



Juvenile Offenders and Victims:



National Report Series

Bulletin

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.

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Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2004: Selected Findings

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A Message from OJJDP

The biannual Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) collects information about the facilities in which juvenile offenders are held. Facilities report on characteristics such as their size, structure, type, ownership, and security arrangements. Facilities also provide information on a range of services they provide to youth in their care. In 2004, JRFC focused on educational and physical health services. In addition, facilities report on the number of deaths of youth in custody during the prior 12 months. This Bulletin presents findings from the 2004 JRFC—findings that are, for the most part, positive.

JRFC data indicate that the population of juvenile offenders in custody continued to decline—down 7% from 2002. Although crowding is still a problem in many facilities, improvements continue. The proportion of residents held in facilities that were at the limit of their standard bed capacity, were above their standard bed capacity, or had juveniles sleeping in makeshift beds dropped from 40% in 2000 to 34% in 2002, and by 2004, the figure was down to 32%. In 2004, 5% of facilities (holding 15% of juvenile offenders in custody) exceeded their standard bed capacity or had juveniles sleeping in makeshift beds.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) developed the JRFC and its companion data collection, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CRJP), to support the vital role of corrections in maintaining the safety of the community and providing essential services to confined youth. For additional information on these and other juvenile justice data, visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb>.



Access OJJDP publications online at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp

The Juvenile Residential Facility Census provides data on facility operations

Facility census describes 3,257 juvenile facilities

In October 2004, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administered the third Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC). The JRFC began in 2000 with data collections occurring every other year.

Regularly collected data include information on facility operations and services, facility security, capacity and crowding, injuries and deaths in custody, and facility ownership and operation. Supplementary information is also collected each year on specific services, such as mental and physical health, substance abuse, and education.

The 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 only included if the facility held at least one juvenile offender on the census date.

The 2004 JRFC collected data from 3,257 juvenile facilities, 2,809 of which held a total of 94,875 offenders younger than 21 on the census date (October 27, 2004). The remaining 448 reporting facilities held no juvenile offenders on that date.

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

- **The National Juvenile Court Data Archive**, which collects information on sanctions that juvenile courts impose.
- **The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement**, which collects information on the demographics and legal attributes of each youth in a juvenile facility on the census date.
- **The Survey of Youth in Residential Placement**, which collected in 2003 a broad range of self-reported information from interviews with individual youth in residential placement.

On October 27, 2004, 42% 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	2,809	1,187	1,612	94,875	65,197	29,558	Missouri	67	62	5	1,378	1,318	60
Alabama	69	13	56	1,873	825	1,048	Montana	24	7	15	276	152	107
Alaska	19	7	12	291	216	75	Nebraska	15	5	10	644	507	137
Arizona	51	17	30	1,845	1,528	258	Nevada	18	12	6	994	751	243
Arkansas	37	11	26	752	238	514	New Hampshire	8	2	6	189	101	88
California	275	121	154	15,406	13,704	1,702	New Jersey	49	43	6	1,658	1,587	71
Colorado	62	12	49	2,131	930	1,199	New Mexico	25	17	8	642	577	65
Connecticut	22	4	18	524	189	335	New York	207	48	159	4,230	2,002	2,228
Delaware	5	4	1	244	231	13	North Carolina	70	24	46	1,104	723	381
Dist. of Columbia	8	1	7	257	207	50	North Dakota	10	4	6	216	109	107
Florida	165	47	118	7,728	2,828	4,900	Ohio	90	65	25	4,309	3,914	395
Georgia	41	30	11	2,483	2,169	314	Oklahoma	50	14	35	984	654	311
Hawaii	8	3	5	116	97	19	Oregon	48	24	24	1,342	1,079	263
Idaho	22	14	8	498	438	60	Pennsylvania	157	30	127	5,317	1,191	4,126
Illinois	48	28	20	2,667	2,311	356	Rhode Island	17	1	16	316	180	136
Indiana	91	42	49	2,996	2,196	800	South Carolina	38	14	24	1,420	966	454
Iowa	68	16	52	1,026	339	687	South Dakota	23	8	13	611	316	272
Kansas	52	17	35	1,131	781	350	Tennessee	52	28	24	1,422	857	565
Kentucky	49	31	18	913	788	125	Texas	116	86	30	8,427	7,287	1,140
Louisiana	55	20	35	1,538	1,073	465	Utah	48	17	31	1,049	440	609
Maine	9	2	7	222	191	31	Vermont	4	1	3	55	28	27
Maryland	40	14	26	1,080	707	373	Virginia	67	62	5	2,382	2,298	84
Massachusetts	64	19	45	1,296	460	836	Washington	36	30	6	1,640	1,557	83
Michigan	80	34	46	2,743	1,403	1,340	West Virginia	22	7	15	434	266	168
Minnesota	89	24	65	1,541	824	717	Wisconsin	79	24	55	1,539	965	574
Mississippi	21	19	2	622	580	42	Wyoming	19	2	17	374	119	255

