



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Youth and the Justice System Webinar

December 5, 2024

Webinar Agenda

1. Presenter introductions

2. Presentations

3. Questions and answers



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PRESENTER INTRODUCTIONS

- Alexandra Thompson, Statistician, Victimization Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Lizabeth Remrey, Statistician, Law Enforcement Incident-Based Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Derek Mueller, Statistician, Prisons Corrections Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Emily Buehler, Statistician, Prisons Corrections Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Michael Field, Statistician, Reentry, Recidivism, and Special Projects Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Benjamin Adams, Office Director, National Institute of Justice
- Kaitlyn Sill, Senior Social Science Analyst, National Institute of Justice
- Andrea Coleman, Senior Policy Advisor, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



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PRESENTATIONS



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Measuring Reported and Unreported Crime Among Youth

Alexandra (Lexy) Thompson

Statistician

December 5, 2024



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What will this presentation cover?

- Background on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the School Crime Supplement (SCS)
- Select findings from *Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993–2022*
- Additional outlets for victimization data among youth



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National Crime Victimization Survey and the School Crime Supplement



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What is the National Crime Victimization Survey?

- Nation's primary source of information on **criminal victimization**
- Currently sponsored and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- Started in 1972 as the National Crime Survey
- Redesigned and renamed National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in 1992
- Developed to complement the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program
- Crimes **reported** and **not reported** to the police



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How are the data collected?

- Administered by the **U.S. Census Bureau**
- National **sample** of persons **age 12 or older** living in U.S. households
- **Panel design** – seven interviews over a course of 3.5 years (every 6 months)
- **Mode** – interviews are conducted both in-person and by telephone
- **Self-report survey** – persons asked about criminal victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months
- **Incident based** – collects information about each victimization incident



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Violent crime

- Rape/sexual assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Simple assault

Personal larceny

- Purse snatching
- Pocket picking

Property crime

- Burglary/trespassing
- Motor vehicle theft
- Other types of household theft

Characteristics of victims and crimes for the population and for subgroups

Source of national data on topics including *intimate partner violence, crimes against persons with disabilities, injury, firearms and crime, cost of crime, and reporting to police*



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School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the NCVS

- Cosponsored by the Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and BJS and is administered approximately every two years
- Started collection in 1989 and was most recently in the field from January to June 2022
 - Will be in the field from January-June 2025
- Focuses on respondents ages 12 through 18 and their experiences with crimes that occurred at school and other characteristics about school crime
- Respondents answer questions regarding school safety measures, bullying, availability of drugs and alcohol at school, gang activity, and more

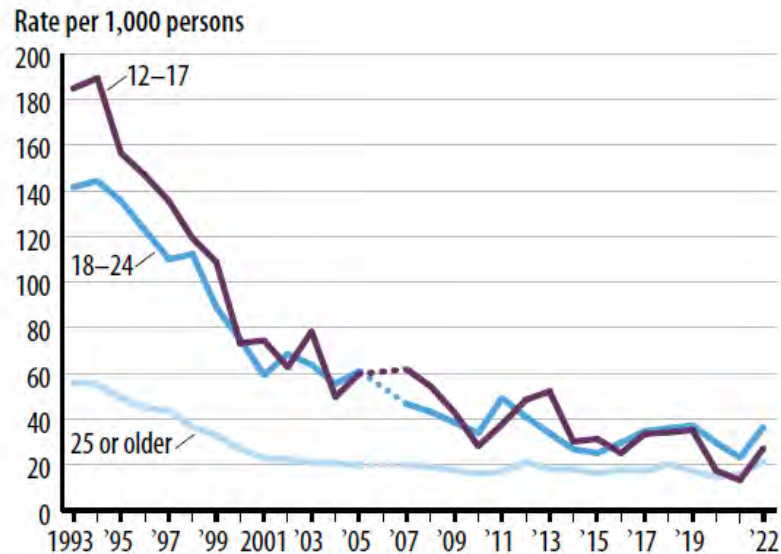


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Select findings from *Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993– 2022*

Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 1993-2022

- From 1993 to 2022, the rate of nonfatal violent victimization declined
 - 85% for persons ages 12 to 17
 - 74% for persons ages 18 to 24
 - 62% for persons age 25 or older



Full report: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cij9322.pdf>

Note: Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to other years.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

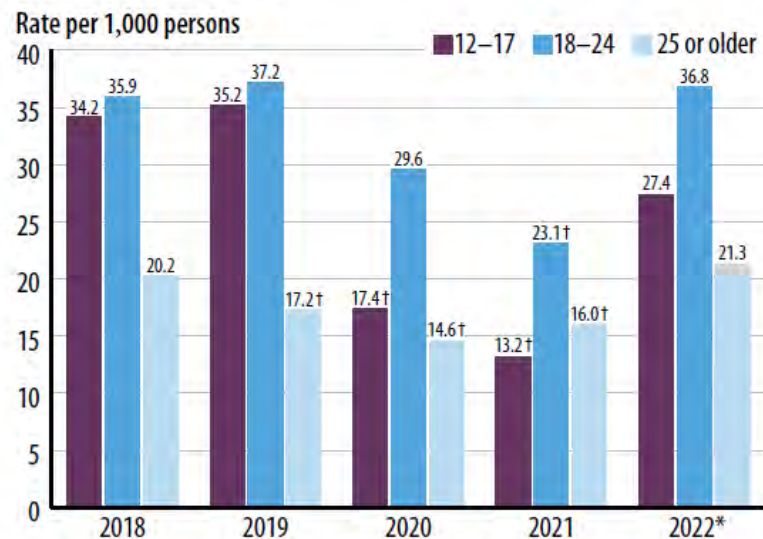


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- In 2022, the rate of violent victimization for persons ages 12 to 17 was 27.4 per 1,000 persons
 - Higher than in 2021 and 2020
- From 2021 to 2022, the rate of violent victimization **increased** for persons ages 18 to 24 and persons age 25 or older

Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 2018–2022



*Comparison year.

