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Title 34, United States Code, Section 10121

SUBCHAPTER II—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

§10121. Statement of purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to establish a National Institute of Justice, which shall provide for and encourage research and demonstration efforts for the purpose of—

- (1) improving Federal, State, and local criminal justice systems and related aspects of the civil justice system;
- (2) preventing and reducing crimes;
- (3) insuring citizen access to appropriate dispute-resolution forums; and
- (4) identifying programs of proven effectiveness, programs having a record of proven success, or programs which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system.

The Institute shall have authority to engage in and encourage research and development to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and related aspects of the civil justice system and to disseminate the results of such efforts to Federal, State, and local governments, to evaluate the effectiveness of programs funded under this chapter, to develop and demonstrate new or improved approaches and techniques, to improve and strengthen the administration of justice, and to identify programs or projects carried out under this chapter which have demonstrated success in improving the quality of justice systems and which offer the likelihood of success if continued or repeated. In carrying out the provisions of this subchapter, the Institute shall give primary emphasis to the problems of State and local justice systems and shall insure that there is a balance between basic and applied research.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §201, as added [Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1172](#); amended [Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §604\(a\), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2078](#).)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this title", meaning title I of Pub. L. 90–351, as added by [Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1167](#), which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title I to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3721 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 201 of [Pub. L. 90–351, title I, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 198](#); [Pub. L. 93–83, §2, Aug. 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 197](#); [Pub. L. 94–503, title I, §104, Oct. 15, 1976, 90 Stat. 2408](#), set out Congressional statement of purpose in providing for a program of planning grants, prior to the general amendment of this chapter by Pub. L. 96–157.

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98–473 redesignated par. (5) as (4), struck out former par. (4) relating to improvement of efforts to detect, investigate, prosecute, and otherwise combat and prevent white-collar crime and public corruption, and in closing provisions struck out "to develop

alternatives to judicial resolution of disputes," after "local governments," and inserted "and demonstrate" after "to develop".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-473 effective Oct. 12, 1984, see section 609AA(a) of Pub. L. 98-473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 10101 of this title.

NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTORS

Pub. L. 110-424, Oct. 15, 2008, 122 Stat. 4819, provided that:

"SECTION 1. TRAINING FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROSECUTORS.

"The Attorney General is authorized to award a grant to a national nonprofit organization (such as the National District Attorneys Association) to conduct a national training program for State and local prosecutors for the purpose of improving the professional skills of State and local prosecutors and enhancing the ability of Federal, State, and local prosecutors to work together.

"SEC. 2. COMPREHENSIVE CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION.

"The Attorney General may provide assistance to the grantee under section 1 to carry out the training program described in such section, including comprehensive continuing legal education in the areas of trial practice, substantive legal updates, support staff training, and any other assistance the Attorney General determines to be appropriate.

"SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this Act \$4,750,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2012, to remain available until expended."

§10122. National Institute of Justice

(a) Establishment; general authority of Attorney General over Institute

There is established within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a National Institute of Justice (hereinafter referred to in this subchapter as the "Institute").

(b) Director of Institute; appointment by President; authority; restrictions

The Institute shall be headed by a Director appointed by the President. The Director shall have had experience in justice research. The Director shall report to the Attorney General through the Assistant Attorney General. The Director shall have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts awarded by the Institute. The Director shall not engage in any other employment than that of serving as Director; nor shall the Director hold any office in, or act in any capacity for, any organization, agency, or institution with which the Institute makes any contract or other arrangement under this chapter.

(c) Duties and functions

The Institute is authorized to—

(1) make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with, public agencies, institutions of higher education, private organizations, or individuals to conduct research, demonstrations, or special projects pertaining to the purposes described in this subchapter, and provide technical assistance and training in support of tests, demonstrations, and special projects;

(2) conduct or authorize multiyear and short-term research and development concerning the criminal and civil justice systems in an effort—

(A) to identify alternative programs for achieving system goals;

- (B) to provide more accurate information on the causes and correlates of crime;
- (C) to analyze the correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency and provide more accurate information on the causes and correlates of crime and juvenile delinquency;
- (D) to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system;
- (E) to develop new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime, including the development of programs to facilitate cooperation among the States and units of local government, the detection and apprehension of criminals, the expeditious, efficient, and fair disposition of criminal and juvenile delinquency cases, the improvement of police and minority relations, the conduct of research into the problems of victims and witnesses of crime, the feasibility and consequences of allowing victims to participate in criminal justice decisionmaking, the feasibility and desirability of adopting procedures and programs which increase the victim's participation in the criminal justice process, the reduction in the need to seek court resolution of civil disputes, and the development of adequate corrections facilities and effective programs of correction; and
- (F) to develop programs and projects to improve and expand the capacity of States and units of local government and combinations of such units, to detect, investigate, prosecute, and otherwise combat and prevent white-collar crime and public corruption, to improve and expand cooperation among the Federal Government, States, and units of local government in order to enhance the overall criminal justice system response to white-collar crime and public corruption, and to foster the creation and implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat white-collar crime and public corruption.

In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the Institute may request the assistance of both public and private research agencies;

- (3) evaluate the effectiveness, including cost effectiveness where practical, of projects or programs carried out under this chapter;
- (4) make recommendations for action which can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and by private persons and organizations to improve and strengthen criminal and civil justice systems;
- (5) provide research fellowships and clinical internships and carry out programs of training and special workshops for the presentation and dissemination of information resulting from research, demonstrations, and special projects including those authorized by this subchapter;
- (6) collect and disseminate information obtained by the Institute or other Federal agencies, public agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations relating to the purposes of this subchapter;
- (7) serve as a national and international clearinghouse for the exchange of information with respect to the purposes of this subchapter;
- (8) after consultation with appropriate agencies and officials of States and units of local government, make recommendations for the designation of programs or projects which will be effective in improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, for funding as discretionary grants under subchapter V;
- (9) encourage, assist, and serve in a consulting capacity to Federal, State, and local justice system agencies in the development, maintenance, and coordination of criminal and civil justice programs and services; and
- (10) research and development of tools and technologies relating to prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of crime; and
- (11) support research, development, testing, training, and evaluation of tools and technology for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

(d) Criminal and civil justice research

To insure that all criminal and civil justice research is carried out in a coordinated manner, the Director is authorized to—

- (1) utilize, with their consent, the services, equipment, personnel, information, and facilities of other Federal, State, local, and private agencies and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement therefor;
- (2) confer with and avail itself of the cooperation, services, records, and facilities of State or of municipal or other local agencies;
- (3) request such information, data, and reports from any Federal agency as may be required to carry out the purposes of this section, and the agencies shall provide such information to the Institute as required to carry out the purposes of this subchapter;
- (4) seek the cooperation of the judicial branches of Federal and State Government in coordinating civil and criminal justice research and development; and
- (5) exercise the powers and functions set out in subchapter VII.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §202, as added [Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1172](#); amended [Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §604\(b\), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2078](#); [Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, §330001\(h\)\(1\), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2139](#); [Pub. L. 107–296, title II, §237, Nov. 25, 2002, 116 Stat. 2162](#); [Pub. L. 112–166, §2\(h\)\(3\), Aug. 10, 2012, 126 Stat. 1285](#).)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 3722 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section. Some section numbers or references in amendment notes below reflect the classification of such sections or references prior to editorial reclassification.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 202 of [Pub. L. 90–351, title I, June 19, 1968, 82 Stat. 198](#); [Pub. L. 93–83, §2, Aug. 6, 1973, 87 Stat. 198](#), provided for making of grants to State planning agencies, prior to the general amendment of this chapter by Pub. L. 96–157.

AMENDMENTS

2012—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 112–166 struck out ", by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" before period at end of first sentence.

2002—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 107–296, §237(1), inserted ", including cost effectiveness where practical," after "evaluate the effectiveness".

Subsec. (c)(10), (11). Pub. L. 107–296, §237(2), added pars. (10) and (11).

1994—Subsec. (c)(2)(E). Pub. L. 103–322 substituted "crime," for "crime,,".

1984—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(1), required Director to report to Attorney General through Assistant Attorney General.

Subsec. (c)(2)(A). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(A)(i), struck out ", including programs authorized by section 3713 of this title" after "system goals".

Subsec. (c)(2)(E). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(A)(ii), struck out "the prevention and reduction of parental kidnaping" after "reduction of crime,".

Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(B), substituted "chapter" for "subchapter".

Subsec. (c)(4) to (7). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(C), (F), redesignated pars. (5) to (8) as (4) to (7), respectively, and struck out former par. (4) relating to evaluation of programs and projects under other subchapters of this chapter to determine their impact upon criminal and civil justice

systems and achievement of purposes and policies of this chapter and for dissemination of information.

Subsec. (c)(8). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(D)(i), (ii), (F), redesignated par. (10) as (8) and, in par. (8) as so designated, struck out "nationality priority grants under subchapter V of this chapter and" after "for funding as" and substituted "subchapter V" for "subchapter VI". Former par. (8) redesignated (7).

Subsec. (c)(9). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(E), (F), redesignated par. (11) as (9), and struck out former par. (9) relating to a biennial report to President and Congress on state of justice research.

Subsec. (c)(10), (11). Pub. L. 98–473, §604(b)(2)(F), redesignated pars. (10) and (11) as (8) and (9), respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2012 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 112–166 effective 60 days after Aug. 10, 2012, and applicable to appointments made on and after that effective date, including any nomination pending in the Senate on that date, see section 6(a) of Pub. L. 112–166, set out as a note under section 113 of Title 6, Domestic Security.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107–296 effective 60 days after Nov. 25, 2002, see section 4 of Pub. L. 107–296, set out as an Effective Date note under section 101 of Title 6, Domestic Security.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–473 effective Oct. 12, 1984, see section 609AA(a) of Pub. L. 98–473, set out as an Effective Date note under section 10101 of this title.

Title 34, United States Code, Section 11161

Part D—Research; Evaluation; Technical Assistance; Training

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior part D of title II of Pub. L. 93–415 related to gang-free schools and communities and gang intervention, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title II, §12210(1), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1880.

§11161. Research and evaluation; statistical analyses; information dissemination

(a) Research and evaluation

(1) The Administrator may—

(A) plan and identify the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

(B) conduct research or evaluation in juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing research and evaluation relating to—

(i) the prevention, reduction, and control of juvenile delinquency and serious crime committed by juveniles;

(ii) the link between juvenile delinquency and the incarceration of members of the families of juveniles;

(iii) successful efforts to prevent first-time minor offenders from committing subsequent involvement in serious crime;

(iv) successful efforts to prevent recidivism;

(v) the juvenile justice system;

(vi) juvenile violence;

(vii) appropriate mental health services for juveniles and youth at risk of participating in delinquent activities;

(viii) reducing the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups who are members of minority groups;

(ix) evaluating services, treatment, and aftercare placement of juveniles who were under the care of the State child protection system before their placement in the juvenile justice system;

(x) determining—

(I) the frequency, seriousness, and incidence of drug use by youth in schools and communities in the States using, if appropriate, data submitted by the States pursuant to this subparagraph and subsection (b); and

(II) the frequency, degree of harm, and morbidity of violent incidents, particularly firearm-related injuries and fatalities, by youth in schools and communities in the States, including information with respect to—

(aa) the relationship between victims and perpetrators;

(bb) demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators; and

(cc) the type of weapons used in incidents, as classified in the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(xi) other purposes consistent with the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter I.

(2) The Administrator shall ensure that an equitable amount of funds available to carry out paragraph (1)(B) is used for research and evaluation relating to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the development of a national database of personally identifiable information on individuals involved in studies, or in data-collection efforts, carried out under paragraph (1)(B)(x).

(4) Not later than 1 year after November 2, 2002, the Administrator shall conduct a study with respect to juveniles who, prior to placement in the juvenile justice system, were under the care or custody of the State child welfare system, and to juveniles who are unable to return to their family after completing their disposition in the juvenile justice system and who remain wards of the State. Such study shall include—

(A) the number of juveniles in each category;

(B) the extent to which State juvenile justice systems and child welfare systems are coordinating services and treatment for such juveniles;

(C) the Federal and local sources of funds used for placements and post-placement services;

(D) barriers faced by State in providing services to these juveniles;

(E) the types of post-placement services used;

(F) the frequency of case plans and case plan reviews; and

(G) the extent to which case plans identify and address permanency and placement barriers and treatment plans.

(b) Statistical analyses

The Administrator may—

(1) plan and identify the purposes and goals of all agreements carried out with funds provided under this subsection; and

(2) undertake statistical work in juvenile justice matters, for the purpose of providing for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical data and information relating to juvenile delinquency and serious crimes committed by juveniles, to the juvenile justice system, to juvenile violence, and to other purposes consistent with the purposes of this subchapter and subchapter I.

(c) Grant authority and competitive selection process

The Administrator may make grants and enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals and shall use a competitive process, established by rule by the Administrator, to carry out subsections (a) and (b).

(d) Implementation of agreements

A Federal agency that makes an agreement under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (b)(2) with the Administrator may carry out such agreement directly or by making grants to or contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations.

(e) Information dissemination

The Administrator may—

(1) review reports and data relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States and in foreign nations (as appropriate), collect data and information from studies and research into all aspects of juvenile delinquency (including the causes, prevention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency) and serious crimes committed by juveniles;

(2) establish and operate, directly or by contract, a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation, publication, and dissemination of information relating to juvenile delinquency, including State and local prevention and treatment programs, plans, resources, and training and technical assistance programs; and

(3) make grants and contracts with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, for the purpose of disseminating information to representatives and personnel of public and private agencies, including practitioners in juvenile justice, law enforcement, the courts, corrections, schools, and related services, in the establishment, implementation, and operation of projects and activities for which financial assistance is provided under this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 93–415, title II, §251, as added Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title II, §12211, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1888.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 5661 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Part effective on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after Nov. 2, 2002, and applicable only with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after Nov. 2, 2002, see section 12223 of Pub. L. 107–273, set out as an Effective Date of 2002 Amendment note under section 11101 of this title.

Title 34, United States Code, Section 11117

§11117. Annual report

Not later than 180 days after the end of a fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report that contains the following with respect to such fiscal year:

(1) A detailed summary and analysis of the most recent data available regarding the number of juveniles taken into custody, the rate at which juveniles are taken into custody, and the trends demonstrated by the data required by subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C). Such summary and analysis shall set out the information required by subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) separately for juvenile nonoffenders, juvenile status offenders, and other juvenile offenders. Such summary and analysis shall separately address with respect to each category of juveniles specified in the preceding sentence—

(A) the types of offenses with which the juveniles are charged;

(B) the race and gender of the juveniles;

(C) the ages of the juveniles;

(D) the types of facilities used to hold the juveniles (including juveniles treated as adults for purposes of prosecution) in custody, including secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups;

(E) the number of juveniles who died while in custody and the circumstances under which they died; and

(F) the educational status of juveniles, including information relating to learning disabilities, failing performance, grade retention, and dropping out of school.

(2) A description of the activities for which funds are expended under this part, including the objectives, priorities, accomplishments, and recommendations of the Council.

(3) A description, based on the most recent data available, of the extent to which each State complies with section 11133 of this title and with the plan submitted under such section by the State for such fiscal year.

(4) An evaluation of the programs funded under this subchapter and their effectiveness in reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency, particularly violent crime, committed by juveniles.

(Pub. L. 93–415, title II, §207, as added [Pub. L. 100–690, title VII, §7255, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4437](#); amended [Pub. L. 102–586, §2\(e\), Nov. 4, 1992, 106 Stat. 4986](#); [Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title II, §12207, Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1872](#).)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 5617 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 207 of title II of Pub. L. 93–415, as added [Pub. L. 96–509, §9, Dec. 8, 1980, 94 Stat. 2753](#), related to establishment and functions of National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, prior to repeal eff. Oct. 12, 1984, by [Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §624, Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2111](#).

Another prior section 207 of title II of [Pub. L. 93–415, Sept. 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 1117](#); [Pub. L. 95–115, §3\(e\), Oct. 3, 1977, 91 Stat. 1050](#), related to National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, its membership, terms of office, etc., prior to repeal by [Pub. L. 96–509, §9, Dec. 8, 1980, 94 Stat. 2753](#).

AMENDMENTS

2002—Pars. (4), (5). Pub. L. 107–273 added par. (4) and struck out former pars. (4) and (5) which read as follows:

"(4) A summary of each program or activity for which assistance is provided under part C or D of this subchapter, an evaluation of the results of such program or activity, and a determination of the feasibility and advisability of replicating such program or activity in other locations.

"(5) A description of selected exemplary delinquency prevention programs for which assistance is provided under this subchapter, with particular attention to community-based juvenile delinquency prevention programs that involve and assist families of juveniles."

1992—Par. (1)(D). Pub. L. 102–586, §2(e)(1)(A), inserted "(including juveniles treated as adults for purposes of prosecution)".

Par. (1)(F). Pub. L. 102–586, §2(e)(1)(B), (2), (3), added subpar. (F).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 107–273 effective on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after Nov. 2, 2002, and applicable only with respect to fiscal years beginning on or after the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after Nov. 2, 2002, see section 12223 of Pub. L. 107–273, set out as a note under section 11101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 1, 1988, with the report required by this section with respect to fiscal year 1988 to be submitted not later than Aug. 1, 1989, notwithstanding the 180-day period provided in this section, see section 7296(a), (b)(3) of Pub. L. 100–690, as amended, set out as an Effective Date of 1988 Amendment note under section 11101 of this title.

TERMINATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

For termination, effective May 15, 2000, of provisions in this section relating to submittal to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate of an annual report, see section 3003 of Pub. L. 104–66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance, and item 10 on page 177 of House Document No. 103–7.

One Hundred Fifteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the third day of January, two thousand and eighteen*

An Act

To reauthorize and improve the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Application of amendments.

TITLE I—DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

- Sec. 101. Purposes.
- Sec. 102. Definitions.

TITLE II—CHARLES GRASSLEY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

- Sec. 201. Concentration of Federal efforts.
- Sec. 202. Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Sec. 203. Annual report.
- Sec. 204. Allocation of funds.
- Sec. 205. State plans.
- Sec. 206. Repeal of juvenile delinquency prevention block grant program.
- Sec. 207. Research and evaluation; statistical analyses; information dissemination.
- Sec. 208. Training and technical assistance.
- Sec. 209. Administrative authority.

TITLE III—INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR PRISON REDUCTION THROUGH OPPORTUNITIES, MENTORING, INTERVENTION, SUPPORT, AND EDUCATION

- Sec. 301. Short Title.
- Sec. 302. Definitions.
- Sec. 303. Duties and functions of the administrator.
- Sec. 304. Grants for delinquency prevention programs.
- Sec. 305. Grants for tribal delinquency prevention and response programs.
- Sec. 306. Evaluation by Government Accountability Office.
- Sec. 307. Technical amendment.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 401. Evaluation by Government Accountability Office.
- Sec. 402. Authorization of appropriations; accountability and oversight.

SEC. 3. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made by this Act shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated for any fiscal year that begins before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE I—DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 101. PURPOSES.

Section 102 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11102) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “, tribal,” after “State”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end;

(3) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) to assist State, tribal, and local governments in addressing juvenile crime through the provision of technical assistance, research, training, evaluation, and the dissemination of current and relevant information on effective and evidence-based programs and practices for combating juvenile delinquency; and ; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) to support a continuum of evidence-based or promising programs (including delinquency prevention, intervention, mental health, behavioral health and substance abuse treatment, family services, and services for children exposed to violence) that are trauma informed, reflect the science of adolescent development, and are designed to meet the needs of at-risk youth and youth who come into contact with the justice system.”.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11103) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by adding “or” at the end;

(B) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (C);

(2) in paragraph (18)—

(A) by inserting “for purposes of title II,” before “the term”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“that has a law enforcement function, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Attorney General;”;

(3) by amending paragraph (22) to read as follows:

“(22) the term ‘jail or lockup for adults’ means a secure facility that is used by a State, unit of local government, or law enforcement authority to detain or confine adult inmates;”;

(4) by amending paragraph (25) to read as follows:

“(25) the term ‘sight or sound contact’ means any physical, clear visual, or verbal contact that is not brief and inadvertent;”;

(5) by amending paragraph (26) to read as follows:

“(26) the term ‘adult inmate’—

“(A) means an individual who—

“(i) has reached the age of full criminal responsibility under applicable State law; and

“(ii) has been arrested and is in custody for or awaiting trial on a criminal charge, or is convicted of a criminal offense; and

“(B) does not include an individual who—

“(i) at the time of the offense, was younger than the maximum age at which a youth can be held in a juvenile facility under applicable State law; and

“(ii) was committed to the care and custody or supervision, including post-placement or parole supervision, of a juvenile correctional agency by a court of competent jurisdiction or by operation of applicable State law;”;

(6) in paragraph (28), by striking “and” at the end;

(7) in paragraph (29), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(30) the term ‘core requirements’—

“(A) means the requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (15) of section 223(a); and

“(B) does not include the data collection requirements described in subparagraphs (A) through (K) of section 207(1);

“(31) the term ‘chemical agent’ means a spray or injection used to temporarily incapacitate a person, including oleoresin capicum spray, tear gas, and 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile gas;

“(32) the term ‘isolation’—

“(A) means any instance in which a youth is confined alone for more than 15 minutes in a room or cell; and

“(B) does not include—

“(i) confinement during regularly scheduled sleeping hours;

“(ii) separation based on a treatment program approved by a licensed medical or mental health professional;

“(iii) confinement or separation that is requested by the youth; or

“(iv) the separation of the youth from a group in a nonlocked setting for the limited purpose of calming;

“(33) the term ‘restraints’ has the meaning given that term in section 591 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ii);

“(34) the term ‘evidence-based’ means a program or practice that—

“(A) is demonstrated to be effective when implemented with fidelity;

“(B) is based on a clearly articulated and empirically supported theory;

“(C) has measurable outcomes relevant to juvenile justice, including a detailed description of the outcomes produced in a particular population, whether urban or rural; and

“(D) has been scientifically tested and proven effective through randomized control studies or comparison group studies and with the ability to replicate and scale;

“(35) the term ‘promising’ means a program or practice that—

“(A) is demonstrated to be effective based on positive outcomes relevant to juvenile justice from one or more objective, independent, and scientifically valid evaluations, as documented in writing to the Administrator; and

“(B) will be evaluated through a well-designed and rigorous study, as described in paragraph (34)(D);

“(36) the term ‘dangerous practice’ means an act, procedure, or program that creates an unreasonable risk of physical injury, pain, or psychological harm to a juvenile subjected to the act, procedure, or program;

“(37) the term ‘screening’ means a brief process—

“(A) designed to identify youth who may have mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, or other needs requiring immediate attention, intervention, and further evaluation; and

“(B) the purpose of which is to quickly identify a youth with possible mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, or other needs in need of further assessment;

“(38) the term ‘assessment’ includes, at a minimum, an interview and review of available records and other pertinent information—

“(A) by an appropriately trained professional who is licensed or certified by the applicable State in the mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse fields; and

“(B) which is designed to identify significant mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse treatment needs to be addressed during a youth’s confinement;

“(39) for purposes of section 223(a)(15), the term ‘contact’ means the points at which a youth and the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system officially intersect, including interactions with a juvenile justice, juvenile court, or law enforcement official;

“(40) the term ‘trauma-informed’ means—

“(A) understanding the impact that exposure to violence and trauma have on a youth’s physical, psychological, and psychosocial development;

“(B) recognizing when a youth has been exposed to violence and trauma and is in need of help to recover from the adverse impacts of trauma; and

“(C) responding in ways that resist retraumatization;

“(41) the term ‘racial and ethnic disparity’ means minority youth populations are involved at a decision point in the juvenile justice system at disproportionately higher rates than non-minority youth at that decision point;

“(42) the term ‘status offender’ means a juvenile who is charged with or who has committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult;

“(43) the term ‘rural’ means an area that is not located in a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget;

“(44) the term ‘internal controls’ means a process implemented to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in—

“(A) effectiveness and efficiency of operations, such as grant management practices;

“(B) reliability of reporting for internal and external use; and

“(C) compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as recommendations of the Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office; and
“(45) the term ‘tribal government’ means the governing body of an Indian Tribe.”.

TITLE II—CHARLES GRASSLEY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

SEC. 201. CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS.

Section 204 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11114) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “a long-term plan, and implement” and inserting the following: “a long-term plan to improve the juvenile justice system in the United States, taking into account scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents, and shall implement”; and

(ii) by striking “research, and improvement of the juvenile justice system in the United States” and inserting “and research”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “Federal Register” and all that follows and inserting “Federal Register during the 30-day period ending on October 1 of each year.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (7);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4), the following:
“(5) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, in consultation with Indian Tribes, develop a policy for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to collaborate with representatives of Indian Tribes with a criminal justice function on the implementation of the provisions of this Act relating to Indian Tribes.”;

(D) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by adding “and” at the end; and

(E) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “monitoring”;

(ii) by striking “section 223(a)(15)” and inserting “section 223(a)(14)”;

(iii) by striking “to review the adequacy of such systems; and” and inserting “for monitoring compliance.”.

SEC. 202. COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

Section 206 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11116) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, the Secretary of the Interior,” after “the Secretary of Health and Human Services,”; and

(ii) by striking “Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization” and inserting “Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “United States” and inserting “Federal Government”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraphs (12)(A), (13), and (14) of section 223(a) of this title” and inserting “the core requirements”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, on an annual basis” after “collectively”; and

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) not later than 120 days after the completion of the last meeting of the Council during any fiscal year, submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that—

“(i) contains the recommendations described in subparagraph (A);

“(ii) includes a detailed account of the activities conducted by the Council during the fiscal year, including a complete detailed accounting of expenses incurred by the Council to conduct operations in accordance with this section;

“(iii) is published on the websites of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Council, and the Department of Justice; and

“(iv) is in addition to the annual report required under section 207.”.

SEC. 203. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 207 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11117) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “a fiscal year” and inserting “each fiscal year”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and gender” and inserting “, gender, and ethnicity, as such term is defined by the Bureau of the Census.”;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (F)—

(i) by inserting “and other” before “disabilities,”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) a summary of data from 1 month of the applicable fiscal year of the use of restraints and isolation upon juveniles held in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local government;

“(H) the number of status offense cases petitioned to court, number of status offenders held in secure detention, the findings used to justify the use of secure detention, and the average period of time a status offender was held in secure detention;

“(I) the number of juveniles released from custody and the type of living arrangement to which they are released;

“(J) the number of juveniles whose offense originated on school grounds, during school-sponsored off-campus activities, or due to a referral by a school official, as collected and reported by the Department of Education or similar State educational agency; and

“(K) the number of juveniles in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local or tribal government who report being pregnant.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) A description of the criteria used to determine what programs qualify as evidence-based and promising programs under this title and title V and a comprehensive list of those programs the Administrator has determined meet such criteria in both rural and urban areas.

“(6) A description of funding provided to Indian Tribes under this Act or for a juvenile delinquency or prevention program under the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–211; 124 Stat. 2261), including direct Federal grants and funding provided to Indian Tribes through a State or unit of local government.

“(7) An analysis and evaluation of the internal controls at the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to determine if grantees are following the requirements of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant programs and what remedial action the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has taken to recover any grant funds that are expended in violation of the grant programs, including instances—

“(A) in which supporting documentation was not provided for cost reports;

“(B) where unauthorized expenditures occurred; or

“(C) where subrecipients of grant funds were not compliant with program requirements.

“(8) An analysis and evaluation of the total amount of payments made to grantees that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recouped from grantees that were found to be in violation of policies and procedures of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant programs, including—

“(A) the full name and location of the grantee;

“(B) the violation of the program found;

“(C) the amount of funds sought to be recouped by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and

“(D) the actual amount recouped by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.”.

SEC. 204. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

(a) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 221(b)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11131(b)(1)) is amended by striking “2 percent” and inserting “5 percent”.

(b) **OTHER ALLOCATIONS.**—Section 222 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11132) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “age eighteen” and inserting “18 years of age, based on the most recent data available from the Bureau of the Census”; and

(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

“(2)(A) If the aggregate amount appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title is less than \$75,000,000, then—

“(i) the amount allocated to each State other than a State described in clause (ii) for that fiscal year shall be not less than \$400,000; and

“(ii) the amount allocated to the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year shall be not less than \$75,000.

“(B) If the aggregate amount appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this title is not less than \$75,000,000, then—

“(i) the amount allocated to each State other than a State described in clause (ii) for that fiscal year shall be not less than \$600,000; and

“(ii) the amount allocated to the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year shall be not less than \$100,000.”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “efficient administration, including monitoring, evaluation, and one full-time staff position” and inserting “effective and efficient administration of funds, including the designation of not less than one individual who shall coordinate efforts to achieve and sustain compliance with the core requirements and certify whether the State is in compliance with such requirements”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking “5 per centum of the minimum” and inserting “not more than 5 percent of the”.

(c) **CHARLES GRASSLEY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM.**—Part B of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11131 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the part heading, by striking “FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS” and inserting “CHARLES GRASSLEY JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM”; and

(2) by inserting before section 221 the following:

“SHORT TITLE

“SEC. 220. This part may be cited as the ‘Charles Grassley Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program’.”

SEC. 205. STATE PLANS.

Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11133) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “and shall describe the status of compliance with State plan requirements.” and inserting “and shall describe how the State plan is supported by or takes account of scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behavior and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and juvenile justice interventions on adolescents. Not later than 60 days after the date on which a plan or amended plan submitted under this subsection is finalized, a State shall make the plan or amended plan publicly available by posting the plan or amended plan on the State’s publicly available website.”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “described in section 299(c)(1)” and inserting “as designated by the chief executive officer of the State”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i), by inserting “adolescent development,” after “concerning”;

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (III), by striking “mental health, education, special education” and inserting “child and adolescent mental health, education, child and adolescent substance abuse, special education, services for youth with disabilities”;

(bb) in subclause (V), by striking “delinquents or potential delinquents” and inserting “delinquent youth or youth at risk of delinquency”;

(cc) in subclause (VI), by striking “youth workers involved with” and inserting “representatives of”;

(dd) in subclause (VII), by striking “and” at the end;

(ee) by striking subclause (VIII) and inserting the following:

“(VIII) persons, licensed or certified by the applicable State, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;

“(IX) representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and

trauma before entering the juvenile justice system;
and

“(X) for a State in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities;”;

(III) in clause (iv), by striking “24 at the time of appointment” and inserting “28 at the time of initial appointment”; and

(IV) in clause (v) by inserting “or, if not feasible and in appropriate circumstances, who is the parent or guardian of someone who has been or is currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system” after “juvenile justice system”;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “30 days” and inserting “45 days”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;
and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking “at least annually recommendations regarding State compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (11), (12), and (13)” and inserting “at least every 2 years a report and necessary recommendations regarding State compliance with the core requirements”; and

(iv) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) in clause (i), by adding “and” at the end;
and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking “Indian tribes” and all that follows through “applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles” and inserting “Indian Tribes that agree to attempt to comply with the core requirements applicable to the detention and confinement of juveniles”;

(E) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “performs law enforcement functions” and inserting “has jurisdiction”;
and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end; and

(II) by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:

“(iv) a plan to provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized or problem-solving courts or diversion to home-based or community-based services or treatment for those youth in need of mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorder services at the time such juveniles first come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

“(v) a plan to reduce the number of children housed in secure detention and corrections facilities who are awaiting placement in residential treatment programs;

“(vi) a plan to engage family members, where appropriate, in the design and delivery of juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment services, particularly post-placement;

“(vii) a plan to use community-based services to respond to the needs of at-risk youth or youth who have come into contact with the juvenile justice system;

“(viii) a plan to promote evidence-based and trauma-informed programs and practices; and

“(ix) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, a plan which shall be implemented not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, to—

“(I) eliminate the use of restraints of known pregnant juveniles housed in secure juvenile detention and correction facilities, during labor, delivery, and post-partum recovery, unless credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; and

“(II) eliminate the use of abdominal restraints, leg and ankle restraints, wrist restraints behind the back, and four-point restraints on known pregnant juveniles, unless—

“(aa) credible, reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and serious threat of hurting herself, staff, or others; or

“(bb) reasonable grounds exist to believe the detainee presents an immediate and credible risk of escape that cannot be reasonably minimized through any other method;”;

(F) in paragraph (8), by striking “existing” and inserting “evidence-based and promising”;

(G) in paragraph (9)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, with priority in funding given to entities meeting the criteria for evidence-based or promising programs” after “used for”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) by inserting “status offenders and other” before “youth who need”; and

(bb) by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in clause (ii) by adding “and” at the end;

and

(III) by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

“(iii) for youth who need specialized intensive and comprehensive services that address the unique issues encountered by youth when they become involved with gangs;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i)—

- (I) by striking "parents and other family members" and inserting "status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth"; and
- (II) by striking "be retained" and inserting "remain";
- (iv) in subparagraph (E)—
 - (I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "delinquent" and inserting "at-risk or delinquent youth"; and
 - (II) in clause (i), by inserting ", including for truancy prevention and reduction" before the semicolon;
- (v) in subparagraph (F), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "expanding" and inserting "programs to expand";
- (vi) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) through (S) as subparagraphs (H) through (T), respectively;
- (vii) by inserting after subparagraph (F), the following:
 - "(G) programs—
 - "(i) to ensure youth have access to appropriate legal representation; and
 - "(ii) to expand access to publicly supported, court-appointed legal counsel who are trained to represent juveniles in adjudication proceedings, except that the State may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;";
 - (viii) in subparagraph (H), as so redesignated, by striking "State," each place the term appears and inserting "State, tribal;";
 - (ix) in subparagraph (M), as so redesignated—
 - (I) in clause (i)—
 - (aa) by inserting "pre-adjudication and" before "post-adjudication";
 - (bb) by striking "restraints" and inserting "alternatives"; and
 - (cc) by inserting "specialized or problem-solving courts," after "(including"; and
 - (II) in clause (ii)—
 - (aa) by striking "by the provision by the Administrator"; and
 - (bb) by striking "to States";
 - (x) in subparagraph (N), as so redesignated—
 - (I) by inserting "and reduce the risk of recidivism" after "families"; and
 - (II) by striking "so that such juveniles may be retained in their homes";
 - (xi) in subparagraph (S), as so redesignated, by striking "and" at the end;
 - (xii) in subparagraph (T), as so redesignated—
 - (I) by inserting "or co-occurring disorder" after "mental health";
 - (II) by inserting "court-involved or" before "incarcerated";
 - (III) by striking "suspected to be";

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(IV) by striking “and discharge plans” and inserting “provision of treatment, and development of discharge plans”; and

(V) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(xiii) by inserting after subparagraph (T) the following:

“(U) programs and projects designed—

“(i) to inform juveniles of the opportunity and process for sealing and expunging juvenile records; and

“(ii) to assist juveniles in pursuing juvenile record sealing and expungements for both adjudications and arrests not followed by adjudications;

except that the State may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;

“(V) programs that address the needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, including pregnant girls, young mothers, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation or domestic child sex trafficking, girls with disabilities, and girls of color, including girls who are members of an Indian Tribe; and

“(W) monitoring for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to secure facilities;”;

(H) by striking paragraph (11) and inserting the following:

“(11)(A) in accordance with rules issued by the Administrator, provide that a juvenile shall not be placed in a secure detention facility or a secure correctional facility, if—

“(i) the juvenile is charged with or has committed an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, excluding—

“(I) a juvenile who is charged with or has committed a violation of section 922(x)(2) of title 18, United States Code, or of a similar State law;

“(II) a juvenile who is charged with or has committed a violation of a valid court order issued and reviewed in accordance with paragraph (23); and

“(III) a juvenile who is held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State; or

