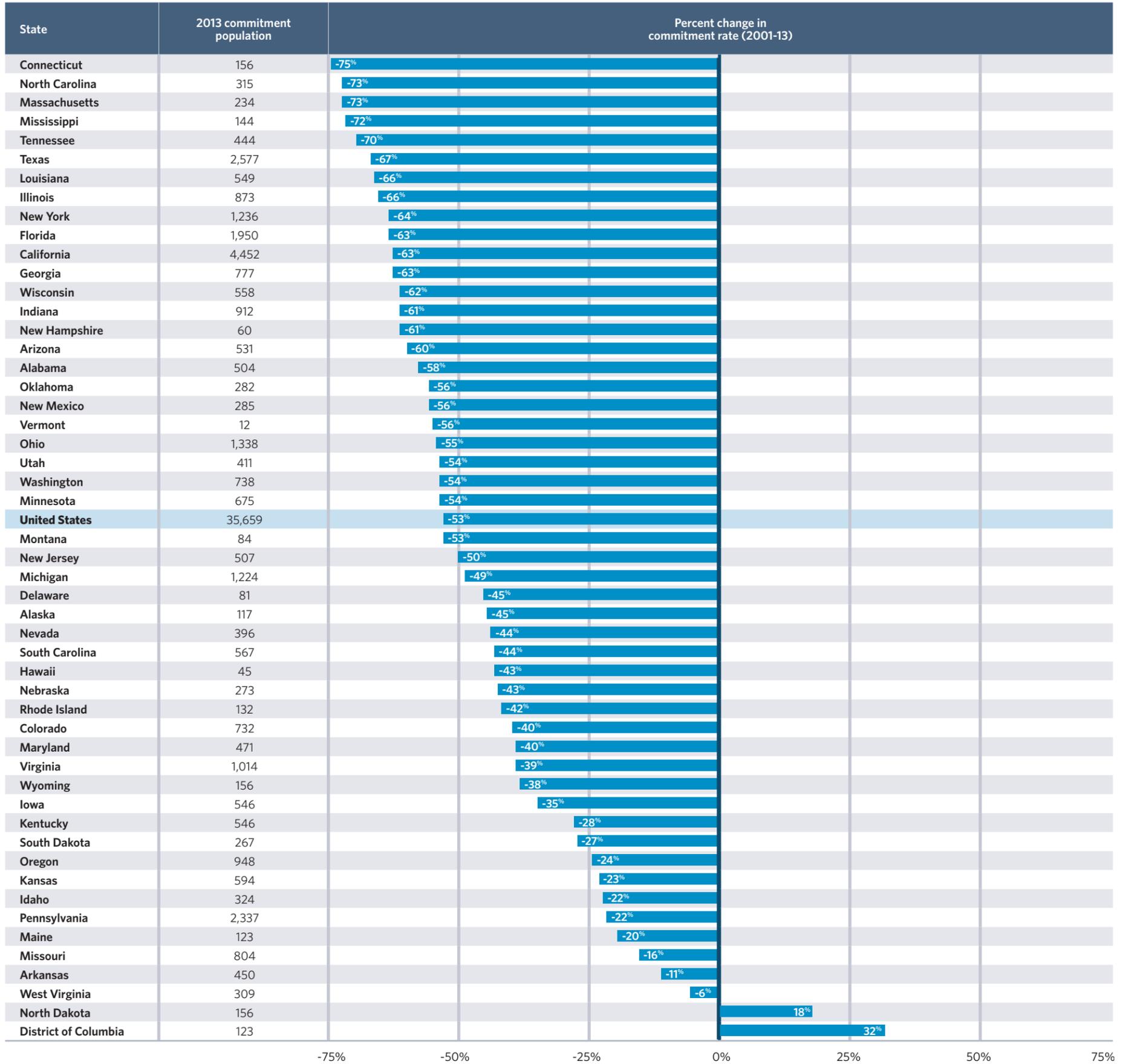


Juvenile Commitment Rate Drops 53%

From 2001 to 2013, the U.S. juvenile commitment rate declined 53 percent, according to data recently released by the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.¹ Rates fell in 49 states during this period, including decreases of over 50 percent in more than half of the states. The nationwide reduction reflects a 42 percent drop in juvenile violent-crime arrest rates from 2001 to 2012 and comes as a growing number of states are adopting policies that prioritize costly space in residential facilities for higher-risk youth adjudicated for serious crimes.²



Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

© 2015 The Pew Charitable Trusts

Endnotes

- 1 Data come from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>. The census was first administered in 1997, and the most recently published results are from 2013. Pew's analysis includes only youth committed to a facility as part of a court-ordered disposition. The commitment rate is the number of committed juvenile offenders in residential placement per 100,000 youth in the population (ages 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state).
- 2 Charles Puzzanchera, "Juvenile Arrests 2012" (2014), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/pubs/248513.pdf>; Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 2001" (2003), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/201370.pdf>.

Project website: pewstates.org/publicsafety

The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public, and invigorate civic life.