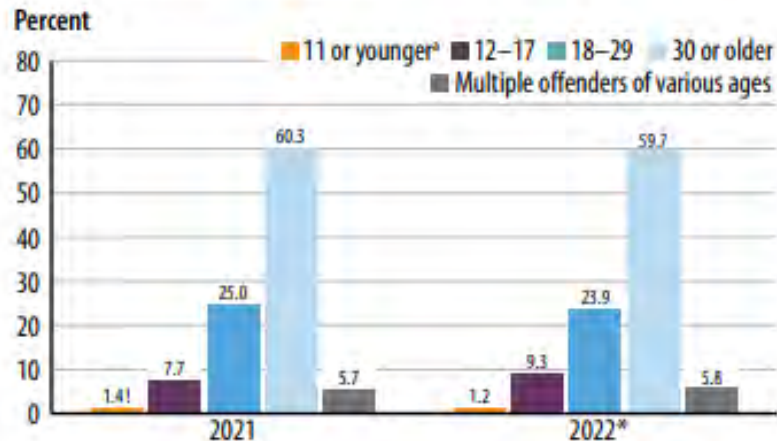
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.



- In 2022, 9.3% of offenders in nonfatal violent incidents were perceived to be in the age range of 12 to 17 years old
- Between 2021 and 2022, there were **no significant differences** in the percentage of nonfatal violent incidents by perceived age of the offender

Percent of nonfatal violent incidents, by age of offender, 2021 and 2022



*Comparison year. There were no statistically significant differences between 2021 and 2022.

^a Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.



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Additional Outlets for Victimization Data Among Youth

Criminal Victimization annual bulletin

- First release of annual estimates from the NCVS
- Data on youth includes –
 - Rates of violent victimization
 - Rate and percent of violent victimization reported to police
 - Percent of violent incidents by victim and offender demographics
 - Prevalence of violent crime

Full report: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cv23.pdf>

TABLE 5
Percent and rate of violent victimizations reported to police, by demographic characteristics of victims, 2022 and 2023

Victim demographic characteristic	Percent		Rate per 1,000 ^a	
	2022	2023 ^a	2022	2023 ^a
Total	41.5%	44.7%	9.7	10.1
Sex				
Male	37.5% †	45.7%	8.8	9.5
Female	45.3	43.8	10.6	10.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White ^b	41.6%	41.9%	10.0	9.4
Black ^b	45.9	55.7	10.0 †	15.0
Hispanic	45.6	47.8	10.3	10.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{b,c}	34.2	29.3	4.7	3.1
Other ^{b,d}	22.1 †	44.7	13.0	22.5
Age				
12–17	31.2%	23.4%	8.5 †	5.0
18–24	27.4	36.3	10.1 †	15.9
25–34	38.2	41.5	13.1	13.8
35–49	48.7	50.6	12.5	10.7
50–64	54.3	55.5	9.4	11.0
65 or older	44.9	58.4	4.7	4.6
Marital status				
Never married	31.9% †	39.8%	10.8 †	13.5
Married	52.9	48.0	6.4	5.8
Widow/widower	42.5	47.3	5.8	4.2
Divorced	49.6	56.4	18.1	18.5
Separated	66.3	55.3	38.8	23.9
Household income				
Less than \$25,000	43.1%	39.3%	18.3	15.3
\$25,000–\$49,999	45.3	53.7	12.1	12.8
\$50,000–\$99,999	40.4	41.1	7.5	8.8
\$100,000–\$199,999	37.5 †	49.7	6.1	8.6
\$200,000 or more	36.9	34.6	8.6 †	5.4



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Student Reports of Bullying series

- First release of estimates of SCS data by NCES
- Includes tables on –
 - Prevalence of bullying by different characteristics, such as student demographics and incident characteristics
 - Student victimization
 - Fear and avoidance

Full report: <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2024/2024109rev.pdf>

Table 1.1. Bullying and student and school characteristics: Among all students, percentage who reported being bullied during school, by selected student and school characteristics: School year 2021–22

Student and school characteristics	Percentage of students who were bullied
Total	19.2
Sex	
Male	16.7
Female	21.8
Race/ethnicity^a	
American Indian or Alaska Native	‡
Asian	9.0
Black	17.0
Hispanic or Latino	16.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	‡
White	21.6
Two or more races	30.1
Grade^b	
6th	26.9
7th	26.3
8th	25.1
9th	17.7
10th	15.8
11th	10.4
12th	14.8
Household income^c	
Less than \$25,000	19.6
\$25,000–\$49,999	22.3
\$50,000–\$99,999	17.9
\$100,000–\$149,999	17.1
\$150,000 or more	19.5