“(ii) the juvenile—

“(I) is not charged with any offense; and

“(II)(aa) is an alien; or

“(bb) is alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused; and

“(B) require that—

“(i) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice, juveniles awaiting trial or other legal process who are treated as adults for purposes of prosecution in criminal court and housed in a secure facility—

“(I) shall not have sight or sound contact with adult inmates; and

“(II) except as provided in paragraph (13), may not be held in any jail or lockup for adults;
“(ii) in determining under clause (i) whether it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, a court shall consider—

“(I) the age of the juvenile;
“(II) the physical and mental maturity of the juvenile;
“(III) the present mental state of the juvenile, including whether the juvenile presents an imminent risk of harm to the juvenile;
“(IV) the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense;

“(V) the juvenile’s history of prior delinquent acts;
“(VI) the relative ability of the available adult and juvenile detention facilities to not only meet the specific needs of the juvenile but also to protect the safety of the public as well as other detained youth;
and

“(VII) any other relevant factor; and
“(iii) if a court determines under clause (i) that it is in the interest of justice to permit a juvenile to be held in any jail or lockup for adults—

“(I) the court shall hold a hearing not less frequently than once every 30 days, or in the case of a rural jurisdiction, not less frequently than once every 45 days, to review whether it is still in the interest of justice to permit the juvenile to be so held or have such sight or sound contact; and

“(II) the juvenile shall not be held in any jail or lockup for adults, or permitted to have sight or sound contact with adult inmates, for more than 180 days, unless the court, in writing, determines there is good cause for an extension or the juvenile expressly waives this limitation;”

(I) in paragraph (12)(A), by striking “contact” and inserting “sight or sound contact”;

(J) in paragraph (13), by striking “contact” each place it appears and inserting “sight or sound contact”;

(K) in paragraph (14)—

(i) by striking “adequate system” and inserting “effective system”;

(ii) by inserting “lock-ups,” after “monitoring jails,”;

(iii) by inserting “and” after “detention facilities,”;

(iv) by striking “, and non-secure facilities”;

(v) by striking “insure” and inserting “ensure”;

(vi) by striking “requirements of paragraphs (11),

(12), and (13)” and inserting “core requirements”; and

(vii) by striking “, in the opinion of the Administrator,”;

(L) by striking paragraphs (22) and (27);

(M) by redesignating paragraph (28) as paragraph (27);

(N) by redesignating paragraphs (15) through (21) as paragraphs (16) through (22), respectively;

(O) by inserting after paragraph (14) the following:

“(15) implement policy, practice, and system improvement strategies at the State, territorial, local, and tribal levels, as applicable, to identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, by—

“(A) establishing or designating existing coordinating bodies, composed of juvenile justice stakeholders, (including representatives of the educational system) at the State, local, or tribal levels, to advise efforts by States, units of local government, and Indian Tribes to reduce racial and ethnic disparities;

“(B) identifying and analyzing data on race and ethnicity at decision points in State, local, or tribal juvenile justice systems to determine which such points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; and

“(C) developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under subparagraph (B);”;

(P) in paragraph (16), as so redesignated, by inserting “ethnicity,” after “race,”;

(Q) in paragraph (21), as so redesignated, by striking “local,” each place the term appears and inserting “local, tribal,”;

(R) in paragraph (23)—

(i) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking “juvenile” each place it appears and inserting “status offender”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in clause (ii), by adding “and” at the end;

and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) if such court determines the status offender should be placed in a secure detention facility or correctional facility for violating such order—

“(I) the court shall issue a written order that—

“(aa) identifies the valid court order that has been violated;

“(bb) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order;

“(cc) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile;

“(dd) specifies the length of time, not to exceed 7 days, that the status offender may

remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender's release from such facility; and
“(ee) may not be renewed or extended;

and

“(II) the court may not issue a second or subsequent order described in subclause (I) relating to a status offender unless the status offender violates a valid court order after the date on which the court issues an order described in subclause (I); and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) there are procedures in place to ensure that any status offender held in a secure detention facility or correctional facility pursuant to a court order described in this paragraph does not remain in custody longer than 7 days or the length of time authorized by the court, whichever is shorter;”;

(S) in paragraph (26)—

(i) by inserting “and in accordance with confidentiality concerns,” after “maximum extent practicable;”, and

(ii) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: “, so as to provide for—

“(A) data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections; and

“(B) a plan to use the data described in subparagraph (A) to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect;”;

(T) in paragraph (27), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(U) by adding at the end the following:

“(28) provide for the coordinated use of funds provided under this title with other Federal and State funds directed at juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs;

“(29) describe the policies, procedures, and training in effect for the staff of juvenile State correctional facilities to eliminate the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and unreasonable isolation, including by developing effective behavior management techniques;

“(30) describe—

“(A) the evidence-based methods that will be used to conduct mental health and substance abuse screening, assessment, referral, and treatment for juveniles who—

“(i) request a screening;

“(ii) show signs of needing a screening; or

“(iii) are held for a period of more than 24 hours in a secure facility that provides for an initial screening; and

“(B) how the State will seek, to the extent practicable, to provide or arrange for mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment for juveniles determined to be in need of such treatment;

“(31) describe how reentry planning by the State for juveniles will include—

“(A) a written case plan based on an assessment of needs that includes—

“(i) the pre-release and post-release plans for the juveniles;

“(ii) the living arrangement to which the juveniles are to be discharged; and

“(iii) any other plans developed for the juveniles based on an individualized assessment; and

“(B) review processes;

“(32) provide an assurance that the agency of the State receiving funds under this title collaborates with the State educational agency receiving assistance under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) to develop and implement a plan to ensure that, in order to support educational progress—

“(A) the student records of adjudicated juveniles, including electronic records if available, are transferred in a timely manner from the educational program in the juvenile detention or secure treatment facility to the educational or training program into which the juveniles will enroll;

“(B) the credits of adjudicated juveniles are transferred;

and

“(C) adjudicated juveniles receive full or partial credit toward high school graduation for secondary school coursework satisfactorily completed before and during the period of time during which the juveniles are held in custody, regardless of the local educational agency or entity from which the credits were earned; and

“(33) describe policies and procedures to—

“(A) screen for, identify, and document in records of the State the identification of victims of domestic human trafficking, or those at risk of such trafficking, upon intake; and

“(B) divert youth described in subparagraph (A) to appropriate programs or services, to the extent practicable.”;

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c)(1) If a State fails to comply with any of the core requirements in any fiscal year, then—

“(A) subject to subparagraph (B), the amount allocated to such State under section 222 for the subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced by not less than 20 percent for each core requirement with respect to which the failure occurs; and

“(B) the State shall be ineligible to receive any allocation under such section for such fiscal year unless—

“(i) the State agrees to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated to the State for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with any such core requirement with respect to which the State is in noncompliance; or

“(ii) the Administrator determines that the State—

“(I) has achieved substantial compliance with such applicable requirements with respect to which the State was not in compliance; and

“(II) has made, through appropriate executive or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to

achieving full compliance with such applicable requirements within a reasonable time.

“(2) Of the total amount of funds not allocated for a fiscal year under paragraph (1)—

“(A) 50 percent of the unallocated funds shall be reallocated under section 222 to States that have not failed to comply with the core requirements; and

“(B) 50 percent of the unallocated funds shall be used by the Administrator to provide additional training and technical assistance to States for the purpose of promoting compliance with the core requirements.”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “described in paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (22) of subsection (a)” and inserting “described in the core requirements”; and

(B) by striking “the requirements under paragraphs (11), (12), (13), and (22) of subsection (a)” and inserting “the core requirements”;

(4) in subsection (f)(2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, the Administrator shall make a determination regarding whether each State receiving a grant under this title is in compliance or out of compliance with respect to each of the core requirements.

“(2) REPORTING.—The Administrator shall—

“(A) issue an annual public report—

“(i) describing any determination described in paragraph (1) made during the previous year, including a summary of the information on which the determination is based and the actions to be taken by the Administrator (including a description of any reduction imposed under subsection (c)); and

“(ii) for any such determination that a State is out of compliance with any of the core requirements, describing the basis for the determination; and

“(B) make the report described in subparagraph (A) available on a publicly available website.

“(3) DETERMINATIONS REQUIRED.—The Administrator may not—

“(A) determine that a State is ‘not out of compliance’, or issue any other determination not described in paragraph (1), with respect to any core requirement; or

“(B) otherwise fail to make the compliance determinations required under paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 206. REPEAL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

Part C of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11141 et seq.) is repealed.

SEC. 207. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; STATISTICAL ANALYSES; INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

Section 251 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11161) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “plan and identify” and inserting “annually publish a plan to identify”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

“(iii) successful efforts to prevent status offenders and first-time minor offenders from subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice and criminal justice systems;”

(II) by striking clause (vii) and inserting the following:

“(vii) the prevalence and duration of behavioral health needs (including mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders) among juveniles pre-placement and post-placement in the juvenile justice system, including an examination of the effects of secure detention in a correctional facility;”

(III) by redesignating clauses (ix), (x), and (xi) as clauses (xvi), (xvii), and (xviii), respectively;

and

(IV) by inserting after clause (viii) the following:

“(ix) training efforts and reforms that have produced reductions in or elimination of the use of dangerous practices;

“(x) methods to improve the recruitment, selection, training, and retention of professional personnel who are focused on the prevention, identification, and treatment of delinquency;

“(xi) methods to improve the identification and response to victims of domestic child sex trafficking within the juvenile justice system;

“(xii) identifying positive outcome measures, such as attainment of employment and educational degrees, that States and units of local government should use to evaluate the success of programs aimed at reducing recidivism of youth who have come in contact with the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system;

“(xiii) evaluating the impact and outcomes of the prosecution and sentencing of juveniles as adults;

“(xiv) successful and cost-effective efforts by States and units of local government to reduce recidivism through policies that provide for consideration of appropriate alternative sanctions to incarceration of youth facing nonviolent charges, while ensuring that public safety is preserved;”

and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “date of enactment of this paragraph, the” and inserting “date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, the”; and

- (II) by inserting “in accordance with applicable confidentiality requirements” after “wards of the State”; and
- (ii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and Indian Tribes” after “State”;
- (iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;
- (iv) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
- (v) by adding at the end the following:
 - “(H) a description of the best practices in discharge planning; and
 - “(I) an assessment of living arrangements for juveniles who, upon release from confinement in a State correctional facility, cannot return to the residence they occupied prior to such confinement.”;

- (2) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may” and inserting “shall”; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) NATIONAL RECIDIVISM MEASURE.—The Administrator, in accordance with applicable confidentiality requirements and in consultation with experts in the field of juvenile justice research, recidivism, and data collection, shall—

- “(1) establish a uniform method of data collection and technology that States may use to evaluate data on juvenile recidivism on an annual basis;
- “(2) establish a common national juvenile recidivism measurement system; and
- “(3) make cumulative juvenile recidivism data that is collected from States available to the public.”.

SEC. 208. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 252 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11162) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (a)—
 - (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may”;
 - (B) in paragraph (1)—
 - (i) by inserting “shall” before “develop and carry out projects”; and
 - (ii) by striking “and” after the semicolon;
 - (C) in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) by inserting “may” before “make grants to and contracts with”; and
 - (ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and
 - (D) by adding at the end the following:
 - “(3) shall provide periodic training for States regarding implementation of the core requirements, current protocols and best practices for achieving and monitoring compliance, and information sharing regarding relevant Office resources on evidence-based and promising programs or practices that promote the purposes of this Act.”;
- (2) in subsection (b)—
 - (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “may”;
 - (B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “shall” before “develop and implement projects”;

(ii) by inserting “, including compliance with the core requirements” after “this title”; and

(iii) by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “may” before “make grants to and contracts with”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) shall provide technical assistance to States and units of local government on achieving compliance with the amendments to the core requirements and State Plans made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, including training and technical assistance and, when appropriate, pilot or demonstration projects intended to develop and replicate best practices for achieving sight and sound separation in facilities or portions of facilities that are open and available to the general public and that may or may not contain a jail or a lock-up; and

“(4) shall provide technical assistance to States in support of efforts to establish partnerships between a State and a university, institution of higher education, or research center designed to improve the recruitment, selection, training, and retention of professional personnel in the fields of medicine, law enforcement, the judiciary, juvenile justice, social work and child protection, education, and other relevant fields who are engaged in, or intend to work in, the field of prevention, identification, and treatment of delinquency.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting “prosecutors,” after “public defenders,”;

and

(B) by inserting “status offenders and” after “needs of”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) BEST PRACTICES REGARDING LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN.—In consultation with experts in the field of juvenile defense, the Administrator shall—

“(1) share best practices that may include sharing standards of practice developed by recognized entities in the profession, for attorneys representing children; and

“(2) provide a State, if it so requests, technical assistance to implement any of the best practices shared under paragraph (1).

“(e) BEST PRACTICES FOR STATUS OFFENDERS.—Based on the available research and State practices, the Administrator shall—

“(1) disseminate best practices for the treatment of status offenders with a focus on reduced recidivism, improved long-term outcomes, and limited usage of valid court orders to place status offenders in secure detention; and

“(2) provide a State, on request, technical assistance to implement any of the best practices shared under paragraph (1).

“(f) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL AND STATE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL.—The Administrator shall coordinate training and technical assistance

programs with juvenile detention and corrections personnel of States and units of local government—

“(1) to promote methods for improving conditions of juvenile confinement, including methods that are designed to minimize the use of dangerous practices, unreasonable restraints, and isolation and methods responsive to cultural differences; and

“(2) to encourage alternative behavior management techniques based on positive youth development approaches that may include methods responsive to cultural differences.

“(g) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH OR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT INCLUDING HOME-BASED OR COMMUNITY-BASED CARE.—The Administrator shall provide training and technical assistance, in conjunction with the appropriate public agencies, to individuals involved in making decisions regarding the disposition and management of cases for youth who enter the juvenile justice system about the appropriate services and placement for youth with mental health or substance abuse needs, including—

“(1) juvenile justice intake personnel;

“(2) probation officers;

“(3) juvenile court judges and court services personnel;

“(4) prosecutors and court-appointed counsel; and

“(5) family members of juveniles and family advocates.

“(h) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND PERSONNEL.—The Attorney General, acting through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Office of Justice Programs in consultation with entities in the profession, shall provide directly, or through grants or contracts, training and technical assistance to enhance the capacity of State and local courts, judges, and related judicial personnel to—

“(1) improve the lives of children currently involved in or at risk of being involved in the juvenile court system; and

“(2) carry out the requirements of this Act.

“(i) FREE AND REDUCED PRICE SCHOOL LUNCHES FOR INCARCERATED JUVENILES.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall provide guidance to States relating to existing options for school food authorities in the States to apply for reimbursement for free or reduced price lunches under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) for juveniles who are incarcerated and would, if not incarcerated, be eligible for free or reduced price lunches under that Act.”

SEC. 209. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

Section 299A of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11182) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before “The Administrator”;

(B) by striking “, after appropriate consultation with representatives of States and units of local government,”;

(C) by inserting “guidance,” after “regulations,”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following: “In developing guidance and procedures, the Administrator shall consult with representatives of States and units of local government, including those individuals responsible for administration of this Act and compliance with the core requirements.”

“(2) The Administrator shall ensure that—

“(A) reporting, compliance reporting, State plan requirements, and other similar documentation as may be required from States is requested in a manner that respects confidentiality, encourages efficiency and reduces the duplication of reporting efforts; and

“(B) States meeting all the core requirements are encouraged to experiment with offering innovative, data-driven programs designed to further improve the juvenile justice system.”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “requirements described in paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) of section 223(a)” and inserting “core requirements”.

TITLE III—INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR PRISON REDUCTION THROUGH OPPORTUNITIES, MENTORING, INTERVENTION, SUPPORT, AND EDUCATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

Section 501 of the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. 11101 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “Youth Promise” before “Grants”; and

(2) by striking “2002” and inserting “2018”.

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

Section 502 of the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. 11281) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title—

“(1) the term ‘at-risk’ has the meaning given that term in section 1432 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6472);

“(2) the term ‘eligible entity’ means—

“(A) a unit of local government that is in compliance with the requirements of part B of title II; or

“(B) a nonprofit organization in partnership with a unit of local government described in subparagraph (A);

“(3) the term ‘delinquency prevention program’ means a delinquency prevention program that is evidence-based or promising and that may include—

“(A) alcohol and substance abuse prevention or treatment services;

“(B) tutoring and remedial education, especially in reading and mathematics;

“(C) child and adolescent health and mental health services;

“(D) recreation services;

“(E) leadership and youth development activities;

“(F) the teaching that individuals are and should be held accountable for their actions;

- “(G) assistance in the development of job training skills;
 - “(H) youth mentoring programs;
 - “(I) after-school programs;
 - “(J) coordination of a continuum of services that may include—
 - “(i) early childhood development services;
 - “(ii) voluntary home visiting programs;
 - “(iii) nurse-family partnership programs;
 - “(iv) parenting skills training;
 - “(v) child abuse prevention programs;
 - “(vi) family stabilization programs;
 - “(vii) child welfare services;
 - “(viii) family violence intervention programs;
 - “(ix) adoption assistance programs;
 - “(x) emergency, transitional and permanent housing assistance;
 - “(xi) job placement and retention training;
 - “(xii) summer jobs programs;
 - “(xiii) alternative school resources for youth who have dropped out of school or demonstrate chronic truancy;
 - “(xiv) conflict resolution skill training;
 - “(xv) restorative justice programs;
 - “(xvi) mentoring programs;
 - “(xvii) targeted gang prevention, intervention and exit services;
 - “(xviii) training and education programs for pregnant teens and teen parents; and
 - “(xix) pre-release, post-release, and reentry services to assist detained and incarcerated youth with transitioning back into and reentering the community; and
 - “(K) other data-driven evidence-based or promising prevention programs;
- “(4) the term ‘local policy board’, when used with respect to an eligible entity, means a policy board that the eligible entity will engage in the development of the eligible entity’s plan described in section 504(e)(5), and that includes—
- “(A) not fewer than 15 and not more than 21 members;
- and
- “(B) a balanced representation of—
 - “(i) public agencies and private nonprofit organizations serving juveniles and their families; and
 - “(ii) business and industry;
 - “(C) at least one representative of the faith community, one adjudicated youth, and one parent of an adjudicated youth; and
 - “(D) in the case of an eligible entity described in paragraph (1)(B), a representative of the nonprofit organization of the eligible entity;
- “(5) the term ‘mentoring’ means matching 1 adult with 1 or more youths for the purpose of providing guidance, support, and encouragement through regularly scheduled meetings for not less than 9 months;

“(6) the term ‘State advisory group’ means the advisory group appointed by the chief executive officer of a State under a plan described in section 223(a); and

“(7) the term ‘State entity’ means the State agency designated under section 223(a)(1) or the entity receiving funds under section 223(d).”.

SEC. 303. DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Section 503 of the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. 11282) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively.

SEC. 304. GRANTS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

Section 504 of the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. 11281 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 504. GRANTS FOR LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

“(a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to enable local communities to address the unmet needs of at-risk or delinquent youth, including through a continuum of delinquency prevention programs for juveniles who have had contact with the juvenile justice system or who are likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system.

“(b) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—The Administrator shall—

“(1) for each fiscal year for which less than \$25,000,000 is appropriated under section 506, award grants to not fewer than 3 State entities, but not more than 5 State entities, that apply under subsection (c) and meet the requirements of subsection (d); or

“(2) for each fiscal year for which \$25,000,000 or more is appropriated under section 506, award grants to not fewer than 5 State entities that apply under subsection (c) and meet the requirements of subsection (d).

“(c) **STATE APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a State entity shall submit an application to the Administrator that includes the following:

“(1) An assurance the State entity will use—

“(A) not more than 10 percent of such grant, in the aggregate—

“(i) for the costs incurred by the State entity to carry out this section, except that not more than 3 percent of such grant may be used for such costs; and

“(ii) to provide technical assistance to eligible entities receiving a subgrant under subsection (e) in carrying out delinquency prevention programs under the subgrant; and

“(B) the remainder of such grant to award subgrants to eligible entities under subsection (e).

“(2) An assurance that such grant will supplement, and not supplant, State and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency.

“(3) An assurance the State entity will evaluate the capacity of eligible entities receiving a subgrant under subsection (e) to fulfill the requirements under such subsection.

“(4) An assurance that such application was prepared after consultation with, and participation by, the State advisory group, units of local government, community-based organizations, and organizations that carry out programs, projects, or activities to prevent juvenile delinquency in the local juvenile justice system served by the State entity.

“(d) APPROVAL OF STATE APPLICATIONS.—In awarding grants under this section for a fiscal year, the Administrator may not award a grant to a State entity for a fiscal year unless—

“(1)(A) the State that will be served by the State entity submitted a plan under section 223 for such fiscal year; and

“(B) such plan is approved by the Administrator for such fiscal year; or

“(2) after finding good cause for a waiver, the Administrator waives the plan required under subparagraph (A) for such State for such fiscal year.

“(e) SUBGRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State entity receiving a grant under this section shall award subgrants to eligible entities in accordance with this subsection.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In awarding subgrants under this subsection, the State shall give priority to eligible entities that demonstrate ability in—

“(i) plans for service and agency coordination and collaboration including the collocation of services;

“(ii) innovative ways to involve the private non-profit and business sector in delinquency prevention activities;

“(iii) developing data-driven prevention plans, employing evidence-based prevention strategies, and conducting program evaluations to determine impact and effectiveness;

“(iv) identifying under the plan submitted under paragraph (5) potential savings and efficiencies associated with successful implementation of such plan; and

“(v) describing how such savings and efficiencies may be used to carry out delinquency prevention programs and be reinvested in the continuing implementation of such programs after the end of the subgrant period.

“(C) SUBGRANT PROGRAM PERIOD AND DIVERSITY OF PROJECTS.—

“(i) PROGRAM PERIOD.—A subgrant awarded to an eligible entity by a State entity under this section shall be for a period of not more than 5 years, of which the eligible entity—

“(I) may use not more than 18 months for completing the plan submitted by the eligible entity under paragraph (5); and

“(II) shall use the remainder of the subgrant period, after planning period described in subclause (I), for the implementation of such plan.

“(ii) DIVERSITY OF PROJECTS.—In awarding subgrants under this subsection, a State entity shall ensure, to the extent practicable and applicable, that such subgrants are distributed throughout different areas, including urban, suburban, and rural areas.

“(2) LOCAL APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that desires a subgrant under this subsection shall submit an application to the State entity in the State of the eligible entity, at such time and in such manner as determined by the State entity, and that includes—

“(A) a description of—

“(i) the local policy board and local partners the eligible entity will engage in the development of the plan described in paragraph (5);

“(ii) the unmet needs of at-risk or delinquent youth in the community;

“(iii) available resources in the community to meet the unmet needs identified in the needs assessment described in paragraph (5)(A);

“(iv) potential costs to the community if the unmet needs are not addressed;

“(B) a specific time period for the planning and subsequent implementation of its continuum of local delinquency prevention programs;

“(C) the steps the eligible entity will take to implement the plan under subparagraph (A); and

“(D) a plan to continue the grant activity with non-Federal funds, if proven successful according to the performance evaluation process under paragraph (5)(D), after the grant period.

“(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—An eligible entity desiring a subgrant under this subsection shall agree to provide a 50 percent match of the amount of the subgrant that may include the value of in-kind contributions.

“(4) SUBGRANT REVIEW.—

“(A) REVIEW.—Not later than the end of the second year of a subgrant period for a subgrant awarded to an eligible entity under this subsection and before awarding the remaining amount of the subgrant to the eligible entity, the State entity shall—

“(i) ensure that the eligible entity has completed the plan submitted under paragraph (2) and that the plan meets the requirements of such paragraph; and

“(ii) verify that the eligible entity will begin the implementation of its plan upon receiving the next installment of its subgrant award.

“(B) TERMINATION.—If the State entity finds through the review conducted under subparagraph (A) that the eligible entity has not met the requirements of clause (i) of such subparagraph, the State entity shall reallocate the amount remaining on the subgrant of the eligible entity to other eligible entities receiving a subgrant under this subsection or award the amount to an eligible entity during the next subgrant competition under this subsection.

“(5) LOCAL USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity that receives a subgrant under this subsection shall use the funds to implement a plan to carry out delinquency prevention programs

in the community served by the eligible entity in a coordinated manner with other delinquency prevention programs or entities serving such community, which includes—

“(A) an analysis of the unmet needs of at-risk or delinquent youth in the community—

“(i) which shall include—

“(I) the available resources in the community to meet the unmet needs; and

“(II) factors present in the community that may contribute to delinquency, such as homelessness, food insecurity, teen pregnancy, youth unemployment, family instability, lack of educational opportunity; and

“(ii) may include an estimate—

“(I) for the most recent year for which reliable data is available, the amount expended by the community and other entities for delinquency adjudication for juveniles and the incarceration of adult offenders for offenses committed in such community; and

“(II) of potential savings and efficiencies that may be achieved through the implementation of the plan;

“(B) a minimum 3-year comprehensive strategy to address the unmet needs and an estimate of the amount or percentage of non-Federal funds that are available to carry out the strategy;

“(C) a description of how delinquency prevention programs under the plan will be coordinated;

“(D) a description of the performance evaluation process of the delinquency prevention programs to be implemented under the plan, which shall include performance measures to assess efforts to address the unmet needs of youth in the community analyzed under subparagraph (A);

“(E) the evidence or promising evaluation on which such delinquency prevention programs are based; and

“(F) if such delinquency prevention programs are proven successful according to the performance evaluation process under subparagraph (D), a strategy to continue such programs after the subgrant period with non-Federal funds, including a description of how any estimated savings or efficiencies created by the implementation of the plan may be used to continue such programs.”.

SEC. 305. GRANTS FOR TRIBAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAMS.

The Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 (34 U.S.C. 11281 et seq.) is amended by redesignating section 505 as section 506, and by inserting after section 504 the following:

“SEC. 505. GRANTS FOR TRIBAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PROGRAMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall make grants under this section, on a competitive basis, to eligible Indian Tribes (or consortia of Indian Tribes) as described in subsection (b)—

“(1) to support and enhance—

“(A) tribal juvenile delinquency prevention services;
and

“(B) the ability of Indian Tribes to respond to, and care for, at-risk or delinquent youth upon release; and

“(2) to encourage accountability of Indian tribal governments with respect to preventing juvenile delinquency, and responding to, and caring for, juvenile offenders.

“(b) ELIGIBLE INDIAN TRIBES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an Indian Tribe or consortium of Indian Tribes shall submit to the Administrator an application in such form as the Administrator may require.

“(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In providing grants under this section, the Administrator shall take into consideration, with respect to the Indian Tribe to be served, the—

“(1) juvenile delinquency rates;

“(2) school dropout rates; and

“(3) number of youth at risk of delinquency.

“(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amount available for a fiscal year to carry out this title, 11 percent shall be available to carry out this section.”.

SEC. 306. EVALUATION BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

(a) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after the end of the 5th fiscal year for which funds are appropriated to carry out the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an evaluation of a sample of subgrantees selected by the Comptroller General in accordance with subsection (b) that received funds under section 504(e) of such Act and shall submit a report of such evaluation to the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the United States House of Representatives.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS FOR EVALUATION.—For purposes of subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) ensure that the sample to be evaluated is made up of subgrantees in States that are diverse geographically and economically; and

(2) include in such sample subgrantees that proposed different delinquency prevention programs.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS.—In conducting the evaluation required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall take into consideration whether—

(1) the delinquency prevention programs for which subgrantees received funds under section 504(e) of Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act of 2002 achieved the outcomes and results anticipated by the particular State involved;

(2) in the case of outcomes and results of delinquency prevention programs defined by the State or a local entity, unanticipated improved outcomes or results for juveniles occurred;

(3) the number of subgrantees that continue after the expenditure of such funds to provide such delinquency prevention programs;

(4) such delinquency prevention programs replaced existing or planned programs or activities in the State; and

(5) the evidence-base information used to justify such delinquency prevention programs was used with fidelity by local entities in accordance with the approach used to find the evidence;

SEC. 307. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.

Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as enacted by Public Law 93-415 (88 Stat. 1133) (relating to miscellaneous and conforming amendments) is repealed.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EVALUATION BY GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE.

(a) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation regarding the performance of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (referred to in this section as “the agency”), its functions, its programs, and its grants;

(2) conduct a comprehensive audit and evaluation of a selected, sample of grantees (as determined by the Comptroller General) that receive Federal funds under grant programs administered by the agency including a review of internal controls (as defined in section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11103), as amended by this Act) to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of funds by grantees; and

(3) submit a report in accordance with subsection (d).

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS FOR EVALUATION.**—In conducting the analysis and evaluation under subsection (a)(1), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.), the Comptroller General shall take into consideration—

(1) the outcome and results of the programs carried out by the agency and those programs administered through grants by the agency;

(2) the extent to which the agency has complied with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285);

(3) the extent to which the jurisdiction of, and the programs administered by, the agency duplicate or conflict with the jurisdiction and programs of other agencies;

(4) the potential benefits of consolidating programs administered by the agency with similar or duplicative programs of other agencies, and the potential for consolidating those programs;

(5) whether less restrictive or alternative methods exist to carry out the functions of the agency and whether current functions or operations are impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, rules, and procedures;

(6) the number and types of beneficiaries or persons served by programs carried out by the agency;

(7) the manner with which the agency seeks public input and input from State and local governments on the performance of the functions of the agency;

(8) the extent to which the agency complies with section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act);

(9) whether greater oversight is needed of programs developed with grants made by the agency; and

(10) the extent to which changes are necessary in the authorizing statutes of the agency in order for the functions of the agency to be performed in a more efficient and effective manner.

(c) CONSIDERATIONS FOR AUDITS.—In conducting the audit and evaluation under subsection (a)(2), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.), the Comptroller General shall take into consideration—

(1) whether grantees timely file Financial Status Reports;

(2) whether grantees have sufficient internal controls to ensure adequate oversight of grant fund received;

(3) whether disbursements were accompanied with adequate supporting documentation (including invoices and receipts);

(4) whether expenditures were authorized;

(5) whether subrecipients of grant funds were complying with program requirements;

(6) whether salaries and fringe benefits of personnel were adequately supported by documentation;

(7) whether contracts were bid in accordance with program guidelines; and

(8) whether grant funds were spent in accordance with program goals and guidelines.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) submit a report regarding the evaluation conducted under subsection (a) and audit under subsection (b), to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

(B) make the report described in subparagraph (A) available to the public.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted in accordance with paragraph (1) shall include all audit findings determined by the selected, statistically significant sample of grantees as required by subsection (a)(2) and shall include the name and location of any selected grantee as well as any findings required by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 402. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT

“SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act, except for titles III and IV, \$176,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, of which not more than \$96,053,401 shall be used to carry out title V for each such fiscal year.

“SEC. 602. ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.

“(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in order to ensure that at-risk youth, and youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system or the criminal justice system, are treated fairly and that the outcome of that contact is beneficial to the Nation—

“(1) the Department of Justice, through its Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, must restore meaningful enforcement of the core requirements in title II; and

“(2) States, which are entrusted with a fiscal stewardship role if they accept funds under title II must exercise vigilant oversight to ensure full compliance with the core requirements for juveniles provided for in title II.

“(b) ACCOUNTABILITY.—

“(1) AGENCY PROGRAM REVIEW.—

“(A) PROGRAMMATIC AND FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, the Director of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management of the Office of Justice Programs at the Department of Justice (referred to in this section as the ‘Director’) shall—

“(I) conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the internal controls of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (referred to in this section as the ‘agency’) to determine if States and Indian Tribes receiving grants are following the requirements of the agency grant programs and what remedial action the agency has taken to recover any grant funds that are expended in violation of grant programs, including instances where—

“(aa) supporting documentation was not provided for cost reports;

“(bb) unauthorized expenditures occurred;

and

“(cc) subrecipients of grant funds were not in compliance with program requirements;

“(II) conduct a comprehensive audit and evaluation of a selected statistically significant sample of States and Indian Tribes (as determined by the Director) that have received Federal funds under title II, including a review of internal controls to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse of funds by grantees; and

“(III) submit a report in accordance with clause (iv).

“(ii) CONSIDERATIONS FOR EVALUATIONS.—In conducting the analysis and evaluation under clause (i)(I), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of titles II and V, the Director shall take into consideration the extent to which—

“(I) greater oversight is needed of programs developed with grants made by the agency;

“(II) changes are necessary in the authorizing statutes of the agency in order that the functions of the agency can be performed in a more efficient and effective manner; and

“(III) the agency has implemented recommendations issued by the Comptroller General or Office of Inspector General relating to the grant making and grant monitoring responsibilities of the agency.

“(iii) CONSIDERATIONS FOR AUDITS.—In conducting the audit and evaluation under clause (i)(II), and in order to document the efficiency and public benefit of titles II and V, the Director shall take into consideration—

“(I) whether grantees timely file Financial Status Reports;

“(II) whether grantees have sufficient internal controls to ensure adequate oversight of grant funds received;

“(III) whether grantees’ assertions of compliance with the core requirements were accompanied with adequate supporting documentation;

“(IV) whether expenditures were authorized;

“(V) whether subrecipients of grant funds were complying with program requirements; and

“(VI) whether grant funds were spent in accordance with the program goals and guidelines.

“(iv) REPORT.—The Director shall—

“(I) submit to the Congress a report outlining the results of the analysis, evaluation, and audit conducted under clause (i), including supporting materials, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

“(II) shall make such report available to the public online, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section.

“(B) ANALYSIS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, the Administrator shall initiate a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the internal controls of the agency to determine whether, and to what extent, States and Indian Tribes that receive grants under titles II and V are following the requirements of the grant programs authorized under titles II and V.

“(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report containing—

“(I) the findings of the analysis and evaluation conducted under clause (i);

“(II) a description of remedial actions, if any, that will be taken by the Administrator to enhance the internal controls of the agency and recoup funds that may have been expended in violation of law, regulations, or program requirements issued under titles II and V; and

“(III) a description of—

“(aa) the analysis conducted under clause

(i);

“(bb) whether the funds awarded under titles II and V have been used in accordance with law, regulations, program guidance, and applicable plans; and

“(cc) the extent to which funds awarded to States and Indian Tribes under titles II and V enhanced the ability of grantees to fulfill the core requirements.

“(C) REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018, the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report on the estimated amount of formula grant funds disbursed by the agency since fiscal year 2010 that did not meet the requirements for awards of formula grants to States under title II.

“(2) OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL PERFORMANCE AUDITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to ensure the effective and appropriate use of grants administered under this Act (excluding title IV) and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall annually conduct audits of grantees that receive funds under this Act.

“(B) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 and annually thereafter, the Inspector General shall conduct a risk assessment to determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited under subparagraph (A) in the year involved.

“(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY ON WEBSITE.—The Attorney General shall make the summary of each review conducted under this section available on the website of the Department of Justice, subject to redaction as the Attorney General determines necessary to protect classified and other sensitive information.

“(D) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this Act (excluding title IV) that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this Act (excluding title IV) during the first 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month

period beginning on the date on which the audit report is issued.

“(E) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act (excluding title IV), the Administrator shall give priority to a State or Indian Tribe that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years prior to the date on which the State or Indian Tribe submits an application for a grant under this Act.

“(F) REIMBURSEMENT.—If a State or an Indian Tribe is awarded a grant under this Act (excluding title IV) during the 2-fiscal-year period in which the recipient is barred from receiving grants under subparagraph (D), the Attorney General shall—

“(i) deposit an amount equal to the amount of the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the general fund of the Treasury; and

“(ii) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the general fund under clause (i) from the grantee that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

“(G) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General—

“(i) that the audited State or Indian Tribe has used grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost; and

“(ii) that is not closed or resolved during the 12-month period beginning on the date on which the final audit report is issued.

