

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report

Graphs from Chapter 7: Juvenile Offenders in Correctional Facilities

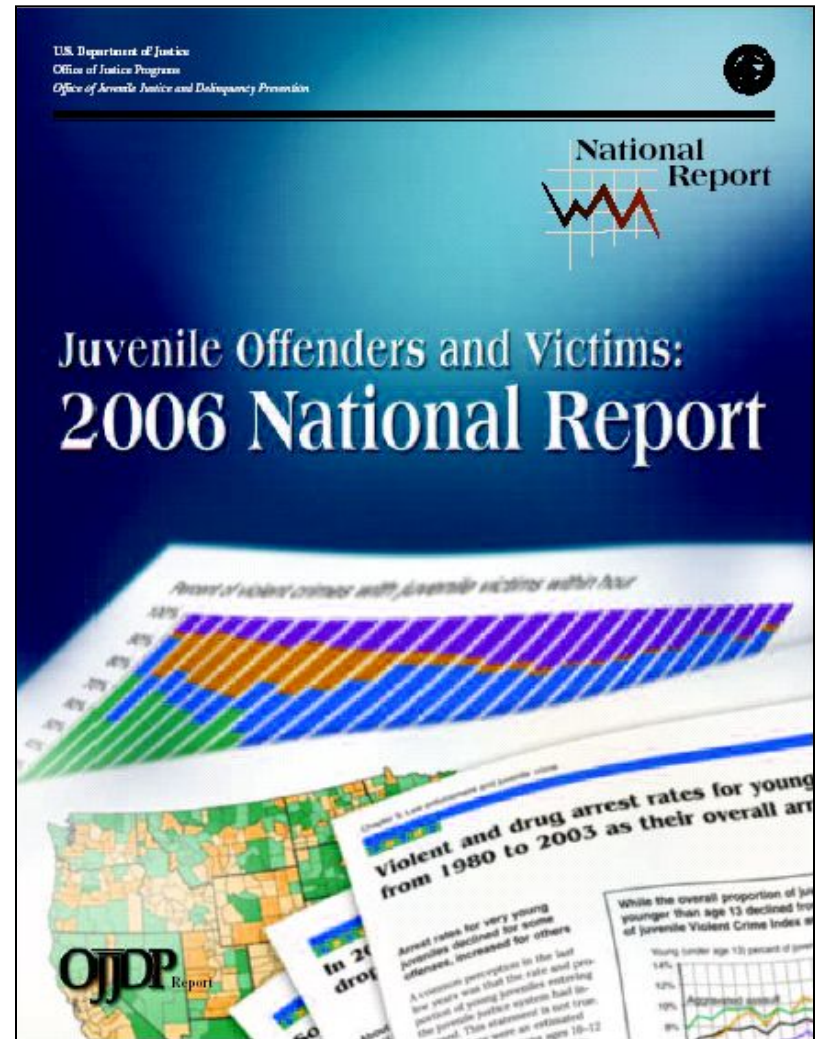
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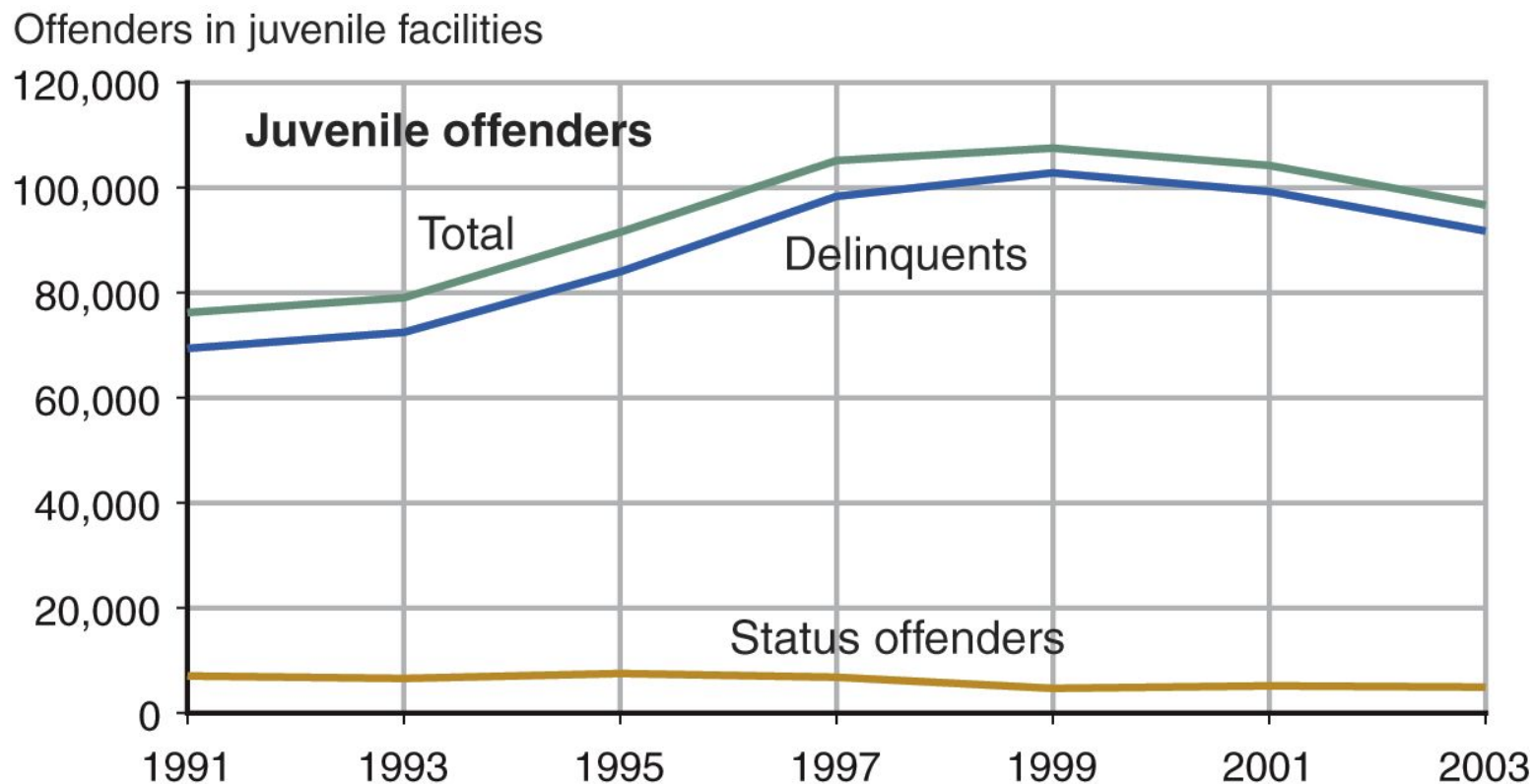
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More information is available online. The full report, report chapters, and data files for the graphs can be downloaded from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/nr2006/index.html>

Additional statistics are available from OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book, located at:
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html>

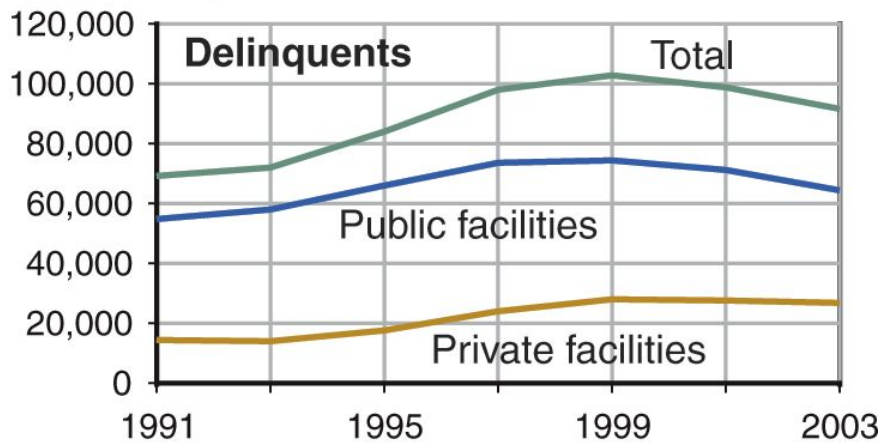


In 2003, public and private facilities held 32% more delinquents and 32% fewer status offenders than in 1991

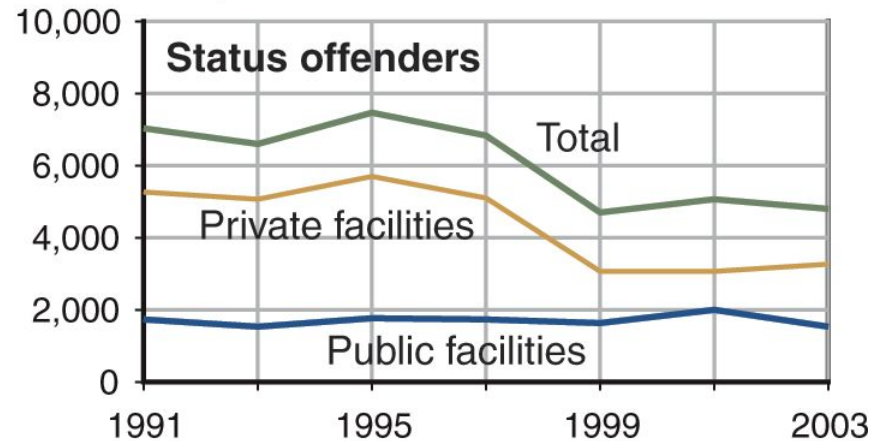


Public facilities drive the trend for the delinquency population; private facilities drive the trend for status offenders