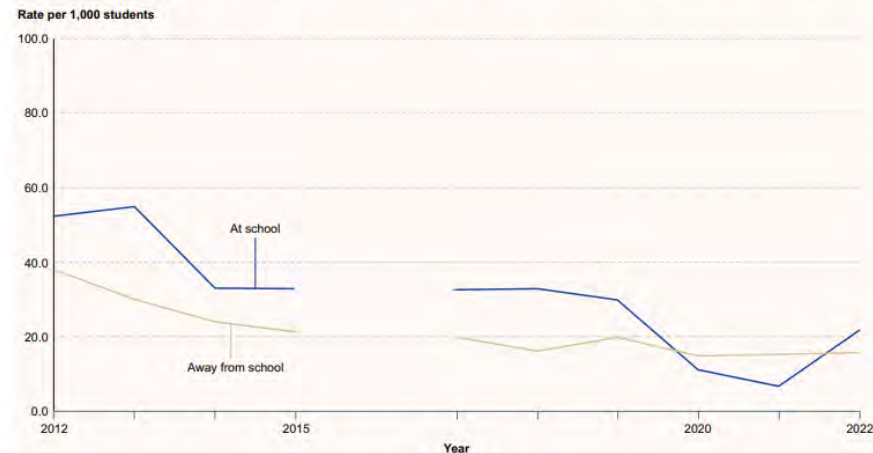
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Report on Indicators of School Crime and Safety

- Uses data from the NCVS and SCS for different indicators
- Joint report between BJS and NCES
- Includes information on –
 - Victimization at and away from school
 - Bullying victimization
 - Gangs and hate-related speech
 - Fear and avoidance

FIGURE 2.

Rate of nonfatal victimization against students ages 12–18 per 1,000 students, by location: Selected years, 2012 through 2022



Full report: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/iscs23.pdf>



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America's Children

- NCVS data covering aggravated assault, rape, robbery, and homicide data from NIBRS
- Includes data on –
 - Youth victimization by victim demographics
 - Youth-perpetrated victimizations

Full report: <https://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/>

Indicator PHY6

Rate of serious violent crime victimization of youth ages 12–17 by gender, 2005–2021

Victimizations per 1,000 youth ages 12–17



NOTE: Serious violent crimes include aggravated assault, rape, robbery (stealing by force or threat of violence), and homicide. In 2021, homicides represented 1.4% of serious violent crime, and the total number of homicides of juveniles has been relatively stable over the last decade. Beginning in 2021, the number of homicides was estimated using the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System. From 1993–2020, the number of homicides were estimated using the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv07.pdf>, for more information. In 2016, the National Crime Victimization Survey sample was redesigned, so 2016 estimates among youths are not comparable with estimates for other years. The 2020 NCVS weights include an additional adjustment to address the impact of modified field operations due to COVID-19. The 2020 estimate for female youth did not meet reporting standards due to insufficient unweighted sample cases and is excluded from the graphic. For more information on the weighting adjustments applied in 2020, see the Source and Accuracy Statement for the 2020 National Crime Victimization Survey in the NCVS 2020 Codebook (<https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/studies/38090/summary>) and *Criminal Victimization, 2020* (NCJ 301775, BJS, October 2021).

SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, National Incident-Based Reporting System.



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Updates from BJS

- Subscribe to [JUSTSTATS](#)
 - Stay up-to-date with data releases, statistical report releases, and data tool updates
- Follow BJS on X (@BJSgov) and Facebook
- Email AskBJS@usdoj.gov with questions – emails are forwarded to BJS statisticians with topical expertise

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National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program: Victimizations and arrests involving juveniles

Lizabeth Remrey, PhD

December 5, 2024



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NIBRS Estimation Program



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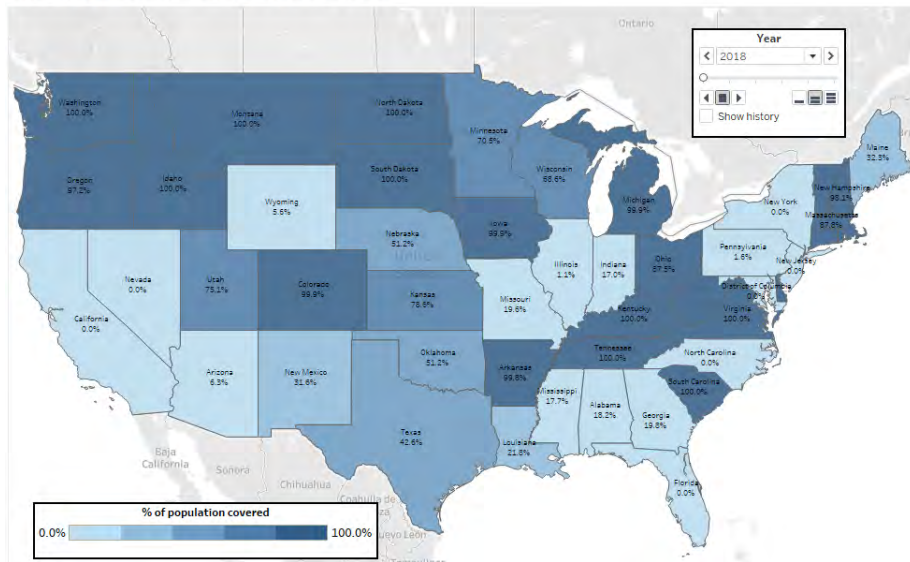
About NIBRS

- In 2021, NIBRS became the national standard for law enforcement (LE) crime data
- Data are voluntarily submitted to the FBI by LE agencies
- BJS manages the estimation program, which produces national and subnational estimates of crime based on NIBRS data