“(3) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph and the grant programs described in this Act (excluding title IV), the term ‘nonprofit organization’ means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

“(B) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator may not award a grant under any grant program described in this Act (excluding title IV) to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(C) DISCLOSURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this Act (excluding title IV) and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees, and key employees, shall disclose to the Administrator, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including—

“(I) the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation;

“(II) the comparability data used; and

“(III) contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision.

“(ii) PUBLIC INSPECTION UPON REQUEST.—Upon request, the Administrator shall make the information disclosed under clause (i) available for public inspection.

“(4) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

“(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this Act may be used by the Attorney General, or by any individual or organization awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in funds made available to the Department of Justice, unless the Deputy Attorney General or such Assistant Attorney Generals, Directors, or principal deputies as the Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

“(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food and beverages, audiovisual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and entertainment.

“(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved under this paragraph.

“(5) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may not be utilized by any recipient of a grant made using such amounts—

“(i) to lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

“(ii) to lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

“(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that any recipient of a grant made using amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall—

“(i) require the recipient to repay the grant in full; and

“(ii) prohibit the recipient to receive another grant under this Act for not less than 5 years.

“(C) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, submitting an application for a grant under this Act shall not be considered lobbying activity in violation of subparagraph (A).

“(6) ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.—Beginning in the 1st fiscal year that begins after the effective date of this section, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, an annual certification that—

“(A) all audits issued by the Inspector General of the Department of Justice under paragraph (2) have been completed and reviewed by the appropriate Assistant Attorney General or Director;

“(B) all mandatory exclusions required under paragraph (2)(D) have been issued;

“(C) all reimbursements required under paragraph (2)(F)(i) have been made; and

“(D) includes a list of any grant recipients excluded under paragraph (2) during the then preceding fiscal year.

“(c) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this Act, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this Act to determine if duplicate grant awards are awarded for the same purpose.

“(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

“(A) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

“(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicative grant.

“(d) COMPLIANCE WITH AUDITING STANDARDS.—The Administrator shall comply with the Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, published by the General Accountability Office (commonly known as the ‘Yellow Book’), in the conduct of fiscal, compliance, and programmatic audits of States.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 388(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 11280(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “section 345 and”; and

(B) by striking “\$140,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013” and inserting “\$127,421,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2020”;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) PERIODIC ESTIMATE.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), such sums as may be necessary shall be made available to carry out section 345 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2020.”; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “fiscal year 2009 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2019 through 2020”.

H. R. 6964—38

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.) is amended by striking—
(1) section 299 (34 U.S.C. 11171); and
(2) section 505.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

PUBLIC LAW 113-242—DEC. 18, 2014

DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING ACT OF 2013

Public Law 113–242
113th Congress

An Act

Dec. 18, 2014
[H.R. 1447]

To encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013.
42 USC 13701 note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013”.

42 USC 13727.

SEC. 2. STATE INFORMATION REGARDING INDIVIDUALS WHO DIE IN THE CUSTODY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For each fiscal year after the expiration of the period specified in subsection (c)(1) in which a State receives funds for a program referred to in subsection (c)(2), the State shall report to the Attorney General, on a quarterly basis and pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General, information regarding the death of any person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, State prison, State-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the State, any State or local contract facility, or other local or State correctional facility (including any juvenile facility).

(b) **INFORMATION REQUIRED.**—The report required by this section shall contain information that, at a minimum, includes—

- (1) the name, gender, race, ethnicity, and age of the deceased;
- (2) the date, time, and location of death;
- (3) the law enforcement agency that detained, arrested, or was in the process of arresting the deceased; and
- (4) a brief description of the circumstances surrounding the death.

(c) **COMPLIANCE AND INELIGIBILITY.**—

(1) **COMPLIANCE DATE.**—Each State shall have not more than 120 days from the date of enactment of this Act to comply with subsection (a), except that—

(A) the Attorney General may grant an additional 120 days to a State that is making good faith efforts to comply with such subsection; and

Waiver authority.

(B) the Attorney General shall waive the requirements of subsection (a) if compliance with such subsection by a State would be unconstitutional under the constitution of such State.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.**—For any fiscal year after the expiration of the period specified in paragraph (1), a State that fails to comply with subsection (a), shall, at the discretion of the Attorney General, be subject to not more than a 10-percent reduction of the funds that would otherwise be allocated for that fiscal year to the State under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.), whether characterized as the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs, the Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, or otherwise.

(d) **REALLOCATION.**—Amounts not allocated under a program referred to in subsection (c)(2) to a State for failure to fully comply with subsection (a) shall be reallocated under that program to States that have not failed to comply with such subsection.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section the terms “boot camp prison” and “State” have the meaning given those terms, respectively, in section 901(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3791(a)).

(f) **STUDY AND REPORT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO DEATHS IN CUSTODY.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Attorney General shall carry out a study of the information reported under subsection (b) and section 3(a) to—

(A) determine means by which such information can be used to reduce the number of such deaths; and

(B) examine the relationship, if any, between the number of such deaths and the actions of management of such jails, prisons, and other specified facilities relating to such deaths.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that contains the findings of the study required by paragraph (1).

SEC. 3. FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DEATH IN CUSTODY REPORTING REQUIREMENT. 42 USC 13727a.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For each fiscal year (beginning after the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act), the head of each Federal law enforcement agency shall submit to the Attorney General a report (in such form and manner specified by the Attorney General) that contains information regarding the death of any person who is—

(1) detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being arrested by any officer of such Federal law enforcement agency (or by any State or local law enforcement officer while participating in and for purposes of a Federal law enforcement operation, task force, or any other Federal law enforcement capacity carried out by such Federal law enforcement agency); or

(2) en route to be incarcerated or detained, or is incarcerated or detained at—

(A) any facility (including any immigration or juvenile facility) pursuant to a contract with such Federal law enforcement agency;

(B) any State or local government facility used by such Federal law enforcement agency; or

Effective date.

(C) any Federal correctional facility or Federal pre-trial detention facility located within the United States.

(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—Each report required by this section shall include, at a minimum, the information required by section 2(b).

(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—Information reported under subsection (a) shall be analyzed and included in the study and report required by section 2(f).

Approved December 18, 2014.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1447:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 113–285 (Comm. on the Judiciary).




CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 159 (2013): Dec. 12, considered and passed House.

Vol. 160 (2014): Dec. 10, considered and passed Senate.

E

Log In Screen



Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

U.S. Department of Justice

Welcome to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement. Your participation in this census makes it possible to provide comprehensive and reliable statistical data on the residential placement of juvenile offenders; facilitate the needs of juvenile justice agencies and social service organizations that address the many problems faced by today's youth; and gather the most complete and accurate information regarding issues of juvenile detention, correction, and placement. Thank you for your participation in this endeavor.

Please login

- Login by entering the appropriate information and press the "Login" button
- Username and Password are case sensitive

Username:

Password:

Please note: sessions will expire (requiring you to log back in) after 15 minutes of inactivity. No data will be lost.

**** WARNING ****

You have accessed a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT computer. Use of this computer without authorization or for purposes for which authorization has not been extended is a violation of Federal law and can be punished with fines or imprisonment (PUBLIC LAW 99-474). System usage may be monitored, recorded, and subject to audit. Any information you enter into this system may be used by the Census Bureau for statistical purposes, including but not limited to improving the efficiency of our data collection programs. For information regarding the use of this system, and how your privacy is protected, visit our online privacy webpage at <http://www.census.gov/privacy/>. Use of this system indicates consent to the collection, monitoring, recording, and use of information provided inside this system.

Facility Verification



Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this questionnaire only for **JUVENILE DETENTION**. If additional questionnaires are needed for other facilities you report for, contact Krystal Jimerson at the Census Bureau by phone 1-800-352-7229 or e-mail at govs.cjrp@census.gov.

A juvenile residential facility is a place where young persons who have committed offenses may be housed overnight. A facility has living/sleeping units, such as wings, floors, dorms, barracks, or cottages on one campus or in one building.

Any buildings with living/sleeping units that are not on the same campus should be considered separate facilities and should be recorded on separate questionnaires in this census.

Continue

Dashboard



Serving Children, Families and Communities

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



U.S. Department of Justice

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Facility Name: NORTHWEST REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION

Action	Status	Section	Description
Start	Not Attempted	0	Facility and User Contact Information
Start	Not Attempted	1	General Information
Start	Not Attempted	2	Person Level Data

[Burden Statement](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Security](#)

Verification of Facility Name

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Item A - Verification of Facility Name

Please update the facility name below if corrections are needed:

Facility Name: **JUVENILE DETENTION**

Yes, the name listed above is the correct name for this facility.

No, the name listed above is not the name of this facility.(Enter corrections below.)

What is the correct name of your facility?

Verification of Mailing Address

Item B - Verification of Mailing Address

Is the address below the mailing address of the facility?

JUVENILE DETENTION DIRECTOR

- Yes, the address listed above is the mailing address for this facility. (Proceed to Item C.)
- No, the address listed above is not this facility's mailing address. (Enter corrections below.)

Enter this facility's mailing address.

Title

Address 1

Address 2

City

State Zip Code -

Verification of Physical Address

Item C - Verification of Physical Address

Is your Facility's mailing address the same as the physical address?

- Yes, the mailing address is the same as the physical address.
- No, the mailing address is NOT the same as the physical address. Please enter the physical address below.

Enter the facility's physical address.

Physical Title

Address 1

Address 2

City

State Zip -

Next

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Contact Information

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Item 1: Person Completing this Questionnaire

Facility ID:

Facility Name:

JUVENILE DETENTION

Respondent Name

Respondent Title

Address

City

State

Zip Code +4

Email Address

Phone Number

Ext.

Fax Number

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Dashboard after Status is Updated



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Facility Name: NORTHWEST REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION

Action	Status	Section	Description
Review	Complete	0	Facility and User Contact Information
Start	Not Attempted	1	General Information
Start	Not Attempted	2	Person Level Data

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Question 1a



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Section 1 - General Information

Facility ID:

Facility Name

JUVENILE DETENTION

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS: Complete this questionnaire for the facility listed on this page. If you wish to report for additional facilities, call 1-800-352-7229.

1a. Is this facility part of a larger agency?

- Yes
- No

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Question 1b



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Section 2 - General Information

1b. What is the name of this agency?

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Question 2a

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Section 1 - General Information

NOTE A: Questions 2 and 3 ask who OWNS this facility. Later you will be asked who OPERATES this facility.

2a. Is this facility OWNED by one or more of the following -

Select all that apply.

- a private non-profit agency
- a for profit agency
- a government agency

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Question 2b

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Section 1 - General Information

2b. What is the name of the private non-profit or for-profit agency that OWNS this facility?

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Question 3

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Section 1 - General Information

3. What is the level of the government agency that OWNS this facility?

Select those that apply.

- A Native American Tribal Government
- Federal
- State
- County
- Municipal (includes Washington, DC)
- Other - Specify

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Question 4a

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Section 1 - General Information

NOTE B: Questions 4 and 5 ask who OPERATES this facility.


4a. Is this facility OPERATED by one or more of the following -

Select all that apply.

- a private non-profit agency
- a for profit agency
- a government agency

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Question 4b

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Section 1 - General Information

4b. What is the name of the private non-profit or for-profit agency that OPERATES this facility?

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Question 5

Section 1 - General Information

5. What is the level of the government agency that OPERATES this facility (either directly or under a contract with)?

Select those that apply.

- A Native American Tribal Government
- Federal
- State
- County
- Municipal (includes Washington, DC)
- Other - Specify

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Question 6

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Section 1 - General Information


6. What type of residential facility is the one listed on the front cover?

Select those that apply.


[Facility Type Definitions \[PDF\]](#)

- Detention center
- Training school/Long-term secure facility
- Reception or diagnostic center
- Group home/Halfway house
- Residential treatment center (substance abuse, sex offender, mental health, etc.)
- Boot camp
- Ranch, forestry camp, wilderness or marine program, or farm
- Runaway and homeless shelter
- Other type of shelter
- Other - Specify

General Section 1 Instructions



Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



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Section 1 - General Information

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

The following items ask you to use your records to provide counts of persons who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017. This date has been chosen carefully to give a standardized count of persons in facilities like yours across the country. You will be asked to classify your facility population into two age groups:

1. those persons under age 21; and
2. those persons age 21 and older.


You will then be asked to classify each person UNDER THE AGE OF 21 into one of the two following categories:

1. those here because they have been charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense. An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for underage persons alone or for both underage persons and adults.
2. those here for reasons other than offenses


Please classify each person under age 21 into just one of these categories.

- Do not include staff
- Include persons who were temporarily away but had assigned beds on October 25th
- Include juveniles being tried as adults in criminal court


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Questions 7a & 7b



Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



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Section 1 - General Information

[— Hide Instructions](#)

The following items ask you to use your records to provide counts of persons who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on **Wednesday, October 25, 2017**. This date has been chosen carefully to give a standardized count of persons in facilities like yours across the country. You will be asked to classify your facility population into two age groups:

1. Those persons under 21; and
2. Those persons 21 and older.

You will then be asked to classify each person UNDER THE AGE OF 21 into one of the two following categories:

1. Those here because they have been charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense. An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for only underage persons or for both underage persons and adults.
2. Those here for reasons other than offenses.

Please Classify each person under the age 21 into just one of these categories. Detailed descriptions of the above categories are provided in the questions themselves and on the Offense Codes on Pages 19 and 20 of the CJRP form.

Please use your records to answer the following questions.

7a. According to your records, at the end of the day on October 25, 2017, did ANY persons have assigned beds in this facility?

1 - Yes
 2 - No

7b. How many persons?

Question 7c



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Section 2 - General Facility Information

7c. Based on your prior answer, what was the reason there was no one with assigned beds in your facility?

- Facility Permanently Closed - Specify Reason and Date of Closure
- Facility Temporarily Closed
- Adult Only Facility
- Other - Specify

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Question 8

assigned beds in the facility.

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The following items ask you to use your records to provide counts of persons who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on **Wednesday, October 25, 2017**. This date has been chosen carefully to give a standardized count of persons in facilities like yours across the country. You will be asked to classify your facility population into two age groups:

1. Those persons under 21; and
2. Those persons 21 and older.

You will then be asked to classify each person UNDER THE AGE OF 21 into one of the two following categories:

1. Those here because they have been charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense. An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for only underage persons or for both underage persons and adults.
2. Those here for reasons other than offenses.

Please Classify each person under the age 21 into just one of these categories. Detailed descriptions of the above categories are provided in the questions themselves and on the Offense Codes on Pages 19 and 20 of the CJRP form.

Please use your records to answer the following questions.

8. How many of the persons who had assigned beds at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017 were AGE 21 or older?

Please enter "0" if there are NO persons age 21 or older.

Persons 21 or older

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Questions 9a & 9b

Section 1 - General Information

NOTE C: As a check, the sum of persons 21 and older and persons under age 21 should equal the number of persons assigned beds in the facility.

[— Hide Instructions](#)

The following items ask you to use your records to provide counts of persons who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on **Wednesday, October 25, 2017**. This date has been chosen carefully to give a standardized count of persons in facilities like yours across the country. You will be asked to classify your facility population into two age groups:

1. Those persons under 21; and
2. Those persons 21 and older.

You will then be asked to classify each person UNDER THE AGE OF 21 into one of the two following categories:

1. Those here because they have been charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense. An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for only underage persons or for both underage persons and adults.
2. Those here for reasons other than offenses.

Please Classify each person under the age 21 into just one of these categories. Detailed descriptions of the above categories are provided in the questions themselves and on the Offense Codes on Pages 19 and 20 of the CJRP form.

Please use your records to answer the following questions.

9a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility?

- 1 - Yes
 2 - No

9b. How many persons?

Questions 9a & 9b

Dashboard	About the Survey	PDF Options	FAQS	Contact Us	Logout
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Section 1 - General Information

NOTE C: As a check, the sum of persons 21 and older and persons under age 21 should equal the number of persons assigned beds in the facility.


[+ Show Instructions](#)

9a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility?

1 - Yes

2 - No

9b. How many persons?

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Question 9c



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Section 2 - General Facility Information

9c. Based on your prior answer, what was the reason there was no one under 21 with assigned beds in your facility?

- Facility Permanently Closed - Specify Reason and Date of Closure
- Facility Temporarily Closed
- Adult Only Facility
- Other - Specify

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Questions 10a & 10b

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Section 1 - General Information

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10a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE they were CHARGED WITH OR COURT-ADJUDICATED FOR AN OFFENSE?

1 - Yes
 2 - No

10b. How many persons under age 21 because they were CHARGED WITH OR COURT-ADJUDICATED FOR AN OFFENSE?

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Questions 11a & 11b

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Section 1 - General Information

NOTE D: As a check, the sum of persons under 21 with offenses and persons under 21 with reasons other than offenses should equal the number of persons under age 21.

11a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY of the persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility FOR REASONS OTHER THAN OFFENSES? Do NOT include staff. [More Detail](#)

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

11b. How many persons under age 21 because of non-offense reasons?

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Question 12a



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Section 1 - General Information

12a. Does this facility provide ON-SITE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT?


- Yes
- No

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Question 12b



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Section 1 - General Information


12b. What kind of treatment is provided INSIDE this facility?

Select those that apply.

- Mental health treatment
- Substance abuse treatment
- Sex offender treatment
- Treatment for arsonists
- Treatment specifically for violent offenders
- Other - Specify

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Question 13



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Section 1 - General Information

13. Does this facility provide foster care?

Select one.

- Yes, for all young persons
- Yes, for some but not all young persons
- No

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Question 14



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Section 1 - General Information

14. Does this facility provide independent living arrangements for any young persons?

- Yes
- No

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Question 15

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Section 1 - General Information

15. On Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did this facility house any overflow detention population?

"Overflow detention population" refers to those young persons who, because of the unavailability of beds in a detention center, are placed temporarily in a non-detention facility.

If this facility is a detention center, answer **NO**.

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

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Question 16a



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Section 1 - General Information

16a. Are ANY young persons in this facility locked into their sleeping rooms by staff at ANY time to confine them?


- Yes
- No

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Question 16b



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Section 1 - General Information


16b. When are young persons in this facility locked into their sleeping rooms by staff?

Select those that apply.


- When they are out of control
- When they are suicidal
- Rarely, no set schedule
- During shift changes
- Whenever they are in their sleeping rooms
- At night
- Part of each day
- Most of each day
- All of each day
- Other - Specify

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Questions 17 & 18a



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Section 1 - General Information

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

Select those that apply.

- 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 to confine young persons
- Other - Specify
- The facility has NONE of the above features

18a. Are outside doors to any buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility ever locked by staff?

- Yes
- No

Questions 18b & 18c



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Section 1 - General Information

18b. Why are outside doors to buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility locked?

Select those that apply.

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

18c. WHEN are outside doors to buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility locked?

Select those that apply.

- Rarely, no set schedule
- At night
- Part of each day
- Most of each day
- All of each day
- When the facility is unoccupied
- Other - Specify

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Question 19

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Section 1 - General Information

19. During the YEAR between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, did ANY young persons die while assigned a bed at this facility at a location either INSIDE or OUTSIDE of this facility?

- 1 - Yes
- 2 - No

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Question 20

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Section 1 - General Information

20. How many young persons died while assigned beds at this facility during the year between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017?

Person(s)

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Issue Preview Page

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Review Your Responses

Listed below are potential issues. You may click on a page name to return to that page and review and/or correct any issues, or continue.

- [Question 1a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 2a](#) (has 0 issues)
- [Question 2b](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 4a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 4b](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Question 6](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Question 7a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 8, 9a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 10a](#) (has 0 issues)
- [Questions 11a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 12a](#) (has 0 issues)
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- [Questions 17, 18a](#) (has 1 issue)
- [Questions 18b, 18c](#) (has 2 issues)
- [Question 19](#) (has 0 issues)
- [Questions 20](#) (has 0 issues)

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Section 2 General Instructions

The screenshot shows a web interface for the 'Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement' by the U.S. Department of Justice. The navigation menu includes 'Dashboard', 'About the Survey' (which is highlighted), 'PDF Options', 'FAQS', 'Contact Us', and 'Logout'. The main content area is titled 'Section 2 - Person Level Data' and contains the following instructions:

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS
List ONLY THOSE PERSONS WHO FULFILL ALL 4 REQUIREMENTS BELOW (A, B, C, AND D).
A. Under Age 21; AND
B. assigned a bed in this facility at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017; AND
C. charged with an offense or court-adjudicated for an offense; AND
D. assigned a bed here BECAUSE OF THE OFFENSE.


There are two options for submitting Section II Data

1. Proceed to the next page and enter Section II data for each juvenile meeting Section II requirements.
2. Upload a data file (Recommended for facilities with 50 or more records)
 - a. Use our formatted Excel Template- Download an Excel Template, enter required section II data and upload on the next page.
 - b. Create your own file- we will accept any type of data file (excel, word, text, etc.). Upload file on the next page.

To Download the Excel Template:




1. Click on the Highlighted Download Excel Template Text: [Download Excel Template \[xls\]](#)
2. Save the Template to a location of your choice
3. Enter Section II data directly into the Excel Template-Save the file
4. To Upload your file, proceed to the next page and follow the upload file instructions

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Section 2 Data

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Section 2 - Person Level Data

[Section 2 Instructions](#)
All rows displayed below have been saved, upon completion please use the Finalize Survey button to complete the survey.

ID Number	Sex	Date of Birth		
Showing entries 0 to 0 of 0				


[Download Template \(Excel\)](#) | [Add a Person](#) | [Upload a File](#) | [View/Print Report as PDF](#) | [Finalize Survey](#)

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Section 2 File Upload



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File Uploads


- Click the "Browse" button to browse for the file you'd like to upload to our site.
- Select the file you want to upload.
- Click the 'Upload File' button to start the uploading process.
- Once your file has been uploaded successfully the file name will appear in the box below.

Select File to Upload

No file selected.

No files have been uploaded.


Section 2 Data Entry



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Section 2 - Person Level Data

1. Enter an identifying number or first name and last initial for all persons meeting ALL 4 section 2 requirements. Use an identifier that will allow YOU to reidentify each person 6 months from now, if a callback is needed.

2. What is this person's sex?

Select One ▾

3. What is this Person's date of birth?

Month ▾ Day ▾ Year ▾

4. What is this person's race? [More Detail](#)

Select One ▾

If two or more races please specify:

If two or more races please specify

5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility?

Select One ▾

Section 2 Data Entry Continued

6. Is the court, law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county or municipal level?

Select One

If other please specify:

7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 25? [More Detail](#)

Select the code for the most serious offense resulting in this placement.

Select One

8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense?

Select State

9. On October 25, 2017, what was this person's court adjudication status for the offense listed in question 7?

Adjudication is the court process which determines whether or not the person committed the offense.

Select One


If other please specify:

10. On what date was this person admitted to this facility for the offense listed in question 7?

If more than one date applies, enter the earliest one for the offense listed in question 7.

Month Day Year


Data Submission Page



Serving Children, Families and Communities

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



U.S. Department of Justice

[Dashboard](#) [About the Survey](#) [User Guide \[PDF\]](#) [FAQS](#) [Contact Us](#) [Logout](#)

General Comments


Please provide any comments below:

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Message from webpage

Once data has been submitted, you will be locked out of the survey and unable to make any changes. Are you sure you want to continue?

OK Cancel

The letters PDF or the  id will need the [Adobe® Reader](#), which is available for **free** from the Adobe web site.

Thank You Screen



Serving Children, Families and Communities

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention


Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement


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Dashboard	About the Survey	User Guide [PDF]	FAQS	Contact Us	Logout
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Thank you for electronically submitting the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement. Please remember to print a copy of your submission, so that if we need to call you about an answer, you will be able to refer to your copy.

[Exit Survey](#)

Would you like a PDF of the form with your answers? 

The letters PDF or the  icon indicate a document is in the [Portable Document Format \(PDF\)](#). To view the file you will need the [Adobe® Reader](#), which is available for **free** from the Adobe web site.

Burden Statement	Accessibility	Privacy	Security
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Survey Closed Screen



Serving Children, Families and Communities

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement



U.S. Department of Justice

The 2017 Census of Juveniles In Residential Placement Web Collection is now closed. If you have questions, please contact Krystal Jimerson at 1-800-352-7229 or krystal.m.jimerson@census.gov. Also, our Juvenile Residential Facility Census data collection is under way. If you have not received your form, please contact Sabrina Webb at 1-800-352-7229 or Sabrina.webb@census.gov. Also visit <http://www.ojjdp.gov/publications/index.html> for additional data research information and findings.

[Burden Statement](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Security](#)

Acting as Collection Agent

United States™
Census
Bureau

Measuring America

2017 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
ACTING AS A COLLECTING AGENT FOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION



User ID:

Password:

(Please correct any error in name, mailing address, and ZIP Code above)

**This questionnaire asks about persons who had assigned
beds in this facility on Wednesday, October 25, 2017.**

PLEASE COMPLETE ONLINE AT:
<https://harvester.census.gov/cjrp>
(see enclosed flyer for details)

OR

COMPLETE AND MAIL THIS FORM
IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE BY
NOVEMBER 29, 2017.

**RETURN THE
COMPLETED
FORM TO**



**US Census Bureau
PO Box 5000
Jeffersonville, IN 47199-5000
GOVS/CJRP**

Fax: 1-888-262-3974

EMAIL: govs.CJRP@census.gov

**If you have any questions, call Krystal Jimerson
U.S. Census Bureau, 1-800-352-7229.**

PERSON COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Name			E-mail address		
Title					
Business address – Number and street/or P.O. Box/Route number			Telephone		
			Area code	Number	Extension
			Fax Number		
City	State	ZIP Code	Area code	Number	

Section I – GENERAL INFORMATION

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this questionnaire for just the one facility listed on the cover. If additional questionnaires are needed for other facilities for which you report, call 1-800-352-7229 to request more forms.

1a. Is this facility part of a larger agency?

01 Yes

02 No → **Go to Note A**

1b. What is the name of this agency?

NOTE A

Questions 2 and 3 ask who OWNS this facility. Later you will be asked who OPERATES this facility.

2a. Is this facility OWNED by one or more of the following –

Mark (X) all that apply.

01 a private non-profit agency

02 a for profit agency

03 a government agency → **Go to Question 3**

2b. What is the name of the private non-profit or for-profit agency that OWNS this facility?

→ **Go to NOTE B**

3. What is the level of the government agency that OWNS this facility?

Mark (X) all that apply.

01 A Native American Tribal Government

02 Federal

03 State

04 County

05 Municipal (includes Washington, DC)

06 Other – Specify ↴

NOTE B

Questions 4 and 5 ask who OPERATES this facility.

4a. Is this facility OPERATED by one or more of the following –

Mark (X) all that apply.

01 a private non-profit agency

02 a for profit agency

03 a government agency → **Go to Question 5**

4b. What is the name of the private non-profit or for-profit agency that OPERATES this facility?

→ **Go to Question 6**

5. What is the level of the government agency that OPERATES this facility (either directly or under a contract with)?

Mark (X) all that apply.

01 A Native American Tribal Government

02 Federal

03 State

04 County

05 Municipal (includes Washington, DC)

06 Other – Specify ↴

Section I – GENERAL INFORMATION

6. What type of residential facility is the one listed on the front cover? Mark (X) those that apply.

- 01 **Detention center:** A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent and awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere, or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, detention centers may also hold juveniles committed for short periods of time as part of their disposition (e.g., weekend detention).
- 02 **Training school/Long-term secure facility:** A specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement and long-term treatment generally for post-adjudication committed juvenile offenders. Includes training schools, juvenile correctional facilities, youth development centers.
- 03 **Reception or diagnostic center:** A short-term facility that screens juvenile offenders committed by the courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.
- 04 **Group home/Halfway house:** A long-term facility that is generally non-secure and intended for post-adjudication commitments in which young persons are allowed extensive contact with the community, such as attending school or holding a job.
- 05 **Residential treatment center:** A facility that focuses on providing some type of individually planned treatment program for youth (substance abuse, sex offender, mental health, etc.) in conjunction with residential care. Such facilities generally require specific licensing by the state that may require that treatment provided is Medicaid-reimbursable.
- 06 **Boot camp:** A secure facility that operates like military basic training. It is designed to combine elements of basic military training programs, correctional components and treatment programs. The emphasis is on strict discipline, drills, and work.
- 07 **Ranch, forestry camp, wilderness or marine program or farm:** These are long-term generally non-secure residential facilities often located in a relatively remote area. The juveniles participate in a structured program that emphasizes outdoor work, including conservation and related activities.
- 08 **Runaway and homeless shelter:** A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically unrestricted environment. It can also provide longer-term care under a juvenile court disposition order.
- 09 **Other type of shelter:** This includes emergency non-secure shelters where juveniles are housed short-term until another placement can be found.
- 10 **Other:** This includes independent living programs and anything that cannot be classified above. *Specify* ↘

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

The following items ask you to use your records to provide counts of persons who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on **Wednesday, October 25, 2017**. This date has been chosen carefully to give a standardized count of persons in facilities like yours across the country. You will be asked to classify your facility population into two age groups:

1. those persons under age 21; and
2. those persons age 21 and older.

You will then be asked to classify each person UNDER THE AGE OF 21 into one of the two following categories:

1. those here because they have been charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense. An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for underage persons alone or for both underage persons and adults.
2. those here for reasons other than offenses.

Please classify each person under age 21 into just one of these categories. Detailed descriptions of the above categories are provided in the questions themselves and on the Offense Codes on Pages 19 and 20 of the CJRP form.

Please use your records to answer the following questions.

7a. According to your records, at the end of the day on October 25, 2017, did ANY persons have assigned beds in this facility? Include persons who were temporarily away, but had assigned beds on October 25, 2017. Do NOT include staff.

01 Yes

02 No → **STOP HERE** and mail this form **ONLY** if there were **NO PERSONS IN YOUR FACILITY OR THE FACILITY WAS CLOSED** (permanently or temporarily) on this date. Indicate the reason in the **COMMENTS** Section on Page 18.

7b. According to your records, at the end of the day on October 25, 2017, how many persons had assigned beds in this facility?

Persons

Section I – GENERAL INFORMATION – Continued

8. How many of the persons who had assigned beds at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, were AGE 21 or older? Include persons who were temporarily away, but had assigned beds on October 25, 2017.

Do NOT include staff. Please write "0" if there are NO persons age 21 or older.

Persons 21 or older

9a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility? INCLUDE juveniles being tried as adults in criminal court. Do NOT include staff.

01 Yes

02 No → **STOP HERE** and mail this form ONLY if there were NO persons under 21 in your facility on this date. Indicate the reason in the COMMENTS Section on Page 18.

9b. According to your records at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, how many persons UNDER AGE 21 had assigned beds in this facility? Include persons who were temporarily away but had assigned beds on October 25, 2017. Do NOT include staff.

Persons under the age of 21

**NOTE
C**

As a check, the sum of question 8 (persons 21 and older) and 9b (persons under age 21) should equal the sum reported in question 7b (number of persons assigned beds in the facility).

10a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY of the persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE they were CHARGED WITH OR COURT-ADJUDICATED FOR AN OFFENSE? An offense is any behavior that is illegal in your state for underage persons alone or for both underage persons and adults. See the Offense Codes on Page 19 and 20.

INCLUDE in your count persons UNDER AGE 21 here BECAUSE THEY WERE CHARGED WITH OR ADJUDICATED FOR:

- ANY offense that is illegal for both adults and underage persons.

- ANY offense that is ILLEGAL IN YOUR STATE for underage persons but not for adults. Examples are running away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violation, and underage liquor violations. Count persons with these behaviors here ONLY IF THE BEHAVIORS ARE ILLEGAL IN YOUR STATE. This includes those CHINS (Children in Need of Services) and PINS (Persons in Need of Services) who are here BECAUSE of an offense.

- ANY offense being adjudicated in juvenile or criminal court, including a probation or parole violation.

DO NOT INCLUDE here:

- Persons under age 21 who have committed one or more offenses in the past, BUT HAVE ASSIGNED BEDS ON OCTOBER 25, 2017 FOR REASONS OTHER THAN OFFENSES such as neglect, abuse, dependency, abandonment, or another NON-OFFENSE reason.
- Persons under age 21 assigned beds here because of mental health problems, substance abuse problems, etc. UNLESS THE OFFENSE THEY COMMITTED REQUIRED TREATMENT AS PART OF THE COURT ORDER.
- Persons under age 21 who have run away, been truant or incorrigible, or violated curfew, IF THESE BEHAVIORS ARE NOT CONSIDERED ILLEGAL IN YOUR STATE. These persons will be counted in questions 11a and 11b.
- Those persons who are PINS (Persons in Need of Services) or CHINS (Children in Need of Services) who have assigned beds because of REASONS OTHER THAN OFFENSES.

01 Yes

02 No → **Go to Question 11a**

10b. According to your records at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, HOW MANY PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 had assigned beds in the facility SPECIFICALLY BECAUSE they were CHARGED WITH OR COURT-ADJUDICATED FOR AN OFFENSE, as defined in question 10a?

Later you will be asked to provide information about each of these persons. Include persons who were temporarily away but had assigned beds on October 25, 2017. Do NOT include staff.

Persons under age 21 here because they were charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense.

Section I – GENERAL INFORMATION – Continued

11a. At the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did ANY of the persons UNDER AGE 21 have assigned beds in this facility FOR REASONS OTHER THAN OFFENSES? Do NOT include staff.

INCLUDE here:

- Persons under age 21 assigned beds here for NON-OFFENSE REASONS such as neglect, abuse, dependency, abandonment, or another NON-OFFENSE reason.
- Persons under age 21 assigned beds here because of mental health problems UNLESS THE OFFENSE THEY COMMITTED REQUIRED TREATMENT AS PART OF THE COURT ORDER.
- Persons under age 21 who have run away, been truant or incorrigible, or violated curfew, IF THESE BEHAVIORS ARE NOT CONSIDERED ILLEGAL IN YOUR STATE.
- Persons assigned beds here due to voluntary or non-offense related admissions.

DO NOT INCLUDE here:

- Persons assigned beds here BECAUSE THEY WERE CHARGED WITH OR COURT-ADJUDICATED FOR AN OFFENSE. These persons are counted in questions 10a and 10b.

01 Yes

02 No → **Go to Note D**

11b. According to your records at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017, HOW MANY PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 had assigned beds in this facility FOR REASONS OTHER THAN OFFENSES, as defined in question 11a?

Include persons who were temporarily away but had assigned beds on October 25, 2017. Do NOT include staff.

Persons under age 21 here because of non-offense reasons.

NOTE D

As a check, the sum of questions 10b (persons under 21 with offenses) and 11b (persons under 21 with reasons other than offenses) should equal 9b (the number of persons under age 21)

12a. Does this facility provide ON-SITE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT?

01 Yes

02 No → **Go to Question 13**

12b. What kind of treatment is provided INSIDE this facility? Mark (X) those that apply.

01 Mental health treatment

02 Substance abuse treatment

03 Sex offender treatment

04 Treatment for arsonists

05 Treatment specifically for violent offenders

06 Other – *Specify* ↘

13. Does this facility provide foster care?

01 Yes, for all young persons

02 Yes, for some but not all young persons

03 No

14. Does this facility provide independent living arrangements for any young persons?

01 Yes

02 No

15. On Wednesday, October 25, 2017, did this facility house any overflow detention population? "Overflow detention population" refers to those young persons who, because of the unavailability of beds in a detention center, are placed temporarily in a non-detention facility.

If this facility is a detention center, answer **NO**.

01 Yes

02 No

16a. Are ANY young persons in this facility locked into their sleeping rooms by staff at ANY time to confine them?

01 Yes

02 No → **Go to Question 17**

16b. When are young persons in this facility locked into their sleeping rooms by staff?

Mark (X) all that apply.