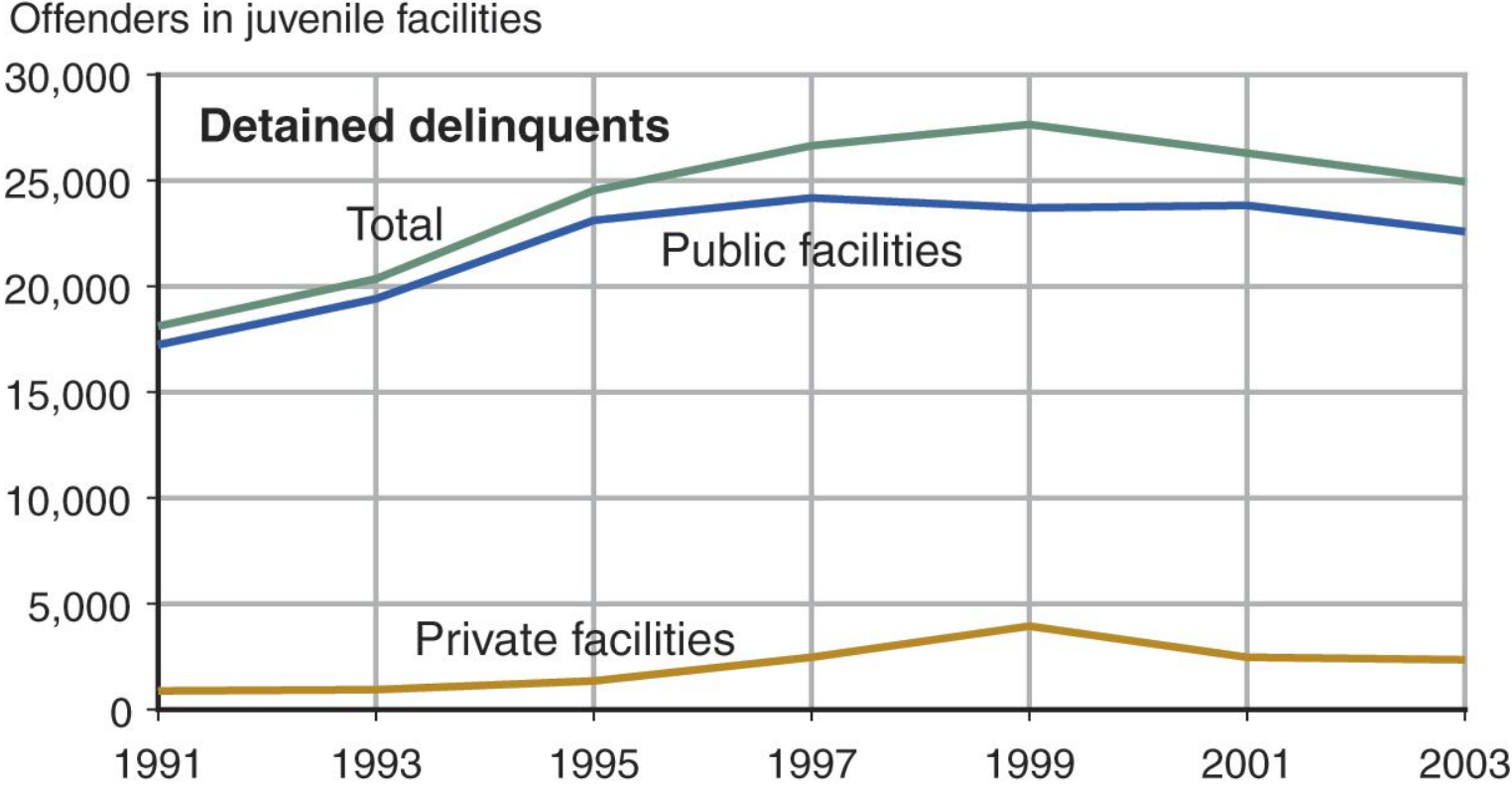
Offenders in juvenile facilities



Offenders in juvenile facilities

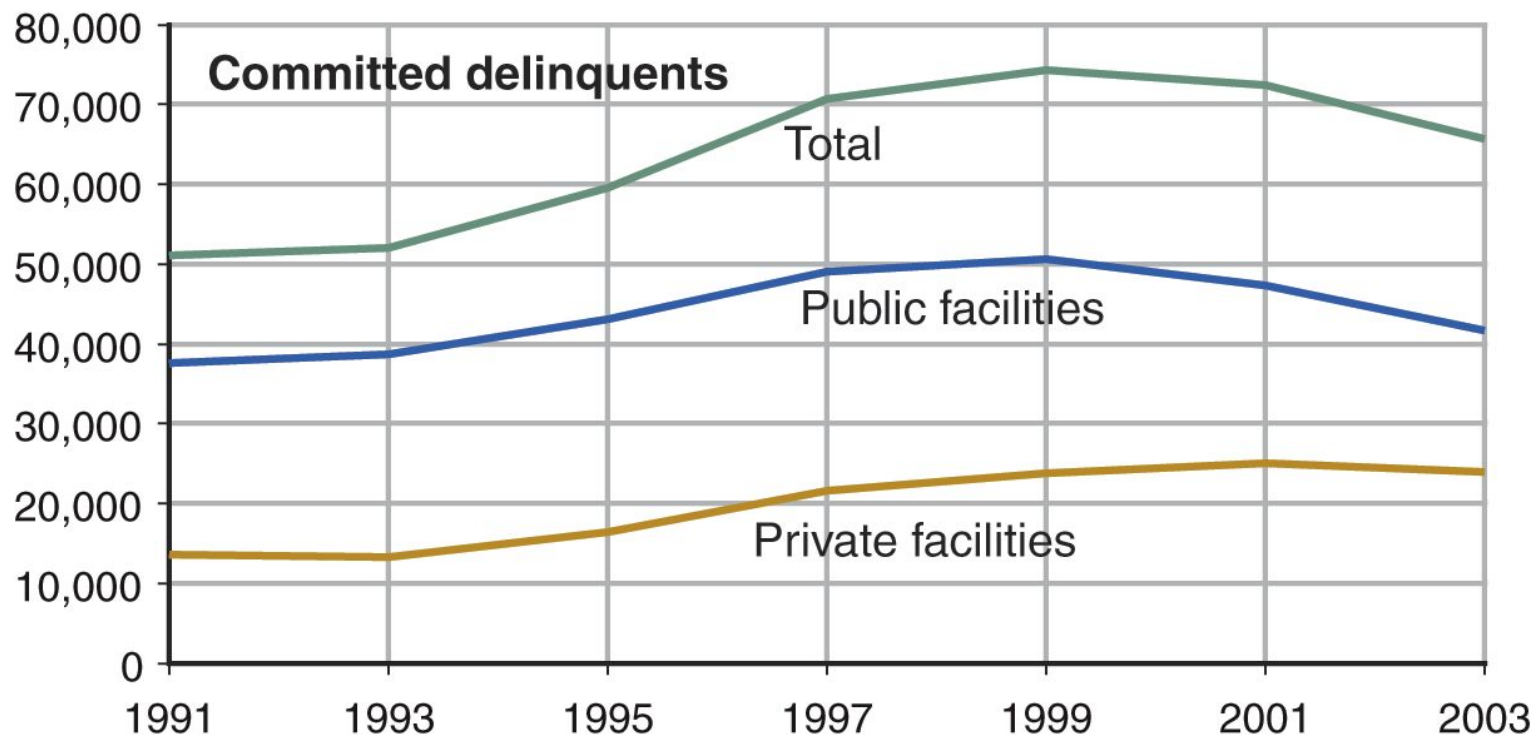


Between 1991 and 2003, the detained delinquency population in public and private facilities increased 38%



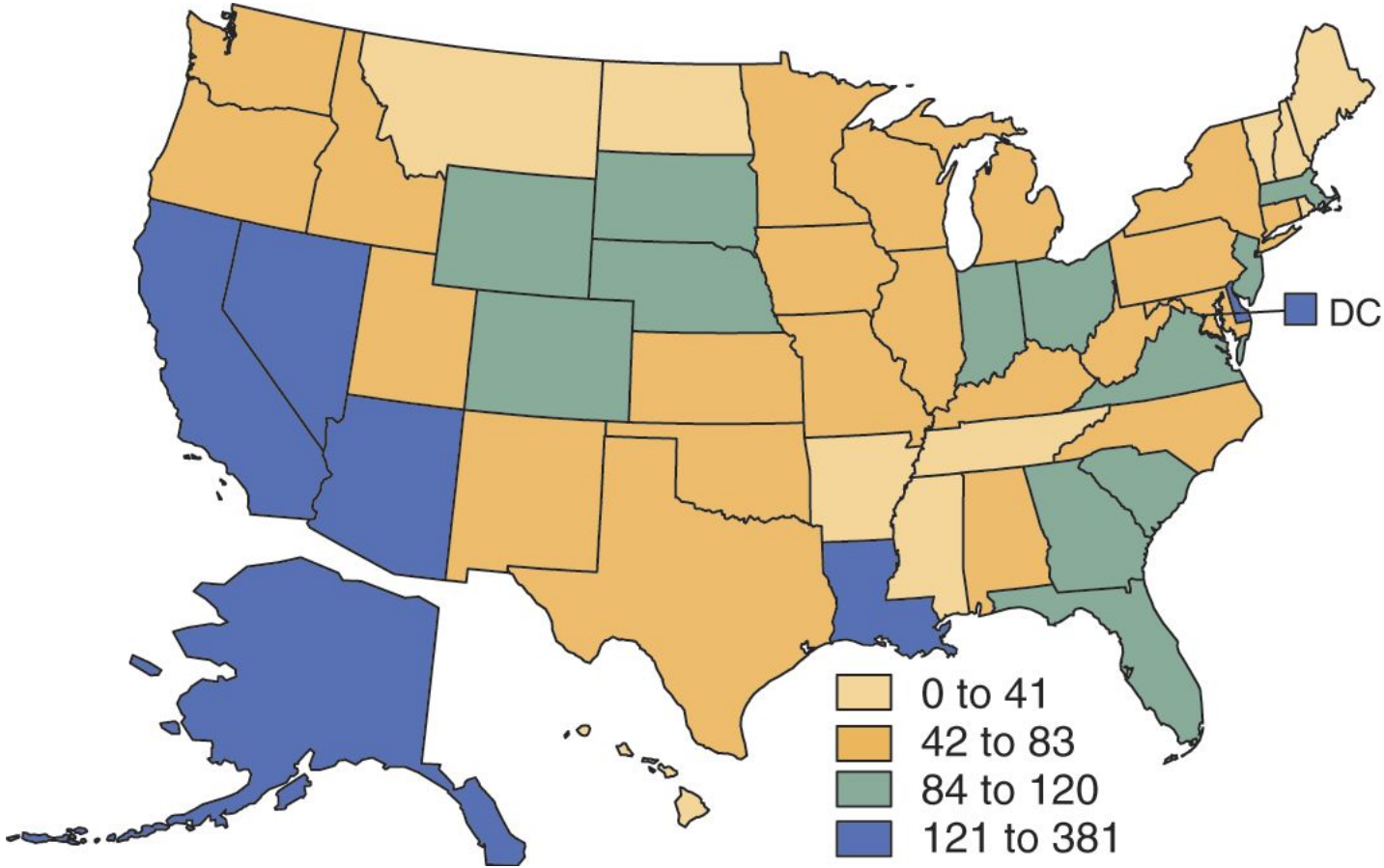
The number of committed delinquents held in public or private facilities as part of a court-ordered disposition was 28% greater in 2003 than in 1991

Offenders in juvenile facilities



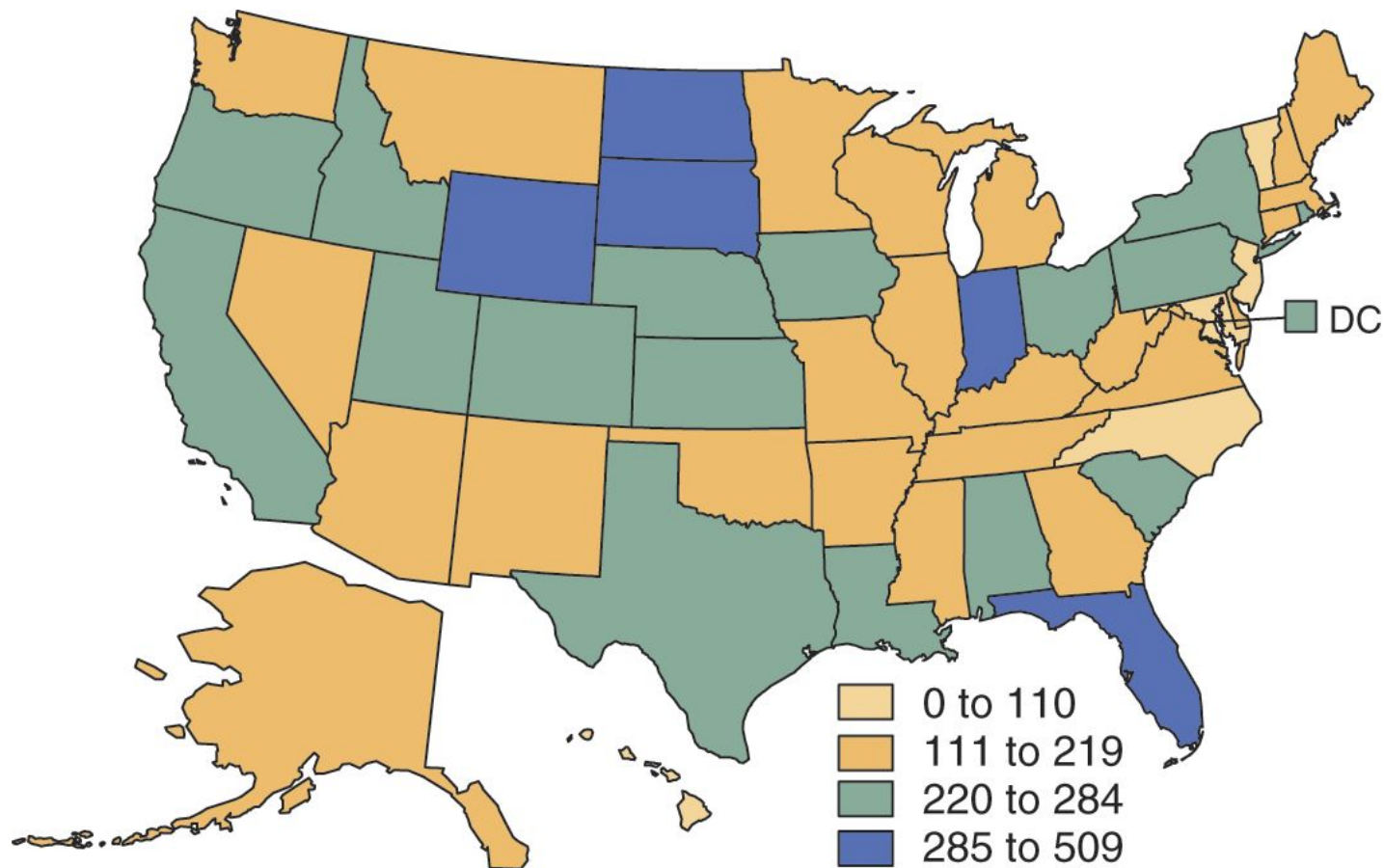
In 2003, the national detention rate was 83 juvenile offenders in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the population

Juveniles detained in residential placement per 100,000 in the population

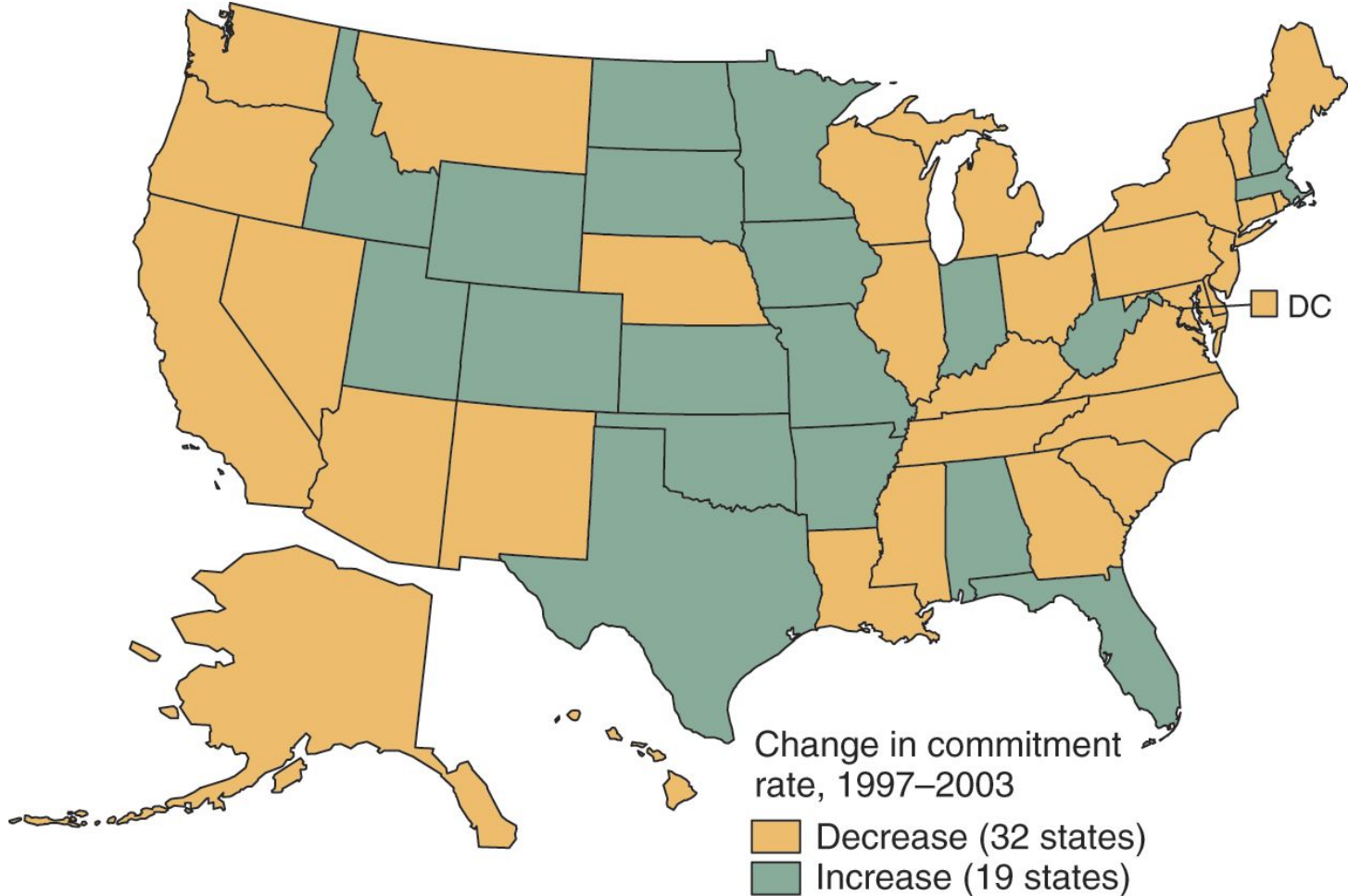


In 2003, the national commitment rate was 219 juvenile offenders in custody for every 100,000 juveniles in the population