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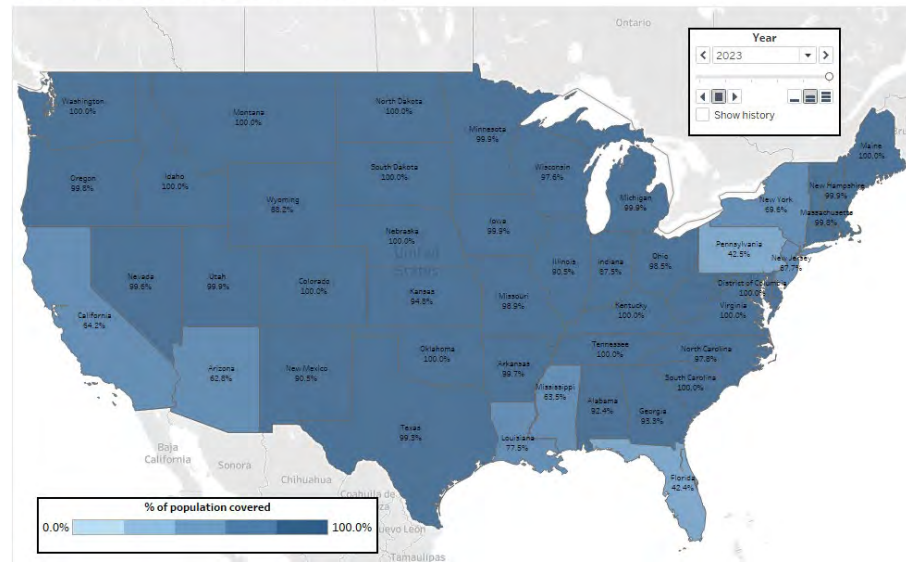
NIBRS Population Coverage, by State, 2018



In 2018, 7,440 agencies submitted 3 or more months of NIBRS data

- 38% of the US population

NIBRS Population Coverage, by State, 2023



By 2023, this number rose to 13,748 agencies

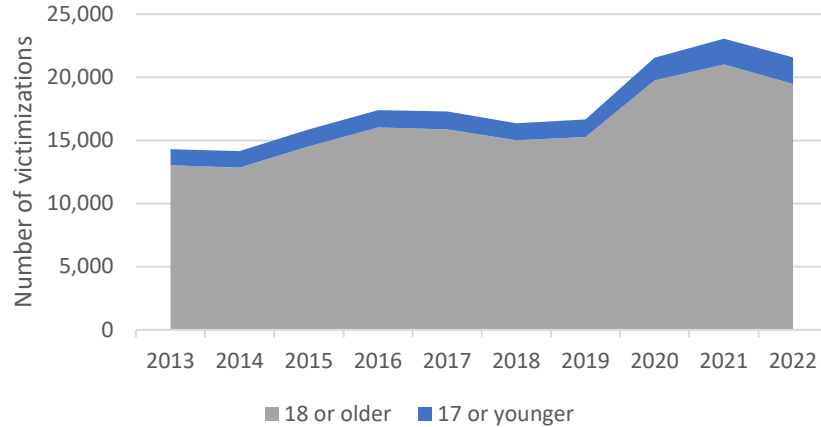
- 83% of the US population



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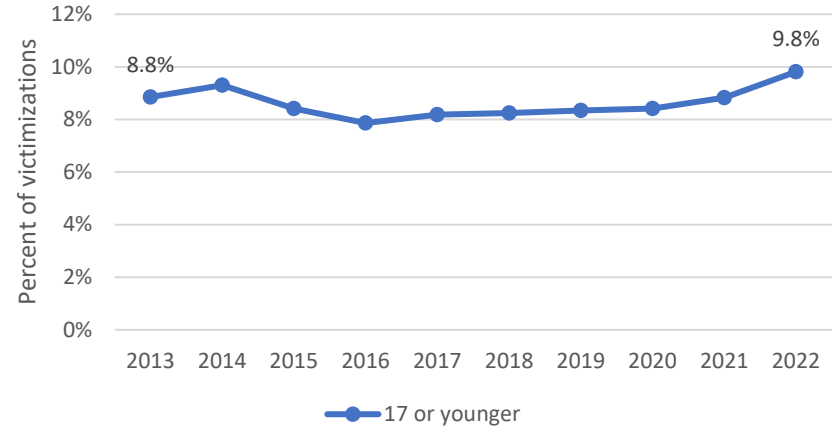
Victimization Estimates

Number of homicides, by victim age,
2013-2022



- The total number of homicides has fluctuated over the past 10 years, increasing from 14,320 in 2013 to 21,600 in 2022.
- An estimated 2,120 persons age 17 or younger were victims of homicide in 2022.

Percent of homicides, victims age 17 or
younger, 2013-2022



- Homicides of those age 17 or younger accounted for 9.8% of all homicide victims in 2022.
- This was not statistically different from the number in 2021.

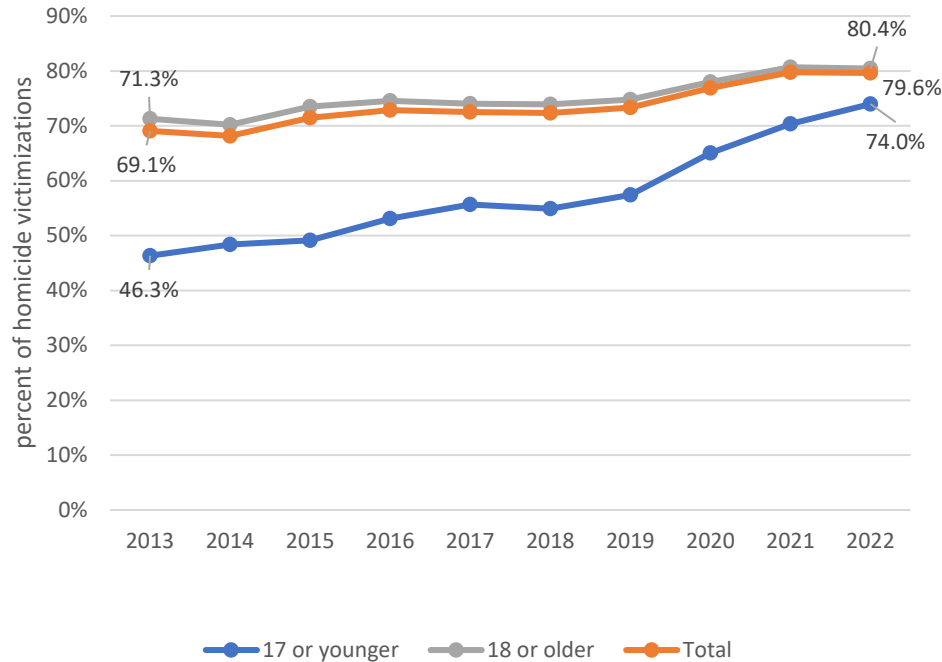


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Note: Homicide includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2013-2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

