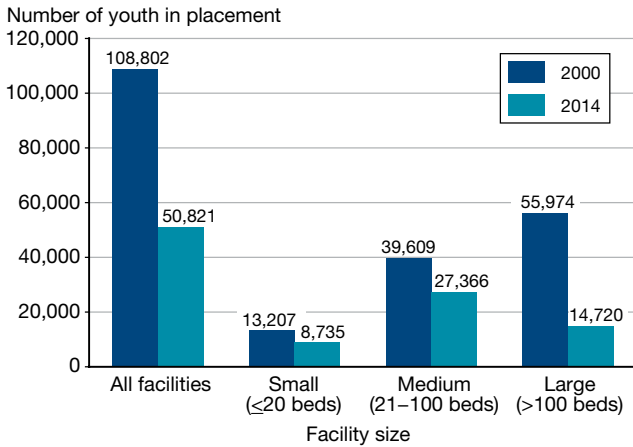
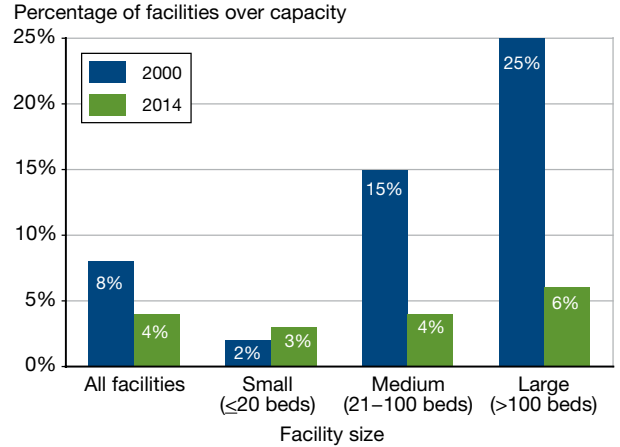


Data Reflect Changing Nature of Facility Populations, Characteristics, and Practices

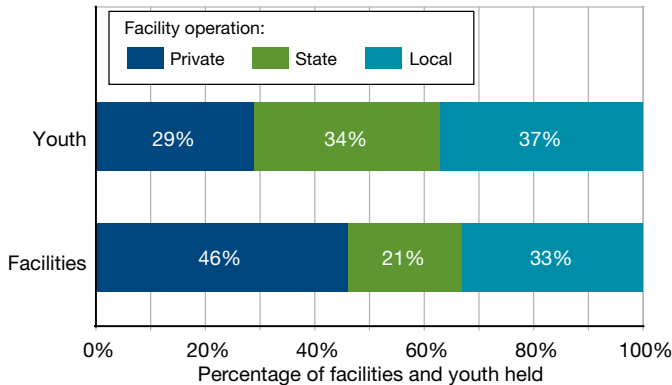
The number of youth in residential placement fell 53%, 74% in large facilities, between 2000 and 2014



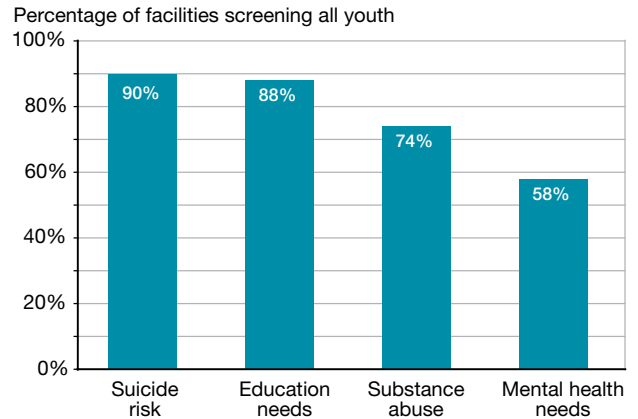
In 2014, 4% of all facilities were over capacity, compared with 8% in 2000



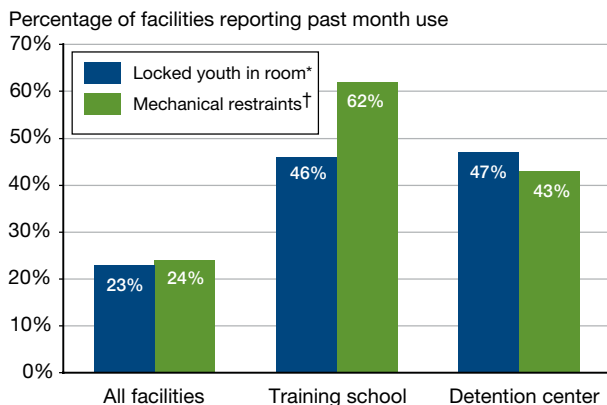
Nearly half of all facilities were privately operated, but they held less than 30% of youth in placement in 2014



In 2014, 90% of reporting facilities evaluated all youth for suicide risk



Nearly half of training schools and detention centers reported use of isolation to control behavior



* Locked in isolation, seclusion, or sleeping room for more than 4 hours.

† Restraints include handcuffs, leg cuffs, waist bands, leather straps, or restraining chairs. Excludes use for transportation purposes.



Statistical Briefing Book ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb

Access more information on residential facilities and youth in placement

- Review FAQs about residential facility characteristics
- Analyze data with Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

Notes: Throughout this publication, juveniles and youth refer to those charged with or adjudicated for law violations held in residential facilities. This publication was prepared by Charles Puzanzchera and Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP through grant #2013-MU-FX-0005. August 2016.

Data source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).