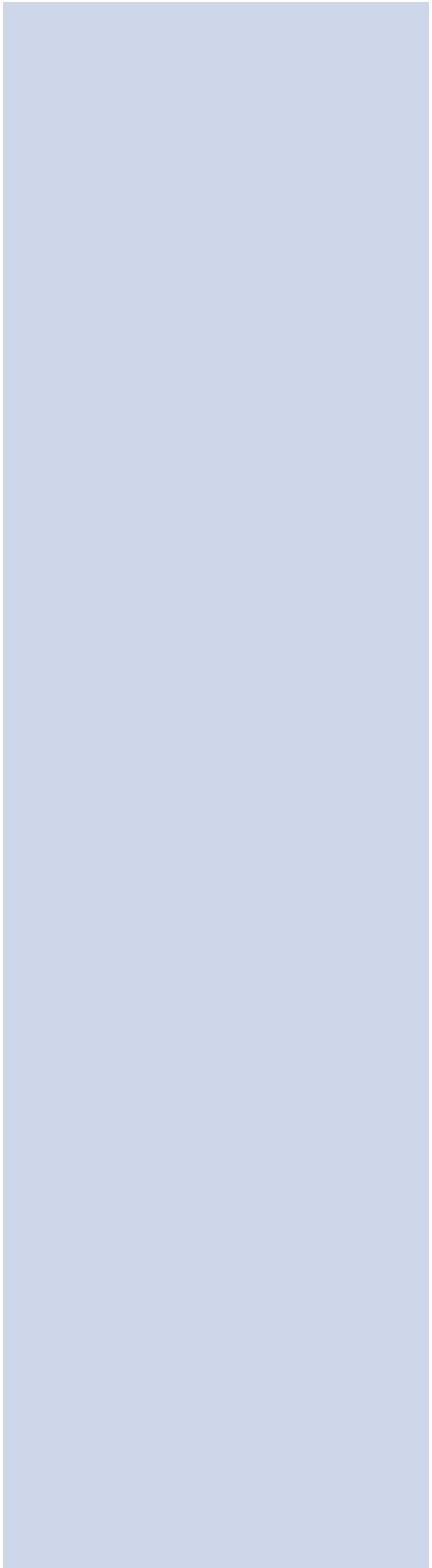

The Juvenile Residential Facility Census provides data on facility operations

Facility census describes 2,519 juvenile facilities

In October 2010, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administered the sixth 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. Supplementary information is also collected 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 sub-

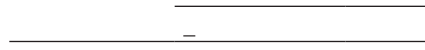






Public facilities were more likely than private facilities to be crowded

Among publicly operated facilities, 3% exceeded standard bed capacity or had residents occupying makeshift beds on the 2010 census date. For privately operated facilities, the proportion was less than 1%. However, a larger proportion of private facilities (25%) compared to public facilities (12%) said they were operating at 100% capacity.



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

Facilities that screened all youth for educational needs held 86% 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 2010, 87% of facilities that reported educational screening information said that they evaluated all youth for grade level and educational needs. An additional 5% evaluated some youth. Only 9% did not evaluate any youth for educational needs.

Of the 91 facilities in 2010 that screened some but not all youth, 73% evaluated youth whom staff identified as needing an assessment, 61% evaluated youth with known educational problems, 55% evaluated youth for whom no educational record was available, and 16% evaluated youth who came directly from home rath-

Ranch/wilderness camps 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%	19%	8%
Detention center	100	79	16	4
Shelter	100	72	23	5
Reception/diagnostic	5	7	13	12

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tested youth suspected of recent drug or alcohol use, and 69% for facilities that tested youth with substance abuse problems).