01 When they are out of control

02 When they are suicidal

03 Rarely, no set schedule

04 During shift changes

05 Whenever they are in their sleeping rooms

06 At night

07 Part of each day

08 Most of each day

09 All of each day

10 Other – *Specify* ↘

Section I – GENERAL INFORMATION – Continued

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

Mark (X) all that apply.

- 01 Doors for secure day rooms that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific areas
- 02 Wing, floor, corridor, or other internal security doors that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific areas
- 03 Outside doors that are locked by staff to confine young persons within specific buildings
- 04 External gates in fences or walls WITHOUT razor wire that are locked by staff to confine young persons
- 05 External gates in fences or walls WITH razor wire that are locked to confine young persons
- 06 Other – Specify ↴

07 The facility has NONE of the above features

18a. Are outside doors to any buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility ever locked?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No → **Go to Question 19**

18b. Why are outside doors to buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility locked?

Mark (X) all that apply.

- 01 To keep intruders out
- 02 To keep young persons inside this facility

18c. WHEN are outside doors to buildings with living/sleeping units in this facility locked?

Mark (X) all that apply.

- 01 Rarely, no set schedule
- 02 At night
- 03 Part of each day
- 04 Most of each day
- 05 All of each day
- 06 When the facility is unoccupied
- 07 Other – Specify ↴

19. During the YEAR between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, did ANY young persons die while assigned a bed at this facility at a location either INSIDE or OUTSIDE of this facility?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No → **Go to Section II on page 7**

20. How many young persons died while assigned beds at this facility during the year between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017?

Person(s)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION II

1. Record individual-level information in Section II on the persons under age 21 you included in **Section I, question 10b**.
2. You may choose one of the following ways to record this information:
 - **Manual data entry**
Continue to write information directly on this form.
 - **Upload a data file**
Go to our website at <https://harvester.census.gov/cjrp> **(Do not type "www" as a prefix)** and enter your Section I data. You can then upload a data file with Section II-Person Level data. The acceptable formats are spreadsheet, text file, or data base file.
 - **Complete all data entry on the web**
Go to our website at <https://harvester.census.gov/cjrp> **(Do not type "www" as a prefix)** and enter Section I and Section II data.
3. **BE SURE TO KEEP COPIES OF THE DATA YOU SUBMIT.**

NOTE: IF MORE THAN 66 PERSONS MEET REQUIREMENTS A THROUGH D AS DESCRIBED BELOW →

Section II – PERSON LEVEL DATA

START HERE 

Please COMPLETE a LINE on the table below for EACH person who on October 25, 2017, was

List below ONLY THOSE PERSONS WHO FULFILL ALL 4 REQUIREMENTS BELOW (A, B, C, AND D). →

Line number	1. Enter an identifying number or first name and last initial for all persons meeting ALL 4 requirements above. Use an identifier that will allow YOU to reidentify each person 6 months from now, if a callback is needed.	2. What is this person's sex? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Male 2 – Female	3. What is this person's date of birth?			4. What is this person's race? Enter the code on the line. 1 – White, not of Hispanic origin 2 – Black or African American, not of Hispanic origin 3 – Hispanic or Latino (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin), regardless of race 4 – American Indian/Alaska Native, not of Hispanic origin 5 – Asian, not of Hispanic origin 6 – Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin 7 – Two or More Races, not of Hispanic origin – <i>Specify</i> <i>For definitions of these categories, please refer to Page 18.</i>	5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Court, probation agency, or law enforcement agency 2 – Corrections or other justice agency not included in 1 3 – Social services agency 4 – School official, parent or guardian, or young person him/herself 5 – Other – <i>Specify</i>	Line number	
	Code	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Code		<i>Specify Other only</i>
EX	2071	1	02	14	1998	3		1	EX
01									01
02									02
03									03
04									04
05									05
06									06
07									07
08									08
09									09
10									10
11									11
12									12

Section II – PERSON LEVEL DATA

- A.** UNDER age 21; **AND**
- B.** assigned a bed in this facility at the end of the day on Wednesday, October 25, 2017; **AND**
- C.** charged with an offense or court-adjudicated for an offense; **AND**
- D.** assigned a bed here BECAUSE OF THE OFFENSE.

Do NOT list persons assigned beds here for reasons other than offenses, as described in Section I, 11a.

Line number	6. Is the court, probation or law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county, or municipal level? 1 – Federal 2 – A Native American Tribal Government 3 – State 4 – County 5 – Municipal (includes Washington, DC) 6 – Other – Specify		7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 25, 2017? Enter the code for the most serious offense resulting in this placement. See Offense Codes on Page 19 and 20.		8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense? State or territory name may be abbreviated. If state or territory is not known, enter code 99 in the box below.		9. On October 25, 2017, what was this person's court adjudication status for the offense listed in question 7? "Adjudication" is the court process which determines whether or not the person committed the offense. 01 – Agreement not to adjudicate (diversion) 02 – Awaiting adjudication hearing in juvenile court 03 – Adjudicated, awaiting disposition by juvenile court 04 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and awaiting placement elsewhere 05 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court, in placement here 06 – Awaiting transfer hearing to adult criminal court 07 – Awaiting hearing or trial in adult criminal court 08 – Convicted in adult criminal court 99 – Don't know 10 – Other – Specify			10. On what date was this person admitted to this facility for the offense listed in question 7? If more than one date applies, enter the earliest one for the offense listed in question 7.			Line number
	Code	Specify Other only	Code	State	Code	Specify Other only	Mo.	Day	Yr.				
EX	4		25	Vt.	04		09	15	2013	EX			
01										01			
02										02			
03										03			
04										04			
05										05			
06										06			
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08										08			
09										09			
10										10			
11										11			
12										12			

Line number	1. Enter an identifying number or first name and last initial for all persons meeting ALL 4 requirements above. Use an identifier that will allow YOU to reidentify each person 6 months from now, if a callback is needed.	2. What is this person's sex? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Male 2 – Female	3. What is this person's date of birth?			4. What is this person's race? Enter the code on the line. 1 – White, not of Hispanic origin 2 – Black or African American, not of Hispanic origin 3 – Hispanic or Latino (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin), regardless of race 4 – American Indian/Alaska Native, not of Hispanic origin 5 – Asian, not of Hispanic origin 6 – Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin 7 – Two or More Races, not of Hispanic origin – <i>Specify</i> <i>For definitions of these categories, please refer to Page 18.</i>		5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Court, probation agency, or law enforcement agency 2 – Corrections or other justice agency not included in 1 3 – Social services agency 4 – School official, parent or guardian, or young person him/herself 5 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		Line number
13										13
14										14
15										15
16										16
17										17
18										18
19										19
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Line number	6. Is the court, probation or law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county, or municipal level? 1 – Federal 2 – A Native American Tribal Government 3 – State 4 – County 5 – Municipal (includes Washington, DC) 6 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 25, 2017? Enter the code for the most serious offense resulting in this placement. See Offense Codes on Page 19 and 20.	8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense? State or territory name may be abbreviated. If state or territory is not known, enter code 99 in the box below.	9. On October 25, 2017, what was this person's court adjudication status for the offense listed in question 7? "Adjudication" is the court process which determines whether or not the person committed the offense. 01 – Agreement not to adjudicate (diversion) 02 – Awaiting adjudication hearing in juvenile court 03 – Adjudicated, awaiting disposition by juvenile court 04 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and awaiting placement elsewhere 05 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court, in placement here 06 – Awaiting transfer hearing to adult criminal court 07 – Awaiting hearing or trial in adult criminal court 08 – Convicted in adult criminal court 99 – Don't know 10 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		10. On what date was this person admitted to this facility for the offense listed in question 7? If more than one date applies, enter the earliest one for the offense listed in question 7.			Line number
	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Code	State	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Mo.	Day	Yr.	
13										13
14										14
15										15
16										16
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29										29
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Line number	1. Enter an identifying number or first name and last initial for all persons meeting ALL 4 requirements above. Use an identifier that will allow YOU to reidentify each person 6 months from now, if a callback is needed.	2. What is this person's sex? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Male 2 – Female	3. What is this person's date of birth?			4. What is this person's race? Enter the code on the line. 1 – White, not of Hispanic origin 2 – Black or African American, not of Hispanic origin 3 – Hispanic or Latino (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin), regardless of race 4 – American Indian/Alaska Native, not of Hispanic origin 5 – Asian, not of Hispanic origin 6 – Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin 7 – Two or More Races, not of Hispanic origin – <i>Specify</i> <i>For definitions of these categories, please refer to Page 18.</i>		5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Court, probation agency, or law enforcement agency 2 – Corrections or other justice agency not included in 1 3 – Social services agency 4 – School official, parent or guardian, or young person him/herself 5 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		Line number
31									31	
32									32	
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48									48	

Line number	6. Is the court, probation or law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county, or municipal level? 1 – Federal 2 – A Native American Tribal Government 3 – State 4 – County 5 – Municipal (includes Washington, DC) 6 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 25, 2017? Enter the code for the most serious offense resulting in this placement. See Offense Codes on Page 19 and 20.		8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense? State or territory name may be abbreviated. If state or territory is not known, enter code 99 in the box below.		9. On October 25, 2017, what was this person's court adjudication status for the offense listed in question 7? "Adjudication" is the court process which determines whether or not the person committed the offense. 01 – Agreement not to adjudicate (diversion) 02 – Awaiting adjudication hearing in juvenile court 03 – Adjudicated, awaiting disposition by juvenile court 04 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and awaiting placement elsewhere 05 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court, in placement here 06 – Awaiting transfer hearing to adult criminal court 07 – Awaiting hearing or trial in adult criminal court 08 – Convicted in adult criminal court 99 – Don't know 10 – Other – <i>Specify</i>			10. On what date was this person admitted to this facility for the offense listed in question 7? If more than one date applies, enter the earliest one for the offense listed in question 7.			Line number
	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Code	State	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Mo.	Day	Yr.				
31												31	
32												32	
33												33	
34												34	
35												35	
36												36	
37												37	
38												38	
39												39	
40												40	
41												41	
42												42	
43												43	
44												44	
45												45	
46												46	
47												47	
48												48	

Line number	1. Enter an identifying number or first name and last initial for all persons meeting ALL 4 requirements above. Use an identifier that will allow YOU to reidentify each person 6 months from now, if a callback is needed.	2. What is this person's sex? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Male 2 – Female	3. What is this person's date of birth?			4. What is this person's race? Enter the code on the line. 1 – White, not of Hispanic origin 2 – Black or African American, not of Hispanic origin 3 – Hispanic or Latino (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin), regardless of race 4 – American Indian/Alaska Native, not of Hispanic origin 5 – Asian, not of Hispanic origin 6 – Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, not of Hispanic origin 7 – Two or More Races, not of Hispanic origin – <i>Specify</i> <i>For definitions of these categories, please refer to Page 18.</i>	5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility? Enter the code on the line. 1 – Court, probation agency, or law enforcement agency 2 – Corrections or other justice agency not included in 1 3 – Social services agency 4 – School official, parent or guardian, or young person him/herself 5 – Other – <i>Specify</i>	Line number
		Code	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	
49								49
50								50
51								51
52								52
53								53
54								54
55								55
56								56
57								57
58								58
59								59
60								60
61								61
62								62
63								63
64								64
65								65
66								66

Line number	6. Is the court, probation or law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county, or municipal level? 1 – Federal 2 – A Native American Tribal Government 3 – State 4 – County 5 – Municipal (includes Washington, DC) 6 – Other – <i>Specify</i>		7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 25, 2017? Enter the code for the most serious offense resulting in this placement. See Offense Codes on Page 19 and 20.		8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense? State or territory name may be abbreviated. If state or territory is not known, enter code 99 in the box below.		9. On October 25, 2017, what was this person's court adjudication status for the offense listed in question 7? "Adjudication" is the court process which determines whether or not the person committed the offense. 01 – Agreement not to adjudicate (diversion) 02 – Awaiting adjudication hearing in juvenile court 03 – Adjudicated, awaiting disposition by juvenile court 04 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court and awaiting placement elsewhere 05 – Adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court, in placement here 06 – Awaiting transfer hearing to adult criminal court 07 – Awaiting hearing or trial in adult criminal court 08 – Convicted in adult criminal court 99 – Don't know 10 – Other – <i>Specify</i>			10. On what date was this person admitted to this facility for the offense listed in question 7? If more than one date applies, enter the earliest one for the offense listed in question 7.			Line number
	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Code	State	Code	<i>Specify Other only</i>	Mo.	Day	Yr.				
49												49	
50												50	
51												51	
52												52	
53												53	
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63												63	
64												64	
65												65	
66												66	

The Federal Government uses the following definitions for the various racial categories.

White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Black or African American – A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic or Latino – A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

American Indian or Alaska Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliations or community attachment.

Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa or other Pacific Islands.

Two or More Races, not of Hispanic origin – Refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. In cases of Hispanic origin, regardless of race(s), mark "Hispanic or Latino".

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. If you would like to give us any comments on this form, please write them below.

Please make copies for your own records of this completed questionnaire, so that if we need to call you about an answer, you will be able to refer to your copies.

Please mail the completed form in the enclosed envelope to:

**U.S. Census Bureau
P.O. Box 5000
Jeffersonville, IN 47199-5000
GOVS/CJRP**

Comments

OFFENSE CODES

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

These Offense Codes are divided into two main categories: (1) offenses for both underage persons and for adults, and (2) possible offenses for underage persons only. Information on these codes may make it easier for you to classify persons placed in the facility because of an offense.

In Section II, question 7, you are again referred to these offense codes. There, you are asked to match each young person's offense to the category and type of offense listed below. Note the two-digit code number, and write that number in Section II, question 7, on the line for that person. Please record the most serious offense for which this person had an assigned bed here on October 25, 2017.

Attempted offenses should be coded as if they were actual offenses, except for attempted murder which should be coded as 20 (assault, aggravated).

Definitions of the offenses are provided on Page 20.

OFFENSES FOR BOTH UNDERAGE PERSONS AND ADULTS

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

- 10** Arson
- 11** Auto theft, unauthorized use of auto, joyriding
- 12** Burglary, breaking and entering, household larceny
- 13** Theft, non-household larceny
- 14** Property damage, vandalism
- 19** Other property offense

OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

- 20** Assault, aggravated (include attempted murder)
- 21** Assault, simple
- 22** Kidnapping
- 23** Murder, manslaughter, negligent homicide
- 24** Violent sexual assault including forcible rape
- 25** Robbery
- 29** Other person offense

DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES

- 30** Drugs or narcotics, trafficking
- 31** Drugs or narcotics, possession
- 39** Other drug-related offense

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER

- 40** Alcohol or drugs, driving under the influence of
- 41** Obstruction of justice
- 42** Non-violent sex offense, statutory rape
- 43** Weapons-related offenses
- 49** Other public order offense

PROBATION OR PAROLE VIOLATION

- 50** Probation or parole violation, violation of a valid court order

POSSIBLE OFFENSES FOR UNDERAGE PERSONS ONLY

The behaviors identified below are considered offenses in this census ONLY IF THEY ARE ILLEGAL in your state for underage persons:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 Curfew violation 61 Incurable, ungovernable 62 Running away | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63 Truancy 64 Alcohol: underage use, possession or consumption of 69 Other offense that is illegal for underage persons only |
|---|---|

UNKNOWN OFFENSES

- 97** Unknown offense for both underage persons and adults
- 98** Unknown offense for underage persons only
- 99** Unknown offense

DEFINITIONS OF OFFENSES

Alcohol or drugs, driving under the influence of – Driving or operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug or controlled substance. Code **40**.

Alcohol: underage use, possession, or consumption of – Possession, use, or consumption of alcohol by a minor. Code **64**.

Arson – Actual or attempted intentional damaging or destroying of property by fire or explosion, without the owner's consent. Code **10**.

Assault, aggravated – An actual, attempted, or threatened physical attack on a person that 1) involves the use of a weapon or 2) causes serious physical harm. Include attempted murder. Code **20**. *For assaults with less than serious harm and without use of a weapon – See Assault, simple.*

Assault, simple – An actual, attempted, or threatened physical attack on a person that causes less than serious physical harm and without a weapon. Include non-physical attacks causing the fear of an attack. Code **21**.

Auto theft, unauthorized use of auto, joyriding – Actual or attempted unauthorized taking or use of a motor vehicle, intending to deprive the owner of it temporarily or permanently. Include joyriding and grand theft auto. Code **11**.

Burglary, breaking and entering, household larceny – Actual or attempted unlawful entry of a building, structure, or vehicle with intent to commit larceny or another crime. Code **12**.

Curfew violation – Violation of an ordinance forbidding persons below a certain age from being in public places during set hours. Code **60**.

Drugs or narcotics, possession – Actual or attempted purchase, possession or use of any illegal drug or substance, excluding alcohol. Code **31**.

Drugs or narcotics, trafficking – Actual or attempted making, selling, or distributing of a controlled or illegal drug or substance. Code **30**.

Incorrigible, ungovernable – Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians. Code only if this is considered an offense in your state. Code **61**.

Kidnapping – Actual or attempted unlawful transportation or confinement of a person without his/her consent (or, if a minor, consent of a guardian). Code **22**.

Murder/manslaughter/negligent homicide – Causing the death of a person without legal justification. Code **23**. *For attempted murder/manslaughter – See Assault, aggravated.*

Non-violent sex offense, statutory rape – Actual or attempted offenses with a sexual element, without violence. Include consensual sex with an underage person, prostitution, solicitation, indecent exposure, pornography, and obscenity. Code **42**. *For sexual abuse by a minor against another minor – See Violent sexual assault.*

Obstruction of justice – Any act that intentionally impedes the enforcement of a law or court order. Examples: Escape from confinement, contempt of court, perjury, failing to report a crime, nonviolently resisting arrest, and bribery. Code **41**. *See Probation/parole violation.*

Other drug-related offense – Use this code if the drug offense is not specifically listed on the offense codes or definitions. Examples include: possession of drug paraphernalia, visiting a place where drugs are found, etc. Code **39**.

Other offense that is illegal for underage persons only – Use this code if the drug offense is not illegal for adults and is not specifically listed on the offense codes or definitions. Examples include: underage smoking, unruliness in school, etc. Code **69**.

Other person offense – Use this code if the person offense is not specifically listed on the offense codes or definitions. Examples include: harassment, coercion, reckless endangerment, etc. Code **29**.

Other property offense – Use this code if the property offense is not specifically listed on the offense codes or definitions. Examples include: trespassing, selling stolen property, possession of burglar's tools, fraud, etc. Code **19**.

Other public order offense – Use this code if the public order offense is not specifically listed on the offense codes or definitions. Examples include: cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, traffic offenses, etc. Code **49**.

Probation or parole violation, violation of valid court order – Acts that disobey or go against the conditions of probation or parole. Examples: failure to participate in a specific program, failure to appear for drug tests or meetings, and failure to pay restitution. Code **50**.

Property damage, vandalism – Actual or attempted damaging or destroying of property of a person or public property. Code **14**. *For destroying or damaging by fire or explosion – See Arson.*

Robbery – Actual or attempted unlawful taking of property in the direct possession of a person by force or threat of force. Include purse snatching with force and carjacking. Code **25**. *For purse snatching without force – See Theft/non-household larceny.*

Running away – Leaving the custody and home of parents or guardians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time. Code only if this is considered an offense in the state in which it occurred. Code **62**. *For running away from a facility – See Obstruction of justice.*

Theft, non-household larceny – Actual or attempted taking of property (other than an auto) from a person without force or deceit. Include shoplifting, pickpocketing, and purse snatching without force. Code **13**.

- *For purse snatching with force – See Robbery.*
- *For theft using deceit – See Other property offense.*
- *For household larceny – See Burglary, breaking and entering, household larceny.*

Truancy – Violation of a compulsory school attendance law. Code only if this is considered an offense in your state. Code **63**.

Violent sexual assault including forcible rape – Actual or attempted sexual intercourse or sexual assaults against a person against her/his will by force or threat of force. Includes incest, sodomy, and sexual abuse by a minor against another minor. Code **24**. *See also Non-violent sex offense, statutory rape.*

Weapons-related offenses – Actual or attempted illegal sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory. Code **43**.

<Month> <Day>, <Year>

Dear Facility Administrator:

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), in coordination with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is pleased to announce the *2019 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* (CJRP). The CJRP provides the Nation with the only detailed picture of juveniles in custody. The U.S. Census Bureau is the data collection agent, and we request your assistance in completing and returning your information to the Census as soon as possible.

We rely on your cooperation in providing complete data to present a detailed picture of the state of juvenile justice placement in this country. Enclosed you will find a sample of the types of publications NIJ and OJJDP produce with this information to educate policymakers, practitioners, and the public about the youth held in our country's juvenile facilities. Since CJRP was first conducted in 1997, we have achieved close to a 100 percent response rate, despite participation being voluntary. Your full response by **<insert date>** is important to the continued success of this effort. The confidentiality of the information you provide is protected by federal law (Title 34, Section 10231 of the United States Code) and will only be revealed or used for research purposes (see reverse side for more details).

Enclosed you will find instructions for completing the CJRP. In order to make data reporting easier and more convenient, we also have an online reporting option. To access the online reporting method, go to <https://respond.census.gov/cjrp>. Or if you prefer, you may report your census data by filling out the enclosed paper copy of the CJRP questionnaire.

I trust that we can count on your support as we have in the past. If you have any questions, please call **<insert name>** of the U.S. Census Bureau at the toll free number: 1-800-352-7229 or **<insert e-mail>**.

Thank you for your time and efforts in this important data collection effort.

Sincerely,

David B. Muhlhausen, Ph.D.
Director, National Institute of Justice

Attachments

FEDERAL ASSURANCES OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND OTHER NOTICES

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (see, 34 U.S.C. § 10121-10122) and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (see, 34 U.S.C. § 11161), provide the authority for conducting this data collection. We rely on your cooperation to present a clear picture of the state of juvenile justice placement in this country. The confidentiality of the information you provide on this questionnaire is guaranteed by Title 34, Section 10231 of the United States code. This law requires both the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Census Bureau to hold strictly confidential any information that could identify individual youth, employees, or private facilities. The penalty for anyone violating this confidentiality is \$10,000. While public facilities are not subject to this statutory protection, OJJDP's policy is that the information collected for the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) will only be used or revealed for research or statistical purposes, and it will take appropriate measures to protect the confidentiality of public facilities. The identities of all youth residing in facilities are protected. Further, per the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. § 151), your data are protected from cybersecurity risks through screening of the systems that transmit your data. Your compliance with the request for information is entirely voluntary. If you would like more information concerning this authorization or the confidentiality guarantee, please write to Benjamin Adams at the address below.

Under the Federal Paperwork Reduction Act, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. We estimate that it will take one to three hours to complete this questionnaire with two hours being the average. This estimate includes time for reviewing the instructions, searching for and gathering the data, completing the form, and reviewing answers. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to:

Benjamin Adams
Social Science Analyst
National Institute of Justice
810 7th Street, NW
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

Title 34, United States Code, Section 10231

§10231. Confidentiality of information

(a) Research or statistical information; immunity from process; prohibition against admission as evidence or use in any proceedings

No officer or employee of the Federal Government, and no recipient of assistance under the provisions of this chapter shall use or reveal any research or statistical information furnished under this chapter by any person and identifiable to any specific private person for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was obtained in accordance with this chapter. Such information and copies thereof shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial, legislative, or administrative proceedings.

(b) Criminal history information; disposition and arrest data; procedures for collection, storage, dissemination, and current status; security and privacy; availability for law enforcement, criminal justice, and other lawful purposes; automated systems: review, challenge, and correction of information

All criminal history information collected, stored, or disseminated through support under this chapter shall contain, to the maximum extent feasible, disposition as well as arrest data where arrest data is included therein. The collection, storage, and dissemination of such information shall take place under procedures reasonably designed to insure that all such information is kept current therein; the Office of Justice Programs shall assure that the security and privacy of all information is adequately provided for and that information shall only be used for law enforcement and criminal justice and other lawful purposes. In addition, an individual who believes that criminal history information concerning him contained in an automated system is inaccurate, incomplete, or maintained in violation of this chapter, shall, upon satisfactory verification of his identity, be entitled to review such information and to obtain a copy of it for the purpose of challenge or correction.

(c) Criminal intelligence systems and information; prohibition against violation of privacy and constitutional rights of individuals

All criminal intelligence systems operating through support under this chapter shall collect, maintain, and disseminate criminal intelligence information in conformance with policy standards which are prescribed by the Office of Justice Programs and which are written to assure that the funding and operation of these systems furthers the purpose of this chapter and to assure that such systems are not utilized in violation of the privacy and constitutional rights of individuals.

(d) Violations; fine as additional penalty

Any person violating the provisions of this section, or of any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, shall be fined not to exceed \$10,000, in addition to any other penalty imposed by law.

(Pub. L. 90–351, title I, §812, formerly §818, as added [Pub. L. 96–157, §2, Dec. 27, 1979, 93 Stat. 1213](#); renumbered §812 and amended [Pub. L. 98–473, title II, §609B\(f\), \(k\), Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 2093, 2096](#); [Pub. L. 109–162, title XI, §1115\(c\), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3104](#).)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to [section 3789g of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare](#), prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering as this section.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 812 of Pub. L. 90–351 was classified to [section 3789a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare](#), prior to repeal by [section 609B\(e\) of Pub. L. 98–473](#).

AMENDMENTS

2006-Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109–162 substituted "No" for "Except as provided by Federal law other than this chapter, no".

1984-Subsecs. (b), (c). Pub. L. 98–473, 609B(k), substituted "Office of Justice Programs" for "Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by [section 609B\(k\) of Pub. L. 98–473](#) effective Oct. 12, 1984, see [section 609AA\(a\) of Pub. L. 98–473](#), set out as an Effective Date note under [section 10101 of this title](#).

CONSTRUCTION

Terms "this chapter" and "this section", as such terms appear in this section, deemed to be references to [chapter 501](#) and [section 50105 of this title](#), respectively, and reference to the Office of Justice Programs in this section deemed to be a reference to the Attorney General, see [section 50105 of this title](#).

28 CFR Part 22

Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information (28 CFR Part 22)

PART 22—CONFIDENTIALITY OF IDENTIFIABLE RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Sec.

- 22.1 Purpose.
- 22.2 Definitions.
- 22.20 Applicability.
- 22.21 Use of identifiable data.
- 22.22 Revelation of identifiable data.
- 22.23 Privacy certification.
- 22.24 Information transfer agreement.
- 22.25 Final disposition of identifiable materials.
- 22.26 Requests for transfer of information.
- 22.27 Notification.
- 22.28 Use of data identifiable to a private person for judicial, legislative or administrative purposes.
- 22.29 Sanctions.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 801(a), 812(a), Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3701, *et seq.*, as amended (Pub. L. 90–351, as amended by Pub. L. 93–83, Pub. L. 93–415, Pub. L. 94–430, Pub. L. 94–503, Pub. L. 95–115, Pub. L. 96–157, and Pub. L. 98–473); secs. 262(b), 262(d), Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 5601, *et seq.*, as amended (Pub. L. 93–415, as amended by Pub. L. 94–503, Pub. L. 95–115, Pub. L. 99–509, and Pub. L. 98–473); and secs. 1407(a) and 1407(d) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 10601, *et seq.*, Pub. L. 98–473.

SOURCE: 41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 22.1 Purpose.

The purpose of these regulations is to:

- (a) Protect privacy of individuals by requiring that information identifiable to a private person obtained in a research or statistical program may only be used and/or revealed for the purpose for which obtained;
- (b) Insure that copies of such information shall not, without the consent of the person to whom the information pertains, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any judicial or administrative proceedings;
- (c) Increase the credibility and reliability of federally-supported research and statistical findings by minimizing subject concern over subsequent uses of identifiable information;

(d) Provide needed guidance to persons engaged in research and statistical activities by clarifying the purposes for which identifiable information may be used or revealed; and

(e) Insure appropriate balance between individual privacy and essential needs of the research community for data to advance the state of knowledge in the area of criminal justice.

(f) Insure the confidentiality of information provided by crime victims to crisis intervention counselors working for victim services programs receiving funds provided under the Crime Control Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, and the Victims of Crime Act.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.2 Definitions.

(a) *Person* means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, public or private organization or governmental entity, or combination thereof.

(b) *Private person* means any person defined in § 22.2(a) other than an agency, or department of Federal, State, or local government, or any component or combination thereof. Included as a private person is an individual acting in his or her official capacity.

(c) *Research or statistical project* means any program, project, or component thereof which is supported in whole or in part with funds appropriated under the Act and whose purpose is to develop, measure, evaluate, or otherwise advance the state of knowledge in a particular area. The term does not include “intelligence” or other information-gathering activities in which information pertaining to specific individuals is obtained for purposes directly related to enforcement of the criminal laws.

(d) *Research or statistical information* means any information which is collected during the conduct of a research or statistical project and which is intended to be utilized for research or statistical purposes. The term includes information which is collected directly from the individual or obtained from any agency or individual having possession, knowledge, or control thereof.

(e) *Information identifiable to a private person* means information which either—

(1) Is labeled by name or other personal identifiers, or

(2) Can, by virtue of sample size or other factors, be reasonably interpreted as referring to a particular private person.

(f) *Recipient of assistance* means any recipient of a grant, contract, interagency agreement, subgrant, or subcontract under the Act and any person, including subcontractors, employed by such recipient in connection with performances of the grant, contract, or interagency agreement.

(g) *Officer or employee of the Federal Government* means any person employed as a regular or special employee of the U.S. (including experts, consultants, and advisory board members) as of July 1, 1973, or at any time thereafter.

(h) *The act* means the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

(i) *Applicant* means any person who applies for a grant, contract, or subgrant to be funded pursuant to the Act.

(j) *The Juvenile Justice Act* means the “Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.”

(k) *The Victims of Crime Act* means the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 16974, Apr. 21, 1978; 51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.20 Applicability.

(a) These regulations govern use and revelation of research and statistical information obtained, collected, or produced either directly by BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or under any interagency agreement, grant, contract, or subgrant awarded under the Crime Control Act, the Juvenile Justice Act, and the Victims of Crime Act.

(b) The regulations do not apply to any records from which identifiable research or statistical information was originally obtained; or to any records which are designated under existing statutes as public; or to any information extracted from any records designated as public.

(c) The regulations do not apply to information gained regarding future criminal conduct.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 43 FR 16974, Apr. 21, 1978; 51 FR 6400, 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.21 Use of identifiable data.

Research or statistical information identifiable to a private person may be used only for research or statistical purposes.

§ 22.22 Revelation of identifiable data.

(a) Except as noted in paragraph (b) of this section, research and statistical information relating to a private person may be revealed in identifiable form on a need-to-know basis only to—

(1) Officers, employees, and subcontractors of the recipient of assistance;

(2) Such individuals as needed to implement sections 202(c)(3), 801, and 811(b) of the Act; and sections 223(a)(12)(A), 223(a)(13), 223(a)(14), and 243 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

(3) Persons or organizations for research or statistical purposes. Information may only be transferred for such purposes upon a clear demonstration that the standards of § 22.26 have been met and that, except where information is transferred under paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section, such transfers shall be conditioned on compliance with a § 22.24 agreement.

(b) Information may be revealed in identifiable form where prior consent is obtained from an individual or where the individual has agreed to participate in a project with knowledge that the findings cannot, by virtue of sample size, or uniqueness of subject, be expected to totally conceal subject identity.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6400, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.23 Privacy certification.

(a) Each applicant for BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP support either directly or under a State plan shall submit a Privacy Certificate as a condition of approval of a grant application or contract proposal which has a research or statistical project component under which information identifiable to a private person will be collected.

(b) The Privacy Certificate shall briefly describe the project and shall contain assurance by the applicant that:

(1) Data identifiable to a private person will not be used or revealed, except as authorized under §§ 22.21, 22.22.

(2) Access to data will be limited to those employees having a need therefore and that such persons shall be advised of and agree in writing to comply with these regulations.

(3) All subcontracts which require access to identifiable data will contain conditions meeting the requirements of § 22.24.

(4) To the extent required by § 22.27 any private persons from whom identifiable data are collected or obtained, either orally or by means of written questionnaire, shall be advised that the data will only be used or revealed for research or statistical purposes and that compliance with requests for information is not mandatory. Where the notification requirement is to be waived, pursuant to § 22.27(c), a justification must be included in the Privacy Certificate.

(5) Adequate precautions will be taken to insure administrative and physical security of identifiable data.

(6) A log will be maintained indicating that identifiable data have been transmitted to persons other than BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or grantee/contractor staff or subcontractors, that such data have been returned, or that alternative arrangements have been agreed upon for future maintenance of such data.

(7) Project plans will be designed to preserve anonymity of private persons to whom information relates, including, where appropriate, name-stripping, coding of data, or other similar procedures.

(8) Project findings and reports prepared for dissemination will not contain information which can reasonably be expected to be identifiable to a private person except as authorized under § 22.22.

(c) The applicant shall attach to the Privacy Certification a description of physical and/or administrative procedures to be followed to insure the security of the data to meet the requirements of § 22.25.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.24 Information transfer agreement.

Prior to the transfer of any identifiable information to persons other than BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP or project staff, an agreement shall be entered into which shall provide, as a minimum, that the recipient of data agrees that:

(a) Information identifiable to a private person will be used only for research and statistical purposes.

(b) Information identifiable to a private person will not be revealed to any person for any purpose except where the information has already been included in research findings (and/or data bases) and is revealed on a need-to-know basis for research or statistical purposes, provided that such transfer is approved by the person providing information under the agreement, or authorized under § 22.24(e).

(c) Knowingly and willfully using or disseminating information contrary to the provisions of the agreement shall constitute a violation of these regulations, punishable in accordance with the Act.

(d) Adequate administrative and physical precautions will be taken to assure security of information obtained for such purpose.

(e) Access to information will be limited to those employees or subcontractors having a need therefore in connection with performance of the activity for which obtained, and that such persons shall be advised of, and agree to comply with, these regulations.

(f) Project plans will be designed to preserve anonymity of private persons to whom information relates, including, where appropriate, required name-stripping and/or coding of data or other similar procedures.

(g) Project findings and reports prepared for dissemination will not contain information which can reasonably be expected to be identifiable to a private person.

(h) Information identifiable to a private person (obtained in accordance with this agreement) will, unless otherwise agreed upon, be returned upon completion of the project for which obtained and no copies of that information retained.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.25 Final disposition of identifiable materials.

Upon completion of a research or statistical project the security of identifiable research or statistical information shall be protected by:

(a) Complete physical destruction of all copies of the materials or the identifiable portion of such materials after a three-year required recipient retention period or as soon as authorized by law, or

(b) Removal of identifiers from data and separate maintenance of a name-code index in a secure location.

The Privacy Certificate shall indicate the procedures to be followed and shall, in the case of paragraph (b) of this section, describe procedures to secure the name index.

§ 22.26 Requests for transfer of information.

(a) Requests for transfer of information identifiable to an individual shall be submitted to the person submitting the Privacy Certificate pursuant to § 22.23.

(b) Except where information is requested by BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP, the request shall describe the general objectives of the project for which information is requested, and specifically justify the need for such information in identifiable form. The request shall also indicate, and provide justification for the conclusion that conduct of the project will not, either directly or indirectly, cause legal, economic, physical, or social harm to individuals whose identification is revealed in the transfer of information.

(c) Data may not be transferred pursuant to this section where a clear showing of the criteria set forth above is not made by the person requesting the data.

[41 FR 5486, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

§ 22.27 Notification.

(a) Any person from whom information identifiable to a private person is to be obtained directly, either orally, by questionnaire, or other written documents, shall be advised:

(1) That the information will only be used or revealed for research or statistical purposes; and

(2) That compliance with the request for information is entirely voluntary and may be terminated at any time.

(b) Except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, where information is to be obtained through observation of individual activity or performance, such individuals shall be advised:

(1) Of the particular types of information to be collected;

(2) That the data will only be utilized or revealed for research or statistical purposes; and

(3) That participation in the project in question is voluntary and may be terminated at any time.