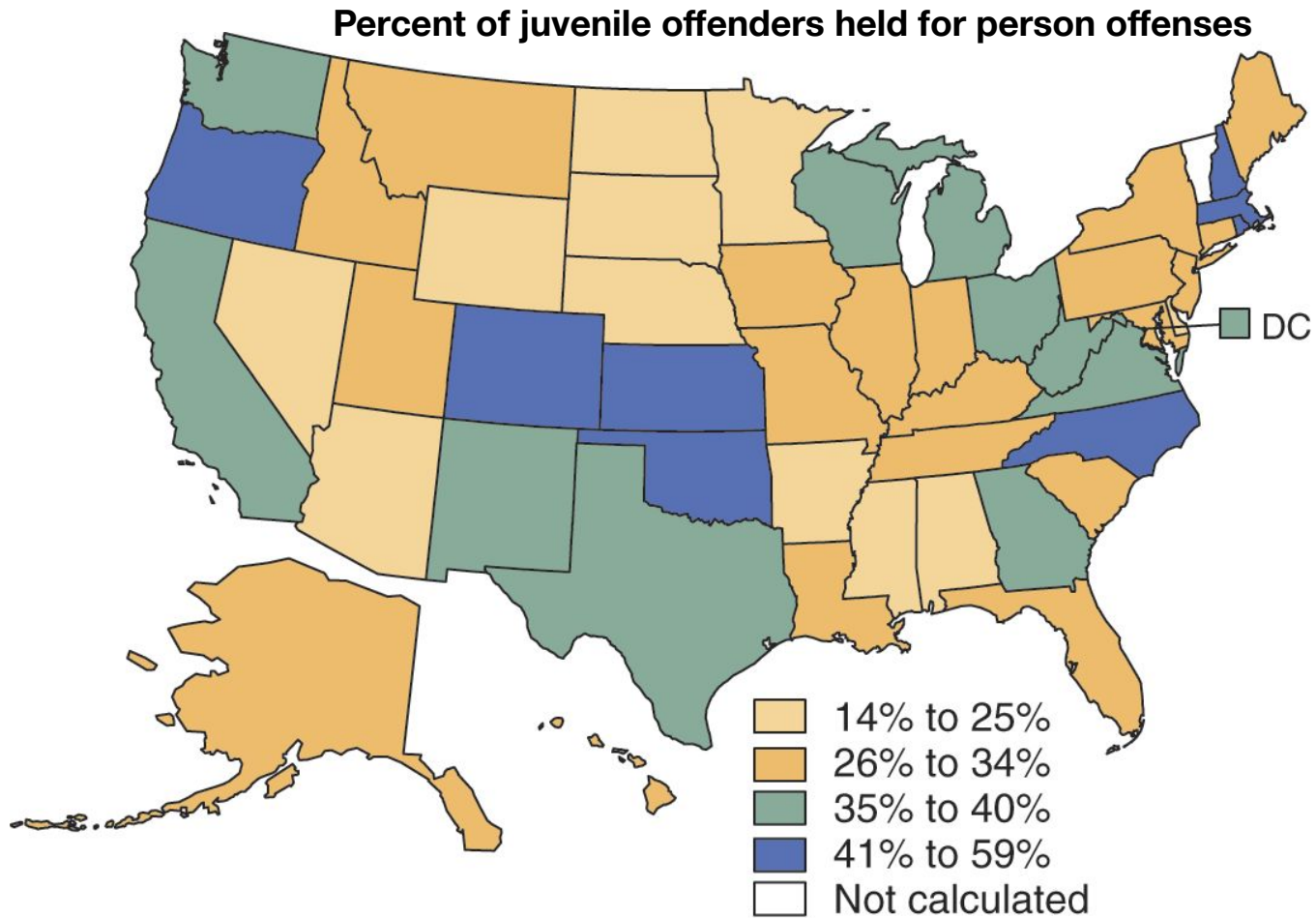
Juveniles committed to residential placement per 100,000 in the population



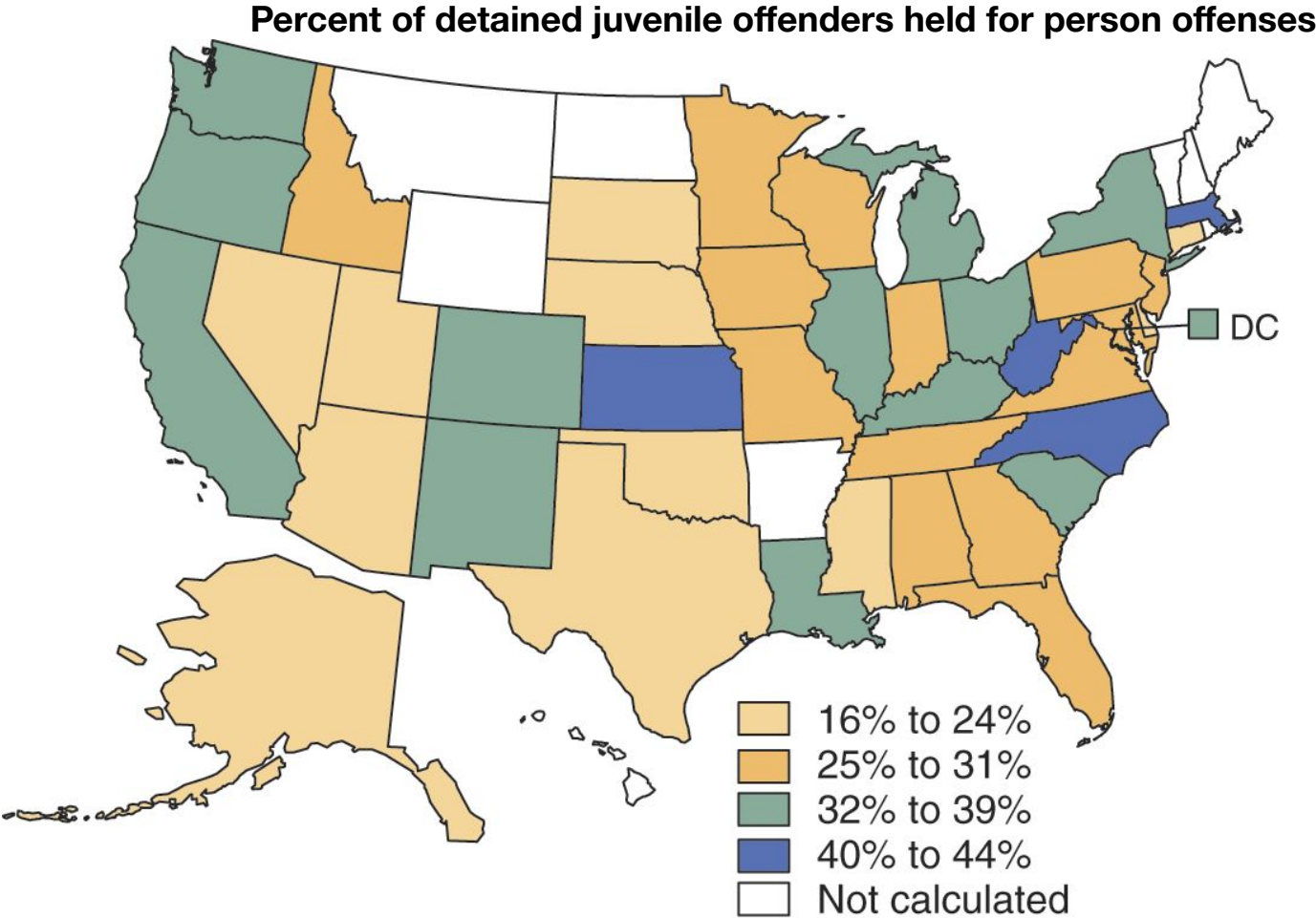
More than half of the states had lower commitment rates in 2003 than in 1997



New Hampshire, Oregon, and Colorado had the highest proportions of person offenders in the custody population; Mississippi, Nebraska, and Wyoming had the lowest

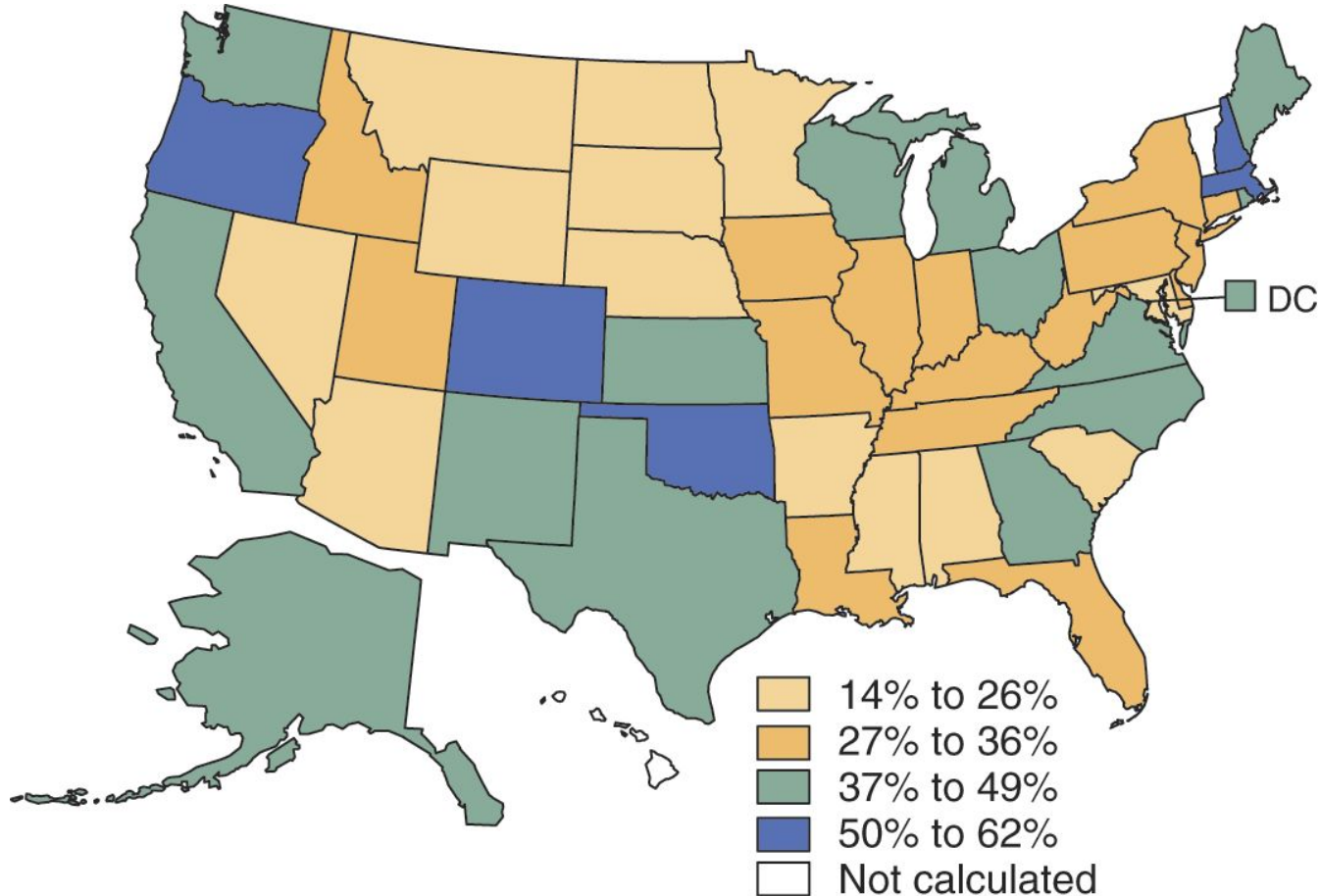


Massachusetts and North Carolina had the highest proportions of person offenders among detained juveniles; Connecticut and Mississippi had the lowest