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 their offense occurred. Totals include 10 tribal facilities (holding 120 juvenile offenders) located in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Source: Author's analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Most States had fewer juvenile offenders held in residential placement facilities in 2004 than in 2002

From 2002 to 2004, the number of juvenile offenders in custody decreased in 40 States

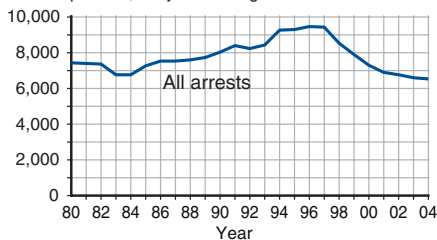
On average, these States held 11% fewer juvenile offenders on the 2004 census date than on the 2002 census date. Declines ranged from 35% in Louisiana to less than 5% in six States (Arizona, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Utah).

Among the 11 States that had more juveniles in residential placement in 2004 than in 2002, the average growth was 6%. Over half of these States had increases of less than 5% (Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, South Dakota, and Texas). The largest increase was in Alabama (22%).

The decline in juvenile arrests may explain the decline in youth in custody

Juvenile arrest statistics are a measure of the flow of youth into the justice system. Nationwide, the juvenile arrest rate peaked in 1996 and has declined substantially (31%) between 1996 and 2004.

Arrests per 100,000 juveniles ages 10–17



Source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Online. Available: http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05200.

The number of juvenile offenders placed in juvenile facilities nationwide decreased 7% between 2002 and 2004

State	Percentage change in juvenile offenders in custody			State	Percentage change in juvenile offenders in custody		
	Total	Public	Private		Total	Public	Private
U.S. total	-7%	-7%	-7%	Missouri	-11%	-1%	-74%
Alabama	22	0	47	Montana	-10	-14	8
Alaska	-28	-29	-24	Nebraska	-12	-1	-37
Arizona	-2	3	-19	Nevada	-15	-13	-21
Arkansas	3	13	-2	New Hampshire	-19	-26	-9
California	-11	-12	-2	New Jersey	-19	-20	0
Colorado	3	0	6	New Mexico	-20	-17	-38
Connecticut	-21	-23	-20	New York	-5	-14	5
Delaware	-10	-5	-54	North Carolina	-14	-17	-8
Dist. of Columbia	-8	13	-48	North Dakota	-12	-17	-7
Florida	-9	-7	-10	Ohio	-4	-3	-14
Georgia	-7	-2	-31	Oklahoma	-3	3	-11
Hawaii	4	-2	46	Oregon	-9	-15	25
Idaho	7	9	-6	Pennsylvania	5	-6	8
Illinois	-9	-9	-7	Rhode Island	-9	-19	11
Indiana	-13	-8	-24	South Carolina	-3	0	-8
Iowa	9	-10	22	South Dakota	2	-5	6
Kansas	2	-3	15	Tennessee	-14	3	-32
Kentucky	-7	-3	-27	Texas	1	8	-31
Louisiana	-35	-41	-13	Utah	-2	-7	1
Maine	-20	-21	-14	Vermont	-10	4	-21
Maryland	-11	16	-38	Virginia	-10	-6	-55
Massachusetts	-7	2	-12	Washington	-15	-11	-52
Michigan	-4	4	-11	West Virginia	10	-5	49
Minnesota	-9	-7	-12	Wisconsin	-14	-18	-5
Mississippi	-7	-3	-38	Wyoming	-10	-16	-8

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 their offense occurred. Totals include 10 tribal facilities (holding 120 juvenile offenders) located in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Source: Author's analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Although most facilities are small and private, most offenders are held in large public facilities

Local public facilities are more numerous, but State facilities hold more youth

Local facilities (those staffed by county, city, or municipal employees) made up more than half of all public facilities but held fewer than half the juvenile offenders who were in custody in public facilities on the census date in 2004.

	Facilities		Juvenile offenders	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Total	2,809	100%	94,875	100%
Public	1,187	42	65,197	69
State	500	18	35,822	38
Local	687	24	29,375	31
Private	1,612	57	29,558	31

Note: Totals include 10 tribal facilities holding 120 juvenile offenders.

During the course of a year, more juveniles pass through local facilities than State facilities because the majority of local facilities are detention centers, where youth stay for relatively short periods of time. In State facilities, such as training schools, stays are generally longer.

Residential treatment centers and group homes outnumber 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). Respondents were allowed to select more than one facility type category, although the vast majority (86%) selected only one.