Percent of homicides involving a firearm, by victim age, 2013-2022



- In 2022, 80% of all homicides involved a firearm.
- Persons age 17 or younger and those age 18 or older had similar percentages of firearm-involved homicides in 2022 (74% and 80%, respectively).
- The 10-year trend of firearm-involved homicides for persons age 18 or older was similar to the overall trend – around 70% in 2013 and 80% in 2022.
- For juveniles age 17 or younger, 46% of homicide victimizations in 2013 involved a firearm and 74% involved a firearm in 2022.

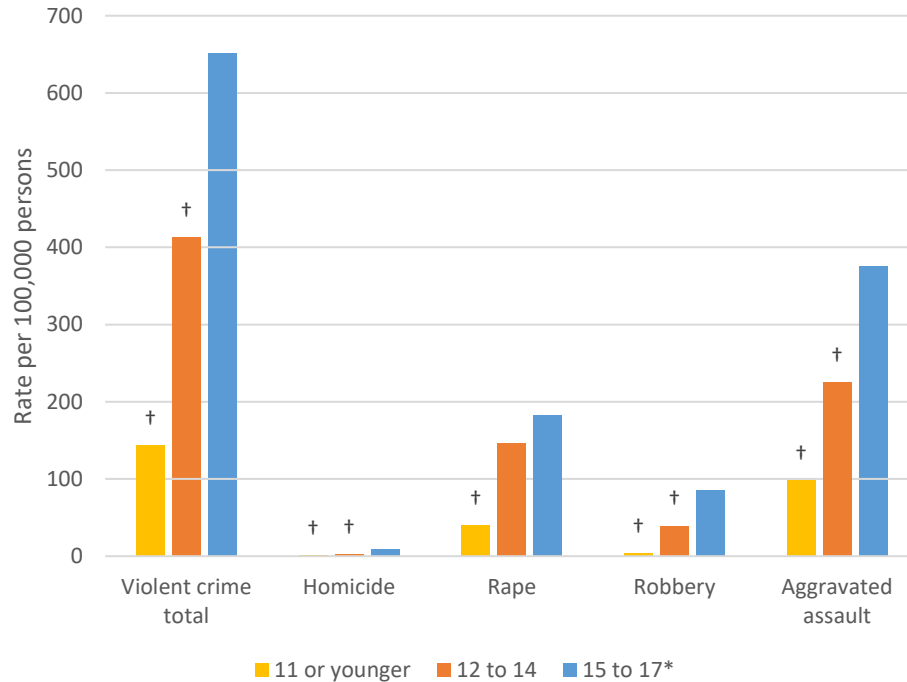


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Note: Homicide includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 2013-2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

Rate of victimization, by offense type and age,
2022



- In 2022, juveniles age 15 to 17 had the highest rates of violent crime victimization (651.5 per 100,000) compared to those age 12 to 14 (413.0 per 100,000) or 11 or younger (143.3 per 100,000).
- For the violent crimes of homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault, juveniles age 15 to 17 had the highest rates of victimization (compared to those age 12 to 14 or 11 or younger).



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Note: Violent crime total includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

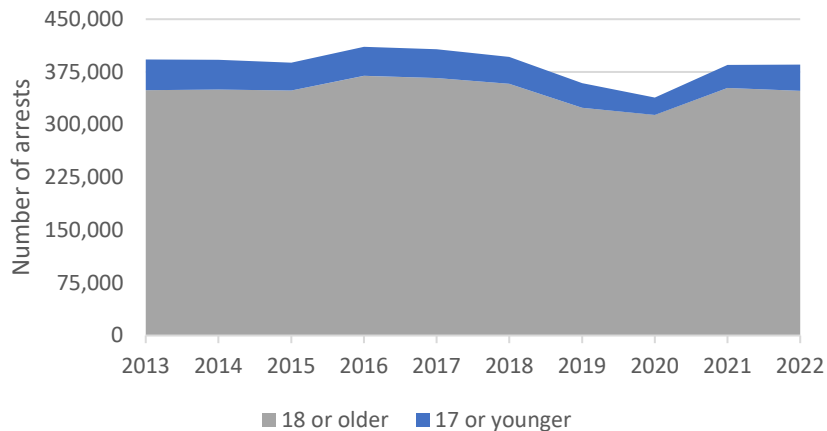
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2022.