(c) Notification, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, may be eliminated where information is obtained through field observation of individual activity or performance and in the judgment of the researcher such notification is impractical or may seriously impede the progress of the research.

(d) Where findings in a project cannot, by virtue of sample size, or uniqueness of subject, be expected to totally conceal subject identity, an individual shall be so advised.

§ 22.28 Use of data identifiable to a private person for judicial, legislative or administrative purposes.

(a) Research or statistical information identifiable to a private person shall be immune from legal process and shall only be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial, legislative or administrative proceeding with the written consent of the individual to whom the data pertains.

(b) Where consent is obtained, such consent shall:

(1) Be obtained at the time that information is sought for use in judicial, legislative or administrative proceedings;

(2) Set out specific purposes in connection with which information will be used;

(3) Limit, where appropriate, the scope of the information subject to such consent.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 62038, Sept. 18, 1980]

§ 22.29 Sanctions.

Where BJA, OJJDP, BJS, NIJ, or OJP believes that a violation has occurred of section 812(a) of the Act or section 1407(d) of the Victims of Crime Act, these regulations, or any grant or contract conditions entered into thereunder, it may initiate administrative actions leading to termination of a grant or contract, commence appropriate personnel and/or other procedures in cases involving Federal employees, and/or initiate appropriate legal actions leading to imposition of a fine not to exceed \$10,000 against any person responsible for such violations.

[41 FR 54846, Dec. 15, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 62038, Sept. 18, 1980; 51 FR 6401, Feb. 24, 1986]

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JUVENILE JUSTICE STATISTICS

NATIONAL REPORT SERIES BULLETIN

Eileen M. Garry, Acting Administrator

January 2018

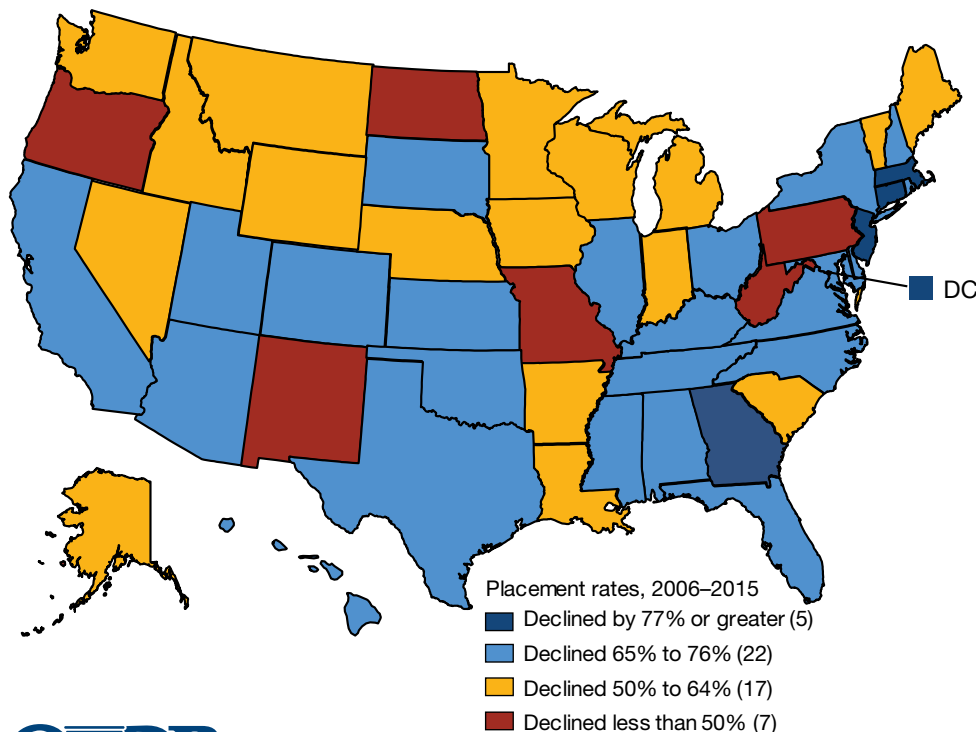
Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2015

Sarah Hockenberry

Highlights

The 2015 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) shows that the number of youth in placement continues to decline. Between 2006 and 2015, nearly 9 in 10 states cut their rates by half or more. The overall number of youth in residential placement decreased 54% to 48,043 in 2015, its lowest level since the data collection began in 1997 when 105,055 youth were held in out-of-home placement.

Juvenile placement rates declined in every state from 2006 to 2015—most states cut their rates by half or more



- Of the offenders held in residential placement in 2015, 95% were held for a delinquency offense and 5% were held for a status offense. Less than 40% were held for a person offense.
- Females accounted for 15% of the placement population, and they tended to be slightly younger than male residents (peak age of 16 years for girls, compared with 17 years for boys).
- Minority youth accounted for 69% of youth in placement in 2015, with black males forming the largest share.
- The national detention rate for black youth was six times the rate for white youth, and their commitment rate was nearly five times the rate for white youth.
- Although private facilities account for nearly half of facilities (48%) holding juvenile offenders in 2015, they held just 31% of juvenile offenders in placement.
- Two-thirds of youth held in residential placement in 2015 were committed to the facility as part of a court-ordered disposition; the remaining youth were detained pending adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere, or were in the facility as part of a diversion agreement.



Access OJJDP publications online at ojjdp.gov

A Message From OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention sponsors the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) to gather comprehensive and detailed information about youth in residential placement because of law-violating behavior. This biennial survey details the characteristics of youth held for delinquency and status offenses in public and private residential facilities in every state. The data provide a detailed picture of these youth, including their age, gender, race, offenses, and adjudication status.

The most recent CJRP data confirm that the number of juvenile offenders detained in and committed to residential facilities continues to decline. In 2015, the number of youth in placement was at its lowest level since this survey was established two decades ago. This is good news because according to the National Academy of Sciences report, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach*, system involvement and confinement can have detrimental effects on the healthy development of adolescents.

We hope the information that this bulletin provides will encourage juvenile justice professionals and policymakers to continue to investigate appropriate alternatives to confinement for young offenders, improve their conditions of confinement, and provide the programs that these youth need to help them become successful adults.

Eileen M. Garry
Acting Administrator

CJRP provides detailed data on juveniles in residential facilities

CJRP is administered biennially and collects information from all secure and nonsecure residential placement facilities that house juvenile offenders, defined as persons younger than age 21 who are held in a residential setting as a result of some contact with the justice system (that is, they are charged with or adjudicated for an offense). This encompasses both status offenses and delinquency offenses, and includes youth who are either temporarily detained by the court or committed after adjudication for an offense. The census does not include federal facilities or those exclusively for drug or mental health treatment or for abused/neglected youth. It also does not capture data from adult prisons or jails. Therefore, CJRP does not include all juveniles whom criminal courts sentenced to incarceration or placement in a residential facility.

The census typically takes place on the fourth Wednesday in October of the census year. CJRP asks all juvenile residential facilities in the United States to describe each person younger than age 21 who was assigned a bed in the facility on the census date because of an offense. Facilities report individual-level information on gender, date of birth, race, placement authority, most serious offense charged, court adjudication status, and admission date.

One-day count and admission data give different views of residential populations

CJRP provides 1-day population counts of juveniles in residential placement facilities. Such counts give a picture of the standing population in facilities. One-day counts are substantially different from annual admission or release data, which provide a measure of facility population flow.

A court disposition may commit a juvenile to a facility, or a youth may be detained prior to or after adjudication while awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere. In addition, a small proportion of juveniles may be admitted as part of a diversion agreement. Because detention stays tend to be shorter than commitment placements, detained juveniles represent a larger share of population flow data than of 1-day count data.

State variations influence placement rates

Although state placement rate statistics control for upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction, comparisons among states with different upper ages are problematic. Youth ages 16 and 17 constitute 25% of the general youth population ages 10–17, but they account for 53% of arrests of youth younger than age 18, 44% of delinquency court cases, and 54% of juveniles in residential placement. If all other factors were equal, one would expect higher juvenile placement rates in states where older youth are under juvenile court jurisdiction.

Differences in age limits of extended jurisdiction also influence placement rates. Some states may keep a juvenile in placement for several years beyond the upper age of original jurisdiction; others cannot. Laws that control the transfer of juveniles to criminal court also affect juvenile placement rates. If all other factors were equal, states with broad transfer provisions would be expected to have lower juvenile placement rates than other states.

Demographic variations among jurisdictions should also be considered. The urbanicity and economy of an area are thought to be related to crime and placement rates. Available bedspace also influences placement rates, particularly in rural areas.

The number of residents in placement decreased across census years, but profiles remained similar

Over 8 in 10 residents were juveniles held for delinquency offenses

The vast majority of residents in juvenile residential placement facilities on October 28, 2015, were juvenile offenders (87%). Youth held for delinquency offenses accounted for 83% of all residents, and those held for status offenses accounted for 4%. Delinquency offenses are behaviors that would be criminal law violations for adults and include technical violations (i.e., violations of probation, parole, and valid court order). Status offenses, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility, are behaviors that are not law violations for adults. Some residents were held in the facility but were not charged with or adjudicated for an offense (e.g., youth referred for abuse, neglect, or mental health problems, or those whose parents referred them). Together, these other residents and individuals age 21 or older accounted for 13% of all residents.

Half of facilities were private but held less than one-third of juvenile offenders

Private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations operate private facilities; those who work in these facilities are employees of the private corporation or organization. State or local government agencies operate public facilities; those who work in these facilities are state or local government employees. Private facilities tend to be smaller than public facilities. Thus, although similar numbers of private and public facilities report nationwide, public facilities hold the majority of juvenile offenders on any given day. In 2015, private facilities accounted for 48% of facilities holding juvenile offenders; however, they held just 31% of juvenile offenders in placement.

The profile of juvenile offenders in residential placement changed little between 1997 and 2015

Placement population	Number			Percent of total		
	1997	2007	2015	1997	2007	2015
All residents	116,701	98,128	55,167	100%	100%	100%
Juvenile offenders	105,055	86,814	48,043	90	88	87
Delinquency	98,813	83,404	45,715	85	85	83
Person offense	35,138	31,140	18,119	30	32	33
Violent offense	26,304	21,688	12,827	23	22	23
Status offenders	6,242	3,410	2,328	5	3	4
Other residents	11,646	11,314	7,124	10	12	13

Notes: Other residents include youth age 21 or older and those held in the facility but not charged with or adjudicated for an offense. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 2007, and 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Although the number of public and private facilities was similar in 2015, public facilities housed more than twice as many offenders

Facility operation	Number			Percent change	
	1997	2007	2015	1997–2015	2007–2015
Facilities:					
All facilities	2,842	2,537	1,947	–31%	–23%
Public facilities	1,106	1,147	991	–10	–14
Private facilities	1,736	1,390	956	–45	–31
Juvenile offenders:					
All facilities	105,055	86,814	48,043	–54	–45
Public facilities	75,600	60,624	33,031	–56	–46
Private facilities	29,455	26,190	15,012	–49	–43

■ Overall, the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement decreased 54% between 1997 and 2015.

■ The decline in offenders held in public facilities accounted for 75% of the overall drop in the youth residential placement population between 1997 and 2015.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 2007, and 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Private facilities hold a different population of youth than do public facilities. Compared with public facilities, private facilities have a greater proportion of juveniles who the court has committed to the facility following adjudication as part of their disposition and a smaller proportion of juveniles who are detained pending adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere.

Placement status profile, 2015:

Placement status	Facility operation		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Committed	66	56	86
Detained	33	43	12
Diversion	1	1	2

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

Of all juveniles who were detained, 89% were in public facilities. For committed juveniles, 59% were in public facilities.

Nationwide, approximately 48,000 juvenile offenders were in residential placement on October 28, 2015

Public and private facility populations have fairly similar offense profiles

In 2015, delinquent youth accounted for the vast majority of juvenile offenders in both public and private facilities (98% and 89%, respectively). Compared with public facilities, private facilities had larger proportions of youth among their populations with less serious offenses (e.g., simple assault, drug offenses, and status offenses).

Offense profile by facility type, 2015:

Most serious offense	Facility operation		
	All	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	95	98	89
Person	38	40	33
Crim. homicide	2	2	0
Sexual assault	7	6	9
Robbery	10	12	6
Agg. assault	8	9	6
Simple assault	8	8	9
Other person	3	3	2
Property	22	22	21
Burglary	9	9	9
Theft	5	5	5
Auto theft	4	4	3
Arson	1	1	1
Other property	4	4	3
Drug	5	5	7
Drug trafficking	1	1	1
Other drug	5	4	6
Public order	13	12	13
Weapons	5	5	4
Other public ord.	8	7	9
Technical viol.	18	19	16
Status offense	5	2	11

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

On the census date in 2015, public facilities held 71% of delinquents in residential placement and 28% of status offenders. Public facilities housed 75% of those held for violent crimes (i.e., criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault). In contrast, only 61% of juvenile offenders held for drug offenses were in public facilities.

The number of youth in residential placement declined for all offenses between 1997 and 2015

Most serious offense	Juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2015			Percent change 1997–2015		
	Type of facility			Type of facility		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total	48,043	33,031	15,012	–54%	–56%	–49%
Delinquency	45,715	32,373	13,342	–54	–56	–46
Person	18,119	13,218	4,901	–48	–51	–39
Criminal homicide	767	705	62	–60	–61	–39
Sexual assault	3,433	2,127	1,306	–38	–46	–19
Robbery	4,717	3,800	917	–49	–52	–33
Aggravated assault	3,910	3,025	885	–59	–60	–53
Simple assault	3,910	2,484	1,426	–41	–40	–43
Other person	1,382	1,077	305	–37	–36	–41
Property	10,412	7,302	3,110	–67	–68	–65
Burglary	4,241	2,962	1,279	–66	–69	–59
Theft	2,346	1,568	778	–68	–70	–63
Auto theft	1,793	1,357	436	–73	–69	–80
Arson	325	222	103	–64	–67	–53
Other property	1,707	1,193	514	–64	–64	–62
Drug	2,607	1,592	1,015	–71	–75	–63
Drug trafficking	421	279	142	–85	–87	–79
Other drug	2,186	1,313	873	–65	–68	–57
Public order	6,020	4,080	1,940	–41	–44	–35
Weapons	2,360	1,802	558	–43	–45	–36
Other public order	3,660	2,278	1,382	–40	–43	–35
Technical violation	8,557	6,181	2,376	–31	–40	12
Status offense	2,328	658	1,670	–63	–58	–64

■ The number of juvenile offenders held for person offenses decreased 48% between 1997 and 2015, and the number of property and drug offenders was cut by more than half (67% and 71% decrease, respectively).

■ Overall, the number of juvenile offenders held for both public order and technical violation offenses declined between 1997 and 2015 (41% and 31%, respectively). However, despite this downward trend, private facilities reported holding 12% more juvenile offenders who had committed technical violations.

■ The number of status offenders in residential placement was cut substantially (63%) between 1997 and 2015.

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

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

The number of youth in placement for an offense in 2015 was at its lowest level since 1997

The largest delinquency population reported to CJRP was in 1999

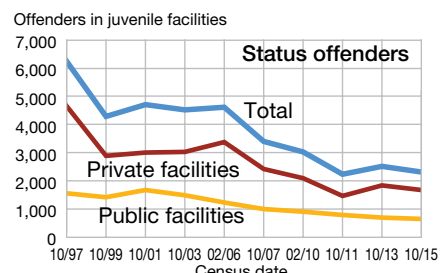
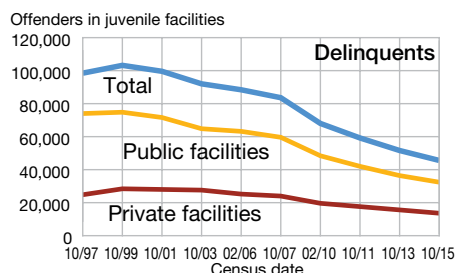
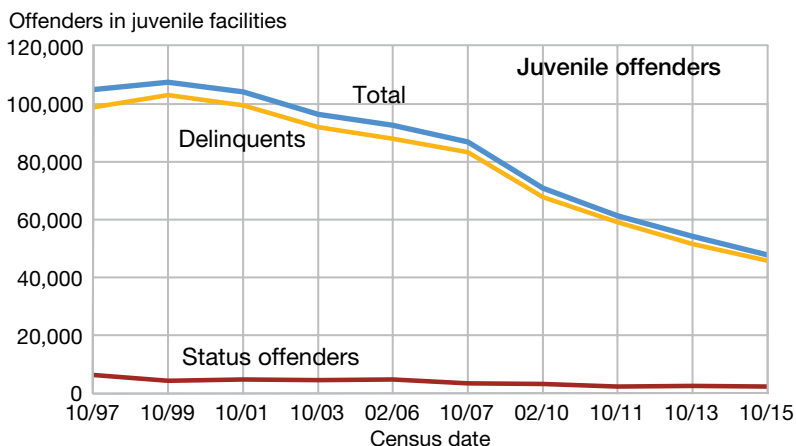
The number of delinquents held in placement increased 4% between 1997 and 1999 and then decreased 55% to its lowest level in 2015. Although the number of delinquents held in public facilities outnumbered those held in private facilities, delinquents held in private facilities accounted for 82% of the overall increase between 1997 and 1999. Since 1999, the number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 57% and the number held in private facilities decreased 53%.

Private facilities reported the largest decrease in the number of status offenders between 1997 and 2015—down 64% compared with 58% in public facilities.

Several Factors May Affect the Placement Population

Although data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement cannot explain the continuing decline in the number of youth held in residential placement for an offense, they may reflect a combination of contributing factors. For example, the number of juvenile arrests decreased 56% between 2006 and 2015, which in turn means that fewer youth were processed through the juvenile justice system. Additionally, residential placement reform efforts have resulted in the movement of many youth from large, secure public facilities to less secure, small private facilities. Finally, economic factors have resulted in a shift from committing youth to high-cost residential facilities to providing lower cost options, such as probation, day treatment, or other community-based sanctions.

In 2015, juvenile residential facilities held 54% fewer delinquents and 63% fewer status offenders than in 1997



- The total number of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities rose 2% from 1997 to 1999 and then decreased 55% from 1999 to 2015. The result was an overall decrease of 54% between 1997 and 2015.
- The number of delinquents held in public facilities decreased 56% between 1997 and 2015, and the number held in private facilities decreased 46%.
- Between 1997 and 1999, the number of status offenders held in juvenile residential facilities dropped sharply (31%). Between 1999 and 2006, the number of status offenders remained relatively unchanged, then decreased 50% between 2006 and 2015. The result was an overall decrease of 63% between 1997 and 2015.
- The number of status offenders held in public facilities peaked in 2001 and then decreased 61% by 2015. The number of status offenders held in private facilities increased 18% between the 1999 low and 2006, then decreased 51% between 2006 and 2015.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Relative declines from 1997 to 2015 were greater for committed youth than for detained youth

Offense profiles differed for detained and committed youth

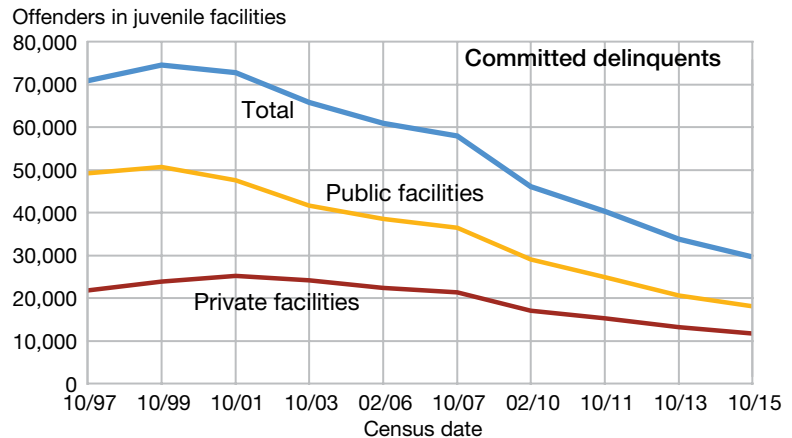
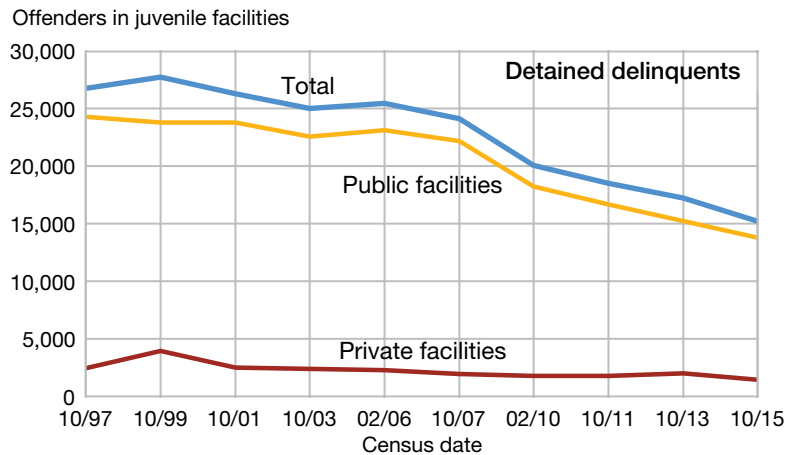
Delinquents accounted for 97% of detained offenders and 95% of committed offenders in 2015. Compared with the detained population, the committed population had a greater proportion of youth held for most major offense groups and fewer youth held for technical violations of probation or parole. The committed population also had a slightly larger proportion of youth held for status offenses. Status offenders accounted for 5% of committed youth and 3% of detained youth.

Offense profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2015:

Most serious offense	Detained (15,816)	Committed (31,487)
Total	100%	100%
Delinquency	97	95
Person	37	38
Criminal homicide	3	1
Sexual assault	4	9
Robbery	10	10
Agg. assault	9	8
Simple assault	8	8
Other person	3	3
Property	19	23
Burglary	8	9
Theft	4	5
Auto theft	4	4
Arson	1	1
Other property	3	4
Drug	5	6
Drug trafficking	1	1
Other drug	4	5
Public order	13	12
Weapons	6	4
Other public order	6	8
Technical violation	23	15
Status offense	3	5

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

Between 1997 and 2015, the detained delinquency population decreased 36% and the committed delinquency population decreased 58%



- Despite a slight increase between 1997 and 1999 in the number of detained delinquents (those held prior to adjudication or disposition who were awaiting a hearing in juvenile or criminal court or those held after disposition who were awaiting placement elsewhere), the number of these youth remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2007 and then decreased 37% between 2007 and 2015.
- The number of youth in residential placement for an offense decreased 54% between 1997 and 2015. A 63% decrease in the number of committed delinquents held in public facilities during this period accounted for more than half of the overall decline.
- Between 1997 and 2015, declines were also evident in the number of detained and committed status offenders (59% each) (not shown).

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2015 [machine-readable data files].

CJRP data identify the state of offense and the state of facility

Nationally, facilities reported that 95% of youth in residential placement on the 2015 census date had committed their offense in the same state as the facility in which they were held

State of facility	State of offense (percentage of offenders)			State of facility	State of offense (percentage of offenders)		
	Same as facility	Different from facility	Unknown		Same as facility	Different from facility	Unknown
U.S. Total	95%	2%	3%	Missouri	98%	2%	0%
Alabama	94	0	6	Montana	98	0	2
Alaska	100	0	0	Nebraska	92	8	0
Arizona	95	4	1	Nevada	100	0	0
Arkansas	82	2	16	New Hampshire	88*	0*	8*
California	97	0	3	New Jersey	100	0	0
Colorado	95	0	5	New Mexico	91	0	9
Connecticut	92	0	8	New York	99	0	1
Delaware	100	0	0	North Carolina	87	0	13
District of Columbia	75	0	25	North Dakota	100	0	0
Florida	94	0	6	Ohio	98	1	0
Georgia	100	1	0	Oklahoma	92	0	8
Hawaii	100*	0*	0*	Oregon	94	6	0
Idaho	92	8	0	Pennsylvania	83	9	9
Illinois	100	0	0	Rhode Island	100	0	0
Indiana	99	0	1	South Carolina	92	0	8
Iowa	74	26	0	South Dakota	82	4	14
Kansas	95	0	5	Tennessee	98	2	0
Kentucky	100	0	0	Texas	99	0	1
Louisiana	100	0	0	Utah	85	1	14
Maine	100*	0*	0*	Vermont	100*	0*	0*
Maryland	95	2	3	Virginia	100	0	0
Massachusetts	87	3	10	Washington	99	1	0
Michigan	93	4	4	West Virginia	94	0	7
Minnesota	95	3	2	Wisconsin	94	2	3
Mississippi	100	0	0	Wyoming	78	19	4

■ In 2015, information about the state where a youth committed an offense was unknown or otherwise not reported for 3% of all youth in residential placement on the CJRP census date, but there is considerable variation across states.

*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

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

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

How State Data Are Presented in This Bulletin

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) data collection supports two ways of summarizing state information. The first is based on the state in which the offense was committed (state of offense); the second is based on the state where the facility holding the youth is located (state of facility). CJRP is an individual-level data collection of youth in placement; therefore, the state of offense has

become the primary method for presenting state data. In most cases, the state of offense and the state of facility are the same, but the proportion varies by state. There are instances, however, where the state of offense is unknown for some youth or not reported for any youth. CJRP tables organized by state of offense cannot properly account for these youth since there is no way to determine

where they committed their offense. Therefore, these youth are excluded from the state analyses in such tables, and the exclusion is noted. In 2015, all youth for whom state of offense was unknown (1,593) were held in private facilities, and 89% of these youth were held as part of a court-ordered commitment.

Person offenses accounted for the largest share of both detained and committed youth in 32 states

In 8 states in 2015, technical violations accounted for a greater share of detained offenders than did person offenses

State of offense	Offense profile of detained youth, 2015						State of offense	Offense profile of detained youth, 2015					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status		Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	37%	19%	5%	13%	23%	3%	Missouri	31%	34%	3%	16%	12%	2%
Alabama	26	29	7	11	25	1	Montana	40*	20*	5*	10*	30*	5*
Alaska	35*	15*	0*	12*	35*	0*	Nebraska	26	14	9	14	16	21
Arizona	23	12	7	11	44	3	Nevada	35	13	10	17	20	3
Arkansas	36	24	4	14	14	6	New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–
California	42	14	3	10	30	1	New Jersey	52	10	4	24	10	0
Colorado	39	31	8	16	5	1	New Mexico	28	15	5	5	49	0
Connecticut	16*	16*	4*	8*	60*	0*	New York	42	16	4	8	14	17
Delaware	40*	16*	4*	24*	16*	0*	North Carolina	47	27	3	12	8	3
Dist. of Columbia	70*	10*	5*	10*	0*	5*	North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	24	29	6	14	27	2	Ohio	40	20	3	14	20	2
Georgia	65	16	6	11	3	0	Oklahoma	18	27	8	9	37	0
Hawaii	43*	29*	14*	0*	0*	14*	Oregon	47	9	3	5	36	0
Idaho	33	18	15	15	18	0	Pennsylvania	28	13	4	11	43	2
Illinois	31	22	3	33	11	0	Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indiana	31	24	8	19	13	6	South Carolina	35	16	5	12	28	5
Iowa	34	29	7	12	12	8	South Dakota	38*	13*	19*	6*	19*	6*
Kansas	39	20	6	9	24	4	Tennessee	34	13	8	17	25	2
Kentucky	52	20	5	6	14	2	Texas	31	21	7	10	30	2
Louisiana	39	27	4	7	13	8	Utah	16	18	5	11	50	0
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maryland	44	21	16	11	6	2	Virginia	33	23	2	13	25	3
Massachusetts	46	26	6	17	4	1	Washington	51	18	5	12	13	1
Michigan	34	18	1	9	35	3	West Virginia	25	9	3	8	11	45
Minnesota	39	14	4	13	25	5	Wisconsin	47	19	2	9	19	3
Mississippi	29*	39*	3*	16*	10*	6*	Wyoming	50*	13*	13*	13*	25*	0*

- The proportion of juvenile offenders detained for a technical violation of probation or parole or a violation of a valid court order was less than 35% in all but nine states.
- The District of Columbia and Georgia had the highest proportions of person offenders among detained juveniles (70% and 65%, respectively). Connecticut and Utah had the lowest proportions (16% each).
- The proportion of juvenile offenders detained for drug offenses was 19% or less in all states.
- In all states but Hawaii, Nebraska, New York, and West Virginia, status offenders accounted for less than 10% of detained offenders.

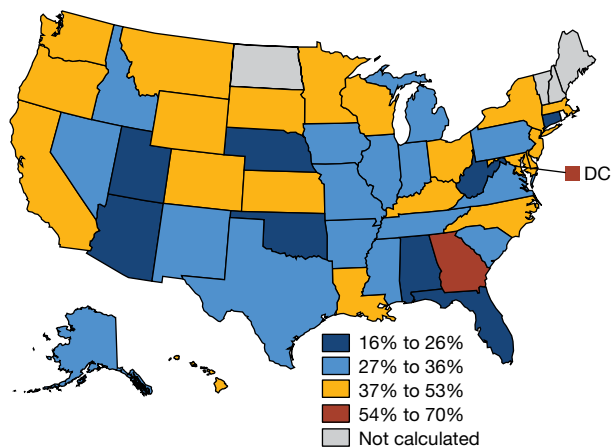
*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

– Too few juveniles (fewer than 20) to calculate a reliable percentage.

Notes: U.S. total includes 174 youth detained in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Percent of detained juvenile offenders held for person offenses



In 23 states and the District of Columbia in 2015, the percentage of committed youth held for person offenses was greater than the national average (38%)

State of offense	Offense profile of committed youth, 2015						State of offense	Offense profile of committed youth, 2015					
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status		Person	Property	Drugs	Public order	Technical violation	Status
U.S. total	38%	23%	6%	12%	15%	5%	Missouri	36%	26%	7%	9%	10%	11%
Alabama	23	28	10	8	23	8	Montana	35	24	14	11	8	5
Alaska	35	13	5	15	30	0	Nebraska	31	24	5	10	5	25
Arizona	25	25	9	15	25	1	Nevada	22	21	20	11	20	6
Arkansas	34	27	9	12	15	4	New Hampshire	53*	16*	5*	11*	5*	11*
California	37	22	3	13	23	2	New Jersey	50	11	8	15	14	0
Colorado	49	27	9	10	4	1	New Mexico	30	10	7	7	46	0
Connecticut	32*	32*	5*	23*	9*	5*	New York	38	24	1	18	5	13
Delaware	34*	28*	7*	31*	3*	0*	North Carolina	27	28	2	4	39	0
Dist. of Columbia	67*	13*	7*	7*	0*	7*	North Dakota	16	16	26	23	2	14
Florida	25	32	3	10	28	1	Ohio	47	20	4	11	16	2
Georgia	66	17	1	11	4	0	Oklahoma	60	16	3	18	1	1
Hawaii	20*	40*	0*	10*	20*	0*	Oregon	57	23	8	11	1	0
Idaho	52	26	9	11	1	1	Pennsylvania	34	15	6	11	23	11
Illinois	45	35	5	12	2	0	Rhode Island	35	32	10	11	10	2
Indiana	29	17	14	18	16	7	South Carolina	37	24	4	12	18	5
Iowa	41	31	10	18	1	1	South Dakota	25	18	10	18	20	8
Kansas	44	21	10	19	5	1	Tennessee	40	18	8	10	14	10
Kentucky	52	14	5	11	7	13	Texas	42	21	3	11	17	6
Louisiana	39	41	2	9	5	4	Utah	19	27	17	20	13	4
Maine	52*	32*	4*	16*	0*	0*	Vermont	71*	14*	0*	0*	0*	0*
Maryland	39	24	4	8	25	1	Virginia	52	25	1	7	12	3
Massachusetts	46	18	6	26	3	1	Washington	50	26	3	6	11	2
Michigan	37	22	3	12	15	11	West Virginia	31	8	6	10	4	41
Minnesota	39	21	4	21	7	8	Wisconsin	49	22	4	19	2	4
Mississippi	16	55	6	6	14	2	Wyoming	24	14	12	10	28	12

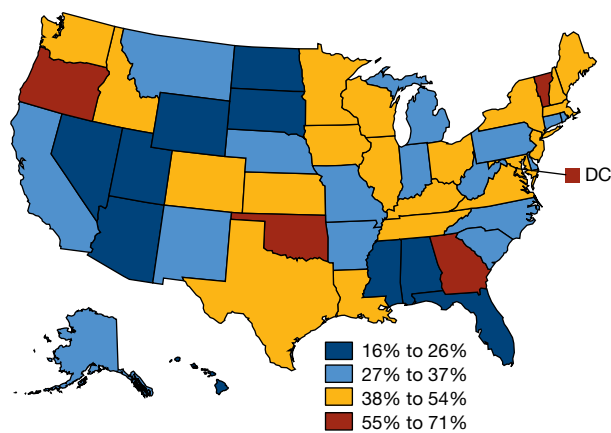
- Except for New Mexico and North Carolina, the number of juvenile offenders committed for a technical violation of probation or parole was less than one-third of the total offenders committed in each state.
- The District of Columbia had the highest proportion of person offenders among committed juveniles (67%). North Dakota had the lowest proportion (16%).
- In more than half of all states, status offenders accounted for less than 5% of committed offenders.

*Percentage is based on a small denominator (fewer than 100 but at least 20 juveniles total) and may be unreliable.