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	Boot camp	Ranch/wilderness camp	Training school	Residential treatment center
Number of facilities	2,809	757	208	83	868	51	118	236	935
Operation profile									
All facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Public	42	83	35	63	19	69	40	82	24
State	18	18	4	55	10	24	14	70	14
Local	24	65	30	7	8	45	26	12	11
Private	57	16	65	37	81	31	60	18	76
Facility profile									
All facilities	100%	27%	7%	3%	31%	2%	4%	8%	33%
Public	100	53	6	4	14	3	4	16	19
State	100	27	2	9	18	2	3	33	25
Local	100	72	9	1	11	3	5	4	14
Private	100	7	8	2	44	1	4	3	44

- Boot camps and reception/diagnostic centers were more likely to be public facilities than private facilities; however, a substantial proportion of both were private.
- Most shelters were private facilities, as were most ranch/wilderness camps.
- Detention centers made up 72% of all local facilities and 53% of all public facilities.
- Training schools constituted 33% of all State facilities.
- Group homes accounted for 44% 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 category.

Source: Author's analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

More than 900 facilities identified themselves as residential treatment centers and were holding juvenile offenders on the 2004 census date. Residential treatment centers made up 33% of all facilities and held 32% of juvenile offenders. Nearly 870 facilities identified themselves as group homes/halfway houses and were holding juvenile offenders. Group homes made up 31% of facilities and held 9% of juvenile offenders. There were 140 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 more than 750 facilities that identified themselves as detention centers—they were 27% of facilities and held 37% of juvenile offenders in residential placement on the census date. Among detention centers, 70 also identified themselves as residential treatment centers and 10 identified themselves as a group home or halfway house.

Security features and size varied across types of facilities

Facilities varied in their degree of security

Overall, 33% of facilities said that at least some of the time youth are locked in their sleeping rooms. Among public facilities, 75% of local facilities and 56% of State facilities reported locking youth in sleeping rooms. Few private facilities locked youth in sleeping rooms (7%).

Percentage of facilities locking youth in sleeping rooms

	Percentage
Total	33%
Public	67
State	56
Local	75
Private	7

Note: Percentages are based on facilities that reported security information (89 of 2,809 facilities [3%] 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 (77%). Locking doors whenever youth were in their sleeping rooms (56%) and locking youth in their rooms during shift changes (46%) were also fairly common. Fewer facilities reported locking youth in sleeping rooms for a part of each day (28%) or when they were suicidal (24%). Very few facilities locked youth in sleeping rooms most of each day (2%) or all of each day (1%). Three percent (3%) had no set schedule for locking youth in sleeping rooms.

Facilities indicated whether they had various types of locked doors or gates intended to confine youth within the facility (see sidebar). Nearly 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 (80%) than private facilities (25%) had confinement features.

Percentage of facilities

	No confinement features	One or more confinement features
Total	51%	49%
Public	20	80
State	19	81
Local	20	80
Private	75	25

Note: Percentages are based on facilities that reported security information (89 of 2,809 facilities [3%] did not report).

Among detention centers and training schools that reported security information, about 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 locking sleeping rooms):

	Number	Percentage
Total Facilities	1,335	49%
Detention center	684	92
Shelter	52	26
Reception/diagnostic center	60	73
Group home	123	15
Boot camp	35	71
Ranch/wilderness camp	28	24
Training school	220	94
Residential treatment center	399	44

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

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, 19% of facilities reported external gates in fences or walls with razor wire. This arrangement was most common among training schools (49%), detention centers (41%), and boot camps (35%).

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, 83% lock youth in their sleeping rooms to confine them at least some of the time. The vast majority of large facilities (87%) had one or more features (locked doors or gates) intended to confine youth.

Facility size	Percentage of facilities reporting		
	Youth locked in sleep rooms	One or more confinement features	Razor wire
Total facilities	33%	49%	19%
1–10 residents	11	20	3
11–20 residents	27	44	14
21–50 residents	46	69	25
51–100 residents	53	71	33
101–200 residents	65	81	47
201+ residents	83	87	68

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 (12%) State-operated facilities (60 of 500) held 10 or fewer residents in 2004. In contrast, 45% of private facilities (725 of 1,612) 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	500	687	1,612
1–10 residents	60	136	725
11–20 residents	77	159	365
21–50 residents	175	222	319
51–100 residents	77	103	142
101–200 residents	61	52	48
201+ residents	50	15	13

Note: Data for the 10 tribal facilities are not displayed. Tribal facilities ranged in size from 1–10 residents to 21–50 residents.

More than half of facilities were small (holding less than 20 residents), although nearly half of juvenile offenders were held in large facilities (holding more than 100 residents)

Facility size	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities	Number of juvenile offenders	Percentage of juvenile offenders
Total facilities	2,809	100%	94,875	100%
1–10 residents	924	33%	4,509	5%
11–20 residents	607	22%	7,409	8%
21–50 residents	717	26%	20,273	21%
51–100 residents	322	11%	19,184	20%
101–200 residents	161	6%	20,117	21%
200+ residents	78	3%	23,383	25%

- Although the largest facilities—those holding more than 200 residents—accounted for only 3% of all facilities, they held 25% 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 5% of all juvenile offenders in custody.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [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	Boot camp	Ranch/wilderness camp	Training school	Residential treatment center
Number of facilities	757	208	83	868	51	118	236	935
Total facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1–10 residents	18	51	10	67	0	3	3	18
11–20 residents	20	28	22	19	16	14	8	25
21–50 residents	35	13	24	10	49	53	25	33
51–100 residents	17	6	17	3	18	20	19	15
101–200 residents	7	1	16	1	14	8	25	7
201+ residents	3	0	12	0	4	1	20	2

- 67% of group homes and 51% of shelters held 10 or fewer residents. For other facility types, this proportion was less than 20%.
- 20% of training schools and 12% of reception/diagnostic centers held more than 200 residents. For other facility types, this proportion was less than 5%.