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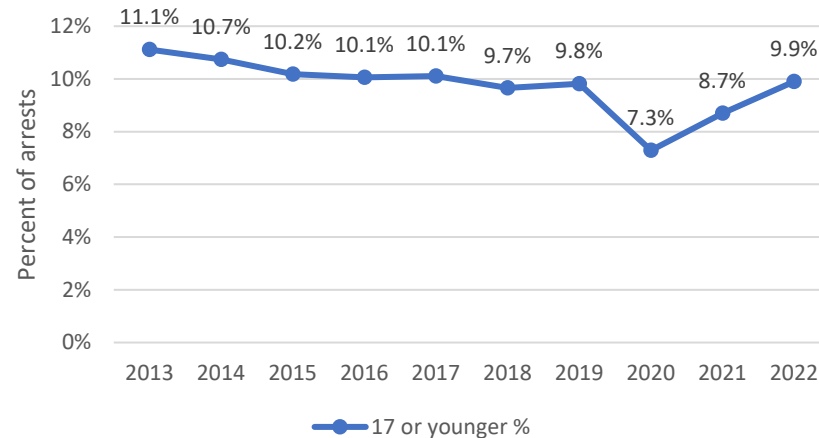
Arrest Estimates

Number of arrests for violent crimes, by arrestee age, 2013-2022



- The total number of arrests for violent crime remained around 390,000 from 2013 to 2022.
- An estimated 37,370 persons age 17 or younger were arrested for violent offenses in 2022.

Percent of violent crime arrests, arrestees age 17 or younger, 2013-2022



- Violent crime arrests of those age 17 or younger accounted for nearly 10% of all violent crime arrests in 2022.
- This was statistically higher than the percent in 2021 (9%).

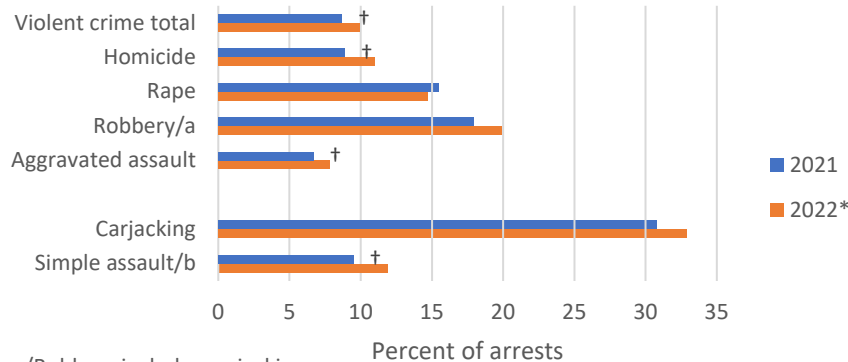


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Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 2013-2020; and Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

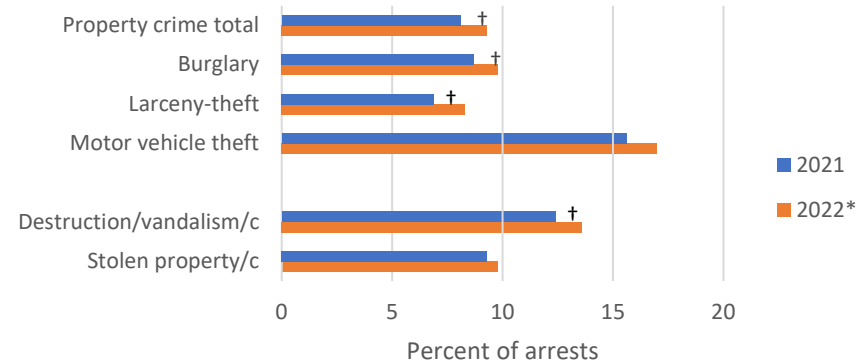
Percent of violent crime arrests that were of persons age 17 or younger, by offense type, 2021 and 2022



a/Robbery includes carjacking.
b/Not included in the total violent crime percentages.

- Juveniles made up a larger percentage of arrests in 2022 than in 2021 for total violent crime and for the individual categories of homicide, aggravated assault, and simple assault.
- In both 2021 and 2022, juveniles accounted for a larger percentage of arrests for carjacking than for any other violent crime.

Percent of property crime arrests that were of persons age 17 or younger, by offense type, 2021 and 2022



c/Not included in the total property crime percentages.

- From 2021 to 2022, the percentage of persons arrested who were juveniles increased for total property crime and the following property crime types: burglary, larceny-theft, and destruction or vandalism.



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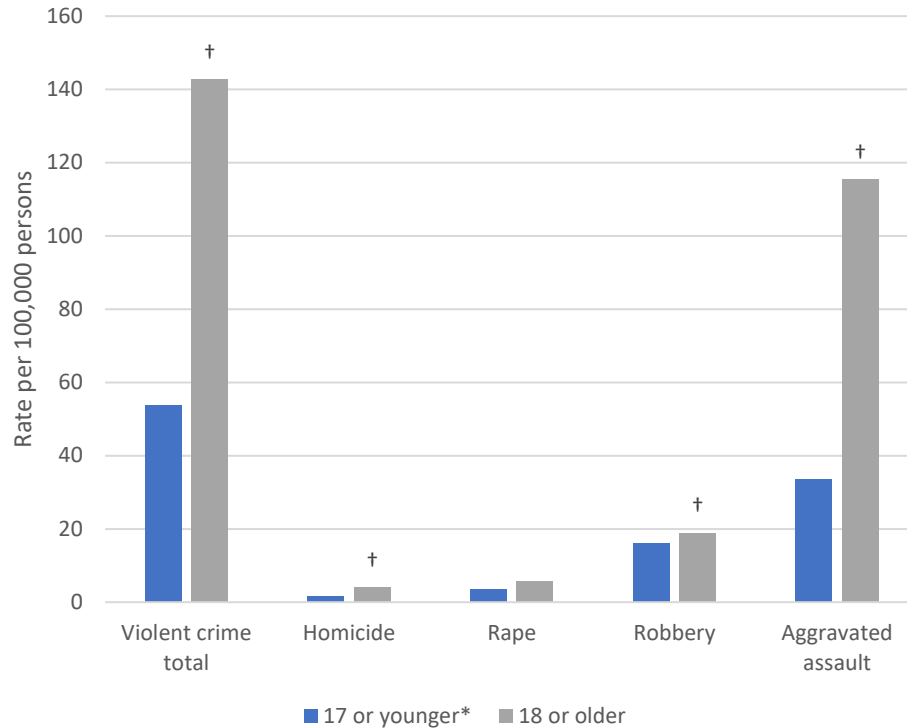
Note: Violent crime includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