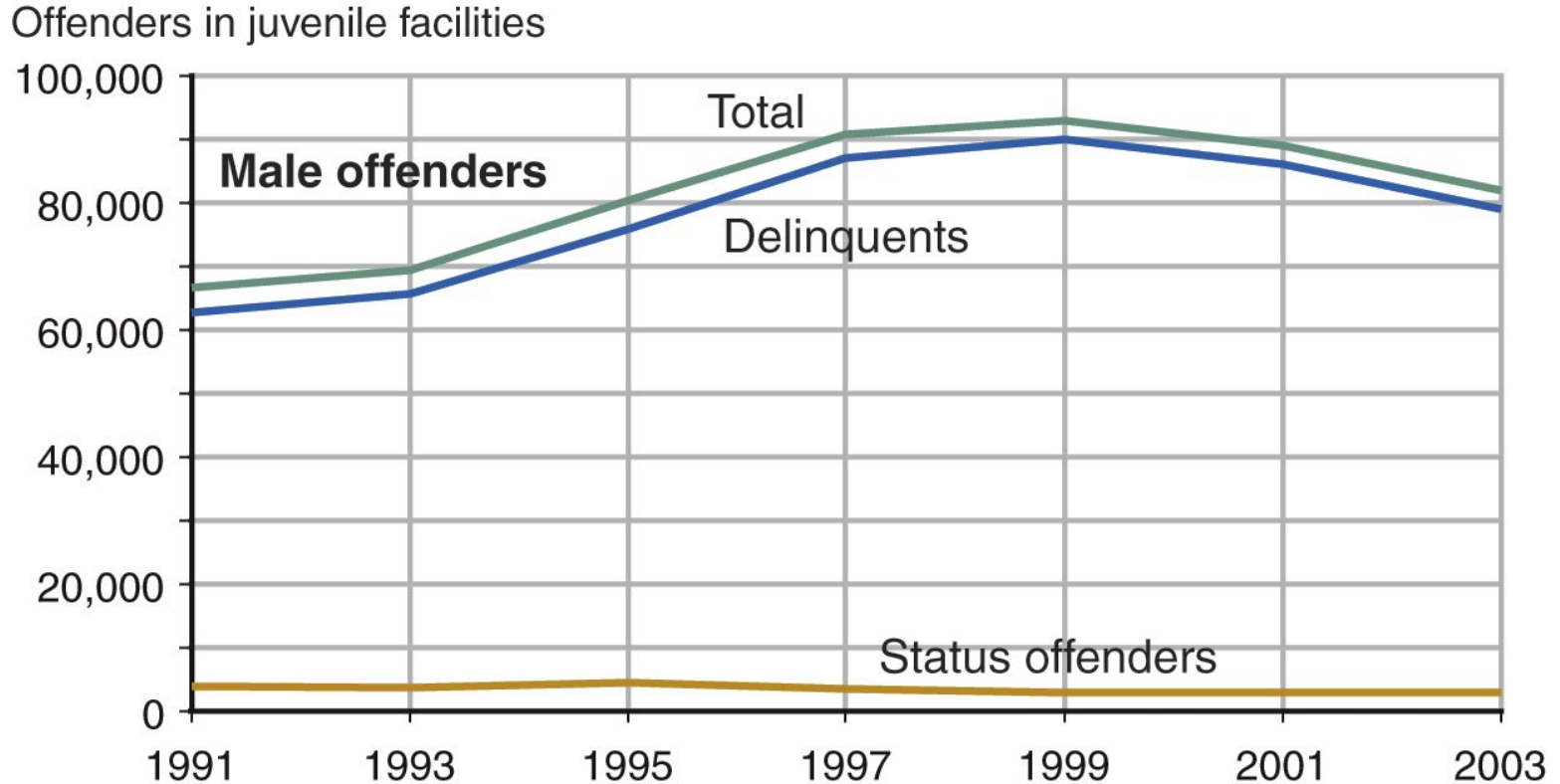


Oregon and New Hampshire had the highest proportions of person offenders among committed juveniles; Mississippi, Nebraska, and Wyoming had the lowest

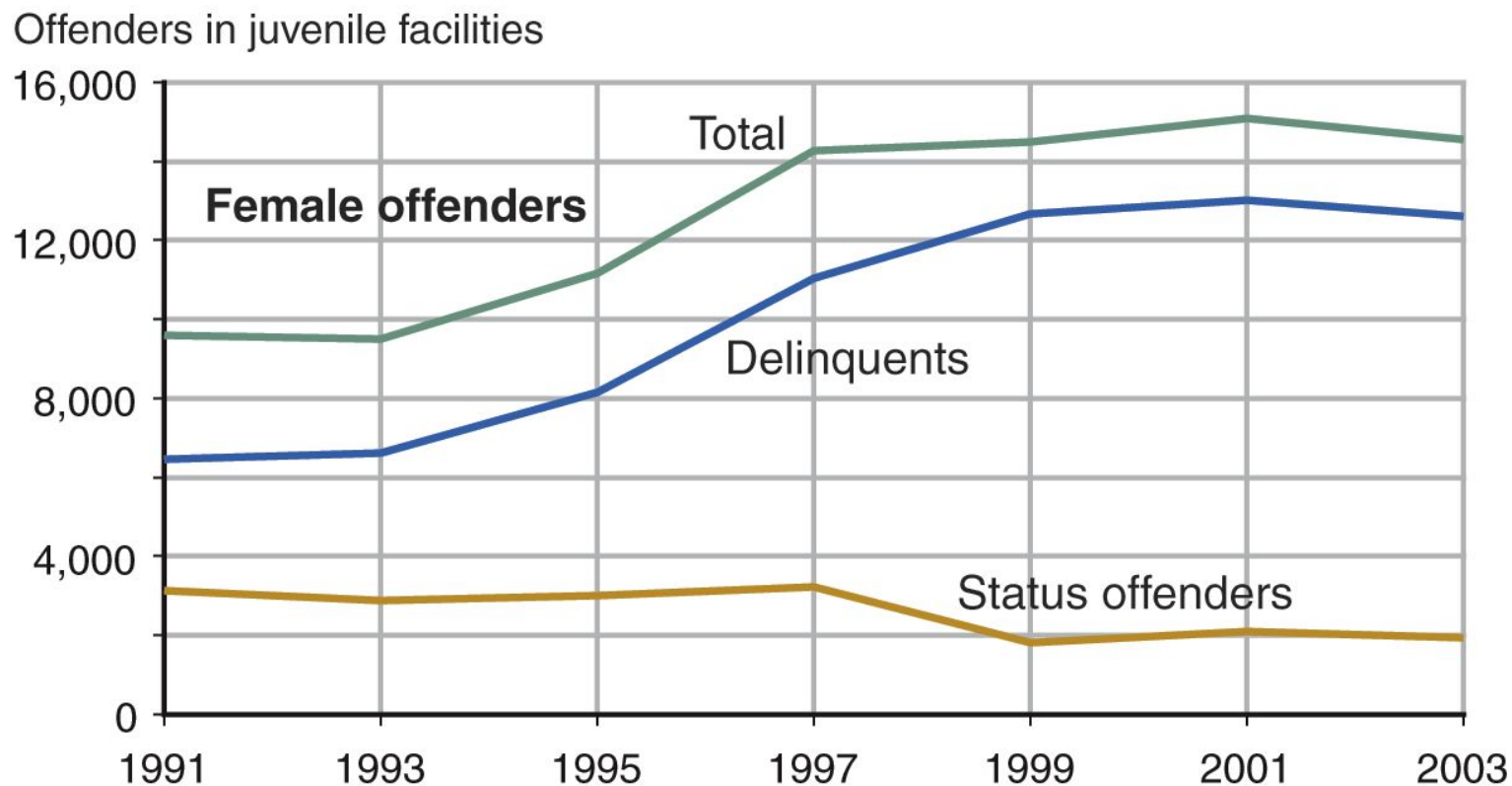
Percent of committed juvenile offenders held for person offenses