Note: Facility type counts sum to more than 2,809 facilities because facilities could select more than one facility type category.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

State-operated facilities made up just 18% of all facilities and they accounted for 64% of facilities holding more than 200 residents. Private facilities constituted

58% of all facilities and they accounted for 79% 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 passes 100%, operational functioning may be impaired.

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. While 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.

Thirty-one percent of facilities said that the number of residents they held on the 2004 census date put them at or over the capacity of their standard beds or that they relied on some makeshift beds. These facilities held more than 34,500 residents, the vast majority of whom were offenders younger than 21. Thus, 32% of all residents held on the census date and 33% of offenders younger than 21 were held in facilities operating at or above their standard bed capacity. In comparison, in 2002 such facilities held 34% of all residents and in 2000 they held 40%. In 2004, facilities that reported being over capacity (having fewer standard beds than they had residents or relying on makeshift beds) accounted for 5% of facilities, and they held 15% of juvenile offenders.

Compared with other types of facilities, public detention centers and reception/diagnostic centers were more likely to be over 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	26%	16%	33%	5%	11%	1%
Detention center	13	12	23	12	14	4
Shelter	12	10	13	3	4	3
Reception/diagnostic center	18	8	35	12	17	3
Group home	38	34	39	1	3	0
Boot camp	6	9	0	4	6	0
Ranch/wilderness camp	20	21	20	1	2	0
Training school	17	15	29	11	13	0
Residential treatment center	30	17	34	2	6	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, roll-out 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 category. Totals include data from 10 tribal facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

The largest facilities 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
		<100%	100%	>100%	
Total	2,809	69%	26%	5%	11
1–10 residents	924	67	33	0	1
11–20 residents	607	67	31	2	2
21–50 residents	717	73	21	7	5
51–100 residents	322	76	13	10	9
101–200 residents	161	70	17	12	13
201+ residents	78	59	13	28	34

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, roll-out 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.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Public facilities were more likely than private facilities to be crowded

Among publicly operated facilities, 11% were over standard bed capacity or had residents occupying makeshift beds on the 2004 census date. For privately operated facilities, the proportion was 1%. However, a larger proportion of private facilities (33%) compared to public facilities (16%) said they were operating at 100% capacity.

State-operated public facilities had a somewhat greater proportion of facilities that were over capacity (13%) than did locally operated facilities (9%).

Facility operation	Percentage of facilities at or over their standard bed capacity		
	≥100%	100%	>100%
Total	31%	26%	5%
Public	26	16	11
State	31	18	13
Local	22	13	9
Private	34	33	1

Note: Total includes 10 tribal facilities holding 120 juvenile offenders.

Use of makeshift beds varied widely

More than 130 facilities reported having occupied makeshift beds, averaging 11 such beds per facility. Many facilities rely on makeshift beds, while many others operate well below standard bed capacity. On average, there were eight unoccupied standard beds per facility. This average masks a wide range: one facility with 480 residents had 380 standard beds and 100 residents without standard beds; another facility with 772 standard beds had 223 residents, leaving 549 unoccupied beds.