Rate of arrest, by offense type and age, 2022



- The violent crime arrest rate of persons age 17 or younger was 53.8 per 100,000 in 2022. The arrest rate for persons age 18 or older (142.7 per 100,000) was more than 2.5 the rate for juveniles.
- The arrest rate for persons age 18 or older was also significantly higher than the rate for those age 17 or younger for the individual categories of homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault.



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Note: Violent crime total includes the offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics and FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Estimation Program, 2022.

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Juveniles Incarcerated in U.S. Adult Jails and Prisons, 2002–2021

Derek Mueller, PhD

BJS Statistician

December 5, 2024

Juveniles Incarcerated in U.S. Adult Correctional Facilities

- Juveniles (persons age 17 or younger) arrested or convicted for a criminal offense may be sanctioned to serve time in:
 - Juvenile residential placement facilities
 - Adult jails or prisons
- Placement decisions are based on state statute, judicial discretion, and federal law
- These findings detail trends for juveniles held in adult facilities



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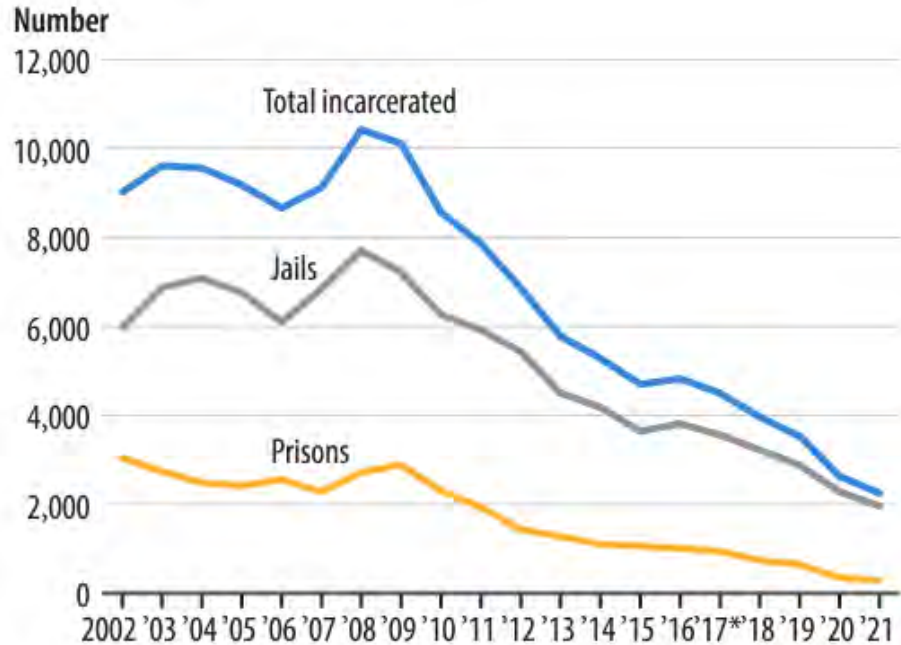


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FINDINGS



Reported number of juveniles held in the custody of adult jails or prisons, 2002–2021



- The number of juveniles incarcerated in all U.S. adult prisons or jails declined from a peak of 10,420 in 2008 to a low of 2,250 in 2021
 - In 2021, local jails held 1,960 juveniles
 - In 2021, state and federal adult prisons held 290

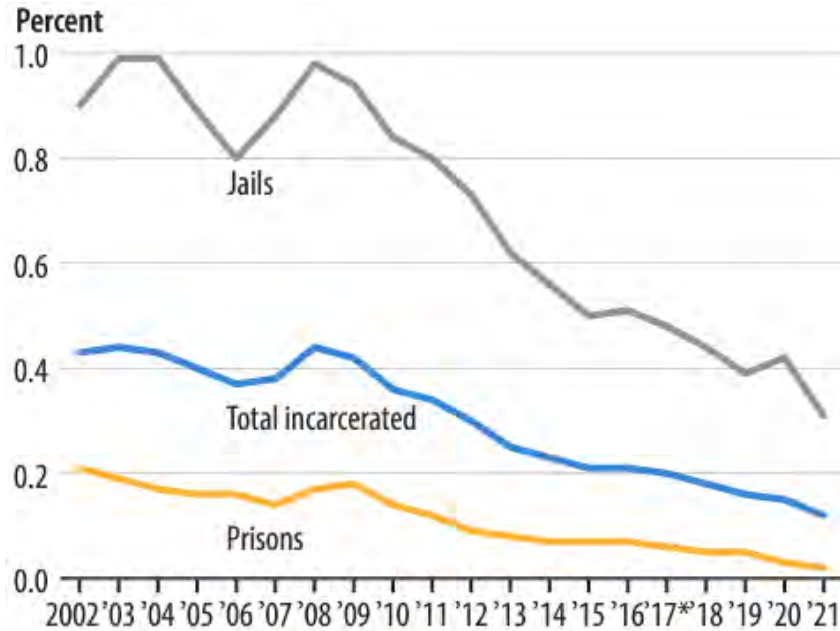
Note: prior to 2017, state departments of corrections reported juveniles in their publicly operated facilities only; privately operated facilities were included in state data starting in 2017. The Federal Bureau of Prisons did not report juvenile counts in custody in 2002–2004, 2007, 2008, and 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2002–2021; Annual Survey of Jails, 2002–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2021; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.