The number of male offenders in custody increased 23% from 1991 to 2003

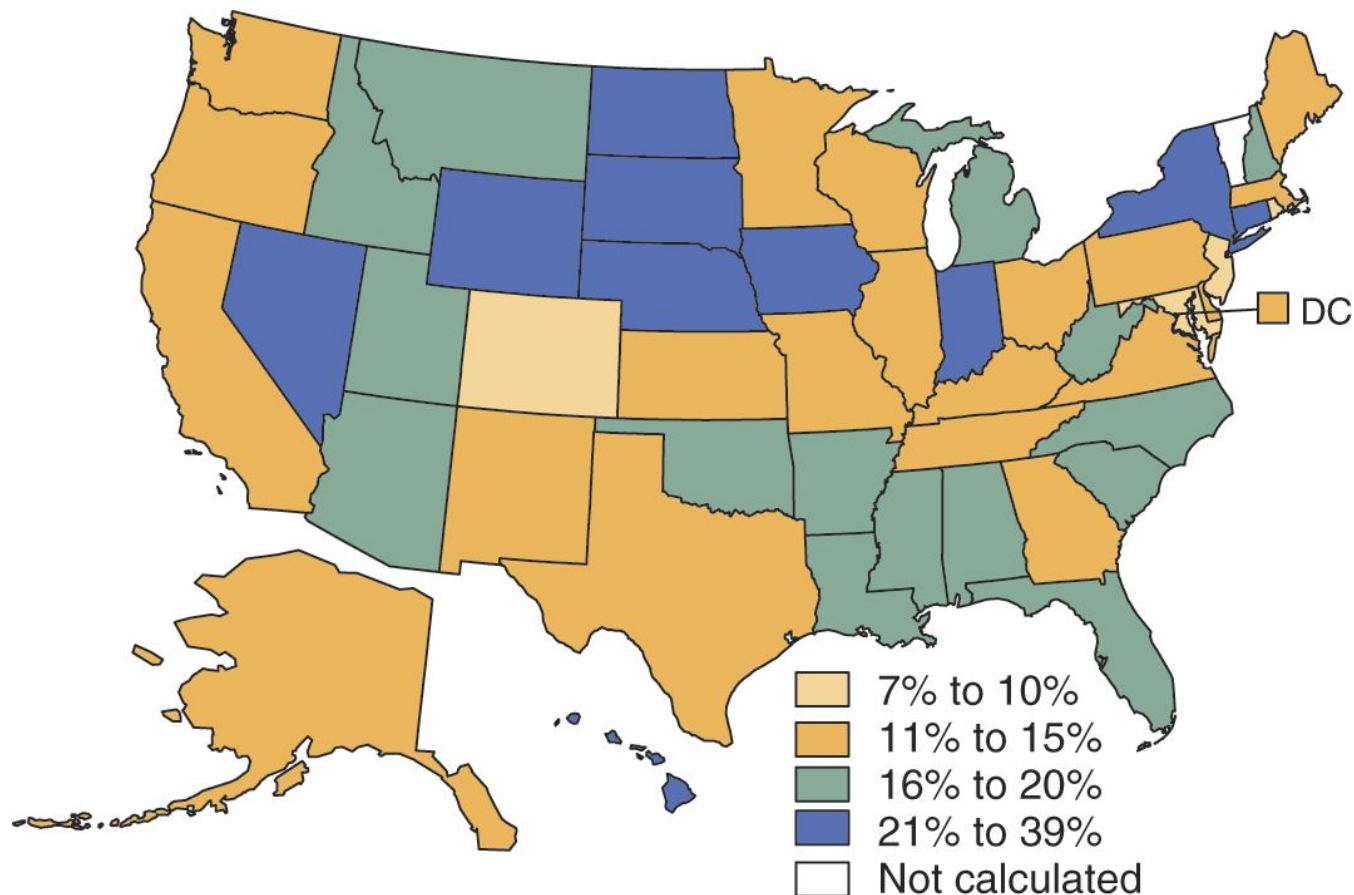


The number of female offenders in custody increased 52% from 1991 to 2003

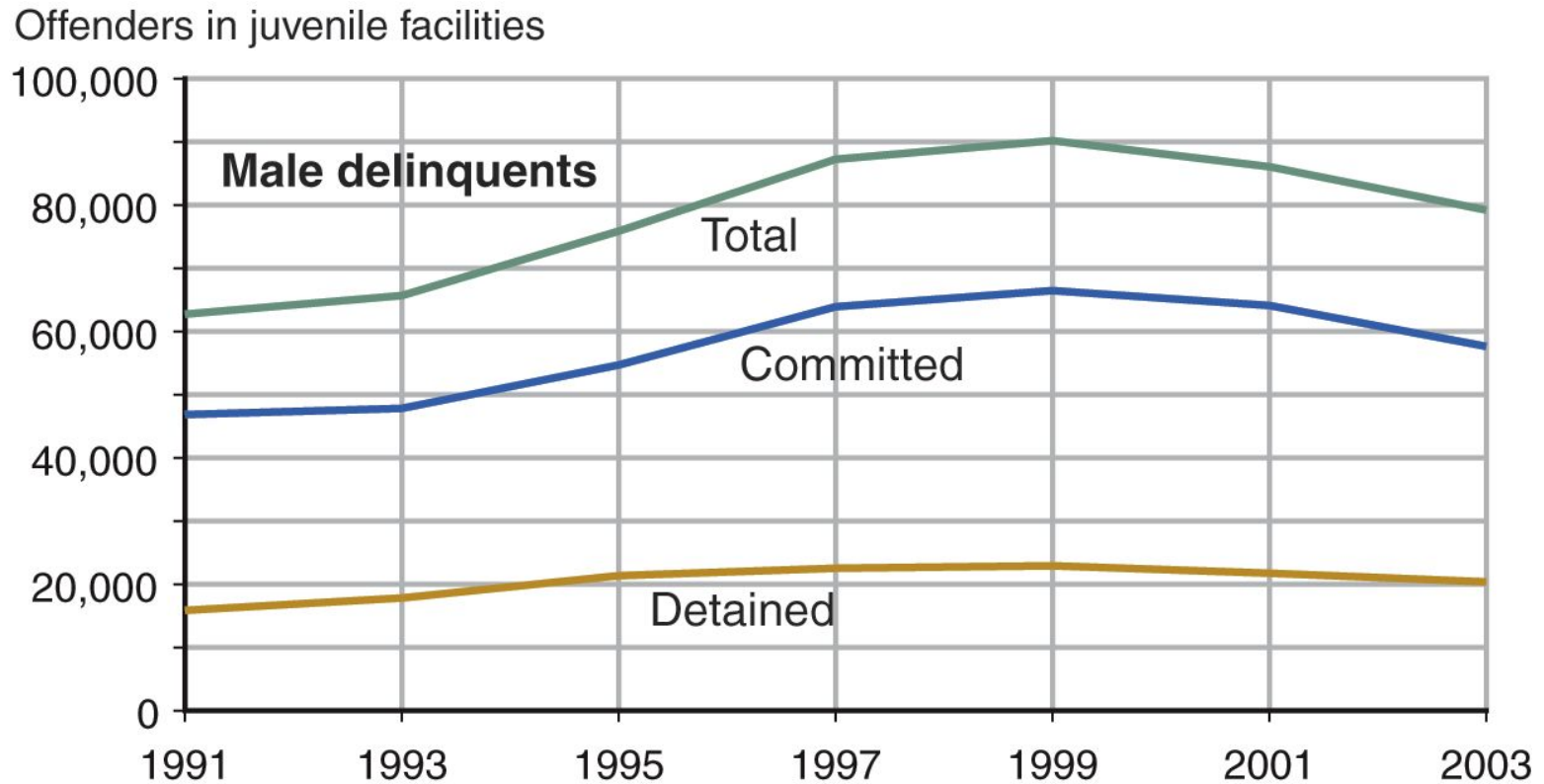


In nearly all states, females represented a relatively small proportion of juvenile offenders in residential placement in 2003

Female proportion of juveniles in custody

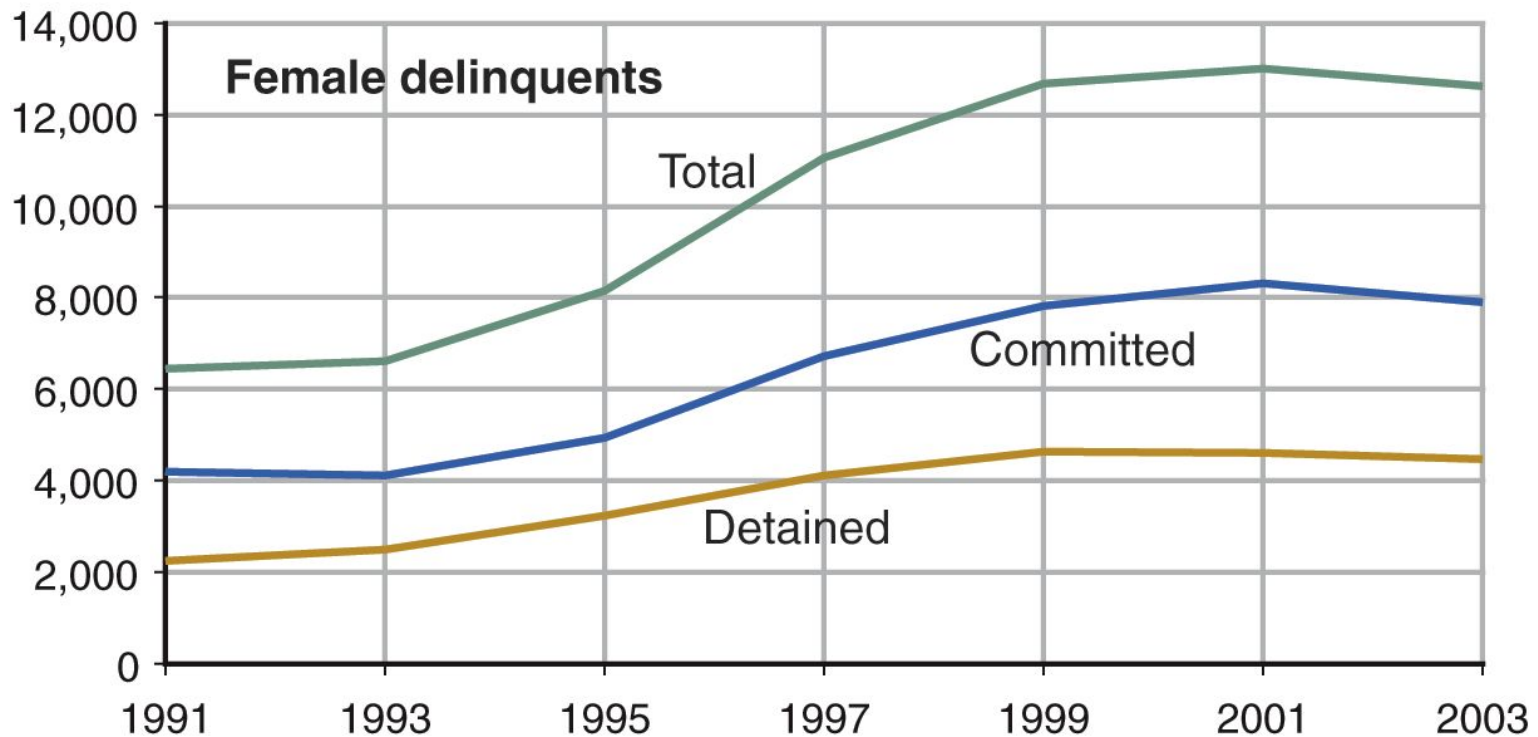


Between 1991 and 2003, detained youth constituted about one-quarter of all male delinquents in residential placement

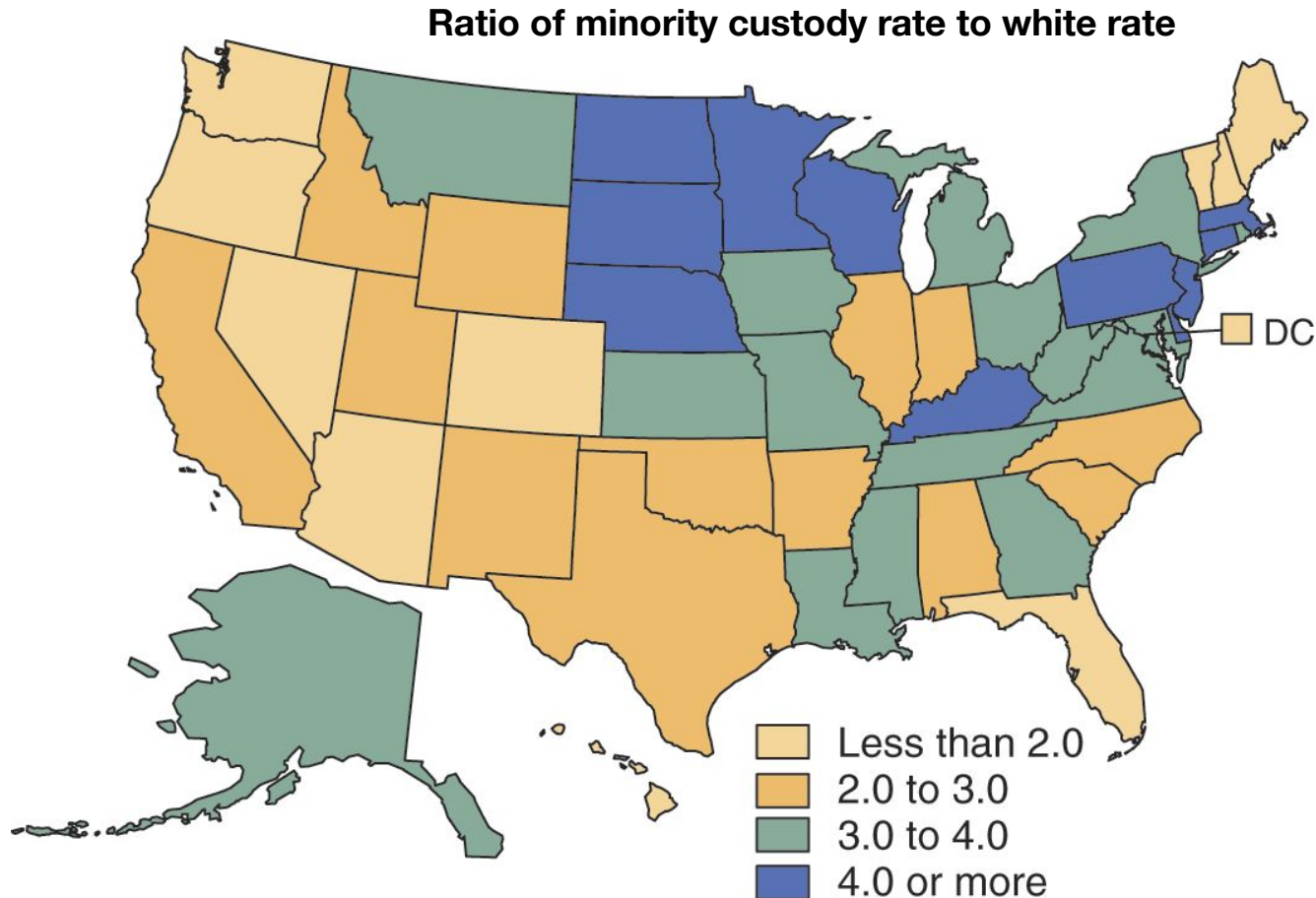


Between 1991 and 2003, detained youth constituted more than one-third of all female delinquents in residential placement