Nationwide, 860 juvenile facilities (31%) 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	2,809	1,949	721	139	18%	15%	Missouri	67	50	11	6	14%	10%
Alabama	69	49	18	2	17	6	Montana	24	16	8	0	27	0
Alaska	19	14	4	1	8	1	Nebraska	15	14	0	1	0	21
Arizona	51	42	7	2	8	19	Nevada	18	14	4	0	16	0
Arkansas	37	31	6	0	11	0	New Hampshire	8	5	3	0	24	0
California	275	159	106	10	15	20	New Jersey	49	36	7	6	6	18
Colorado	62	38	22	2	44	9	New Mexico	25	22	2	1	2	8
Connecticut	22	15	7	0	16	0	New York	207	133	73	1	30	1
Delaware	5	3	0	2	0	42	North Carolina	70	43	23	4	24	9
Dist. of Columbia	8	5	2	1	8	81	North Dakota	10	7	3	0	5	0
Florida	165	112	46	7	26	7	Ohio	90	58	19	13	16	15
Georgia	41	21	5	15	7	42	Oklahoma	50	21	27	2	43	9
Hawaii	8	6	1	1	5	56	Oregon	48	29	17	2	18	16
Idaho	22	14	7	1	14	4	Pennsylvania	157	116	35	6	33	3
Illinois	48	36	10	2	14	31	Rhode Island	17	8	9	0	79	0
Indiana	91	75	10	6	20	11	South Carolina	38	28	6	4	8	30
Iowa	68	46	22	0	22	0	South Dakota	23	17	6	0	15	0
Kansas	52	36	15	1	39	4	Tennessee	52	35	14	3	10	3
Kentucky	49	38	11	0	16	0	Texas	116	80	17	19	6	45
Louisiana	55	39	12	4	25	8	Utah	48	29	16	3	39	9
Maine	9	7	2	0	4	0	Vermont	4	3	1	0	24	0
Maryland	40	23	16	1	21	6	Virginia	67	53	9	5	7	25
Massachusetts	64	45	19	0	24	0	Washington	36	25	8	3	29	6
Michigan	80	60	20	0	16	0	West Virginia	22	15	7	0	29	0
Minnesota	89	75	13	1	12	5	Wisconsin	79	69	10	0	13	0
Mississippi	21	19	2	0	2	0	Wyoming	19	15	3	1	9	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, roll-out 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. 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 their offense occurred. Totals include 10 tribal facilities located in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Most juvenile offenders were evaluated for educational needs and attended school while held in facilities

Facilities that screened all youth for educational needs held 84% of the offenders in custody

As part of the information collected on educational services, the JRFC questionnaire asked facilities about their procedures regarding educational screening.

In 2004, 83% of facilities that reported educational screening information said that they evaluated all youth for grade level and educational needs. An additional 9% evaluated some youth. Only 8% did not evaluate any youth for educational needs.

Of the 236 facilities in 2004 that screened some but not all youth, 73% evaluated youth whom staff identified as needing an assessment; 56% evaluated youth for whom no educational record was available; 51% evaluated youth with known educational problems; and 12% evaluated youth who came directly from home, rather than from another facility.

In 2004, those facilities that screened all youth held 84% of the juvenile offenders in custody. An additional 5% of juvenile offenders in 2004 were in facilities that screened some youth.

Most facilities use previous academic records to evaluate educational needs

The vast majority of facilities (89%) that screened some or all youth for grade level and educational needs used previous academic records. Some facilities also administered written tests (70%), or conducted an education-related interview with an education specialist (62%), intake counselor (43%), or guidance counselor (27%).

The smallest facilities were the least likely to evaluate all youth for grade level

Education screening	Facility size based on resident population						
	Total	1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	200+
Total facilities	2,809	924	607	717	322	161	78
Facilities reporting	2,512	786	551	664	295	145	71
All reporting facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All youth screened	83	72	80	90	93	96	89
Some youth screened	9	15	11	5	4	2	6
No youth screened	8	13	9	4	3	2	6

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

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Most facilities evaluated youth for grade level between 24 hours and 7 days after arrival

When youth are evaluated after arrival	Number of juvenile facilities			As a percentage of facilities that evaluated youth for grade level		
	All facilities	Education evaluation		Facilities that evaluated	Education evaluation	
		All youth evaluated	Some youth evaluated		All youth evaluated	Some youth evaluated
Total facilities	2,809	2,079	236	100%	90%	10%
Less than 24 hours	455	431	24	20%	19%	1%
Between 24 hours and 7 days	1,779	1,645	134	77%	71%	6%
7 or more days	359	266	93	16%	11%	4%
Other	38	18	20	2%	1%	1%
No youth evaluated (or not reported)	494	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Facilities sum to more than 2,809 because they were able to select more than one time period.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Group homes and small facilities were the least likely to report that youth in their facility attended school

Facility type	Total	Percentage of facilities with youth attending school		
		All youth	Some youth	No youth
Total facilities	100%	73%	16%	11%
Detention center	100	81	12	7
Shelter	100	73	16	12
Reception/diagnostic center	100	78	14	7
Group home	100	66	20	14
Boot camp	100	90	4	6
Ranch/wilderness camp	100	78	14	8
Training school	100	73	22	6
Residential treatment center	100	76	14	10
Facility size				
1–10 residents	100%	66%	18%	16%
11–20 residents	100	74	17	9
21–50 residents	100	79	13	7
51–100 residents	100	80	12	8
101–200 residents	100	74	16	11
200+ residents	100	69	22	9

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Most facilities reported that all or some youth in their facility attended school

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of facilities reported that at least some youth in their facility attended school either inside or outside the facility. Facilities reporting that all youth attended school (73% of facilities) accounted for 67% of the juvenile offender population in residential placement. Nearly all boot camps (90%) reported that all youth attended school, and 66% of group homes reported that all youth attended school. Only 6% of boot camps reported that no youth attended school, while 14% of group homes reported that no youth attended school. Facilities with 51–100 residents were most likely to report that all youth attended school (80%), while small facilities with 1–10 residents were least likely (66%) to have youth who attended school. Facilities reporting that no youth attended school (11%) accounted for 14% of all juvenile offenders in residential placement.