Notes: U.S. total includes 1,411 committed youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 2 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Percent of committed juvenile offenders held for person offenses

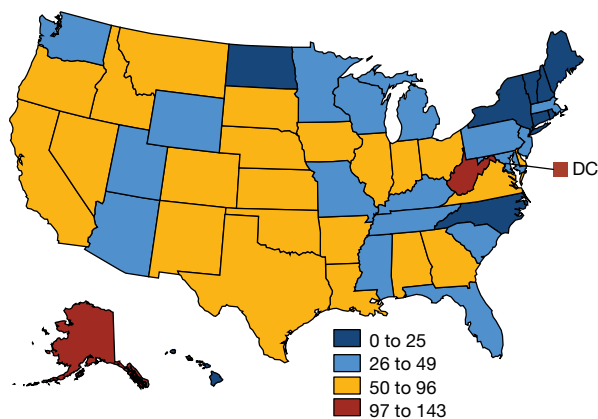


In 2015, 152 juvenile offenders were in placement for every 100,000 juveniles in the U.S. population

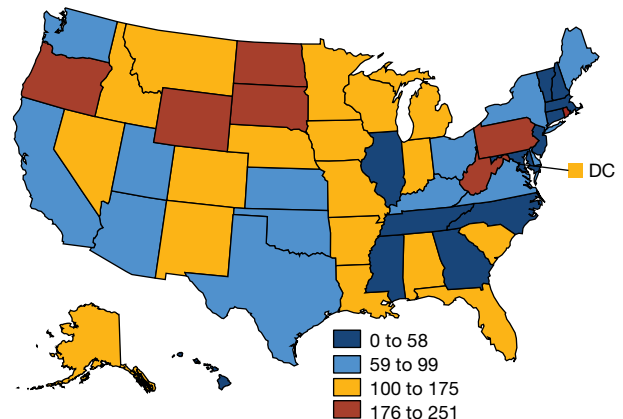
In 2015, the national commitment rate was twice the detention rate, but rates varied by state

State of offense	Juveniles in placement	Placement rate per 100,000			State of offense	Juveniles in placement	Placement rate per 100,000		
		Total	Detained	Committed			Total	Detained	Committed
U.S. total	48,043	152	50	100	Upper age 17 (continued)				
Upper age 17					New Jersey	636	69	30	39
Alabama	849	168	57	110	New Mexico	363	164	53	111
Alaska	207	262	99	152	North Dakota	144	203	21	182
Arizona	717	98	30	66	Ohio	2,163	178	81	97
Arkansas	555	175	66	108	Oklahoma	552	131	65	65
California	6,726	165	65	96	Oregon	1,113	286	51	233
Colorado	999	177	57	117	Pennsylvania	2,826	228	31	196
Connecticut	141	38	20	18	Rhode Island	198	200	6*	191
Delaware	162	176	81	94	South Dakota	228	254	53	200
Dist. of Columbia	105	251	143	107	Tennessee	660	97	41	53
Florida	2,853	153	38	114	Utah	453	114	29	85
Hawaii	51	39	16	23	Vermont	27	47	16*	37
Idaho	393	200	60	139	Virginia	1,227	147	73	73
Illinois	1,524	112	56	56	Washington	921	130	44	85
Indiana	1,563	217	63	145	West Virginia	567	329	113	214
Iowa	675	207	54	149	Wyoming	177	296	40	251
Kansas	564	177	77	98	Upper age 16				
Kentucky	510	112	42	68	Georgia	1,110	111	60	51
Maine	81	67	2*	62	Louisiana	831	193	62	130
Maryland	612	101	48	53	Michigan	1,554	172	49	123
Massachusetts	426	66	32	33	Missouri	948	173	32	140
Minnesota	852	149	29	117	South Carolina	693	161	30	129
Mississippi	243	74	28	45	Texas	4,299	153	62	87
Montana	171	170	60	111	Wisconsin	762	147	37	107
Nebraska	465	225	63	160	Upper age 15				
Nevada	627	209	60	143	New York	1,386	99	23	71
New Hampshire	69	54	9	44	North Carolina	468	60	23	36

Detention rate



Commitment rate



*Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

Notes: Placement rate is the count of juvenile offenders in placement on the census date per 100,000 youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. total includes 1,593 youth in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 2 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Females account for a relatively small proportion of the residential placement population

Females accounted for 15% of offenders in residential placement

Male offenders dominate the juvenile justice system. This is especially true of the residential placement population. Males represent half of the juvenile population and are involved in approximately 70% of juvenile arrests and delinquency cases that juvenile courts handle each year, but they represented 85% of juvenile offenders in residential placement in 2015. The proportion of female juveniles in residential placement was slightly greater for private facilities (17%) than for public facilities (14%) and greater for detained juveniles (17%) than committed juveniles (14%). Females represented 17% of all juveniles admitted to placement under a diversion agreement. Although the number of females in residential placement has declined since 1997, their proportion of the placement population has remained stable.

One-third of females in residential placement were held in private facilities

In 2015, private facilities held 35% of females and 31% of males in juvenile residential placement. The proportion of females placed in private facilities varied substantially by offense category: 72% of all females held for a status offense were in private facilities, as were 42% of those held for drug offenses aside from trafficking, 34% of those held for simple assault, and 24% of those held for auto theft. In general for both males and females, the less serious the offense category, the greater the likelihood the youth was in a private facility.

Females in residential placement tended to be younger than their male counterparts

In 2015, 37% of females in residential placement were younger than age 16, compared with 30% of males. For females in placement, the peak age was 16, accounting for 27% of all females in placement facilities. For males, the peak age was 17. There was a greater proportion of offenders age 18 and older among males (15%) than among females (11%).

Age profile of residents, 2015:

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
12 and younger	1	1	1
13	3	3	4
14	9	9	11
15	17	17	20
16	26	26	27
17	28	29	26
18–20	15	15	11

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

A greater proportion of females than males were held for technical violations or status offenses

Offense profile for juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2015

Most serious offense	All facilities		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	96	88	99	95	92	75
Person	38	34	40	38	34	26
Violent Crime Index*	29	15	31	18	24	9
Other person	10	19	9	19	10	17
Property	22	17	23	17	22	16
Property Crime Index†	19	13	19	14	18	12
Other property	4	4	4	3	3	4
Drug	5	6	5	6	7	7
Drug trafficking	1	1	1	1	1	0
Other drug	4	6	4	5	6	7
Public order	13	8	13	9	14	5
Technical violation	17	24	18	26	15	20
Status offense	4	12	1	5	8	25

- Status offenders were 12% of females in residential placement in 2015—down from 21% in 1997.
- Person offenders were 34% of females in residential placement in 2015—up from 25% in 1997.
- Technical violations and status offenses were more common among females in placement than among males. Person, property, and public order offenses were more common among males in placement than among females.

*Violent Crime Index = criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

†Property Crime Index = burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson.

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

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Minority youth accounted for 69% of offenders in residential placement in 2015

Blacks made up the largest share of youth offenders in placement

In 2015, the population of youth held in residential placement for delinquency or status offenses was 42% black, 31% white, and 22% Hispanic. Youth of other races, including those of two or more races, accounted for 5% of youth in residential placement.

Between 2006 and 2015, the population of offenders dropped 48%. The declines, however, did not affect all race/ethnicity groups equally. Since 2006, the number of white youth in residential placement for an offense dropped 54%, compared with 45% for minority youth in general and 45% for Hispanic youth.

Juvenile offenders in placement, 2015:

Race/ethnicity	Number	Percent change	
		2006–2015	1997–2015
Total	48,043	-48%	-54%
White	15,024	-54	-62
Minority	33,019	-45	-50
Black	20,136	-46	-52
Hispanic	10,545	-45	-45
American Indian	839	-51	-48
Asian	402	-65	-82
Two or more	1,097	8	95

In 2015, minority youth made up the majority of both males and females in residential placement (68% and 60%, respectively). Blacks represented the largest racial proportion among males (42%), and whites were the largest proportion among females (37%).

Black youth accounted for 66% of juveniles held for robbery and 60% of those held for weapons offenses

Racial/ethnic profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2015

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American	
					Indian	Asian
Total	100%	31%	42%	22%	2%	1%
Delinquency	100	30	42	22	2	1
Criminal homicide	100	18	48	29	2	1
Sexual assault	100	55	25	16	2	0
Robbery	100	10	66	21	1	1
Aggravated assault	100	23	44	28	1	1
Simple assault	100	34	39	20	2	1
Burglary	100	27	50	19	2	1
Theft	100	31	47	16	2	1
Auto theft	100	27	42	26	2	1
Drug trafficking	100	27	44	26	1	1
Other drug	100	45	24	26	2	1
Weapons	100	14	60	23	1	1
Technical violations	100	32	38	26	2	1
Status offense	100	48	31	14	3	1

In 2015, 13% of white youth in residential placement were held for sexual assault, compared with 8% of American Indian youth, 5% of Hispanic youth, 4% of black youth, and 3% of Asian youth

Offense profile of juvenile offenders in placement, 2015

Most serious offense	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American	
					Indian	Asian
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	95	93	96	97	91	97
Criminal homicide	2	1	2	2	1	2
Sexual assault	7	13	4	5	8	3
Robbery	10	3	15	9	4	13
Aggravated assault	8	6	9	10	6	12
Simple assault	8	9	8	8	10	10
Burglary	9	7	10	8	9	7
Theft	5	5	5	4	5	5
Auto theft	4	3	4	4	5	4
Drug trafficking	1	1	1	1	0	1
Other drug	5	7	3	5	6	6
Weapons	5	2	7	5	3	6
Technical violations	18	18	16	21	18	16
Status offense	5	7	4	3	9	3

Notes: Racial categories (i.e., white, black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. The American Indian racial category includes Alaska Natives; the Asian racial category includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders. Totals include persons of unspecified race. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Nationally, placement rates were highest for black youth, regardless of commitment status

In 2015, the national detained placement rate for black youth was 6 times the rate for white youth; the committed placement rate for black youth was nearly 5 times the rate for white youth

State of offense	Detained placement rate (per 100,000), 2015					State of offense	Committed placement rate (per 100,000), 2015				
	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
U.S. total	25	153	50	74	7	U.S. total	60	275	89	185	15
Alabama	29	121	41	0*	0*	Alabama	68	207	62	0*	0*
Alaska	48	284	0*	220	0*	Alaska	115	426	0*	202	0*
Arizona	29	66	25	40	25*	Arizona	45	197	55	96	25*
Arkansas	28	214	43	0*	46*	Arkansas	65	303	43	0*	46*
California	33	285	68	84	11	California	40	411	107	98	14
Colorado	37	237	69	139*	14*	Colorado	68	454	157	139*	42*
Connecticut	8	79	28	0*	0*	Connecticut	7	66	20	0*	0*
Delaware	18*	247	48*	0*	0*	Delaware	24	258	48*	0*	0*
Dist. of Columbia	0*	214	0*	0*	0*	Dist. of Columbia	0*	160	0*	0*	0*
Florida	27	115	3	0*	0*	Florida	69	327	42	54*	5*
Georgia	21	130	24	0*	0*	Georgia	21	105	21	0*	7*
Hawaii	12*	0*	0*	0*	7*	Hawaii	24*	0*	16*	0*	22*
Idaho	55	204*	72	114*	0*	Idaho	125	204*	198	228*	89*
Illinois	14	228	40	0*	0*	Illinois	29	198	24	0*	4*
Indiana	38	217	38	0*	0*	Indiana	106	390	101	157*	18*
Iowa	30	343	51	219*	35*	Iowa	108	687	164	658*	35*
Kansas	52	326	71	84*	30*	Kansas	63	384	115	168*	30*
Kentucky	22	196	27*	0*	0*	Kentucky	53	164	27*	0*	0*
Louisiana	17	133	27*	0*	0*	Louisiana	45	267	14*	175*	0*
Maine	3*	0*	0*	0*	0*	Maine	54	333	0*	260*	0*
Maryland	12	113	34	0*	0*	Maryland	17	124	17	0*	0*
Massachusetts	10	119	83	0*	0*	Massachusetts	12	98	89	0*	7*
Michigan	25	140	61	0*	0*	Michigan	71	339	69	163	9*
Minnesota	17	124	19*	133	0*	Minnesota	57	507	97	766	42
Mississippi	16	46	0*	0*	0*	Mississippi	14	84	0*	0*	0*
Missouri	16	122	18*	0*	0*	Missouri	96	387	82	0*	23*
Montana	40	212*	112*	120	0*	Montana	73	1,061	281	150	0*
Nebraska	36	229	84	228*	53*	Nebraska	87	562	252	685	106*
Nevada	25	226	50	100*	12*	Nevada	102	481	105	300*	36*
New Hampshire	5*	103*	0*	0*	0*	New Hampshire	42	103*	93*	0*	0*
New Jersey	4	153	20	0*	0*	New Jersey	7	182	35	149*	3*
New Mexico	25	177*	64	25*	0*	New Mexico	61	295	140	38*	0*
New York	7	77	21	48*	3*	New York	43	216	46	97*	11
North Carolina	9	61	11	29*	0*	North Carolina	12	101	19	57*	0*
North Dakota	16*	114*	0*	49*	0*	North Dakota	119	569	173*	541	0*
Ohio	41	275	43	0*	0*	Ohio	56	283	62	206*	11*
Oklahoma	44	230	33	68	0*	Oklahoma	39	279	38	51	0*
Oregon	48	184	44	97*	0*	Oregon	185	919	282	679	56
Pennsylvania	13	93	64	0*	6*	Pennsylvania	79	762	247	255*	26
Rhode Island	5*	0*	14*	0*	0*	Rhode Island	93	659	279	0*	170*
South Carolina	16	44	72	0*	0*	South Carolina	71	196	253	333*	39*
South Dakota	35	114*	0*	145	0*	South Dakota	127	228*	135*	606	183*
Tennessee	25	93	37	0*	0*	Tennessee	35	100	79	0*	21*
Texas	31	179	59	0*	2*	Texas	59	226	76	66*	7*
Utah	17	130*	78	70*	22*	Utah	57	476	160	417	44*
Vermont	17*	0*	0*	0*	0*	Vermont	34	189*	0*	0*	0*
Virginia	27	190	112	0*	5*	Virginia	32	218	31	0*	0*
Washington	28	198	48	136	18	Washington	59	275	85	294	9*
West Virginia	99	177	79*	1,053*	0*	West Virginia	201	389	159*	0*	0*
Wisconsin	12	228	43	97*	16*	Wisconsin	43	600	85	290	33*
Wyoming	19*	875*	74*	0*	0*	Wyoming	225	292*	223	921	0*

*Rate is based on fewer than 10 juveniles.

Notes: The placement rate is the number of juvenile offenders in residential placement on October 28, 2015, per 100,000 youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state. U.S. total includes 1,593 juvenile offenders in private facilities for whom state of offense was not reported and 5 youth who committed their offense in a U.S. territory. Racial categories (i.e., white, black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. The American Indian racial category includes Alaska Natives; the Asian racial category includes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

On the 2015 census date, person offenders had been committed or detained longer than other offenders

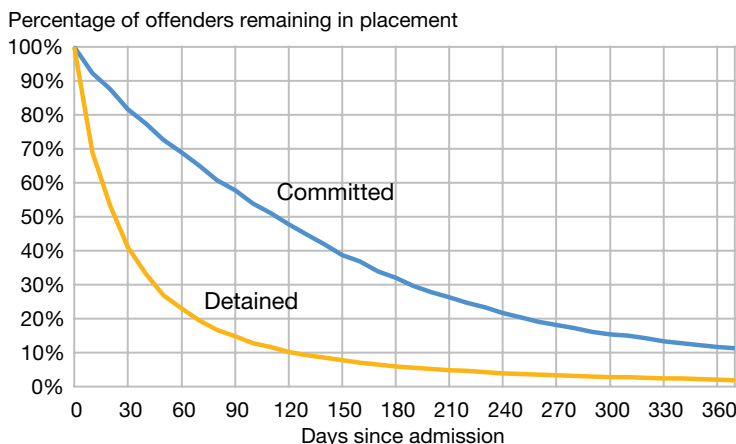
CJRP provides individual-level data on time spent in placement

Information on length of stay is key to understanding the justice system’s handling of juveniles in residential placement. Ideally, length of stay would be calculated for individual juveniles by totaling the days of their stay in placement, from their initial admission to their final release relating to a particular case. These individual lengths of placement would then be averaged for different release cohorts of juveniles (cohorts would be identified by year of release, offense, adjudication status, or demographic characteristics).

CJRP captures information on the number of days since admission for each juvenile in residential placement. These data represent the number of days the juvenile had been in the facility up to the census date. Because CJRP data reflect only a juvenile’s placement at one facility, the complete length of stay—from initial admission to the justice system to final release—cannot be determined. Nevertheless, CJRP provides an overall profile of the time juveniles had been in the facility at the time of the census—a 1-day snapshot of time in the facility.

Because CJRP data are reported for individuals, averages can be calculated for different subgroups of the population. In addition, analysts can use the data to get a picture of the proportion of residents remaining after a certain number of days (e.g., what percentage of youth have been held longer than a year). This sort of analysis provides juvenile justice policymakers with a useful means of comparing the time spent in placement for different categories of youth.

In 2015, 32% of committed offenders, but just 6% of detained offenders, remained in placement 6 months after admission



- Among detained offenders (those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere), 78% had been in the facility for at least a week, 60% for at least 15 days, and 41% for at least 30 days.
- Among committed juveniles (those held as part of a court-ordered disposition), 82% had been in the facility for at least 30 days, 69% for at least 60 days, and 58% for at least 90 days. After a full year, 11% of committed offenders remained in placement.

Data source: Author’s analysis of OJJDP’s *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

Youth’s average time in the facility varied by adjudication status, offense, and facility type

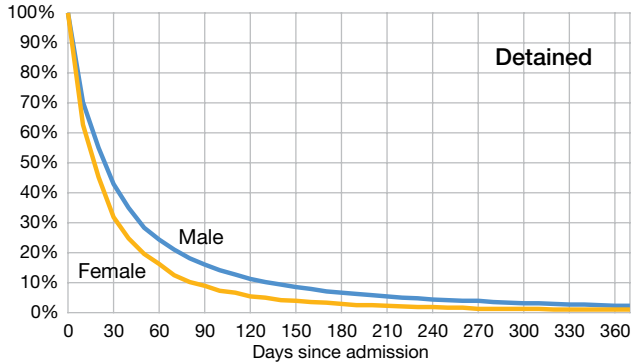
Most serious offense	Median days in placement		
	Detained (all facilities)	Committed	
		Public	Private
All offenses	21	105	121
Delinquency	21	105	123
Person	32	141	139
Property	18	92	118
Drugs	15	84	93
Public order	22	105	146
Technical violation	15	61	99
Status offense	21	63	106

- Half of all youth committed to public facilities for an offense remained in placement after 105 days (121 for private facilities). In contrast, half of those detained for an offense remained in placement after 21 days.
- With the exception of those adjudicated for person offenses, youth committed to private facilities had been in the facilities longer than those committed to public facilities.

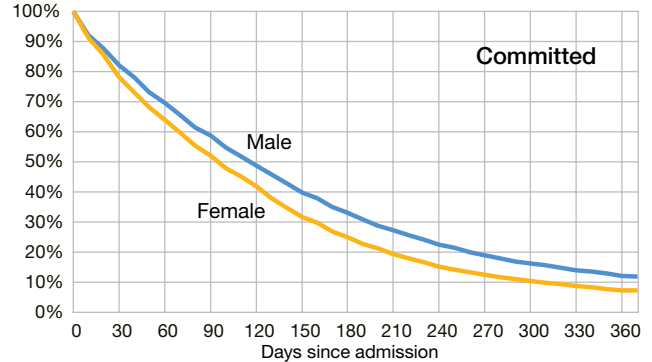
Data source: Author’s analysis of OJJDP’s *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data file].

In 2015, males tended to stay in facilities longer than females

Percentage of offenders remaining in placement



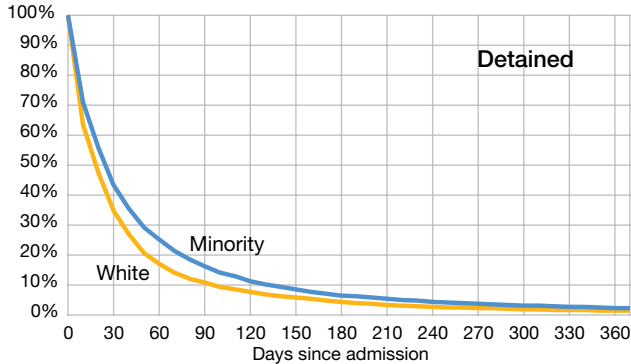
Percentage of offenders remaining in placement



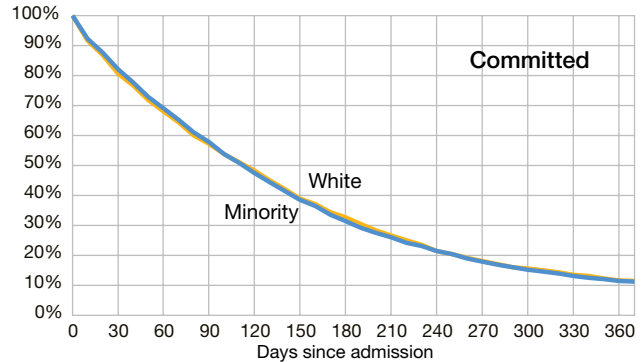
- After 30 days, 43% of detained males and 32% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 60 days, 24% of detained males and 16% of detained females remained in residential placement.
- After 180 days (approximately half a year), 33% of committed males and 25% of committed females remained in residential placement.
- After a full year (365 days), 12% of committed males and 7% of committed females remained in residential placement.

Minority youth were detained longer than white youth, but there was virtually no difference in the time in residential placement between minority and white committed youth

Percentage of offenders remaining in placement



Percentage of offenders remaining in placement



- Among youth detained for an offense, 35% of white youth had been in the facility at least 30 days, compared with 43% of minority youth.
- Among youth committed for an offense, time in residential placement was virtually the same for white youth and minority youth.
- After 180 days, approximately one-third of both white and minority youth committed for an offense remained in residential placement.

Data source: Author's analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2015 [machine-readable data files].

CJRP Data Include the Number of Deaths in Custody

For the first time in *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* (CJRP) history, facilities were asked if any justice-involved youth died while in the facility's legal custody between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015.

In 2015, facilities reported that 15 youth died while in their care. While CJRP only collects the number of youth who died while in residential placement, the *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* (JRFC, the companion data

collection to CJRP) collects information about the demographics of youth who died as well as the cause of death. The most recent JRFC publication is available at ojjdp.gov/pubs/250123.pdf.



Data Sources

National Center for Health Statistics (prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau), *Vintage 2015 Postcensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States (July 1, 2010–July 1, 2015), by Year, County, Single-Year of Age (0, 1, 2, . . . , 85 Years and Over), Bridged Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex* [machine-readable data files available online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm, released 6/28/16].

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2016. *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2015 [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

Visit OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book for More Juvenile Placement Information

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. **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. Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) questionnaires are available online by clicking SBB's National Data Sets tab and choosing CJRP in the dropdown menu.

Acknowledgments

This bulletin was written by Sarah Hockenberry, Research Associate, with assistance from Charles Puzanchera, Senior Research Associate, at the National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP to support the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Program.

This bulletin was prepared under grant number 2013-MU-FX-0005 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice.

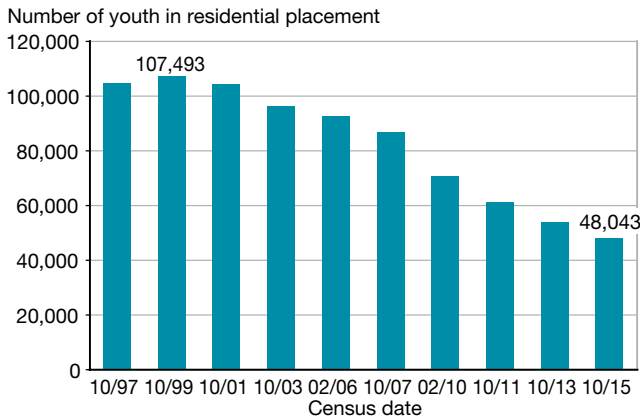
Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Institute of Justice; the Office for Victims of Crime; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking.

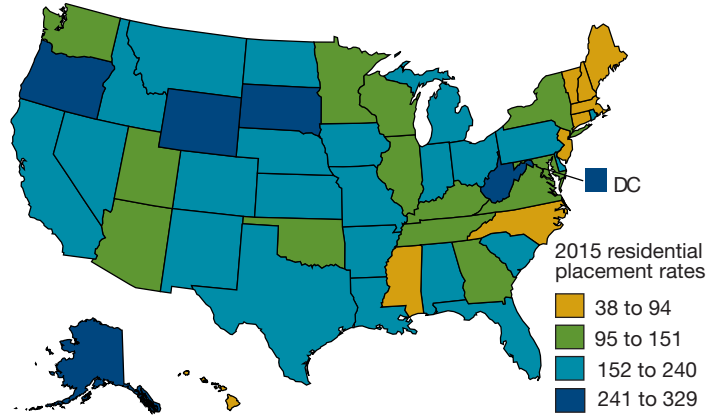
The Number of Juveniles in Residential Placement Reached a New Low in 2015

Placement rates decline for every race group but challenges remain to reduce racial and ethnic disparities

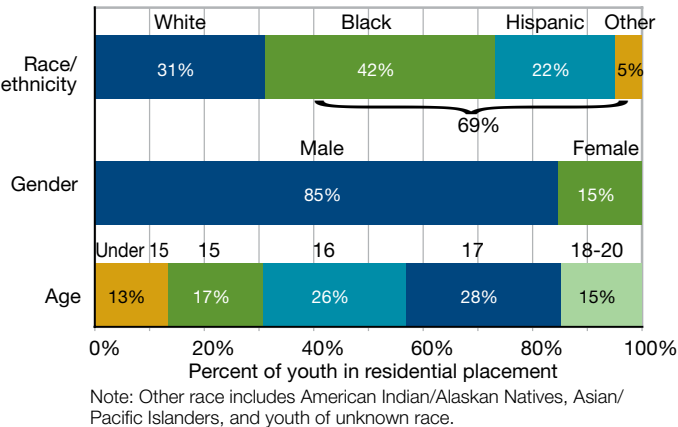
The number of juveniles in residential placement in 2015 was 55% less than the number in 1999



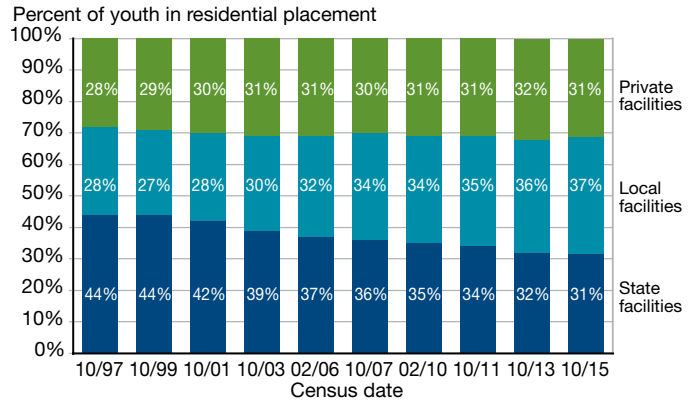
In 2015, the national placement rate was 152 per 100,000 youth; rates in 28 states and DC were greater



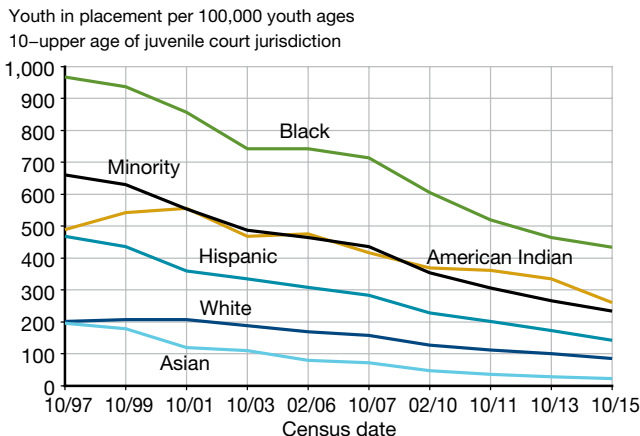
Minority youth accounted for 69% of youth in residential placement in 2015



Since 2011, locally operated facilities have held the greatest proportion of youth in placement



Despite declines in placement rates for every race, the minority rate was still 2.7 times the white rate in 2015



Statistical Briefing Book ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb

Access more information on juveniles in placement

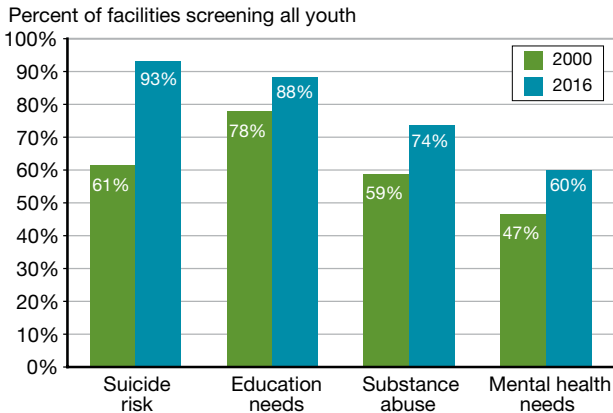
- Review FAQs about juveniles in corrections
- Analyze data with Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement
- View the glossary of terms, methods, and data collection questionnaires

Notes: This publication was prepared by Charles Puzzanchera and Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP through grant #2013-MU-FX-0005. July 2017.
Data source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* [machine-readable data files]. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau (producer).

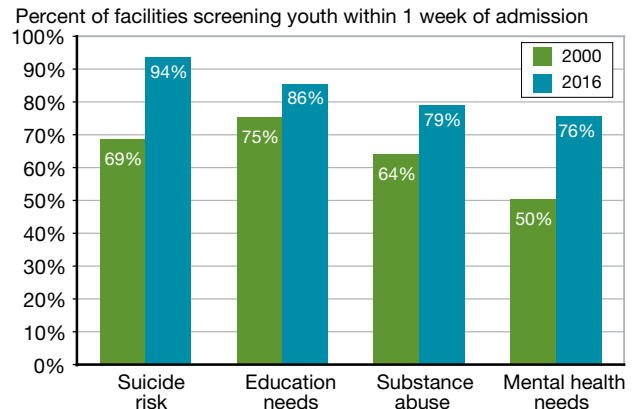
Service availability increased in juvenile residential placement facilities

Juvenile residential placement facilities are increasingly likely to screen for needs and provide special services

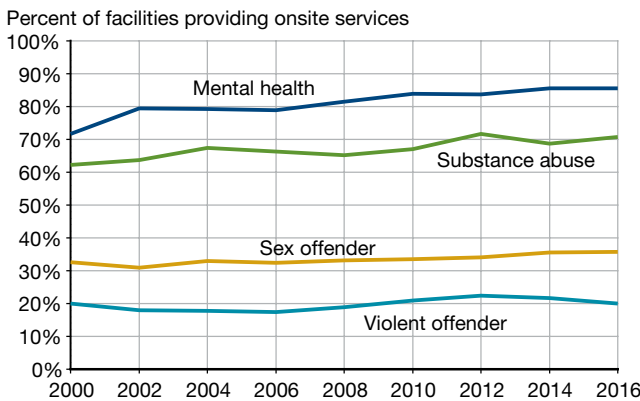
The percentage of facilities screening all youth for service needs has increased since 2000



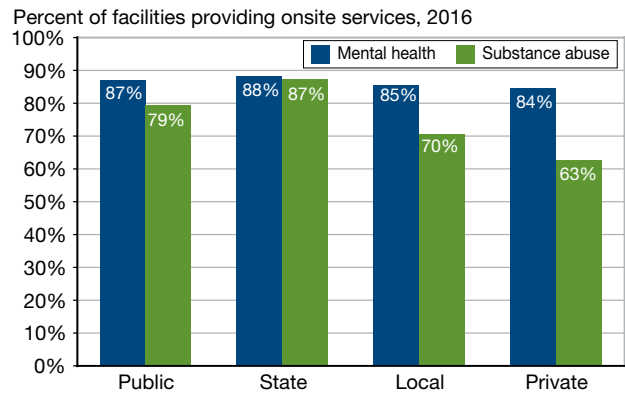
Facilities were more likely to screen youth for service needs within 1 week of admission in 2016 than in 2000



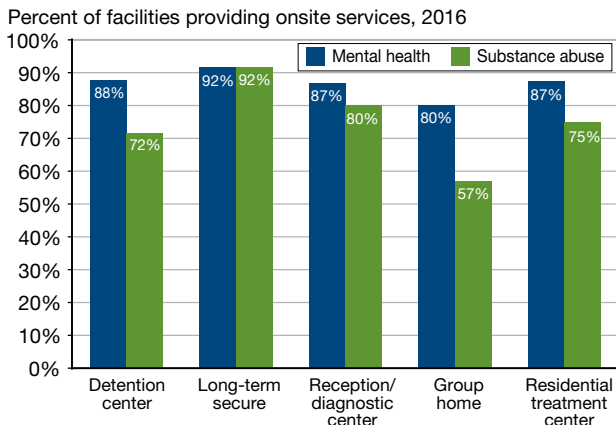
In general, the proportion of facilities offering onsite residential treatment services has increased since 2000



Among facilities that provided onsite services, 87% of public and 84% of private facilities offered mental health services



Of facilities providing onsite services, long-term secure facilities were more likely than other types to offer mental health and substance abuse services



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 the Juvenile Residential Facility Census Databook

Note: This publication was prepared by Charles Puzzanchera and Sarah Hockenberry, National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP through grant #2016-JF-FX-K001. May 2018.

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

CENSUS OF JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT (CJRP)
NON RESPONSE CALL INSTRUCTIONS
2/26/2018

Questionnaires NPC will be requesting
CJ-14

Schedule of Operations

Week of 2/26/18 – Begin 1st round of calls

Week of 3/12/18– Begin 2nd round of calls

Material that will be provided to NPC

- 1) Blank PDF of CJ-14
- 2) Username and passwords for web submission
- 3) Section II excel template
- 4) NPC will use the assigned Non-Response listing (CRM) in GPS

Methods of Return

- Fax to NPC (NPC Fax Number: 1-888-262-3974)
- Web: <https://respond.census.gov/cjrp> (not possible for section 2 missing data)
- Mail:
 - US Census Bureau
 - PO Box 5000
 - Jeffersonville, IN 47199-5000
 - GOVS/CJRP

NPC Tasks

- Call each facility and ask the respondent to submit the questionnaire.
- Document the results of that call in the “Actions” option of the CRM screen (ex. “Left voice mail”, “busy signal”, “faxed/emailed the form”, “provided ID & password for web” etc.). If additional notes are required please add in the “Additional Notes” field on the check in screen
- **Collect all data on Section 1 of the CJ-14 form for single facilities, if possible.**

Call Guidelines

- Acceptable calling times are Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST. For west coast calls (PST), do not call before 11:00 a.m. EST, which would be 8:00 a.m. PST. For east coast calls, do not call facilities after 5:00 p.m. West coast calls can be made until 8:00 a.m. EST, which is 5:00 p.m. PST.
- If you get a busy signal **or** there is no voicemail, call back at a different time, but do not attempt more than three (3) times in the same day.
- If you reach a non working number send referral to on-site analyst as soon as possible to facilitate research for another number.

Where to access the Non-Response / Sec. 2 Missing Data Listing:

GPS System/CRM Screen – Each workload is State assigned by Jamesbond ID

Methods of accepting data: fax, phone, and mail

Preferred method: For small units (30 offenders or less), get the information over the phone, if possible.

Example of a Script

FOR SINGLE UNIT NON-RESPONSE

Introduction and Purpose of Call: “Hello my name is ... (*your name*)... and I’m calling from the U.S. Census Bureau. I am calling with regards to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement which was mailed to you in October 2017. We mailed a second request for data, which was due on **February 26, 2018**. As of today, our records show that we have not received the questionnaire from you.”

FOR MULTIUNIT NON-RESPONSE

Introduction and Purpose of Call: “Hello my name is ... (*your name*)... and I’m calling from the U.S. Census Bureau. I am calling with regards to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement which was mailed to you in October 2017. We mailed a second request for data, which was due on **February 26, 2018**. As of today, our records show that we have not received the questionnaire from one or more of your facilities. Can you assist me with this request?”

Critical Items

We would like to collect ALL Section 1 data. However, if this is not possible, it is important to collect

Section 1

Q. 6 What type of residential facility is the one listed on the front cover? (CJ-14 page 3)

Q. 7a through 11b (CJ-14 pages 3 through 5)

CALL SPECIFICS

If speaking to the respondent (for SINGLE FACILITIES ONLY): “Can you or another staff member answer a few questions about your facility? It will only take a few minutes of your time.”

If the respondent can answer the questions, begin with question 1a and continue to question 20.

Read the questions in **BOLD**. Do not read information not in bold.

Here are a few examples:

[Question 6. on CJ-14 Form – Modification to Question](#)

6. What type of residential facility is the one listed on the front cover? Mark (x) those that apply.

Detention center: A short-term facility that provides temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition and, often, for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent and awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere, or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, detention centers may also hold juveniles committed for short periods of time as part of their disposition (e.g., weekend detention).

Training school/Long-term secure facility: A specialized type of facility that provides strict confinement and long-term treatment generally for post-adjudication committed juvenile offenders. Includes training schools, juvenile correctional facilities, youth development centers.

Reception or diagnostic center: A short-term facility that screens juvenile offenders committed by the courts and assigns them to appropriate correctional facilities.

NPC Staff would read: “What type of residential facility is [name of facility]?”

Then read the types: Detention center, Training school/Long-term secure facility, reception or diagnostic center, group home or halfway house, residential treatment center, etc.

[Question 12b. on CJ-14 Form](#)

12b. What kind of treatment is provided INSIDE this facility? Mark (x) those that apply.

NPC Staff would read: “12b. What kind of treatment is provided inside this facility?”