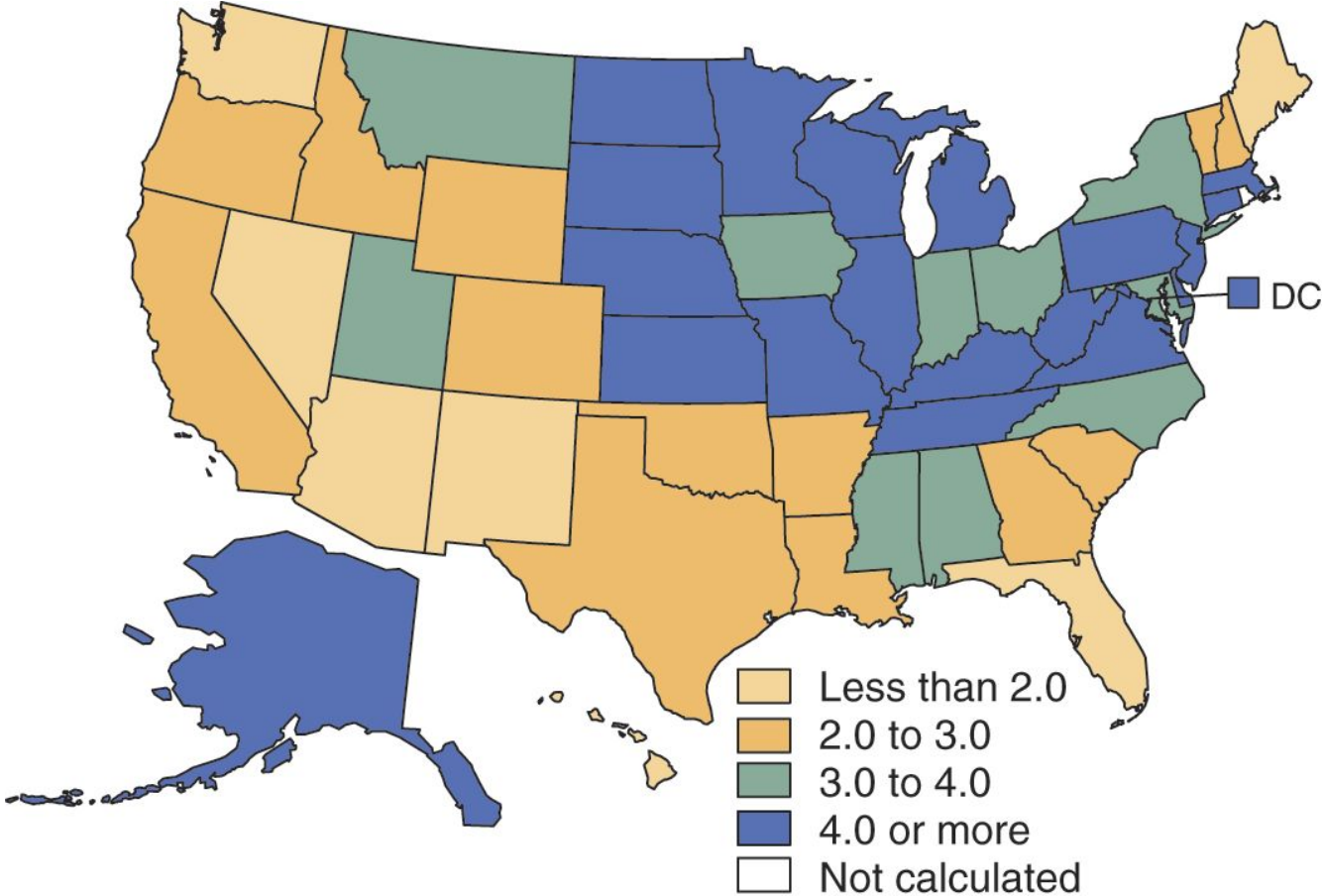
Offenders in juvenile facilities



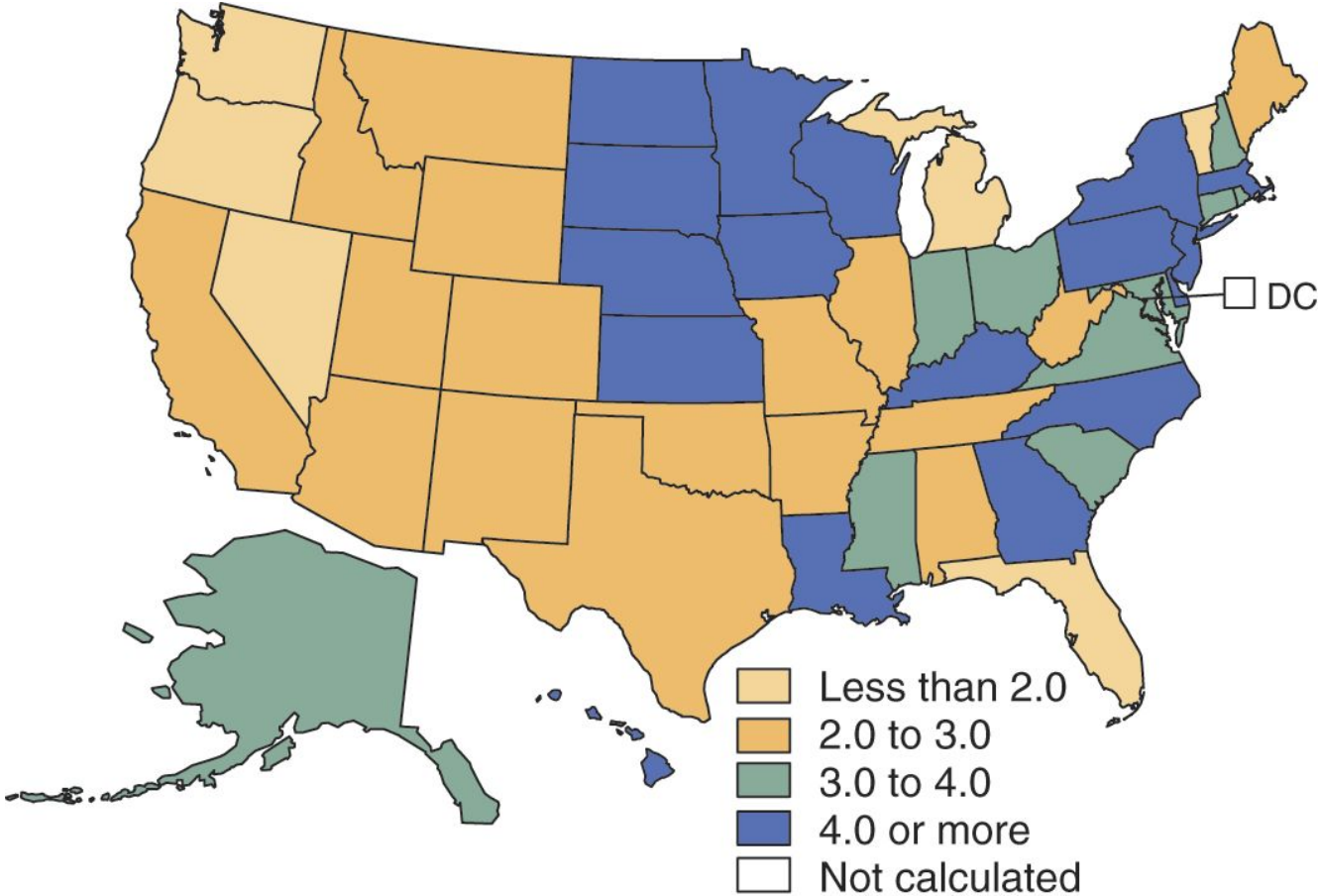
In every state except Vermont, the custody rate for black juvenile offenders exceeded the rate for whites



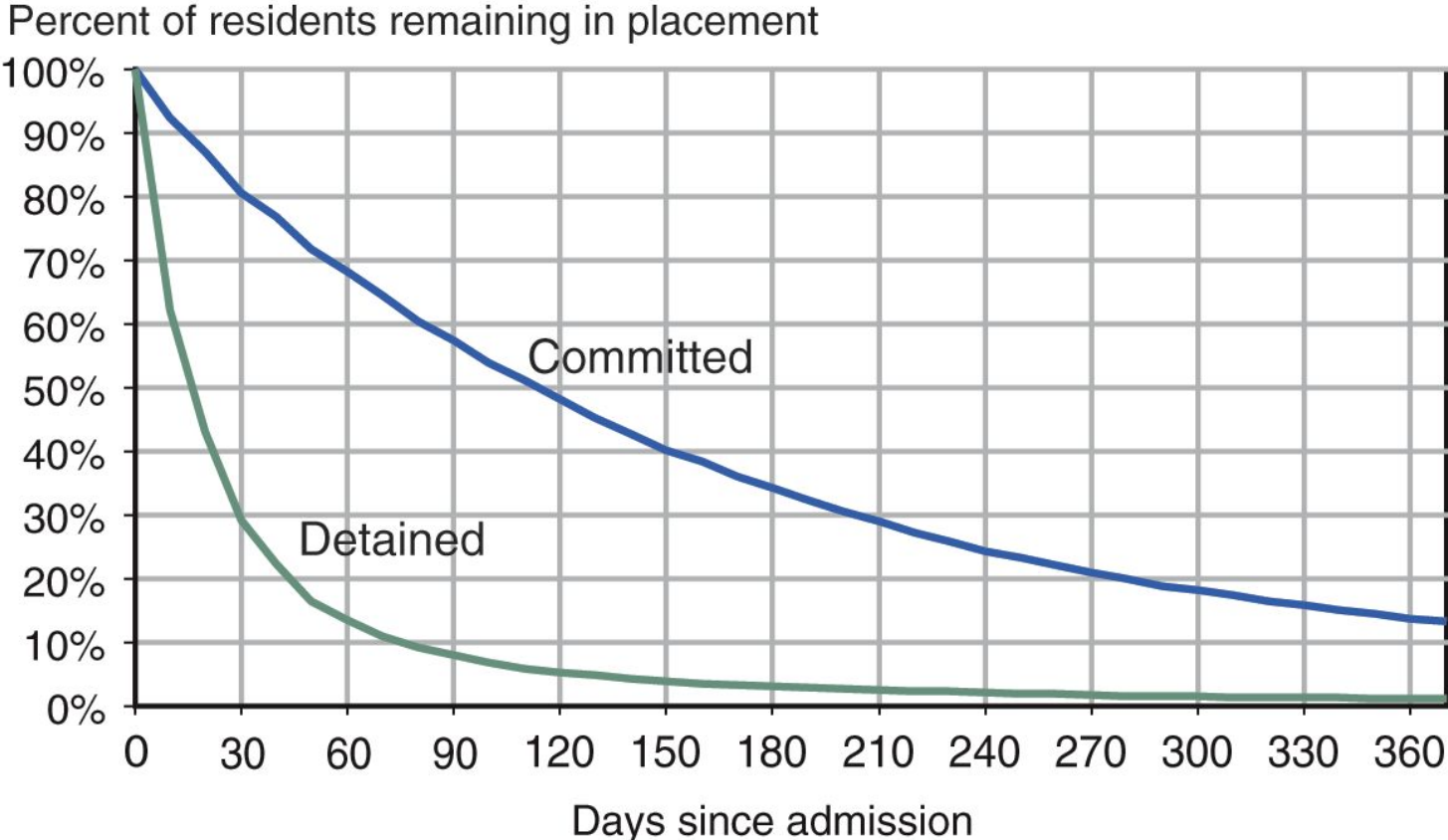
Ratio of minority rate to white rate for detained offenders in 2003



Ratio of minority rate to white rate for committed offenders in public facilities in 2003

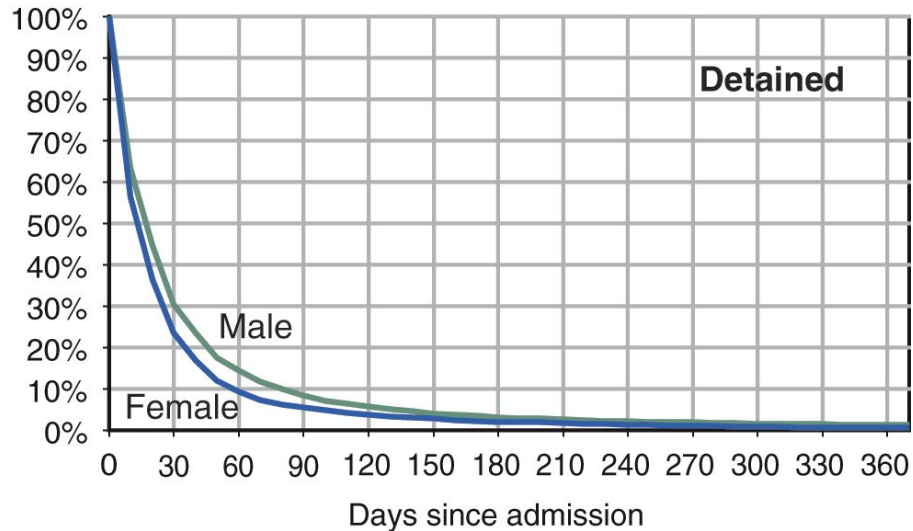


In 2003, 34% of committed offenders but just 3% of detained offenders remained in placement 6 months after admission

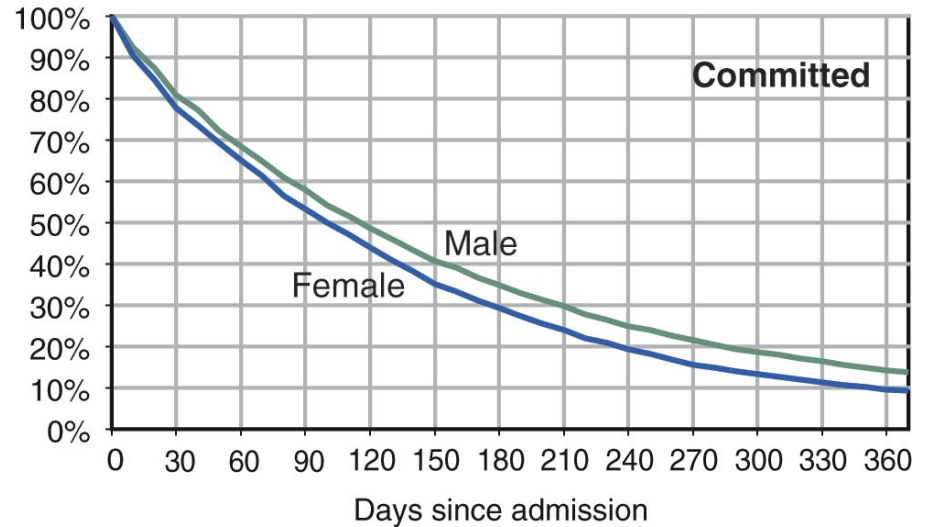


Males tended to stay in facilities longer than females in 2003

Percent of residents remaining in placement

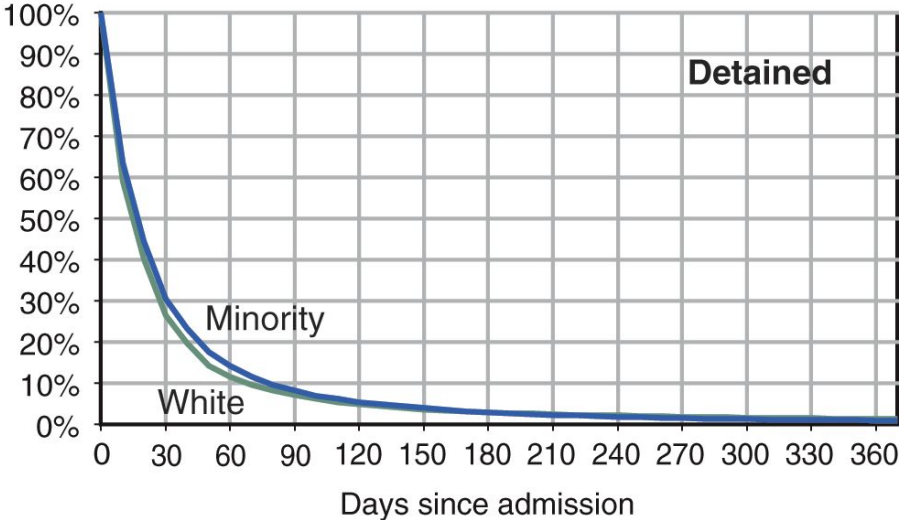


Percent of residents remaining in placement

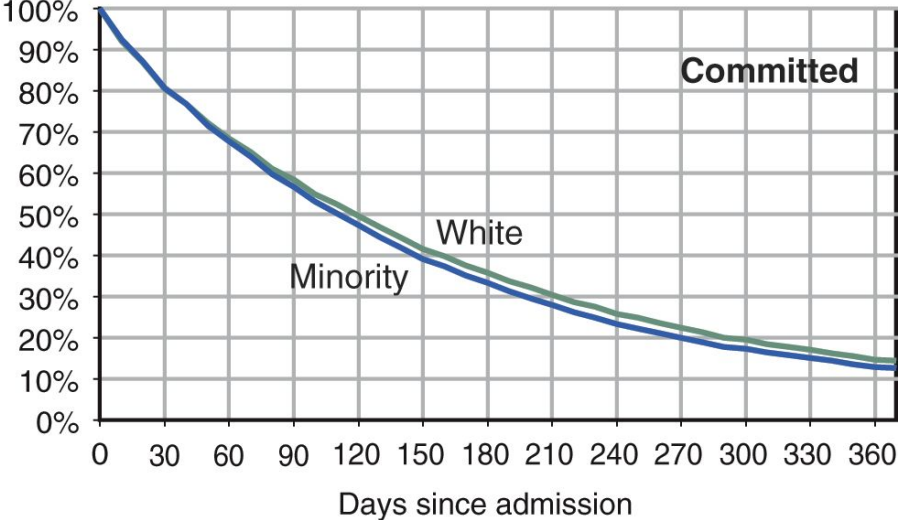


Half of detained white offenders remained in custody after 14 days; half of detained minority offenders remained in custody after 15 days