Most facilities provided middle and high school-level education

Education level	Facility type								
	All facilities	Detention center	Shelter	Reception/diagnostic center	Group home	Boot camp	Ranch/wilderness camp	Training school	Residential treatment center
Elementary-level	52%	75%	69%	61%	35%	53%	46%	49%	48%
Middle school	81	90	87	92	74	88	83	86	83
High school	87	91	87	88	84	90	90	92	88
Special education	79	78	75	84	76	86	82	91	82
GED preparation	70	67	70	81	66	88	82	86	74
GED testing	47	33	43	54	51	71	66	78	48
Post-high school	25	12	20	27	30	18	32	52	26
Vocational/technical	38	16	29	46	44	43	50	71	46
Life skills training	62	55	51	66	61	65	79	80	69

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Facilities offer a variety of educational services

Facilities that provide both middle and high school-level education housed 84% of all juvenile offenders. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of all facilities provided high school-level education, and 81% provided middle school-level education. Most facilities also reported offering special education services (79%) and GED preparation (70%). A much smaller percentage of facilities provided vocational or technical education (38%) and post-high school education (25%).

Most youth offenders were housed in facilities that provided physical health care services in 2004

In 7 of 10 facilities, youth received a physical health examination while in custody

Facilities were asked about physical health services provided to youth in custody. Among facilities that reported physical health information, 98% said that some or all youth offenders receive physical health care services inside or outside of their facility. These facilities housed 92% of all youth offenders.

Most facilities (68%) reported providing physical health examinations to all youth offenders. These facilities held 69% of all youth offenders. Another 24% (holding 26% of all youth offenders) reported providing physical health examinations to some offenders. Of those facilities that reported providing physical exams to some offenders, 62% reported providing exams to youth who were in the facility for a certain period of time, 52% to youth who displayed symptoms of illness or injury, 38% to youth with an existing health problem, 33% to youth with no available health care record, and 9% to youth who came directly from home.

Percentage of facilities with youth receiving physical exam

	All youth	Some youth	No youth
Total	68%	24%	7%
Public	59	31	10
State	68	27	5
Local	53	33	14
Private	76	18	5

Note: Total includes 10 tribal facilities holding 120 juvenile offenders.

Private facilities were most likely to report providing physical exams to all

Although most facilities provided all youth with a physical examination in 2004, smaller facilities were most likely to provide no examinations

Physical examination	Facility size based on resident population						
	Total	1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	200+
Total facilities	2,809	924	607	717	322	161	78
Facilities reporting	2,463	749	541	662	295	145	71
All reporting facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All youth examined	68	68	61	70	78	78	61
Some youth examined	24	23	30	24	17	18	38
No youth examined	7	10	9	6	5	4	1

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

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Shelters and detention centers were less likely than other facility types to provide all youth with a physical examination

Physical examination	Facility type							
	Reception/ Detention Center	Shelter	diagnostic center	Ranch/ Group home	Boot camp	Residential wilderness camp	Training school	treatment center
Total facilities	757	208	83	868	51	118	236	935
Facilities reporting physical exam	700	170	77	727	48	107	222	838
All reporting facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All youth examined	51	44	70	72	65	68	72	80
Some youth examined	38	48	27	21	13	9	24	16
No youth examined	10	8	3	7	23	22	5	4

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

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

youth, while local facilities were least likely to report that all youth receive physical

exams and most likely to report that no youth receive physical exams.

Most facilities used a doctor or nurse to conduct physical exams

More than 8 in 10 facilities that reported providing a physical exam for some or all youth said that a doctor performed some or all of these exams. Fifty-two percent (52%) reported that a nurse performed some or all exams. A number of facilities also reported that nurse practitioners and physician's assistants performed some or all exams (33% and 29%, respectively). Only 2% of facilities reported that another individual performed the exams.

Fewer facilities reported providing youth with dental, vision, or gynecological exams

Facilities were also asked if they provided dental, vision, or gynecological exams for residents either inside or outside of the facility. The proportion of facilities providing such exams to all youth was less than the proportion providing physical exams to all youth. Fewer than 5 in 10 facilities reported that all youth in their care receive a dental exam. Even fewer reported that all youth receive a vision or gynecological exam. Among facilities that housed girls in the prior month, fewer than 2 in 10 provided gynecological exams to all girls in the facility.

Exam type	Percentage of facilities with youth receiving exam		
	All youth	Some youth	No youth
Dental	46%	46%	8%
Vision	38	51	12
Gynecological	18	70	12

Note: Analysis of facilities providing gynecological exams included only those that reported housing girls during the month of the census.