Do not read any of the notes out loud. For example, Note C on page 4 says:

As a check, the sum of question 8 (persons 21 and older) and 9b (persons under age 21) should equal the sum reported in question 7b (number of persons assigned beds in the facility).

Do not read this note.

If the respondent answers the questions for Section 1: “Thank you for your time and cooperation. We are also collecting data on juveniles with assigned beds

2017 CJRP NonResponse Follow-Up Specification

in your facility on October 25, 2017. Will you be able to submit Section 2 of this questionnaire this week?

Ask the respondent if they have their questionnaire. If not, say “We will send one right over. Is it best to fax you or email you?” [*verify the fax number/email address*]. Refer unit to supervisor for email.

[*Prior to sending the questionnaire, place the 21 digit facility ID, Facility Name, and Username on front cover of blank questionnaire/or pdf.*
If being sent via email or fax - DO NOT ENTER PASSWORD!

If the respondent requests a hard copy of the questionnaire, verify the mailing address and ask for a contact name. Enter all details above including Password.]

- Use approved fax cover. Do not add additional notes.

If they ask what juveniles do we want/who are we collecting data for, say: “We are collecting data on persons **under age 21** who had assigned beds in this facility at the end of the day on **October 25, 2017** and were in your facility because they were charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense.”

If speaking to the respondent and they cannot or will not answer questions over the phone: “Will you be able to submit the questionnaire this week?”

If leaving a message: “Please give us a call on (*your number*) and let us know when you’ll be able to submit the questionnaire to us”. If we don’t hear from you then we’ll call back in a few days. If you’ve already submitted please disregard this message.”

- Three day leave voice message policy- call every day.

If the facility has been closed: “OK. What date did (*facility name*) close?” *Also, if the respondent is forthcoming with a date, ask why the facility closed (i.e., lost contract, re-opened as a different type of facility, etc.) and note it.*

If they provide a date on which they can submit the form: “Ok, I have that documented and we’ll look for our questionnaire then. Thank you and have a wonderful day.”

If they cannot provide a date to submit the form: “Ok ma’am/sir this was just a reminder call. If we have not received your questionnaire in a couple of weeks we’ll be calling back. Thank you and have a wonderful day.”

If they say they’ve already submitted: “Thank you for your submission and we apologize for the burden. Do you remember when you submitted? And how did you submit (*fax, web, mail*)? Ok, we will verify this information and get back with you if we have any follow up questions. Thank you and have a wonderful day.”

2017 CJRP NonResponse Follow-Up Specification

- Check for submission-if submission is not recorded in one week, start calling again.

If they need another questionnaire: “Sure, we will send one right over. Is it best to fax you or email you?” [verify the fax number/email address] “Thank you, I will be sending it in a few minutes. Please let me know if we can assist with anything else. Have a wonderful day.” Refer unit to supervisor for email.

[Prior to sending the questionnaire, place the 21 digit facility ID, Facility Name, and Username on front cover of blank questionnaire/or pdf.
If being sent via email or fax- DO NOT ENTER PASSWORD!

If the respondent requests a hard copy of the questionnaire, verify the mailing address and ask for a contact name. Enter All Details above including Password.]

- Use approved fax cover. Do not add additional notes.

If they need their User ID and Password to complete the questionnaire via the Web:

Direct the respondent to <https://respond.census.gov/cjrp>. Provide the user with their username and password. Instruct the user that passwords are case-sensitive.

Also, remind central reporters that if they are submitting via the web and are reporting for more than one facility they can only enter their email address on the change password page when submitting for the first facility. They must skip over the email address when entering data for the other facilities or they will get an error message.

If speaking to someone who is not the respondent or cannot forward you to the respondent (or the respondent’s voicemail): “Is there a good time to call back (state the respondent’s name)?”

If yes: “Ok, thank you I will call back at that time”

If the respondent is no longer there: “Ok, do you know who has replaced them, or who may have received the survey package when it was mailed out in mid October?” [When they give you the name] “May I speak with that person?”

If the respondent is no longer there and the person on the phone can’t give you any information: “Ok, thank you for your time, someone will be calling your office later to follow up. Have a wonderful day”. [Refer as soon as possible for HQ follow up.]

If the respondent says they want to complete the survey over the phone: Get a date and time that would be convenient to call them back and inform the respondent that someone will call them back to complete the form over the phone. [Refer as soon as possible to collect this information.]

2017 CJRP NonResponse Follow-Up Specification

Make sure to document the outcome of **each and every** call that you make in the CRM system.

The CRM notes will be reviewed by the Project Manager during NRFU, so provide clear and concise details.

FOR MISSING SECTION 2 DATA

Introduction and Purpose of Call: “Hello my name is ... (*your name*)... and I’m calling from the U.S. Census Bureau in regards to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement. We appreciate your response to Section 1 and would like to help you complete the survey. Your data is critically important to our efforts to calculate national statistics on juveniles.

We recently emailed/faxed you a copy of the CJPR form. If you received an email, then you also received an excel template. Do you have those, or the original form mailed to you?

Your original submission was complete through section 1, but was missing section 2. Can you or another staff member provide demographic information on juveniles in your facility? If you cannot easily access your data for the reference data of **October 25, 2017**, we are more than happy to use data from today’s population.

If yes, and there are fewer than 20 juveniles, collect the data over the phone, if possible. Otherwise, ensure that they have the CJRP form and instruct them to fax Sec. 2 to 1-888-262-3974.

If the form was not faxed/mailed to the respondent:

Please take a moment to complete your submission using the form pdf or the excel Template, whichever you prefer. Can you please provide a (fax number/email address) so that I can send you the form? If you wish, I will be more than happy to take the information over the phone."

Document the method of submission. If the respondent says they will send the information, say, “We are asking all respondent to submit their Section 2 juvenile data by **Monday, March 5th, 2018**.”

If respondents agree to provide Sec. 2 critical items over the phone, collect data on these items:

Critical Data Items

Section 2

Q2. What is this person's sex?
(Kid_Sex)

If respondent only provides a total number of offenders, ask: How many are male vs. female?

Q3. What is this person's date of birth?
(Kid_Birth_Month, Kid_Birth_Day, Kid_Birth_Year)

Q5. Which one of the following placed this person at this facility?
(Kid_placed)

If respondent only provides a total number of offenders, ask: Who places the majority of the offenders in your facility? <list question 6 options federal, tribal, state, county, etc.>

Q6. Is the court, probation or law enforcement agency, or other agency referred to in question 5 at the federal, tribal, state, county, or municipal level?
(Agency_Type)

Q7. What was the most serious offense for which this person was assigned a bed here on October 28, 2015?
(Kid_Offense)

Q8. In which state or territory did this person commit the offense?
(Kid_Offense_Location)*

Q9. On October 25, 2017 <or reference date given by respondent>, what was this person's court adjudication status?
(Kid_Adjudication_Status)

*If the facility cannot answer Q8./does not know which state juveniles committed the offense, ask: **In the last year have you had any youth in your facility who are placed because of a delinquency or status offense (or law violation) committed in a state OTHER THAN [state name]?**

- If no – because all kids committed offenses in that state – then Kid_Offense_Location_State = 2 All in State.

Thank you!

2017 CJRP NonResponse Follow-Up Specification

- If yes, then Kid_Offense_Location_State = 1 Multiple States

Do you have any idea what percentage of the kids are placed in your facility because of offenses committed out of state?

Again, make sure to document the outcome of **each and every** call that you make in the CRM system

The CRM notes will be reviewed by the Project Manager during NRFU, so provide clear and concise details.

December 12, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

From: Suzanne M. Dorinski¹
Longitudinal Research, Evaluation, and Outreach Branch
Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division

Subject: Documentation of the Imputation Methodology for the 2017 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement

This memorandum presents a streamlined version of the imputation methodology for the 2017 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP).

This document uses intentional white space to improve readability. The document is available in PDF format, because the reader's computer might not reproduce the original formatting.

This document also serves as a guide to the programmer who works on the 2019 CJRP. Notes to the programmer are in brackets. The 2017 CJRP system is reusable for the 2019 CJRP. [The programs are in the `\\govs011fs\govs\cjrj\2017\Production` subdirectory.]

The imputation methodology for the 2001 CJRP and earlier censuses used the section and question numbers as variable names. It is very easy to make a typing mistake while using that convention. The naming convention also makes it more difficult to read the program code and debug it. Starting with the 2013 CJRP, we assigned variable names that are more descriptive. Table 1 shows the naming conventions used in the programs in the imputation system. The section and question number for each item are in parentheses. The final record layout for the 2017 CJRP also includes descriptive variable names, but the variable names do not always match the variable names used in the imputation system. The variable names as assigned in the final record layout for 2017 are also included in parentheses.

The Economic Directorate of the U.S. Census Bureau regularly conducts quality audits of survey and census programs. Some of the discussion in this document is based on feedback from the most recent quality audit. Some parts of the discussion may not be of interest to the sponsor but are required for the purposes of the quality audit.

¹ Suzanne worked for years in the Public Sector Statistical Methods Branch in the Economic Statistical Methods Division. She is permanently assigned to the Social, Economic, and Housing Statistics Division as of September 30, 2018.

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Table 1. Naming conventions in the 2017 CJRP Imputation System

Concept	2017 CJRP	2016 JRFC	2015 CJRP
Persons assigned to beds	Total_2017 (G_NUM_ASSIGNED_BEDS) (S1Q7b)	Total_2016 (G_NUM_ASSIGNED_BEDS) (S1Q5b)	Total_2015 (G_NUM_ASSIGNED_BEDS) (S1Q7b)
Persons assigned to beds age 21 or older	Adults_2017 (G_NUM_21_OLDER) (S1Q8)	Adults_2016 (G_NUM_21_OLDER) (S1Q6)	Adults_2015 (G_NUM_21_OLDER) (S1Q8)
Persons under age 21 assigned to beds	Kids_2017 (G_NUM_21_UNDER) (S1Q9b)	Kids_2016 (G_NUM_UNDER_21) (S1Q7b)	Kids_2015 (G_NUM_UNDER_21) (S1Q9b)
Persons under age 21 assigned to beds due to offenses	Kid_offenders_2017 (G_TOTAL_OFFENSE) (S1Q10b)	Kid_offenders_2016 (G_TOTAL_OFFENSE) (S1Q8b)	Kid_offenders_2015 (G_TOTAL_OFFENSE) (S1Q10b)
Persons assigned to beds for reasons other than offenses	Kid_nonoffenders_2017 (G_TOTAL_NONOFFENSE) (S1Q11b)	Kid_nonoffenders_2016 (G_TOTAL_NONOFFENSE) (S1Q9b)	Kid_nonoffenders_2015 (G_TOTAL_NONOFFENSE) (S1Q11b)
Juvenile offender's sex	Kid_sex (S2Q2)		
Juvenile offender's birth date	Kid_birth_month (S2Q3) Kid_birth_day (S2Q3) Kid_birth_year (S2Q3)		
Juvenile offender's race	Kid_race (S2Q4)		
Agency that placed the juvenile offender in the facility	Kid_placed_by (S2Q5)		
Juvenile offender's most serious offense	Kid_offense (S2Q7)		
Juvenile offender's adjudication status	Kid_adjudication_status (S2Q9)		
Juvenile offender's date of admission	Kid_admitted_month (S2Q10) Kid_admitted_day (S2Q10) Kid_admitted_year (S2Q10)		

Introduction

First conducted in 1997, the CJRP is a mail canvass census. The 2010 CJRP was the first collection to give facilities the option to respond online. The CJRP asks juvenile residential custody facilities in the U.S. to describe each youth assigned to a bed in the facility on the last Wednesday of October. Adult facilities, or facilities exclusively for drug or mental health treatment, or facilities for abused or neglected children are not included in the census. Normally conducted in odd-numbered years, the CJRP collection scheduled for 2005 occurred in early 2006, and the collection scheduled for 2009 occurred in early 2010. The reference date for the 2017 CJRP was Wednesday, October 25, 2017.

In 1997, CJRP replaced the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, also known as the Children in Custody census, which began in the early 1970s. Previous censuses collected data on the facilities and the juvenile offenders held in the facilities.

CJRP collects an individual record on each offender less than 21 years of age held in the residential facility, with information on the juvenile's sex, date of birth, race, agency or authority placing the offender there, most serious offense, court adjudication status, and date of admission to the facility.

The Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) is conducted in alternate years and collects more detailed information about the facilities that hold juvenile offenders.

The National Center for Juvenile Justice, the research division of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, maintains the CJRP databook online. The databook contains a set of pre-defined tables detailing the characteristics of juvenile offenders in residential placement facilities. Tables are currently available for 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2013, and 2015.

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data holds the previous data files, where they are part of the restricted access collection. For more information, see <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/>.

The project sponsor is the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)². The Public Sector Statistical Methods Branch (PSSMB) of Economic Statistical Methods Division is responsible for imputation in the CJRP, while the Criminal Justice Branch (CJB) of Economic Reimbursable Surveys Division is responsible for data collection and editing.

² As of October 22, 2018, the juvenile justice research function that had been part of OJJDP has moved to the National Institute of Justice. See <https://www.nij.gov/about/director/Pages/muhlhausen-juvenile-justice-research-comes-to-nij.aspx> for more details.

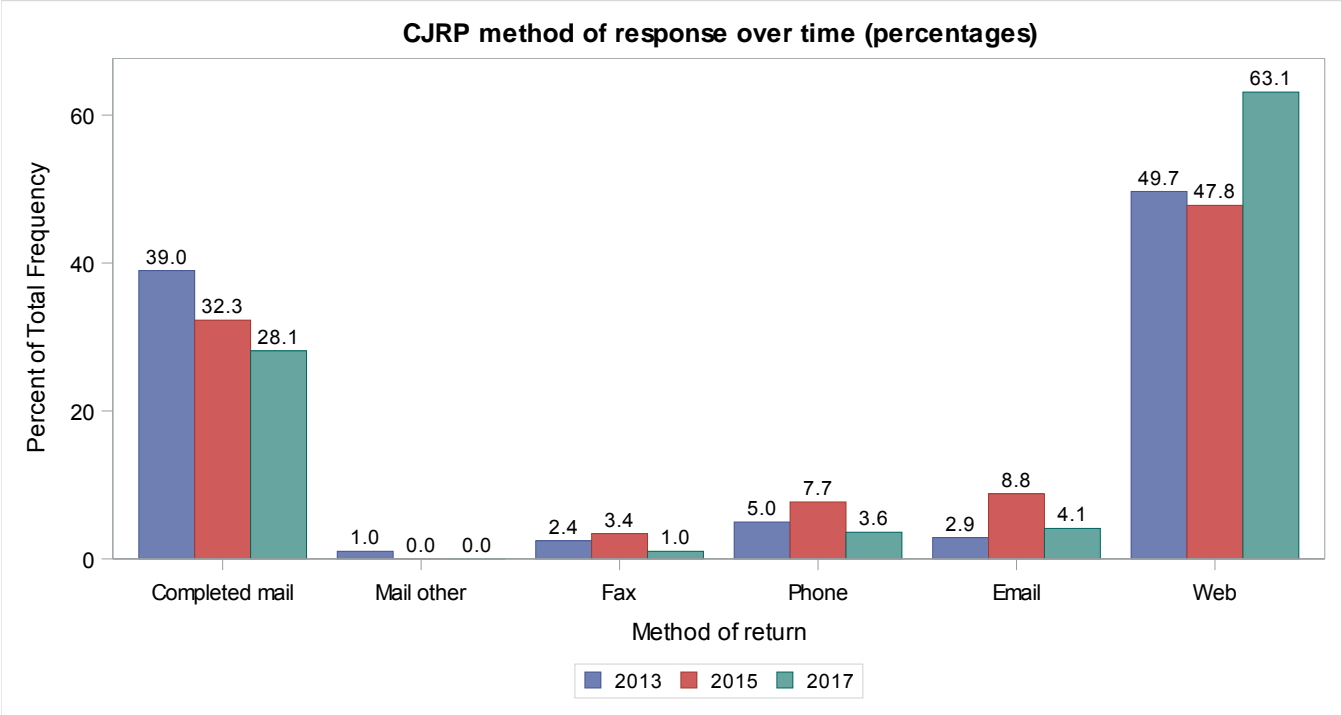


Figure 1. CJRP response method percentages over time

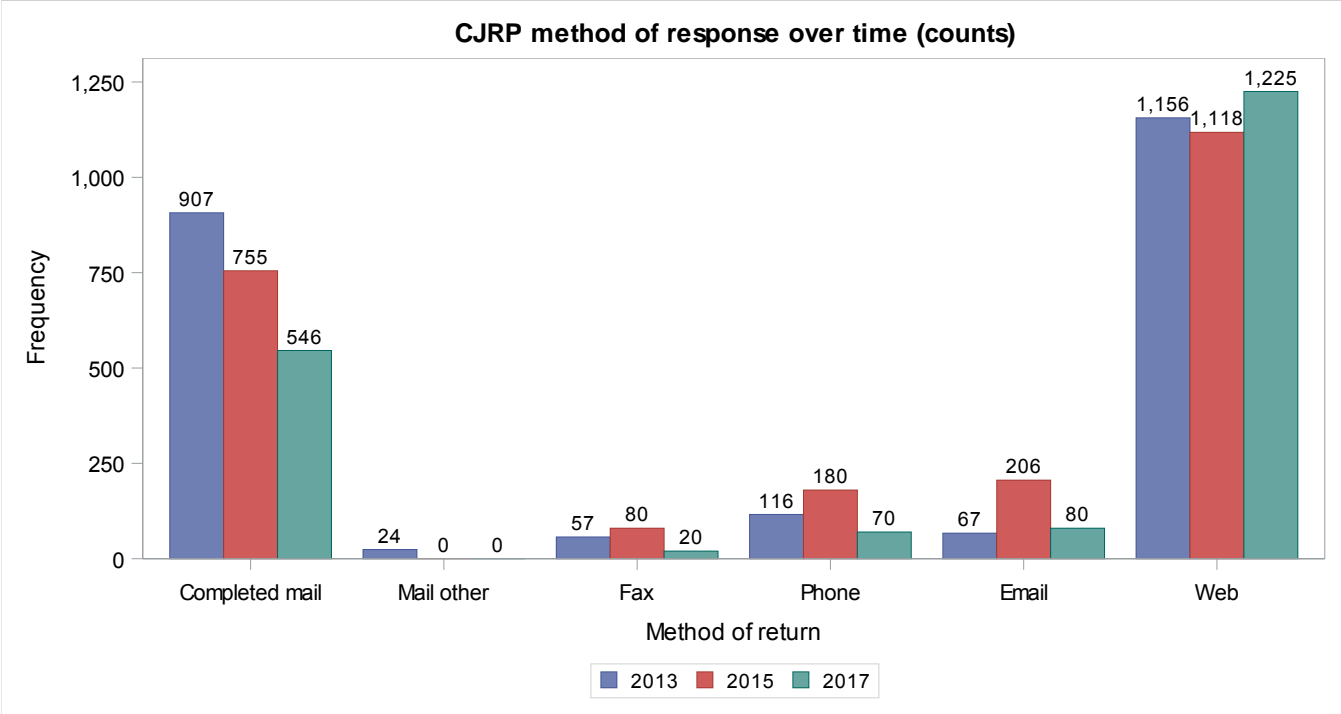


Figure 2. CJRP response method counts over time

A facility is temporarily out-of-scope when they do not hold juveniles on the reference date.

A facility is permanently out-of-scope for one of several reasons:

- The facility is no longer a residential facility (might have converted to day treatment only).
- The facility is a duplicate of a record already on the data file.
- The facility has changed from public to private, or private to public. When this happens, the facility ID changes, and the previous facility ID is out-of-scope.³
- The facility no longer holds any juveniles (only handles adults).
- The facility no longer holds any offenders (juveniles are all voluntary placements, or in the facility because of neglect, abuse, dependency, or abandonment).

There were 2,101 in-scope facilities on reference day. 1,696 of the 2,101 facilities responded to the 2017 CJRP, for an 80.7 percent unit response rate. 337 refused to participate in the 2017 CJRP, but we imputed records for the nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The unit response rate is

$$\text{Unit response rate} = \frac{\text{Completed}}{\text{Completed} + \text{Refusals} + \text{Critical Items} + \text{Missing part of Section 2}}$$

based on the value of the CheckInStatus code for each facility.

Figure 3 shows the unit response rates for CJRP and JRFC over time.

The extraordinary number of critical item facilities in the 2007 CJRP (676) explains the 76.1 percent unit response rate for that year.

³ This is boilerplate language from previous data collection cycles. The analysts report that when a facility changed from public to private, or private to public, they coded the facility as permanently closed so that the ID was no longer active in the Justice Agency List and on the next cycle's universe. No facility IDs were changed during the 2017 CJRP.

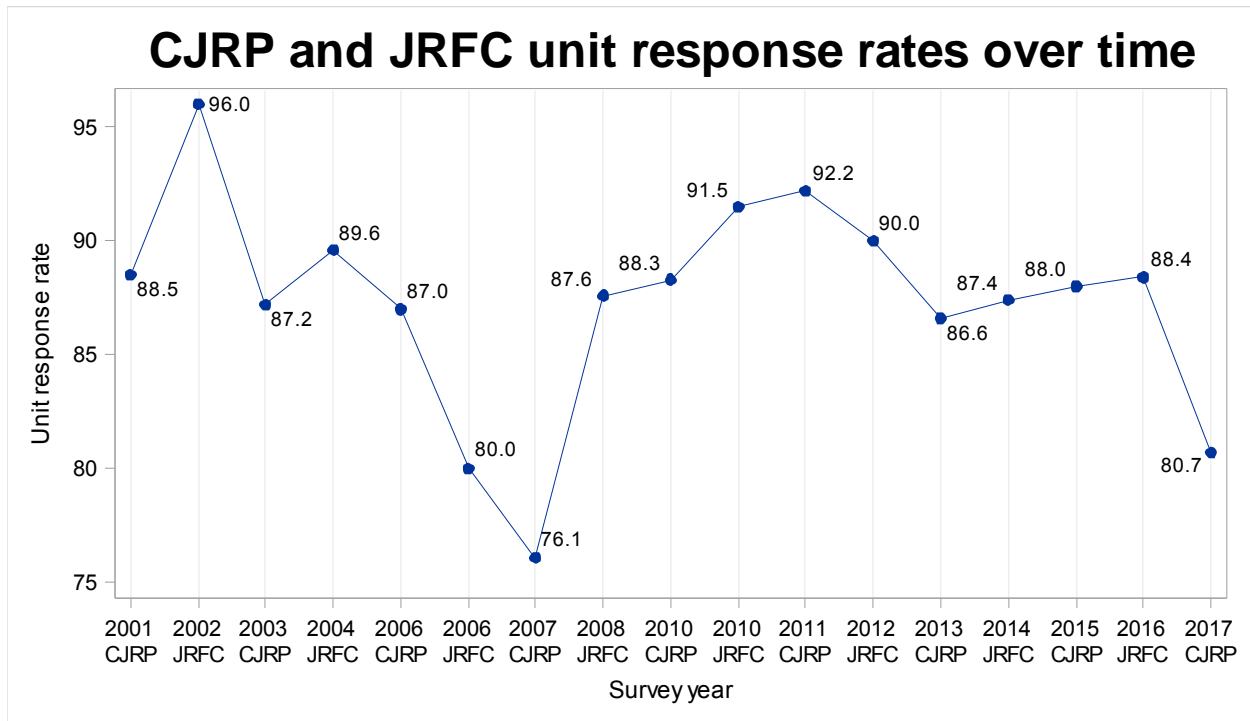


Figure 3. CJRP and JRFC unit response rates over time

[The programs 2017_CJRP_unit_response.sas and JRFC_and_CJRP_unit_response_rates_over_time.sas calculate the unit response rates and generates the graphic display. The program online_response_rates_over_time.sas calculates the method of return values and generates the graphic displays.]

The 2017 questionnaire has two sections: Section I, which collects general information about the facility, and Section II, which collects individual person data for juvenile offenders held at the facility.

This document includes the response rates and describes the imputation methodology that we used to make complete data sets for analytical purposes. The following section gives a brief description of the changes during the 2017 data collection cycle. We summarize the numbers of facilities and records on the 2017 imputed file in the section titled “Summary of the File”.

Next we describe the records eligible for imputation. Then we discuss the critical item facilities, which were only able to respond to a critical subset of the requested data. The section on item response rates is followed by the section that covers the items that were eligible for imputation.

The discussion of imputation rates includes comparisons to rates from prior years.

Exercise caution when using State data over time. There was a marked increase in high imputation rates for 2007. The exact imputation rates by State for 2007 are in Attachment G of the 2007 imputation documentation. Attachment B of this document shows the exact imputation rates by State for 2017. Highlighted Items have imputation rates that exceed 30 percent; exercise caution when using these

data. Attachment C shows the items within each State with imputation rates of more than 30 percent for the period from 1997 through 2017.

Several sections describe the imputation methodology, followed by a section that discusses the quality checks performed after the imputations. The section on other programming notes will be useful when running the imputations for the next collection. There’s a section of cautions on comparing state data over time, followed by issues to consider for the next collection. The references are the last section before the attachments.

Summary of Changes during the 2017 Data Collection

The changes during the 2017 data collection included:

- We added a new permanent ID for each facility.
- The flags from the GPS processing system make it easier to distinguish between reported 0s and the default 0 for missing data.
- There are some new values for flag values from the GPS processing system.
- We added an OWNERSHIP_FLAG_CHANGE field to the file.

We added a new permanent ID for each facility to the imputed file. The new permanent ID is NewID, the first field in the imputed file. The traditional 21 character ID used for both CJRP and JRFC has information about the facility embedded in the ID. The third digit of the traditional ID is 8 for private facilities. When a facility changes from private to public or vice versa, the third digit of the traditional ID changes, but other parts of the ID may change as well. The facility name may also change, which makes it difficult to link facilities across years. While we have tried to use fuzzy matching to link facilities across years based on facility name and address, that approach has limitations. If a central reporter reports for the facility, the address we have for the facility may be that of the central reporter, which could be in a different state than the facility. The new permanent ID will make it easier to link facilities across years in the future.

The flags from the GPS processing system make it easier to distinguish between reported 0s and the default 0 for missing data. In the 2015 CJRP, the value of C meant that the analyst changed the value. The processing system now uses A to indicate that a value has been adjusted. See Table 2 for more details. If the item is imputed, the value of the flag is updated to show the imputation method.

Table 2. Flag values in the processing system for the 2017 CJRP

Flag value	Meaning of the flag value
A	The value has been adjusted in the processing system.
I	The value has been initialized in the processing system. 0 values with a flag of I are missing data.
M	The value has been changed in the processing system by a machine edit.
R	The value has been reported.

It is important for facilities to maintain a unique ID for several reasons. First, it has become increasingly difficult to match facilities based on changing IDs. When conducting longitudinal analysis, it is extremely time-consuming attempting to identify facilities with changing IDs, who may or may not have a facility

name change. Second, it is difficult to match facilities for the purpose of imputing data, when some of the facility IDs do not match past records. For this reason, Census has kept the facility IDs the same for the 2017 CJRP data collection, but noted facilities where the ownership has changed from public to private or from private to public. The values of the OWNERSHIP_CHANGE_FLAG are explained below in Table 3.

Table 3. Flag values for OWNERSHIP_CHANGE_FLAG

Flag value	Meaning of the flag value
0	3 rd digit of the ID is consistent with answer to ownership question.
1	3 rd digit of the ID is 8 (private), reported public ownership.
2	3 rd digit of the ID is not 8 (public), reported private ownership.
3	Ownership question not answered.

Summary of the File

Table 4. Summary of the facilities on the 2017 final imputed file

80	permanently closed facilities
23	temporarily closed facilities
49	out-of-scope facilities
20	tribal facilities
11	territorial facilities
<u>2,070</u>	nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia
2,253	facilities on the 2017 CJRP final imputed file

Table 5. 2017 CJRP counts (nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia)

57,039	people in residential placement
649	adults
56,390	juveniles
43,580	juvenile offenders
12,810	juvenile nonoffenders
2,070	nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia

[The program summarize_imputed_file_counts.sas produces the counts in this section.]

Records Eligible for Imputation

In previous versions of CJRP, we imputed missing data for all facilities and all offender records. Starting with the 2010 CJRP, OJJDP requested that we not impute missing data for tribal facilities or for offenders in tribal facilities.

[Tribal facilities face special challenges, which is one reason that we do not impute them. The reader is directed to “From Broken Homes to a Broken System”, written by Sari Horwitz and published in the

Washington Post on November 28, 2014, and accessible online at [http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/national/2014/11/28/from-broken-homes-to-a-broken-system/.](http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/national/2014/11/28/from-broken-homes-to-a-broken-system/)

The 2010 CJRP was the first cycle to attempt to collect data from facilities in American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. OJJDP and Census agreed that we would not impute missing data for territorial facilities or for offenders in territorial facilities.

The 2017 CJRP has a 2017 status flag in column 2126. Table 6 shows the values of the status flag. Records eligible for imputation in the 2017 CJRP are those that are open and in-scope and have the 2017 status flag set to 1, 2, or 3.

Note that the file contains records for facilities that are permanently closed (CheckInStatus = 4), temporarily closed (CheckInStatus = 5), or out-of-scope (CheckInStatus = 6).

Table 6. Values for the 2017 status flag

2017 status flag value	Description
1	State-operated public facility in the 50 states or District of Columbia
2	Locally-operated public facility in the 50 states or District of Columbia
3	Private facility in the 50 states or District of Columbia
4	Tribal facility (missing data are not imputed)
5	Territorial facility (missing data are not imputed)

Critical Item Facilities

In follow-up interviewing, CJB attempted to collect as much data as possible to fill in both sections of the questionnaire. The following data items were critical:

Section I:

- Question 6 (type of facility)
- Questions 7a and 7b (total persons assigned to beds in the facility)
- Question 8 (number of persons age 21 or older assigned to beds in the facility)
- Questions 10a and 10b (number of offenders under age 21 assigned to beds in the facility)
- Questions 11a and 11b (number of nonoffenders under age 21 assigned to beds in the facility)

Section II:

- Question 2 (whether facility is all-male, all-female, or holds both sexes)
- Question 5 (placement agency)
- Question 6 (placement agency's government level)
- Question 7 (offense code)
- Question 8 (state or territory where offense committed)
- Question 9 (adjudication status)

Table 7 shows the values for the critical items field.

Table 7. Values for the Critical Items Field

Critical Items field value	Meaning
blank	Not eligible for imputation.
0	Facility is neither a critical item facility nor a refusal.
1	Facility responded only to the critical items.
2	Facility responded to Section I of the questionnaire, but date of birth, offense, and date of admission are missing for all records in Section II of the questionnaire.
3	Facility is a refusal; we imputed all the data on the file for that facility.
4	Special handling is required to impute juvenile offenders in these facilities.

The critical items field is column 1963 on the data file.

Facilities with the critical items field set to 1 have only one record per facility on the edited file, and the information in Section II for these facilities is used to generate the juvenile offender roster for each facility.

In the 2017 CJRP final imputed file, facilities with the critical items field set to 2 provided an offender roster, but birth date, offense, and admission date was missing for every offender. We fill in the missing data for the offenders by considering the whole facility, to minimize using the same donor repeatedly.

Refusal facilities are also imputed in the same manner as facilities with the critical items field set to 1, to minimize the number of records within a facility imputed using the same donor.

There was one facility requiring special handling for the 2017 CJRP. The facility uploaded a PDF in Centurion for the facility. The PDF contained the age and sex for most of the offenders. An analyst keyed the data into a template, calculating the year of birth as 2017 – age.

Item Response Rates

We calculated the item response rates for the 2017 CJRP by looking at the flag values after imputation. 2,070 nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia held juveniles on reference day. The calculations consider skip patterns. If a facility was skipped out of a question on the form, they were not counted as an item nonrespondent. For example, if the facility answered No to the question asking if they held juveniles on reference day for reasons other than offenses (question 11a in Section I), they were not considered an item nonrespondent for question 11b because they were instructed to skip question 11b.

Flag values of R or A count as a response. Any other flag value is nonresponse. Note that the denominators for Section I and Section II items are different. For Section I, the denominator of the response rate is 2,070 facilities. For Section II, the denominator of the response rate is 43,580 juvenile offenders. Table 8 shows the item response rates for the 2017 CJRP.

Table 8. 2017 CJRP Item Response Rates

Variable	Response rate
Larger_Agency	84.5
G_OWN	84.3
G_OWN_LEVEL	84.3
G_OPERATOR	84.3
G_OPERATOR_LEVEL	84.3
FACILITY	85.0
G_ASSIGNED_BEDS	84.3
G_NUM_ASSIGNED_BEDS	84.3
G_NUM_21_OLDER	84.3
G_UNDER_21	84.3
G_NUM_UNDER_21	84.3
G_UNDER_21_OFFENSE	84.4
G_TOTAL_OFFENSE	84.4
G_NONOFFENSE	84.3
G_TOTAL_NONOFFENSE	84.3
G_ONSITE_TREATMENT	84.4
G_TREATMENT_TYPE	84.4
G_FOSTER_CARE	84.4
G_INDEPENDENT_LIVING	84.5
G_OVERFLOW	84.5
G_LOCKED_ROOM	84.4

Variable	Response rate
G_LOCKED_REASON	84.4
G_SECURITY	83.6
G_OUTSIDE_DOORS	84.3
L_DEATHS	84.0
L_DEATHS_TOTAL	84.0
Kid_Sex	81.5
Kid_Birth_Month	81.4
Kid_Birth_Day	81.4
Kid_Birth_Year	81.7
Age	81.3
Kid_Race	81.0
Kid_Placed_By	80.0
Agency_Type	79.2
Kid_Offense	75.4
Kid_Offense_Location	79.4
Kid_Adjudication_Status	76.0
Kid_Admitted_Month	80.8
Kid_Admitted_Day	80.8
Kid_Admitted_Year	80.8
Stay	80.7

[The program CJRP_response_rates.sas produces the data in this section.]

Questionnaire Items Eligible for Imputation

The following items were eligible for imputation in the 2017 CJRP. See the notes at the end of Table 9 for descriptions of the codes used in the imputation methods column.

Table 9. Items Eligible for Imputation

Question	Concept	Imputation Methods
Section I		
Questions 1a, 1b	Facility part of larger agency	E
Questions 2a, 2b, and 3	Who owns the facility	B, E
Questions 4a, 4b, and 5	Who operates the facility	B, E
Question 6	Type of facility	B, E
Question 7a, 7b	Total persons assigned to beds in the facility	A
Question 8	Number of persons age 21 or older assigned to beds	C, D, H
Questions 9a, 9b	Number of persons under age 21 assigned to beds	A
Questions 10a, 10b	Number of offenders under age 21 assigned to beds	C, D, H
Questions 11a, 11b	Number of nonoffenders under age 21 assigned to beds	C, D, H
Questions 12a, 12b	On-site residential treatment	B, E
Question 13	Foster care	B, E
Question 14	Independent living	B, E
Question 15	Overflow detention population	A, B, E
Questions 16a, 16b	Locked sleeping rooms	B, E
Question 17	Secure doors	B, E
Questions 18a, 18b, 18c	Locked outside doors	B, E
Section II		
Question 2	Juvenile offender's sex	F
Question 3	Juvenile offender's birth date	F, G
Question 4	Juvenile offender's race	F
Question 5	Placement agency	F
Question 7	Juvenile offender's most serious offense code	F
Question 8	Location where juvenile offender committed offense	I
Question 9	Juvenile offender's adjudication status	F
Question 10	Juvenile offender's date of admission to the facility	F, G

NOTES:

A – Data derived from response to other variables (flag=2).

B – Data pulled forward from prior year JRFC (flag=20).

C – Data imputed using growth rate applied to prior year CJRP data (flag=21).

D – Data imputed using growth rate applied to prior year JRFC data (flag=22).