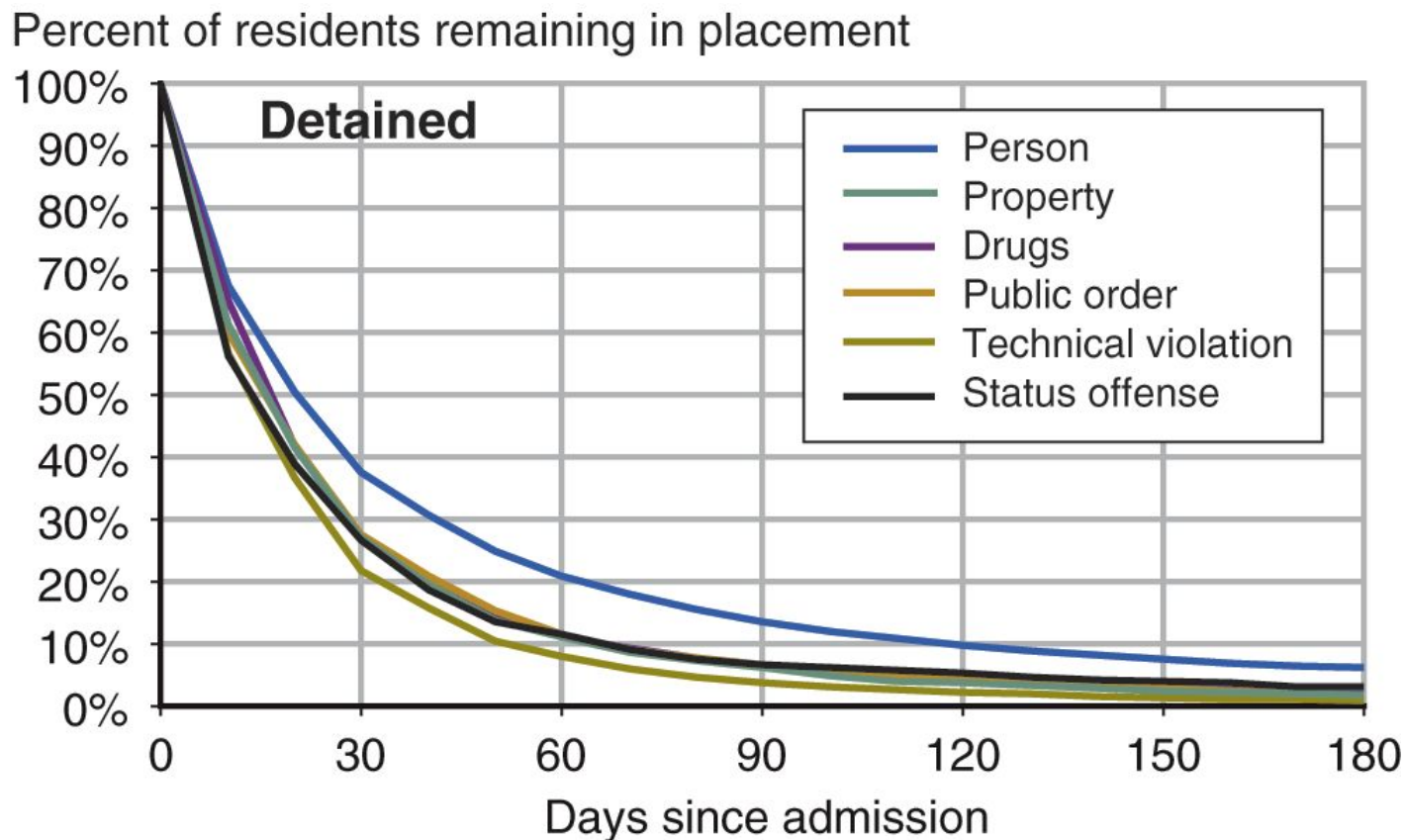
Percent of residents remaining in placement



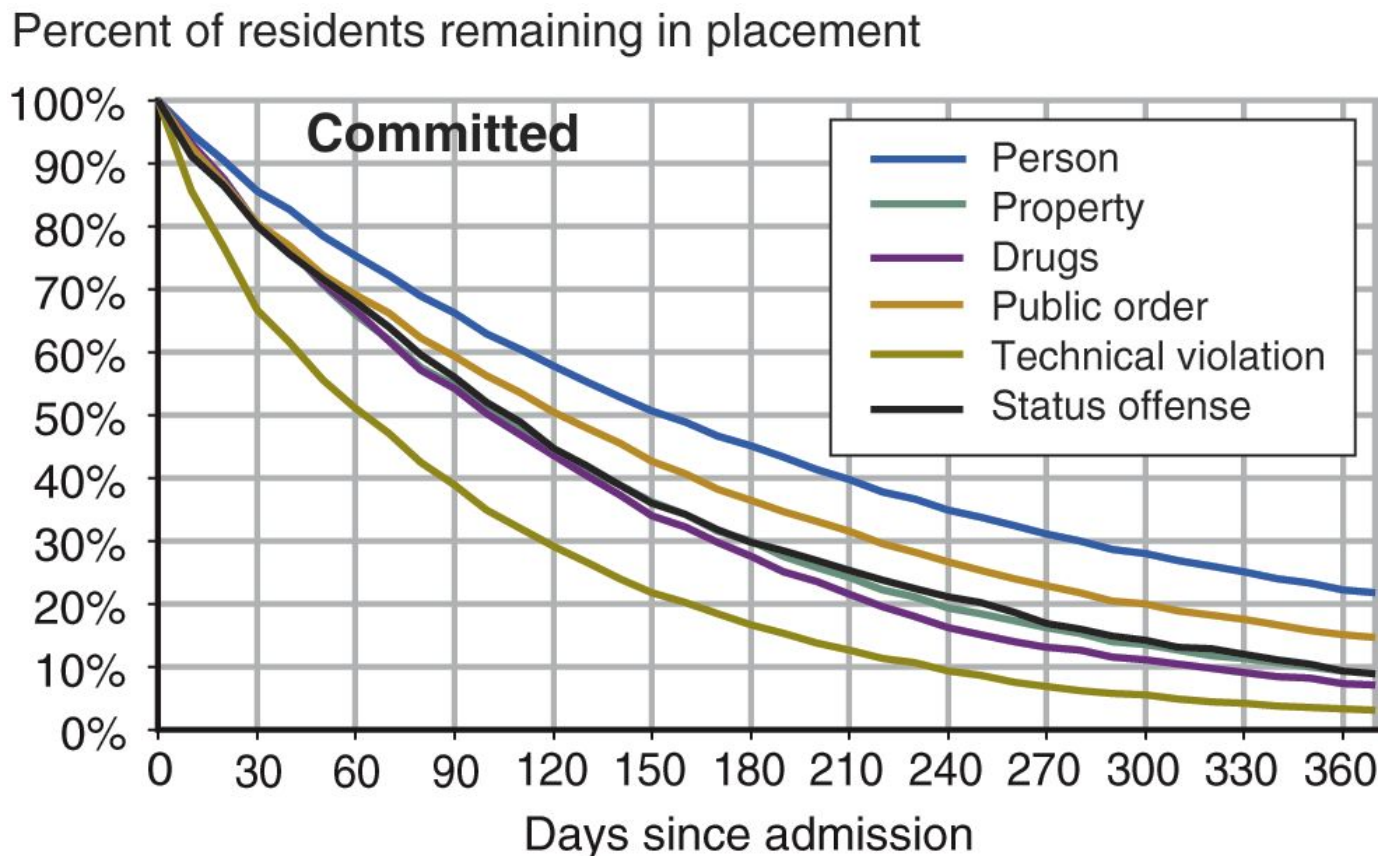
Percent of residents remaining in placement



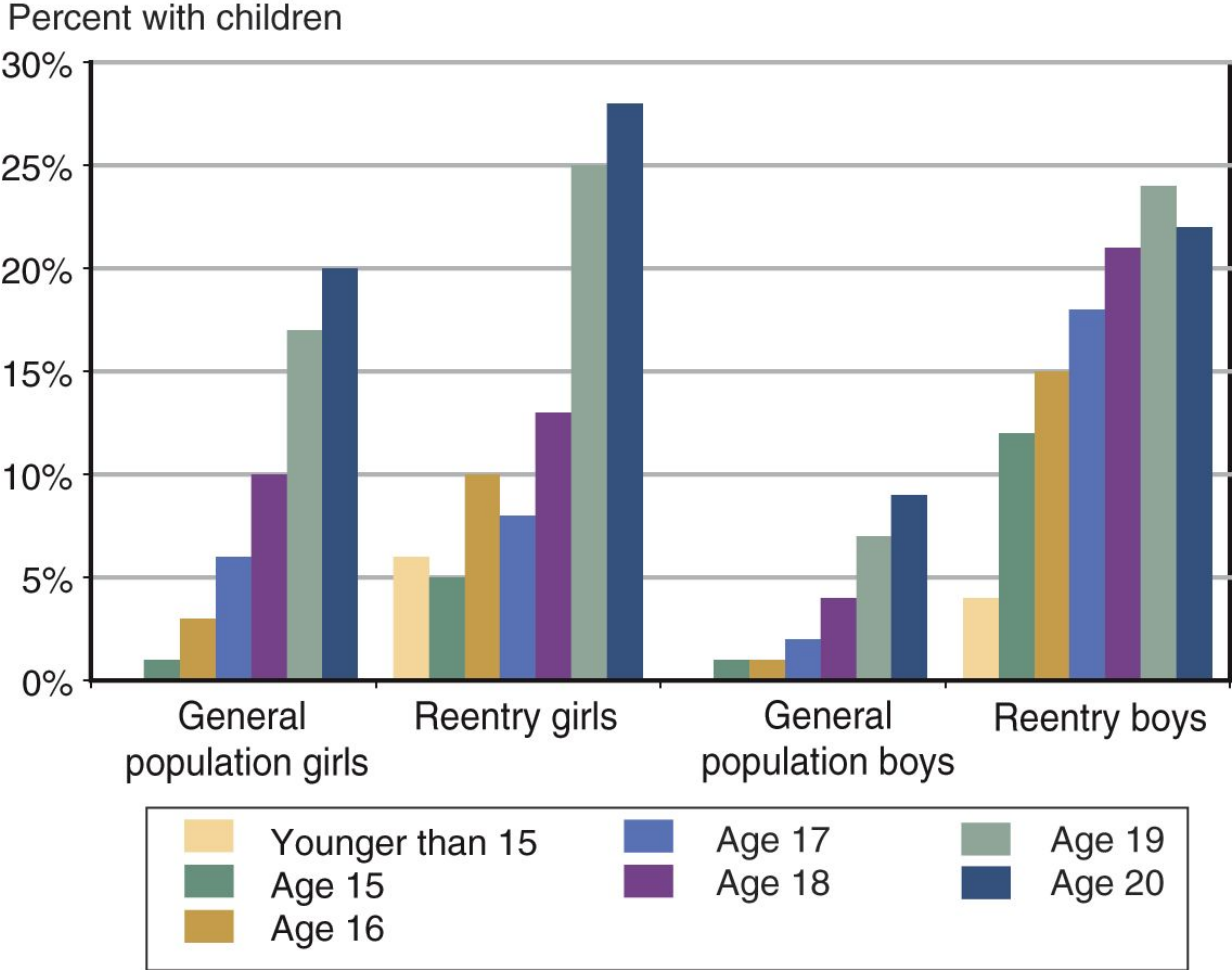
2003 time-in-placement patterns largely overlapped for detained youth held for property, drug, public order, and status offenses



In 2003, committed person offenders were in placement longer than other types of offenders

