admission for deaths was the suicide that occurred on the date of admission, and the greatest number of days was a death as a result of an illness after the youth had been in placement for 274 days (about three-quarters of a year). The overall median number of days since admission for deaths of juveniles in placement was 78. (One facility did not report the date of admission; therefore, it was not possible to calculate the number of days in placement before the youth's death, and that death is excluded from the analysis of days since admission for deaths.)

**JRFC asks facilities about deaths of young persons at locations inside and/or outside the facility**

During the year between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012, did any young persons die while assigned to a bed at this facility at a location either inside or outside of this facility?

If yes, how many young persons died while assigned beds at this facility during the year between October 1, 2011, and September 30, 2012?

What was the cause of death?

- Illness/natural causes (excluding AIDS)
- Injury suffered prior to placement here

- AIDS
- Suicide
- Homicide by another resident
- Homicide by nonresident(s)
- Accidental death
- Other (specify)

What was the location of death, age, sex, race, date of admission to the facility, and date of death for each young person who died while assigned a bed at this facility?

## The Juvenile Residential Facility Census includes data submitted by tribal facilities

OJJDP works with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to ensure a greater representation of tribal facilities in the CJRP and JRFC data collections. As a result, the 2012 JRFC collected data from 18 tribal facilities. The tribal facilities were in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota and held 188 juvenile offenders (down from 235 in 2010).

Tribal facilities were asked what agency owned and/or operated their facilities; 14 reported ownership information. Of these reporting facilities, 11 were owned and operated by the tribe, 1 facility indicated that it was owned by the federal government and operated by the tribe, and the

remaining 2 facilities reported being owned by an “other” organization (the Bureau of Indian Affairs) but operated by the tribe.

All 18 tribal facilities identified themselves as detention centers. One facility also identified itself as a group home, another also identified itself as a residential treatment center, and another also identified itself as an “other” type of facility. Tribal facilities were small, holding 50 or fewer residents; 78% of offenders were held at facilities that held between 11 and 50 residents. On the census day, almost all facilities (17) were operating at less than their standard bed capacity and the remaining facility was operating at capacity. Standard bed capacities ranged from

5 to 106; only 1 facility had more than 100 standard beds.

Fourteen of the 18 tribal facilities reported locking youth in their sleeping rooms. Among tribal facilities that locked youth in their rooms, most (11 facilities) did so when the youth was out of control, 9 did so when youth were in their sleeping rooms, and 8 did so at night. An equal number of facilities (six) locked youth in their rooms during shift changes or when a youth was considered suicidal. Four facilities locked youth in their rooms for a part of each day, and two stated there was no set schedule for locking youth in rooms. Finally, one facility locked youth in their rooms most of the day and one facility locked youth in their rooms all day.

## Resources

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](http://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 and contains a large set of predefined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities.

## Data sources

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* for the years 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 1976. *Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correction and Shelter Facilities, 1975* [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

### Other OJJDP data collection efforts describe youth in residential placement

JRFC is one component in a multi-tiered effort to describe the youth placed in residential facilities and the facilities themselves. Other components include:

#### National Juvenile Court Data

**Archive:** collects information on sanctions that juvenile courts impose.

#### Census of Juveniles in Residential

**Placement:** collects information on the demographics and legal attributes of each youth in a juvenile facility on the census date.

#### Survey of Youth in Residential

**Placement:** collected a broad range of self-reported information from interviews in 2003 with individual youth in residential placement.

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