E – Data pulled forward from prior year CJRP (flag=25).

F – Data imputed using hot-deck (flag=26).

G – Month or day was randomly assigned (flag=27).

H – Data imputed using mean value (flag=28).

I – Offense location assigned based on facility report that all offenders committed offense in the state where the facility is located (flag=29).

Imputation Rates

Table 10 and Table 11 show the facility imputation rates for Section I. The facility imputation rate is

$$\frac{\text{Number of facilities with imputed data for Section I item}}{\text{Number of facilities eligible for imputation in CJRP data file}} \times 100.$$

The facility imputation rate is not necessarily the same as the nonresponse rate.

Table 10. CJRP Section I Item Imputation Rates by Year for Population Counts

Item	Percent Imputed By Year							
	2003	2006	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	2017
Total persons	0	0	0.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	9.4	15.7
Adults	0	0	0.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	9.4	15.7
Juveniles	0	0	0.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	9.4	15.7
Juvenile offenders	0	0	0.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	9.4	15.6
Juvenile nonoffenders	0	0	0.3	7.1	4.6	7.6	9.4	15.7

Table 11. CJRP Imputation Rates for Check Box Items in Section I

Item	Percent imputed 2013	Percent imputed 2015	Percent imputed 2017
Larger agency	5.0	5.8	9.2
Own	8.0	8.2	14.2
Own level	8.0	8.2	14.2
Operator	5.9	8.6	14.6
Operator level	5.9	8.6	14.6
On-site treatment	9.1	8.4	14.3
Treatment type	9.1	8.4	14.3
Foster care	9.2	8.3	14.3
Independent living	9.5	8.4	14.3
Facility type	6.5	9.0	15.0
Overflow	8.6	8.4	14.5
Locked room	9.1	8.4	14.3
Locked reason	9.1	8.4	14.3
Security	5.6	9.2	13.8
Outside locked	8.9	8.4	14.4
Outside doors	8.9	8.4	14.4

Table 12 shows the item imputation rates for Section II. The item imputation rate is

$$\frac{\text{Number of juvenile offender records with imputed data for item}}{\text{Number of juvenile offender records eligible for imputation in CJRP data file}} \times 100.$$

The item imputation rates for Section II are the same as the item nonresponse rates.

Table 12. CJRP Section II Item Imputation Rates by Year

Item	Percent Imputed By Year							
	2003	2006	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	2017
Sex	2.9	3.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	13.2	9.3	18.5
Birth month	10.2	10.8	20.3	11.5	11.6	16.6	10.7	18.6
Birth day	10.2	10.8	20.3	11.8	11.7	16.6	10.7	18.6
Birth year	10.1	10.8	20.3	11.4	11.6	16.7	10.8	18.3
Race	11.0	11.1	20.6	11.3	11.6	18.5	9.8	19.0
Placed by	2.4	2.5	2.8	8.0	7.0	14.0	10.4	20.0
Offense	12.5	13.1	23.2	14.0	15.0	21.3	14.7	24.6
Adjudication status	4.9	5.7	8.5	9.1	8.9	20.6	15.1	24.0
Admitted month	9.8	10.8	20.3	11.3	12.4	17.1	10.1	19.2
Admitted day	9.8	10.9	20.3	11.6	12.5	17.1	10.1	19.2
Admitted year	9.6	10.8	20.3	11.3	12.4	17.9	10.3	19.2

There are 43,580 juvenile offender records eligible for imputation (offenders held in nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia) on the imputed file. 12,895 (29.6%) of those offender records have at least one Section II item imputed.

Each item has an imputation flag on the imputed file. See the record layout for the explanation of the imputation flag values.

PSSMB calculates the age of the juvenile offender. The age imputation flag is set to 26 or 27 when any part of the birth date (month, day, or year) has been imputed.

PSSMB calculates the length of stay of the juvenile offender. The length of stay imputation flag is set to 26 or 27 when any part of the admission date (month, day, or year) has been imputed.

Total Quantity Response Rates

The total quantity response rate (TQRR) shows how much of the quantity estimate was reported. The total quantity response rate is

$$\frac{\text{Estimate using only data reported by facilities}}{\text{Estimate using both reported and imputed data}} \times 100.$$

Table 13 shows the TQRRs for CJRP from 2003 to 2017. Figure 4 displays the TQRRs graphically. Note that since we don't impute for juvenile deaths, the TQRR is 100 percent.

Table 13. CJRP Total Quantity Response Rates by Year

Survey Item	Reported Records	Imputed Records	Total Facilities	Item Response Rate	Reported Count	Imputed Count	Quantity Estimate	Total Quantity Response Rate
total_2017	1,649	421	2,070	79.7	43,573	13,466	57,039	76.4
adults_2017	1,722	348	2,070	83.2	592	57	649	91.2
kids_2017	1,655	415	2,070	80.0	43,246	13,144	56,390	76.7
kid_offenders_2017	1,588	482	2,070	76.7	32,333	11,247	43,580	74.2
kid_nonoffenders_2017	1,665	405	2,070	80.4	8,946	3,864	12,810	69.8
l_deaths_total_2017	1,728	342	2,070	83.5	11	0	11	100.0
total_2015	1,975	206	2,181	90.6	55,756	5,163	60,919	91.5
adults_2015	1,975	206	2,181	90.6	327	3	330	99.1
kids_2015	1,975	206	2,181	90.6	55,429	5,160	60,589	91.5
kid_offenders_2015	1,975	206	2,181	90.6	44,912	3,131	48,043	93.5
kid_nonoffenders_2015	1,975	206	2,181	90.6	10,517	2,029	12,546	83.8
l_deaths_total_2015	1,969	212	2,181	90.3	18	0	18	100.0
total_2013	2,090	173	2,263	92.4	60,151	5,605	65,756	91.5
adults_2013	2,092	171	2,263	92.4	347	20	367	94.6
kids_2013	2,090	173	2,263	92.4	59,804	5,585	65,389	91.5
kid_offenders_2013	2,094	169	2,263	92.5	50,300	3,848	54,148	92.9
kid_nonoffenders_2013	2,090	173	2,263	92.4	9,520	1,721	11,241	84.7
total_2011	2,332	113	2,445	95.4	71,073	3,971	75,044	94.7
adults_2011	2,332	113	2,445	95.4	283	9	292	96.9
kids_2011	2,332	113	2,445	95.4	70,790	3,962	74,752	94.7
kid_offenders_2011	2,332	113	2,445	95.4	58,355	3,068	61,423	95.0
kid_nonoffenders_2011	2,332	113	2,445	95.4	12,435	894	13,329	93.3
total_2010	2,463	187	2,650	92.9	79,490	5,739	85,229	93.3
adults_2010	2,463	187	2,650	92.9	400	0	400	100.0
kids_2010	2,463	187	2,650	92.9	79,090	5,739	84,829	93.2
kid_offenders_2010	2,463	187	2,650	92.9	66,317	4,476	70,793	93.7
kid_nonoffenders_2010	2,463	187	2,650	92.9	12,773	1,263	14,036	91.0

Survey Item	Reported Records	Imputed Records	Total Facilities	Item Response Rate	Reported Count	Imputed Count	Quantity Estimate	Total Quantity Response Rate
total_2007	2,902	9	2,911	99.7	103,433	467	103,900	99.6
adults_2007	2,902	9	2,911	99.7	696	0	696	100.0
kids_2007	2,902	9	2,911	99.7	102,737	467	103,204	99.5
kid_offenders_2007	2,902	9	2,911	99.7	86,636	291	86,927	99.7
kid_nonoffenders_2007	2,902	9	2,911	99.7	16,101	176	16,277	98.9
total_2006	3,069	0	3,069	100.0	111,373	0	111,373	100.0
adults_2006	3,069	0	3,069	100.0	630	0	630	100.0
kids_2006	3,069	0	3,069	100.0	110,743	0	110,743	100.0
kid_offenders_2006	3,069	0	3,069	100.0	92,854	0	92,854	100.0
kid_nonoffenders_2006	3,069	0	3,069	100.0	17,889	0	17,889	100.0
total_2003	3,478	0	3,478	100.0	121,422	0	121,422	100.0
adults_2003	3,478	0	3,478	100.0	1,489	0	1,489	100.0
kids_2003	3,478	0	3,478	100.0	119,933	0	119,933	100.0
kid_offenders_2003	3,478	0	3,478	100.0	98,277	0	98,277	100.0
kid_nonoffenders_2003	3,478	0	3,478	100.0	21,656	0	21,656	100.0

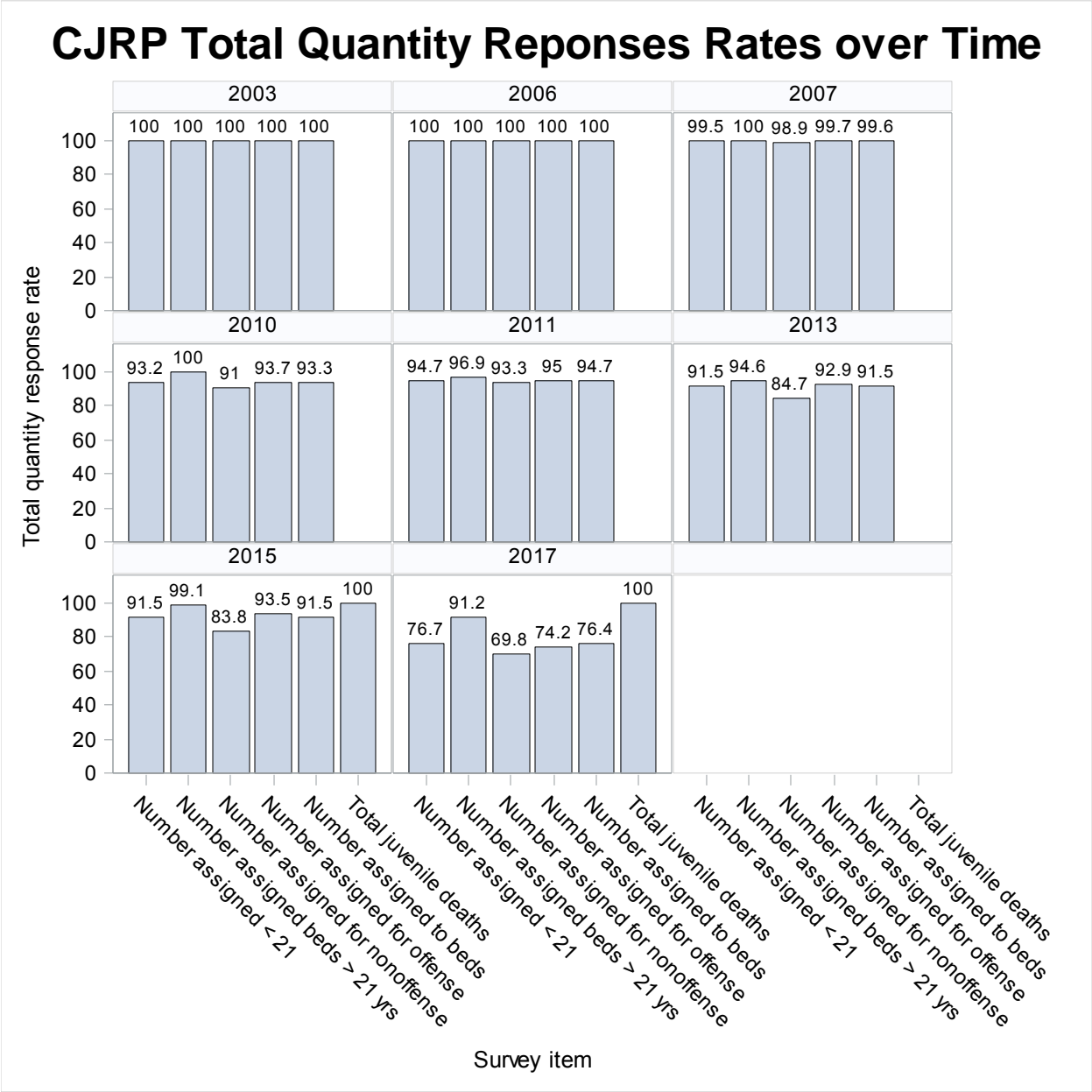


Figure 4. CJRP Total Quantity Response Rates over Time

[The program tabulate_nonresponse_over_time.sas produces the tables for Section I and Section II item imputation rates. The program CJRP_total_quantity_response_rates.sas produces the table and the graphic for the total quantity response rates.]

Collapsed Facility Type Codes

For imputation purposes, we need to assign a collapsed facility type code (Cat) to every facility. Cat is the variable on the 2017 CJRP file that contains the collapsed facility type code (column 2128). We only

assign Cat codes to nontribal facilities in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the 2017 CJRP file, because we did not impute the tribal facilities or the territorial facilities.

The following procedure assigned the 2017 Cat code:

Check to see if the facility checked at least one facility type box for the 2017 CJRP. If so, the 2017 answers were used to assign the Cat code.

If none of the 2017 CJRP facility type answers were checked, pull forward the 2016 JRFC answers, if at least one box was checked.

If none of the 2017 CJRP facility type answers were checked, and none of the 2016 JRFC answers were checked, pull forward the 2015 CJRP answers, if at least one box was checked.

We assigned the collapsed facility type based on the hierarchy shown in Table 14. If the facility checked more than one box, the box listed highest in the table determines the collapsed facility type code. If an agency checks boxes that indicate that it is both a reception center and a training school, the assigned code is training school, since training school is higher up in the hierarchy than reception center is.

The CJB analysts provided guidance in assigning the collapsed facility type if only the 10th box, G_FAC_OTHER, was checked.

Table 14. Hierarchy Used to Assign Collapsed Facility Type Code

Cat	Collapsed Facility Type	Check box on 2017 form [Section I Question 6]
3	Training School	2 (G_FAC_TRAINING)
0	Detention Center	1 (G_FAC_DETENTION)
2	Reception / Diagnostic Center	3 (G_FAC_RECEPTION)
5	Ranch, Camp, or Farm	6 (G_FAC_BOOTCAMP) 7 (G_FAC_RANCH)
1	Shelter	8 (G_FAC_RUNAWAY) 9 (G_FAC_OTHER_SHELTER)
6	Halfway House / Group Home	4 (G_FAC_HOME) 5 (G_FAC_RESIDENTIAL)

[The program assign_collapsed_facility_type.sas creates the Cat code.]

Imputation Methodology for Section I Data

Section I contains both check box questions and questions about population counts. The methods used to impute Section I data are described in more detail below.

Missing data for check box questions

If the question was not answered for the 2017 CJRP, but was asked on either the 2016 JRFC or the 2015 CJRP, we pulled forward answers if they were provided on the prior year file. If no prior year data

existed for that question, we left the answer as refusal or don't know and set the imputation flag to show that the value is refusal or don't know.

Table 15 shows the 2017 CJRP questions imputed, and whether or not the item was on the prior JRFC or the prior CJRP. Note that we imputed some questions as groups, so that the skip patterns would be preserved.

The 2017 CJRP processing system had flags for the check box questions. The processing system defaulted all values to 0. The flag is set to I when the value is initialized in the processing system. Values of 0 with flags of I should be imputed. Values of 0 with flags of R or A are reported or adjusted, and do not need to be imputed.

On the "mark all that apply" questions, we assume that if at least one box was checked, the question was answered completely. If none of the boxes are checked, we attempt to impute an answer.

Table 15. Section I Check Box Questions over Time

2017 CJRP Question	On 2016 JRFC?	On 2015 CJRP?
1a, 1b – Facility part of larger agency?		YES
2a, 2b, 3 – Who owns this facility?	YES	YES
4a, 4b, 5 – Who operates this facility?	YES	YES
12a, 12b – On-site residential treatment	YES	YES
13 – Facility provides foster care?	YES	YES
14 – Facility provides independent living arrangements?	YES	YES
15 – Facility house overflow detention population?	YES	YES
16a, 16b – Juveniles locked in sleeping rooms?	YES	YES
17 – Facility have security features to confine juveniles?	YES	YES
18a, 18b, 18c – Outside doors locked?	YES	YES

Missing data for population counts

We calculated the average 1-year growth rates by imputation cell for facilities that reported the population counts (persons age 21 or older assigned to beds, offenders under age 21 assigned to beds, and nonoffenders under age 21 assigned to beds) in both the 2017 CJRP and the 2016 JRFC.

We calculated the average 2-year growth rates by imputation cell for facilities that reported the population counts in both the 2017 CJRP and the 2015 CJRP.

The imputation cell is all facilities within a given state and Cat (collapsed facility type) code. If there are fewer than 15 respondents or less than 70 percent response in the imputation cell, we collapse the imputation cell to the national level.

If the population count is missing in the 2017 CJRP, but the facility has a value for the item in the 2016 JRFC, we impute the 2017 value by applying the 1-year growth rate to the 2016 value and then rounding to a whole number.

If the population count is missing in the 2017 CJRP, and the facility does not have a reported value for the item in the 2016 JRFC, but does have a reported value for the item in the 2015 CJRP, we impute the 2017 value by applying the 2-year growth rate to the 2015 value and then rounding to a whole number.

If the population count is missing in the 2017 CJRP, and the facility does not have a reported value for the item in either the 2016 JRFC or the 2015 CJRP, we impute the 2017 value by rounding the mean value reported in the imputation cell in 2017 to a whole number.

If the number of persons under age 21 assigned to beds is missing, we derive the value by summing the values of the number of offenders under age 21 assigned to beds and the number of nonoffenders under age 21 assigned to beds.

If the total persons assigned to beds is missing, we derive the value by summing the values of the number of persons age 21 or older assigned to beds and the number of persons under age 21 assigned to beds.

In all cases, the imputation flags are set to show the method used to impute the value.

[The program `impute_counts.sas` does the Section I population imputations. The program `impute_section_1_check_boxes.sas` does the Section I imputations for the check box questions.]

Imputation Methodology for Item Nonresponse in Section II Data

Changes in methodology over time

The basic methodology for dealing with item nonresponse is still the hierarchical hot-deck, used in the 2003, 2006, and 2007 CJRP collections. In 2007, we imputed juvenile offenders in tribal facilities separately from juvenile offenders in all other facilities. Starting in 2010, we do not impute juvenile offenders in tribal facilities or territorial facilities. Juvenile offenders in tribal facilities or territorial facilities are not eligible to be donors for juvenile offenders in nontribal facilities in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

If the offense code is missing, the imputation system fills in the missing offense based on the code provided in the juvenile offender record. Code 97 indicates an unknown offense for both underage persons and adults, code 98 indicates an unknown offense for underage persons only, and code 99 indicates an unknown offense. In previous years of CJRP, we used that missing offense code to guide the acceptable imputed offense code imputations. See Table 16 to understand how we impute missing offense codes.

Table 16. How We Impute Missing Offense Codes

Missing offense code	Acceptable imputed offense code
97	Offenses against property, offenses against persons, drug-related offenses, offenses against the public order, or probation or parole violation (offense codes 10 through 50)
98	Offenses for underage persons only (offense codes 60 through 69)
99	Any valid offense code (offense codes 10 through 69)

Status offenders are juveniles who have committed offenses for underage persons only. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act prohibits the placement of status offenders in secure facilities in most instances. For the purposes of CJRP, we consider a facility that checks either the detention center or the training school facility type box to be a secure facility. We have imputed some status offenders in secure facilities in previous CJRP collections, but no longer do so. To prevent this from happening in the 2010 CJRP and future collections, we review the missing offense codes for offenders in facilities that checked either the detention center or training school facility type boxes, and we force the missing offense code to be 97, which means that the imputed offense will not be a status offense.

We note that secure facilities have reported juveniles with status offenses. We do not have an edit that verifies that a secure facility holds status offenders. In discussions with OJJDP and various stakeholders, we decided that we would accept reported data as is. 103 secure facilities in the 2017 CJRP final imputed file reported 303 status offenders.

Randomly imputing the day of birth, month of birth, or day of admission

The first missing items that we impute are:

- Kid_admitted_day if both kid_admitted_month and kid_admitted_year were reported,
- Kid_birth_month if kid_birth_day missing but kid_birth_year is reported, and
- Kid_birth_day if both kid_birth_month and kid_birth_year are not missing.

When a facility reports both kid_admitted_month and kid_admitted_year, but kid_admitted_day is missing, we impute kid_admitted_day randomly by selecting a day based on kid_admitted_month. This prevents the imputation of days that do not exist, such as February 30th.

Age and stay calculations

The reference date of the questionnaire is October 25, 2017. Some facilities may report based on an alternative reference date. If an alternative reference date is used, the alternative reference date fields contains the date (columns 1964 through 1965 for alternative reference month, columns 1968 through 1969 for alternative reference day and columns 1972 through 1975 for alternative reference year).

We calculate an age for all records where it is possible to do so. If the facility is reporting based on an alternative reference date, we calculate the age of the juvenile offender as of the alternative reference date; otherwise, we calculate the age of the juvenile offender as of October 25, 2017.

End users calculate a length of stay variable, based on the date that the juvenile offender enters the facility. If a facility is reporting based on an alternative reference date, we calculate the length of stay as of the alternative reference date; otherwise, we calculate the stay as of October 25, 2017. We calculate length of stay for all records where it is possible to do so.

[The imputation of kid_admitted_day when we have reported kid_admitted_month and kid_admitted_year, the imputation of kid_birth_month and / or kid_birth_day when kid_birth_year is reported, and the calculation of age and stay when possible is performed in the program create_preimputation_data_set.sas.]

Hierarchical hot-deck imputation for item nonresponse

The imputation methodology for item nonresponse in Section II data is hierarchical hot-deck. We match the record requiring imputation to a pool of records where none of the information is missing, and then we select a donor record. We replace the missing values in the record requiring imputation with the values from the donor record. We first try to match on all available information. If we do not find a match, we make the match less restrictive until we find a donor record.

The definition of records where none of the information is missing includes those records for which we only imputed `kid_birth_month`, `kid_birth_day`, or `kid_admitted_day`. These records are considered eligible donors because if `kid_birth_year` is not imputed, we have a good idea of how old the offender is, and if `kid_admitted_month` and `kid_admitted_year` are not imputed, we have a good idea of how long the offender has been held in the facility.

The available information for matching is the Cat code, the state where the facility is located, and any reported data for `kid_sex`, `age`, `kid_race`, `kid_placed_by`, `kid_offense`, `kid_adjudication_status`, and length of stay.

When imputing `kid_adjudication_status`, those records with `kid_adjudication_status` = 8 (convicted in adult criminal court) are **never** part of the pool of potential donors. We confirmed with the sponsor that there should not be imputed values of 8 (convicted in adult criminal court) on the final data file.

The advantage of the hierarchical hot-deck method is that imputed values should be consistent with the rest of the juvenile offender record, because the donor is a juvenile offender record that has passed the edits.

Imputation Methodology for Section II Data for Critical Item Facilities

Changes in methodology over time

The basic methodology used for dealing with nonresponse in critical item facilities is the same as it was in the 2003 and 2006 CJRP collections. For the 2007 CJRP, we imputed juvenile offenders in tribal facilities separately from juvenile offenders in nontribal facilities. Beginning with the 2010 CJRP, Census was instructed not to impute juvenile offenders in tribal facilities. The 2010 CJRP was also the first time that we collected data from territorial facilities. It was decided that we would not impute juvenile offenders in territorial facilities.

We introduced a new classification of critical item facility in 2007. We noticed in the 2006 CJRP that some facilities would provide a roster of juvenile offenders, but not much information about the individual offenders. If the date of birth, offense, and date of admission are missing for all the juvenile offenders in a facility, we really do not have much information to work with.

If we try to impute those records as merely having item nonresponse, we run the risk of using the same donor repeatedly within the facility, creating what looks like duplicate records in the facility. To minimize that risk, we now handle such facilities like critical item facilities, and have assigned them a code of 2 (Facility responded to Section I of the questionnaire, but date of birth, offense, and date of admission are missing for all records in Section II of the questionnaire) in the critical item field.

We introduced a new classification of critical item facility in 2013. Some facilities refused to fill out section II for their juvenile offenders. Instead, the analysts collected percentage distributions for some characteristics (percentage of offenders by sex, percentage of offenders by race, percentage of offenders by offense code, etc.) of the juvenile offenders. Unfortunately, the imputation system was not designed to impute missing data this way. The analysts had to generate records that matched those percentages, and then we created special programs to impute those records appropriately. Those records have the critical item field set to 4. One facility required special handling in the 2017 CJRP.

Background

The edited file has one record per critical item facility if the critical item field is set to 1 (Facility responded only to the critical items) or 3 (Facility is a refusal; all data on the file for that facility has been imputed if the facility is a nontribal facility in the 50 states or District of Columbia).

If the critical item facility holds juvenile offenders, the Section II data on the record refers to all the juveniles held by that facility. The analysts in CJB tried to find out as much as possible about the types of juveniles held in critical item facilities.

If `kid_sex = 1` in Section II of the critical item facility record, that means that the facility only holds males, while `kid_sex = 2` means that the facility only holds females, and `kid_sex = 3` means that the facility holds both males and females.

Some critical item facilities were unable to indicate for which types of offenses that they held offenders, so `kid_offense = 88` or `99` for those critical item facilities. Some critical item facilities were able to indicate that they held offenders for offense codes applicable to both underage persons and adults, so `kid_offense = 97` for those critical item facilities. Some critical item facilities were able to indicate that they held offenders for those offense codes applicable to underage persons only, so `kid_offense = 98` for those critical item facilities.

We generate the required number of juvenile offender records for each critical item facility and assign `record_identifier` to each juvenile offender record for the critical item facility. We number the records sequentially within the facility. We also replicate the available reported information for each juvenile offender record within the critical item facility.

If we know that the facility only holds males or only holds females, we do not consider `kid_sex` imputed.

The edited file may have multiple records if the critical item field is set to 2 (Facility responded to Section 1 of the questionnaire, but date of birth, offense, and date of admission are missing for all records in Section II of the questionnaire). For example, the facility may have two sets of offenders placed in the facility by two different types of authorities. If date of birth, offense, and date of admission are missing for all the offenders in that facility, we do not have much information to work with. We handle these facilities as critical item facilities rather than item nonresponse facilities to minimize the amount of duplication in the imputed data.

The edited file may have multiple records if the critical item field is set to 4 (Special handling is required to impute juvenile offenders in these facilities, CJB collected percentage distributions on selected offender characteristics). The juvenile offender records in these facilities are missing date of birth and

date of admission, and thus look similar. Because the reported values are not distinct, these records require special handling, so that we do not impute multiple records that look like duplicates within the facility.

Hierarchical hot-deck for critical item facilities

We modified the hierarchical hot-deck methodology used for item nonresponse for critical item facilities. Instead of finding a matching donor pool for an individual juvenile offender record, we find a donor pool for the critical item facility and then randomly select donors from the pool without replacement. This modified version of the hierarchical hot-deck requires that the donor pool have at least as many juvenile offenders as the critical item facility. This requirement ensures we do not duplicate the imputed juvenile offender records for the critical item facility within the facility.

The available information for matching is the Cat code, the state where the facility is located, and any reported data for kid_sex, age, kid_race, kid_placed_by, kid_offense, kid_adjudication_status, and stay.

When imputing kid_adjudication_status, those records with kid_adjudication_status = 08 (convicted in adult criminal court) are **never** part of the pool of potential donors. OJJDP does not want any imputed values of convicted in adult criminal court on the imputed file.

The advantage of the hierarchical hot-deck method is that imputed values should be consistent with the rest of the juvenile offender record, since the donor record is a juvenile offender record that has passed all the edits.

In the 2003 and 2006 CJRP files, we only used the top two levels of the hierarchical hot-deck for critical item facilities. For the 2007 CJRP, we used as many as four levels of the hierarchical hot-deck for critical item facilities. We had to use four levels in states with large numbers of juvenile offenders held in critical item facilities where the facility reported a relatively uncommon value for who placed the juvenile in the facility. In the 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017 CJRP files, we only used the top two levels of the hierarchical hot-deck for critical item facilities.

Quality Checks Performed After Imputation

The program final_qc_check.sas runs after the imputation system, to check that all flags are properly set and that all imputed fields have valid values. Specifically, the program checks the following:

- We assigned collapsed facility type. (We use collapsed facility type as a matching variable in the hierarchical hot deck.)
- No juvenile offender is 21 or older on the final file.
- Every juvenile offender has a nonnegative value for length of stay.
- All character variables have valid values.
- None of the juvenile characteristics eligible for imputation is missing.
- The number of juvenile offender records is the same as the number of juvenile offenders given in Section I of the questionnaire.
- The number of juveniles plus the number of adults is the same as the total given in Section I of the questionnaire.

- The number of juvenile offenders plus the number of juvenile nonoffenders is the same as the number of juveniles given in Section I of the questionnaire.
- The answer to “Any persons assigned to beds?” is consistent with the total assigned to beds.
- The answer to “Any persons under age 21 assigned to beds?” is consistent with juvenile count.
- The answer to “Any persons under age 21 assigned to beds because they were charged with or court-adjudicated for an offense?” is consistent with juvenile offender count.
- The answer to “Any persons under age 21 have assigned beds for reasons other than offenses?” is consistent with juvenile nonoffender count.
- All facility records have values for total, adults, juveniles, juvenile offenders, and juvenile nonoffenders.
- We did not impute an adult adjudication status when the offense is one for underage persons only.

Other Programming Notes

The 2017 CJRP took about an hour to run in the Census Bureau’s vDesk SAS Plus virtual environment, with email, Skype for Business, and Windows Explorer closed. The author has a Census-issued laptop as part of the desk sharing initiative. SAS 9.4M4 is installed on the Census-issued laptop, but the author has found that running times are significantly slower compared to the vDesk SAS Plus virtual environment.

We used SAS 9.4M4 while processing the 2017 CJRP. One SAS program is used as a driver and calls 271 SAS programs in sequence. 18 new programs were written for the 2017 CJRP to handle new patterns of nonresponse in Section II that had not been observed in previous cycles. Attachment D shows the nonresponse patterns for the juvenile roster data. Note that there are some patterns where only part of the birth date or part of the admission date is missing.

The SAS driver program routes all the output to an HTML file, and routes the log to an alternate file. We use a log scanning program to check the log for errors, warnings, or notes that indicate issues that should be investigated.

Control.sas sets up a SAS data set that stores the values for macro variables used in the find____.sas and match____.sas programs. This arrangement makes the hierarchical hot-deck programs much easier to use over time. Instead of hard coding the survey year or missing values for each item in Section II in the hot-deck programs, the programs get the macro variable values from the SAS data set.

Control.sas also includes the seed for the random number generator. By storing the seed in a SAS data set, we can rerun the imputation system at any time and get the same results. The SAS programs that use the seed for the random number generator also update the seed and store it, so we use a different seed in each program that needs random numbers.

The programs that create the data sets for the current year CJRP, the prior year CJRP, and the prior year JRFC are specific to each year, so we have to edit them for each census. 2017_edited_qa.sas checks the edited file for any unusual values before imputation. The program lists problems that need to be resolved before imputation, such as the number of juvenile offender records for a given facility not

matching the reported number of juvenile offenders in Section I for that facility. The program produces an Excel spreadsheet for the analysts to review, with different issues listed on different tabs within the spreadsheet. Once the issue is resolved, the program prints a note to the tab on the spreadsheet indicating that the problem is not an issue for the current year.

Juvenile_offender_item_nonresponse_patterns.sas creates a listing showing the nonresponse patterns for juvenile offender records in facilities that reported more than the critical items.

Juvenile_offender_item_imputation_report.sas opens the file juvenile_offender_item_imputation_report.txt. The text file shows the results of the hierarchical hot-deck from each find____.sas program.

Critical_item_kid_imputation_report.sas opens the file critical_item_kid_imputation_report.txt. The text file shows the results of the hierarchical hot-deck from each match____.sas program.

Impute_critical_item_kids.sas generates the correct number of juvenile offender records for each critical item facility and creates a listing showing the nonresponse patterns for juvenile offender records in critical item facilities.

Three SAS programs run checks on the final imputed file to ensure that the imputation processing system has successfully completed.

[The program CJRP_Section_II_patterns_of_nonresponse.sas produces Attachment D.]

Caution When Comparing State Data over Time

In the 2003 CJRP documentation, we noted that critical item facilities held 84.6 percent of all juvenile offenders in DC, which meant that we imputed an unusually large percentage of the data in DC for 2003. In 2007, critical item facilities held 95.7 percent of all juvenile offenders in DC. We do not recommend comparing juvenile offenders held in DC facilities across the 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2010 data collections, due to extreme levels of missing data for the juvenile offenders.

Attachments A and B show some high levels of juvenile roster item imputation for 2017. Arkansas, Colorado, DC, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming had more than 30 percent of their juvenile offenders in facilities that only reported critical items. States with 30 percent or more imputation by item included Arkansas (all items), Colorado (all items), Connecticut (kid_sex, kid_birth_month, kid_birth_day, kid_race), DC (all items), Florida (kid_offense), Indiana (kid_adjudication_status, kid_admitted_month, kid_admitted_day, kid_admitted_year), Mississippi (all items), Nebraska (kid_offense, kid_adjudication_status), New York (kid_offense, kid_adjudication_status, kid_admitted_month, kid_admitted_day, kid_admitted_year), Pennsylvania (all items), South Carolina (all items), South Dakota (all items), Tennessee (all items), Utah (all items), West Virginia (all items), and Wyoming (all items).

Users should be aware the differences in DC data from 2003 to 2006 might be due in part to the high levels of imputation for DC in 2003, and from 2006 to 2007 due to high levels of imputation for DC in 2007, and from 2007 to 2010 due to high levels of imputation for DC in 2007. Similarly, the differences in

Colorado, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Wyoming data from 2003 to 2006 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2006.

The differences in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming from 2006 to 2007 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2007.

The differences in Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Vermont, and West Virginia from 2007 to 2010 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2010.

The differences in Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, and West Virginia from 2010 to 2011 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2011.

The differences in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming from 2011 to 2013 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2013.

The differences in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wyoming from 2013 to 2015 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2015.

The differences in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, DC, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming from 2015 to 2017 may be due in part to high levels of imputation for those states in 2017.

Attachment C shows items by state for the 1997 through 2017 CJRP data collections. If the item imputation rate was 30 percent or more for a given year, we show the year in the cell of the table.

[The program `nonresponse_by_state.sas` produces Attachments A and B, while the program `2017_data_quality_concerns.sas` produces Attachment C.]

Issues to Consider for the Next CJRP Collection

Future CJRP collections should have a dashboard during data collection

The GPS system should have a dashboard during data collection, so that the analysts can monitor the amount of critical item facilities and the amount of missing data on the juvenile offender roster. Substantial missing data at the state level is an issue for any sub-national analysis performed on the final imputed file. Item response rates should be available to the sponsor long before the final imputed file and documentation are delivered.

Better editing needed for file uploads from Centurion

More facilities are uploading files through Centurion, rather than keying the items in Section II in Centurion. We recommended this to reduce the burden on the respondents. The down side is that data is not necessarily in the column that Census is expecting it. We noticed the problem during imputation processing. Invalid values for offense code turned out to be codes for adjudication status. Some facilities reported birth dates as admission dates.

Evaluate the collapsed facility types

As mentioned in the imputation methodology documentation for the 2016 JRFC, the collapsed facility types of ranch, camp, or farm and reception / diagnostic center have declined since the 2003 CJRP. There were 33 facilities with the collapsed facility type of ranch, camp, or farm open in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the 2017 CJRP and 16 facilities with the collapsed facility type of reception / diagnostic center.

8 facilities with the collapsed facility type of ranch, camp, or farm were missing values for juvenile nonoffenders. Only 2 of those facilities reported juvenile nonoffenders, so the imputation cell collapsing criteria failed. We imputed the juvenile nonoffenders for that collapsed facility type by subtracting juvenile offenders from the number of juveniles held.

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