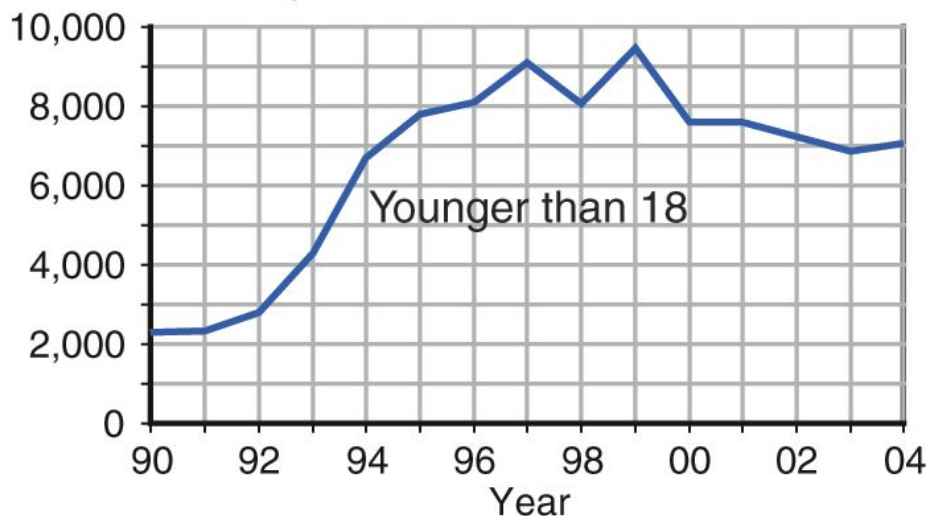


Compared with youth in the general population, at all ages, higher proportions of youth who are reentry candidates are themselves parents

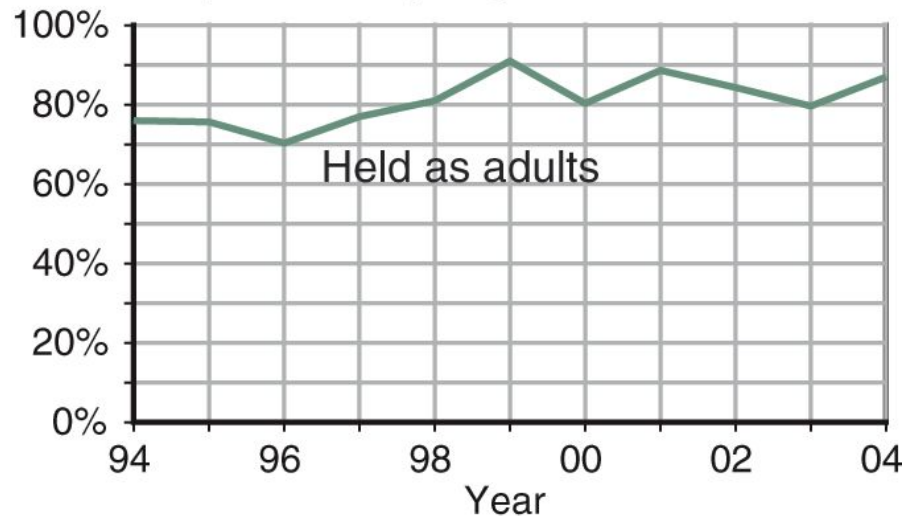


On a typical day in 2004, about 7,000 persons younger than 18 were inmates in jails in the U.S.—most were held as adults

Inmates in adult jails

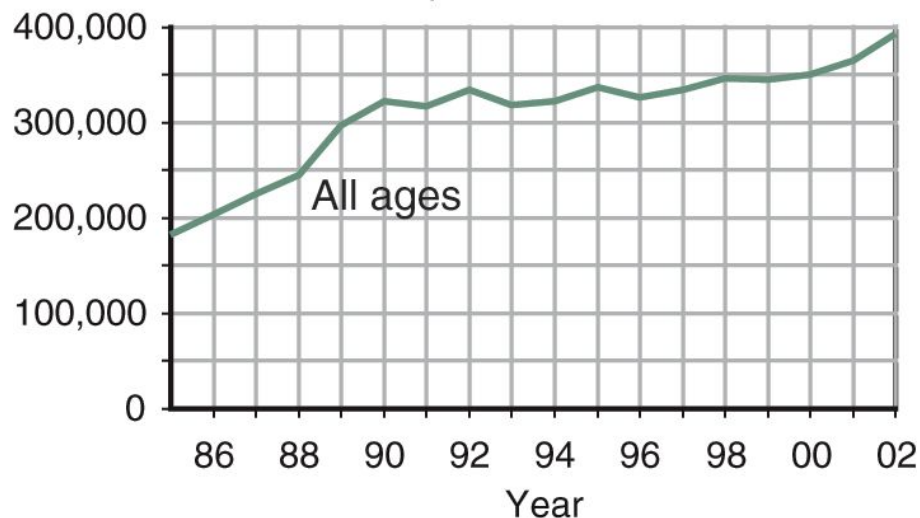


Percent of jail inmates younger than 18

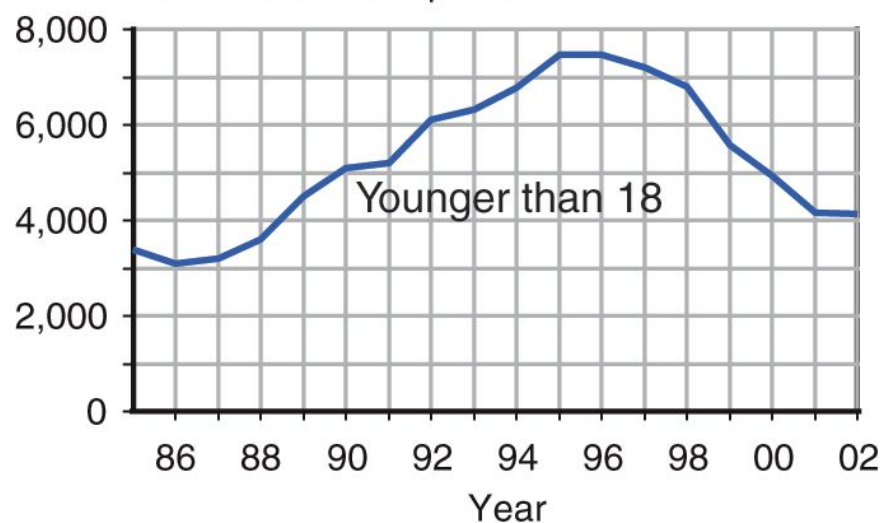


Between 1996 and 2002, the number of new admissions of youth younger than 18 to state prisons fell 45%

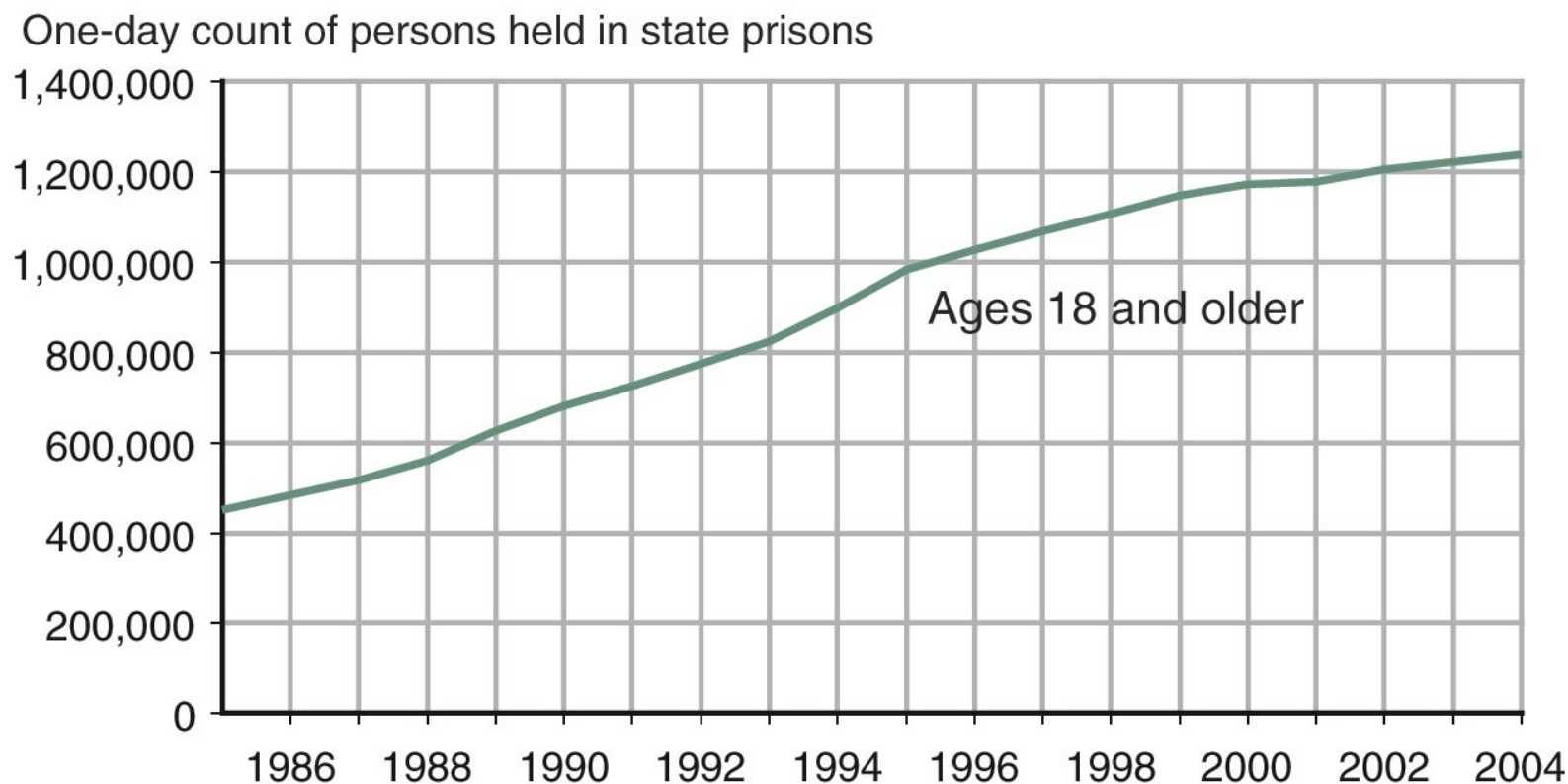
New admissions to state prisons



New admissions to state prisons

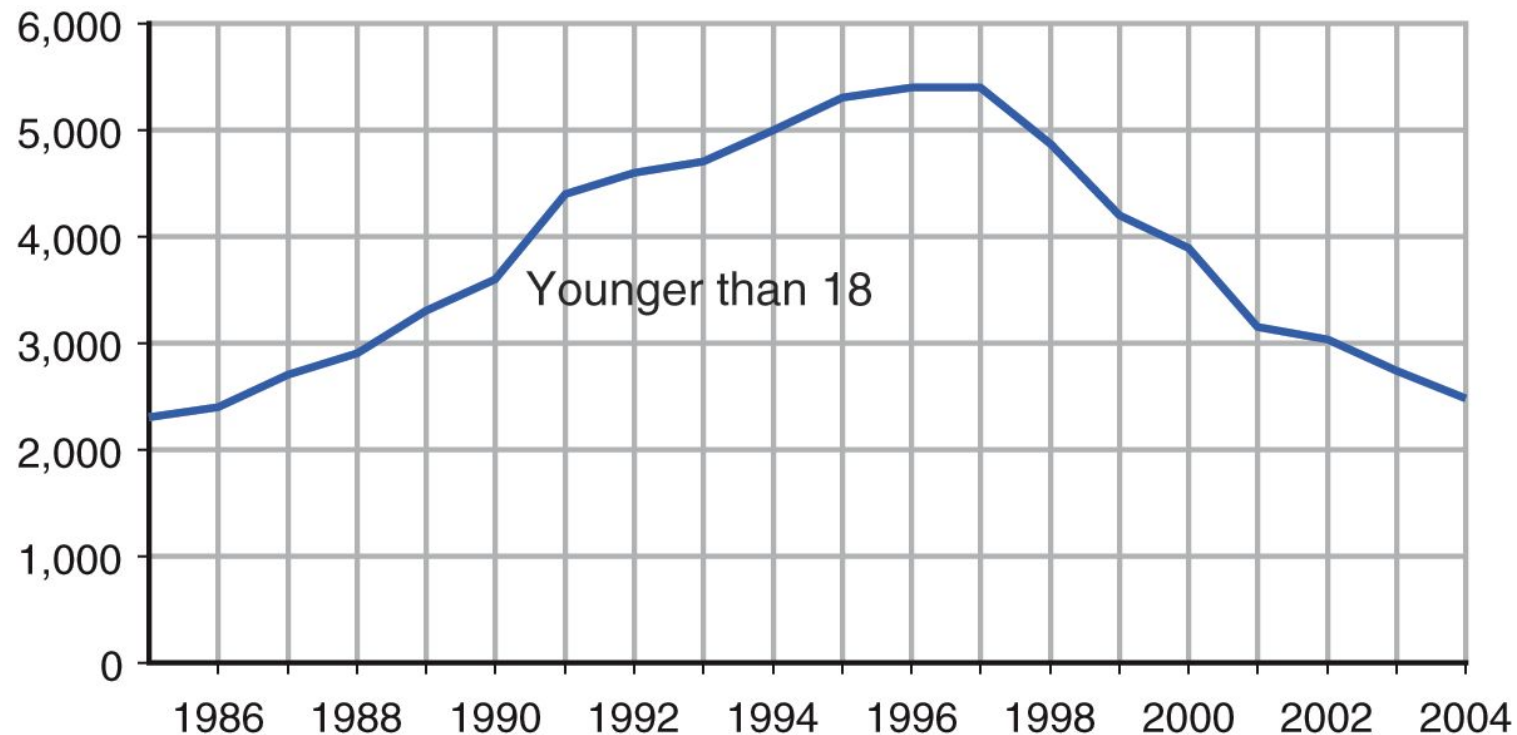


The population of older inmates grew 16% between 1997 and 2004



The population of inmates younger than age 18 fell 54% between 1997 and 2004

One-day count of persons held in state prisons



Although 20 states had death penalty provisions for offenders age 17 or younger when *Roper v. Simmons* was decided in 2005, few applied those provisions

