In 2006, more than 2,000 residential juvenile justice facilities in the United States housed more than 90,000 juvenile offenders. Although these facilities all served adjudicated youth, they differed by purpose, type, operational characteristics, and service provisions. This factsheet provides a snapshot of the continuum of juvenile justice facilities in the United States.

The source of most of the data presented below is the 2006 Juvenile Residential Facility Census, unless otherwise noted.

Prevalence of Juvenile Justice Facilities
- In October 2006, approximately 2,658 facilities in the United States held 92,093 juvenile offenders on the day of the census.
- The number of facilities declined since 2000, when 3,061 facilities housed 110,284 juvenile offenders.
- As of 2008, at least 745 State-operated juvenile justice facilities served 136,979 youth.

Number of Residential Juvenile Justice Facilities and Number of Youth Served, 2000–06

These graphs illustrate the declining number of residential juvenile justice facilities and youth from 2000 to 2006.

Types of Facilities
- Facility types varied, with residential treatment centers (35 percent), group homes (28 percent), and detention centers (27 percent) being the most common self-classification. Training schools (8 percent), shelters (7 percent), ranch/wilderness camps (4 percent), and reception/diagnostic centers (2 percent) were less common.
- About 56 percent of the facilities were privately operated, although the majority of youth (69 percent) were served by the 44 percent of facilities that were publicly operated.
- Of the 1,166 publicly operated facilities, 57 percent were locally operated by a county, city, or municipality and the other 43 percent were State operated.
- Seventy-nine percent of facilities housed fewer than 50 residents at one time, while 67 percent of youth resided in facilities serving more than 50 residents.
- Approximately 11 percent of facilities were over capacity, and another 20 percent ran at capacity on the day of the census.
- The level of physical security at facilities varied. Fifty percent of facilities had one or more confinement features (e.g., locked doors or gates), 35 percent locked youth in their sleeping rooms, and 19 percent had fences or walls with razor wire.
The majority (88 percent) of State-operated facilities also used mechanical restraints. The types of mechanical restraints included handcuffs (used by 75 percent of agencies), leg cuffs (59 percent), soft restraints (49 percent), waist restraints (41 percent), restraint belts (41 percent), restraint chairs (20 percent), bed restraints (16 percent), and others (10 percent).

Residential Facility Types

The chart illustrates the prevalence of different types of residential juvenile justice facilities in 2006.

Provision of Educational Services

- Educational screening services were offered to all youth at 81 percent of facilities, to some youth at 8 percent of facilities, and to no youth at 10 percent of facilities.
- The majority (80 percent) of residential facilities for adjudicated youth reported providing educational services to at least some youth, and 65 percent reported providing educational services to all youth.
- Detention centers and residential treatment centers reported providing education to all youth at higher rates (74 percent and 71 percent, respectively) than any other types of facilities. In contrast, 30 percent of surveyed group homes provided no educational services to youth on the grounds or in the community.
- Of the facilities that provide at least some educational services to youth, 46 percent offered elementary educational services, 73 percent provided middle school services, and 78 percent provided high school services.
- The prevalence of other educational services varied. The following services were provided by residential facilities: special education (69 percent), GED preparation (63 percent), life-skills training (55 percent), GED testing (43 percent), vocational/technical (32 percent), and post-high school educational opportunities (21 percent).
- In school year 2007–08, some 2,636 juvenile detention, juvenile corrections, and adult corrections programs/facilities throughout all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico received nearly $165 million in Title I, Part D, funds to improve educational outcomes for children and youth who are neglected, delinquent, or at risk.

Number of Facilities Receiving Title I, Part D, Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility/Program Type</th>
<th>Facility/Program Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile Detention</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Corrections</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Corrections</td>
<td>281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>660</td>
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</table>

This table presents the number of juvenile justice facilities receiving Title I, Part D, funding for school year 2007–08.
**Availability of Other Services**

- Education is offered to youth in all State-run facilities in 96 percent of States. Other widely available programs are life skills/behavior management, mental health, and reentry/community reintegration services.
- Health care was offered to some or all residing youth in 99 percent of facilities.
- Sixty-four percent of facilities screened some or all youth for substance abuse problems. Additional substance abuse services included providing education (96 percent), offering therapy (59 percent), and providing counseling (49 percent).
- Eighty-eight percent of facilities screened all or some youth for risk of suicide on their first day of residence.
- All facilities reported providing mental health assessments to some or all youth.
- Nearly all States agencies (94 percent) reported using evidence-based treatments (EBTs) in their facilities. The most widely used were Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (88 percent of agencies) and Aggression Replacement Therapy (62 percent of agencies).

**Prevalence of Services in Facilities by State**

This graph illustrates the prevalence of different types of services offered to youth in State-operated facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico ($n = 52$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Offered to 100% of Youth</th>
<th>Offered to 50-75% of Youth</th>
<th>Offered to less than 50% of Youth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Skills/Behavior Management</td>
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<td>Mental Health</td>
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<td>Reentry/Community Reintegration</td>
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<td>Substance Abuse Treatment</td>
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<td>Family Therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocational Education</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Offender Treatment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) biannually administers the Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) to collect self-reported data on facility operations and services, facility security, capacity and crowding, injuries and deaths in custody, and facility ownership and operation in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. For additional information, see http://www.census.gov/econ/overview/go3200.html.


The Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) Yearbook has, since 2004, reported on the State-level juvenile correctional agencies of all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It presents self-reported data on State agency leadership and capacity, facility policies and procedures, and programs and services. For ordering information, see http://store.cjca.net/ProductDetail.aspx?c=d44fd574-d717-4a37-8303-bdc0f26d7a6c&ip=5b79c93d-1dd6-44be-b686-bf9171f6bb02.


The Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) is the U.S. Department of Education’s required annual reporting tool for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for the purposes of their Title I, Part D, funds. The CSPR collects self-reported data on the number of funded programs/facilities at the State and local levels as well as the number, demographics, and educational, vocational, and transition outcomes of the youth in those programs/facilities. For additional information, see http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/index.html.


The U.S. Department of Education maintains information on the amount of Title I, Part D, funds allocated to all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Allocations are divided into State (Subpart 1) and local (Subpart 2) funding streams. For additional information, see http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleipartd/index.html.