Circumstances of testing	Percentage of facilities
All youth	
After initial arrival	26%
At each reentry	23
Randomly	31
When drug use is suspected or drug is present	52
At the request of the court or probation officer	62
Youth suspected of recent drug/alcohol use	
After initial arrival	34%
At each reentry	26
Randomly	33
When drug use is suspected or drug is present	59
At the request of the court or probation officer	72
Youth with substance abuse problems	
After initial arrival	27%
At each reentry	26
Randomly	35
When drug use is suspected or drug is present	53
At the request of the court or probation officer	69

In 2010, JRFC asked facilities if they communicated information regarding the substance abuse status, services, and/or needs to the young person's new placement or residence; 58% of facilities said that they did. Of these facilities, many (69%) said that they communicated substance abuse status information for all youth departing the facility.

Substance abuse education was the most common service provided at all reporting facilities

Substance abuse service	Facility size based on residential population						
	Total	1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201+
Total facilities	2,111	676	481	563	243	108	40
Facilities reporting	1,567	490	364	420	176	88	29
Substance abuse education	96%	95%	98%	96%	98%	94%	100%
Case manager to oversee treatment	49	44	45	50	58	60	59
Treatment plan for substance abuse	74	75	69	72	76	83	86
Special living units	10	6	3	7	21	38	55
None of above services provided	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Of the facilities holding more than 200 residents that reported providing substance abuse services, all provided substance abuse education and were more likely than smaller facilities to have special living units in which all young persons have substance abuse offenses and/or problems.

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2010* [machine-readable data file].







Most juvenile offenders were held in facilities that evaluate all youth for suicide risk on their first day

Facilities that screened all youth for suicide risk held 93% of the juvenile offenders in custody

As part of the information collected on mental health services, the JRFC questionnaire asks facilities about their procedures regarding screening youth for suicide risk.

In 2010, 89% of facilities that reported information on suicide screening said that they evaluated all youth for suicide risk.

An additional 3% said that they evaluated some youth. Some facilities (7%) said that they did not evaluate any youth for suicide risk.

In 2010, a larger proportion of public than private facilities said that they evaluated all youth for suicide risk (94% vs. 84%).

In 2010, among facilities that reported suicide screening information, those that screened all youth for suicide risk held 93% of juvenile offenders who were in residential placement—up from 81% in

Suicide screening was common across facilities of all sizes

Suicide screening	Facility size based on residential population						
	Total	1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	201+
Total facilities	2,111	676	481	563	243	108	40
Facilities reporting	1,959	624	456	519	226	99	35
All reporting facilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All youth screened	89	82	93	93	93	93	94
Some youth screened	3	6	1	3	2	4	3
No youth screened	7	12	6	4	5	3	3

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

Source: Authors' analysis of *Juvenile Residential Facility Census 2010* [machine-readable data file].

the MAYSI full form, and 7% used the MAYSI suicide/depression module. Very few facilities (1%) used the Voice Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children.

Of facilities that reported screening youth for suicide risk, 86% reassessed youth at some point during their stay. Most facilities (88%) reported rescreening on a case-by-case basis or as necessary. An additional 33% of facilities also reported that rescreening occurred systematically and was based on a variety of factors (e.g., length of stay, facility events, or negative life events). Less than 1% of facilities did not reassess youth to deter-

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

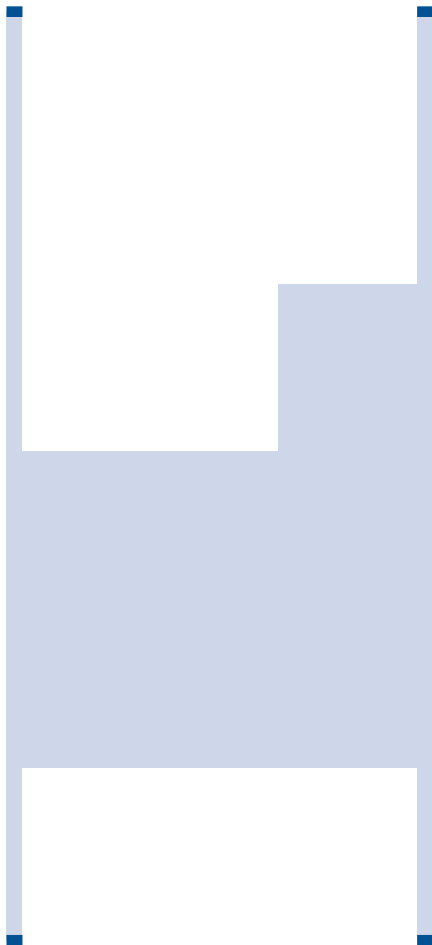
In addition to information gathered on the census date, JRFC collects data on the following questions for the 30-day period of September 2010:

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,



Facilities reported 11 deaths of juvenile offenders in custody over 12 months—5 were suicides

Juvenile offenders rarely died in custody

Juvenile facilities holding juvenile offenders reported that 11 youth died while in the legal custody of the facility between October 1, 2009, and September 30, 2010. Each death occurred at a different facility.

Routine collection of national data on deaths of juveniles in custody 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. OAMCID 1 BDC 12.35 0 0 13 72.1937 701.068 Tm(Juvenile offenders rarely)Tj0 t[8 Tm0.ye usua/Pag9 e Detention, Correctional, and Shelter FaciliDeten. Each dePublic aa/PpSheTj0,w Telyjuvenile ocluion, Itennusue0.r m9tio-810 t[8 .3 BDC 0 ShelterTj0 T-2.0



The Juvenile Residential Facility Census includes data submitted by tribal facilities

OJJDP worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to ensure a greater representation of tribal facilities in the CJRP and JRFC data collections. As a result, the 2010 JRFC collected data from 19 tribal facilities (up from 8 in 2008). The tribal facilities were in Arizona, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota and held 235 juvenile offenders (up from 101 in 2008).

Of the reporting tribal facilities, the tribe owned and operated 10, the federal government owned and operated 3, the tribed owned and the federal government operated 1, and the federal government

owned and the tribe operated 1. The tribe owned but an "other" organization (BIA and PL 93-638 contract) operated two facilities. One facility did not report ownership information but was privately operated. The remaining facility did not report ownership or operation information.

All 19 tribal facilities identified themselves as detention centers. One facility also identified itself as an "other" type of facility. They held from 28 to 109 residents, with 42% of facilities holding between 11 and 20 residents. On the census day, almost all facilities (17) were operating at less than their standard bed

capacity, one was operating at capacity, and one exceeded capacity. Standard bed capacities ranged from 13 to 186; only 2 facilities had more than 100 beds.

Seventeen of the 19 tribal facilities reported locking youth in their sleeping rooms. Among tribal facilities that locked youth in their rooms, most (16 facilities) did so at night, 11 did so when youth were out of control, 10 did so when youth were in their sleeping rooms, 9 did so during shift changes, and 7 did so when a youth was considered suicidal. Three facilities locked youth in their rooms all day, and 1 facility reported rarely locking youth in their sources
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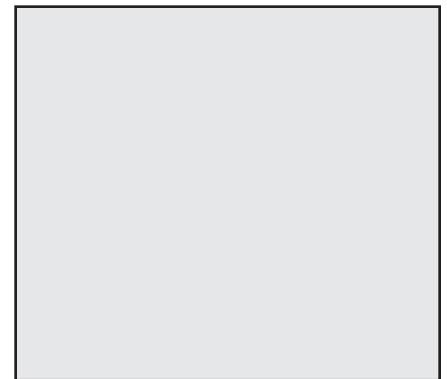
OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) offers access to a wealth of information about juvenile crime and victimization and about youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Visit the "Juveniles in Corrections" section of the SBB at ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/corrections/faqs.asp for the latest information about juveniles in corrections. The **Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook** contains a large set of predefined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities. **Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement** is a data analysis tool that gives users quick access to national data on the characteristics of youth held in residential placement facilities.

Data sources

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

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



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