Most facilities provided tuberculosis testing, while a smaller proportion provided Hepatitis B and C testing

Testing service	Percentage of facilities			
	Testing not provided	All youth tested	As recommended by health professional	At youth's request
Tuberculosis (TB)	8%	43%	41%	19%
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)	8	14	59	54
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	10	4	49	62
Pregnancy	4	16	71	67
Hepatitis B	22	10	53	31
Hepatitis C	18	5	60	35

- Most facilities provide TB, STD, HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C testing to all or some youth.

- Pregnancy testing was provided to all or some youth by 96% of facilities housing girls.

Note: Only facilities that reported housing girls during the month of the census were included in analysis for pregnancy testing.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

Exam type	Percentage of youth in facilities providing exams to:		
	All youth	Some youth	No youth
Dental	53%	42%	5%
Vision	47	44	9

Note: These data did not support analysis of the percentage of youth offenders who receive gynecological exams.

Of the facilities that reported providing gynecological exams, 84% said exams were provided to girls "as deemed necessary" by a nurse/doctor, 62% to girls who requested an exam, 47% to girls known or thought to be pregnant, and 25% to girls known to have been sexually active.

Most reporting facilities said they provided Hepatitis B vaccinations to some or all youth

Of facilities reporting physical health information, 16% provided hepatitis B vaccinations to all youth offenders. Another 50% reported providing these vaccinations to some offenders. Of those facilities providing hepatitis B vaccinations to some youth offenders, 80% reported providing the vaccination to youth who had already begun a vaccination course; 46% to youth for whom no immunization record was available; 25% to youth who came directly to the facility from a State, locality, or school system without hepatitis B vaccination policies; and 21% to youth known to have been involved in high-risk behaviors.

The 2004 Juvenile Residential Facility Census includes data submitted by 10 tribal facilities

Most tribal facilities were small detention centers

The 2004 JRFC collected data from 10 tribal facilities, up from 9 in 2002. The tribal facilities were located in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Although an additional tribal facility reported in 2004, the number of offenders held in tribal facilities decreased from 153 in 2002 to 120 in 2004. OJJDP is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to ensure higher representation of tribal facilities in the CJRP and JRFC data collections.

Of the 10 tribal facilities, 6 were owned and operated by tribes. Tribes operated three additional facilities, of which the Federal Government owned one and two did not report ownership information. One additional facility reported Federal ownership and private operation.

Of the 10 tribal facilities, 8 identified themselves as detention centers (including the federally owned facilities). One facility identified itself as a detention center,

training school, and residential treatment center, and one identified itself as a shelter and group home.

Tribal facilities held from 1 to 32 residents with the majority (6 of 10) holding between 11 and 20 residents. On the census day, all facilities were operating at less than their standard bed capacity. Standard bed capacities ranged from 12 to 106; all but 3 were fewer than 25 beds.

Some tribal facilities provide physical health and education assessments

Of the 10 tribal facilities, 3 facilities (holding a total of 63 offenders) reported that they evaluated all youth for grade level and educational needs, 1 facility (holding 2 offenders) reported evaluating some youth, and 6 facilities (holding 55 offenders) did not evaluate any youth. Four facilities (holding 65 offenders) reported that all youth in their facility attend school, 1 facility (holding 8 offenders) reported that some youth attend school,

and 5 facilities (holding 47 offenders) reported that no youth attend school.

Of the 10 tribal facilities, 5 facilities (holding 66 offenders) reported physical health information. Of those, 4 facilities (holding 54 offenders) reported that some youth in their facility receive a physical exam and 1 facility (holding 12 offenders) reported that no youth receive an exam.

All of the five reporting facilities said that some youth in their facility receive a dental exam. One facility (holding 32 offenders) reported that all youth receive a vision exam, and 4 facilities (holding 34 offenders) reported that some youth receive a vision exam. Finally, all five facilities that reported physical health information held girls on the census date and reported that some girls receive a gynecological exam.

Of the 5 reporting facilities, 3 (holding 46 offenders) reported providing hepatitis B vaccines either inside or outside the facility and 2 (holding 20 offenders) reported not providing vaccines.

Facilities reported 27 deaths of juvenile offenders in custody over 12 months—16 were suicides

Juvenile offenders rarely die in custody

Juvenile facilities holding juvenile offenders reported that 27 youth died while in the legal custody of the facility between October 1, 2003, and September 30, 2004. These deaths occurred in 25 facilities: 23 facilities reported single deaths and two facilities each reported two deaths. One facility had two suicides on the same day.

Routine collection of national data on deaths of juveniles in custody began with the 1988/89 Children in Custody Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities (CIC). Either accidents or suicides have always been the leading cause of death. Over the years 1988–1994, there were an average of 46 deaths reported nationally per year including an annual average of 18 suicides. Over the years 2000–2004, those averages dropped to 28 deaths overall and 11 suicides. However, the 16 suicides reported in 2004 was higher than the number of suicides reported in 2000 or 2002.

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

One of the 16 suicides reported in 2004 occurred within a day of the youth's admission to the facility. At the 2-week mark, the majority of suicides had yet to occur (13 of 16). A total of 5 suicides occurred within a month of admission. Not until 75 days after admission were half of the reported suicides accounted for. The overall median number of days since admission for deaths of juveniles in custody was 156.

During the 12 months prior to the census, suicide was the most commonly reported cause of death in custody

Cause of death	Total	Inside the facility			Outside the facility		
		All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total	27	16	11	5	11	3	8
Suicide	16	15	10	5	1	0	1
Illness/natural	5	1	1	0	4	3	1
Accident	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Homicide	2	0	0	0	2	0	2

- In the general population, accidents were the leading cause of death for youth ages 13–17, followed by homicide and suicide.

- None of the five deaths from illness was AIDS-related.

Notes: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004. Reported homicides were attributed to nonresidents. No deaths were reported in tribal facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

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 27, 2004		
	Total	Public facility	Private facility
Total	2.8	2.1	4.4
Suicide	1.7	1.5	2.0
Illness/natural	0.5	0.6	0.3
Accident	0.4	0.0	1.4
Homicide	0.2	0.0	0.7

Type of facility	Deaths per 10,000 juveniles held on the census date, October 27, 2004		
	Total	Public facility	Private facility
Detention center	2.6	2.5	3.7
Long-term secure	2.5	2.4	3.6
Group home	6.0	0.0	8.1
Residential treatment	1.6	0.0	2.7

Notes: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004. Reported homicides were attributed to nonresidents. No deaths were reported in tribal facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

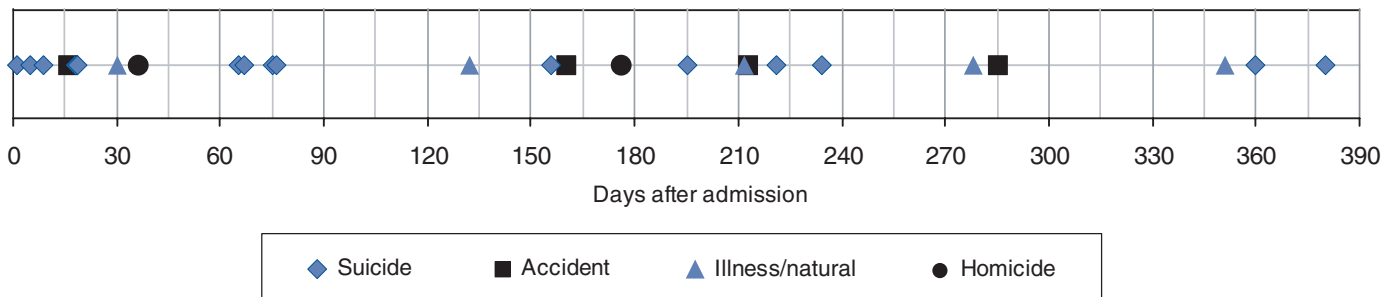
Detention centers accounted for more deaths than other types of facilities (9 of 27). All but one of the deaths reported by detention centers were suicides. Even in detention centers, suicides did not occur disproportionately within the first few days of a youth's stay; just 2 of 8 detention center suicides happened in the first week of stay. This was despite the fact that stays in detention tend to be short—just 28% of detained juvenile offenders included in the 2003 Census of Juveniles

in Residential Placement had been in custody 30 days or longer. Long-term secure facilities (such as training schools) accounted for 7 of the 27 deaths, 4 of which were suicides and none of which happened in the first 2 months after admission. Other than suicides, the only other cause of death reported by detention centers and long-term secure facilities was illness other than AIDS.

There were five resident deaths reported by group homes. Of these, two were

suicides, two were homicides by non-residents, and one was an accident. Residential treatment centers also reported five resident deaths: two were suicides, two were accidents, and one was the result of illness other than AIDS. In addition, a facility that identified itself as a psychiatric medical institution for children reported one accidental death. One of the deaths reported by these types of facilities occurred within the first month after admission.

When deaths of juveniles in custody occurred



Notes: Two suicides occurred on day 18. One suicide beyond 390 days is not displayed. Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004. Reported homicides were attributed to nonresidents. No deaths were reported in tribal facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

During the 12 months prior to the census, 26 of 27 juvenile deaths in custody involved males

Cause of death	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other race/ethnicity	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	26	1	7	0	12	1	6	0	1	0
Suicide	15	1	4	0	6	1	5	0	0	0
Illness/natural	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Accident	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Homicide	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

■ Of the total deaths in custody, 12 of 27 deaths involved black males.

■ Both homicides by nonresidents had black male victims.

Note: Data are reported deaths of youth in custody from October 1, 2003, through September 30, 2004. Reported homicides were attributed to nonresidents. No deaths involved Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander youth.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2004* [machine-readable data file].

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Resources

OJJDP's **Statistical Briefing Book** (ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb) is a comprehensive online resource covering various topics related to delinquency and the juvenile justice system. The **Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook**, accessible through the Briefing Book, contains a large set of predefined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities.

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