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Juveniles as a percent of the incarcerated populations of adult jails and prisons, 2002–2021



- Percent of the total jail population who were juveniles declined from 0.9% in 2002 to 0.3% in 2021
- Percent of the total prison population who were juveniles declined from 0.2% in 2002 to 0.02% in 2021

Note: prior to 2017, state departments of corrections reported juveniles in their publicly operated facilities only; privately operated facilities were included in state data starting in 2017. The Federal Bureau of Prisons did not report juvenile counts in custody in 2002–2004, 2007, 2008, and 2010.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2002–2021; Annual Survey of Jails, 2002–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2021; and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019.



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WHERE THESE DATA ARE FROM



Data sources

- [National Prisoner Statistics](#) program, 2002–2021
- [Annual Survey of Jails](#), 2002–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2021
- [Census of Jails](#), 2005 and 2019

*Access full report at the [BJS.gov website](https://www.bjs.gov)



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Advanced Query

With the Advanced Query, you can create three types of custom tables: (1) annual counts of admissions, releases, and year-end populations in state and federal prisons from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) survey; (2) characteristics of persons admitted to state prisons, released from state prisons, or in the year-end state prison populations, from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP); and (3) 50-state admission, release, and year-end population statistics from the NCRP. See the [Methodology](#) page for more information on these data.

Create Query

Query Type ⓘ

Annual Counts

Offender Characteristics

National Characteristics

Category

Admissions

Releases

Year-end Population

Sex **All** Male Female

Variable 1

Total Year-end Population by Type ▼

Variable 2

Number of Inmates under 18 Held at Year-end ▼

Jurisdiction ⓘ All Clear

Year ⓘ All Clear

Reset

Export to Excel

Show Footnotes ⓘ

Annual Counts from NPS Survey	Year
State	2021
ALL 50 STATES	271
ARKANSAS	*
ARIZONA	17

*Access CSAT Prisoners tool at the [BJS.gov website](https://www.bjs.gov)



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PREA and Findings on Youth in Juvenile Justice Facilities

BJS Webinar Series
December 5th, 2024

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003

To provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.

BJS's role in PREA

- Generate annual statistics on the incidence of prison rape
- Identify facilities with high- and low-incidence rates
- Identify common characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and facilities



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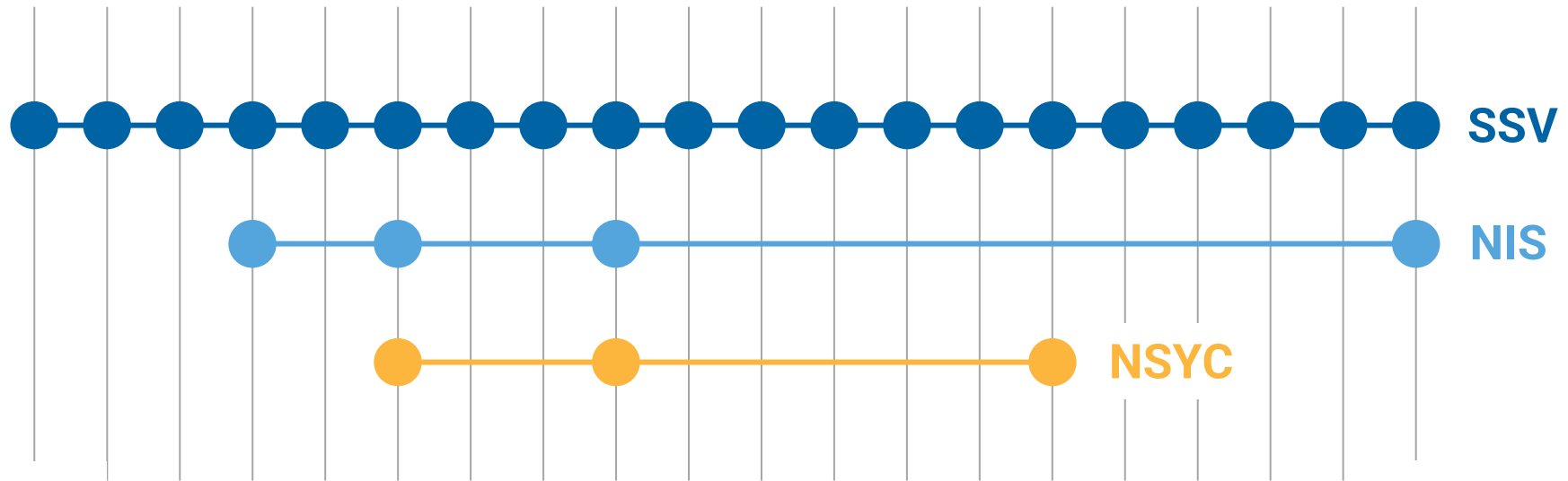
BJS measures prison rape through several methods

	Prisons	Jails	Youth Facilities
Inmate/youth interviews	National Inmate Survey (NIS)		National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC)
Administrative records	Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV)		



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BJS has collected PREA data annually since 2004



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NSYC and SSV complement each other

NSYC

Measures sexual victimization reported and not reported to facility

Estimate of victimization rates based on a representative sample

SSV

Measures only sexual victimization reported to facility

Estimated count of allegations and substantiated incidents



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Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013-2018

Emily D. Buehler, PhD

BJS Statistician

December 5, 2024

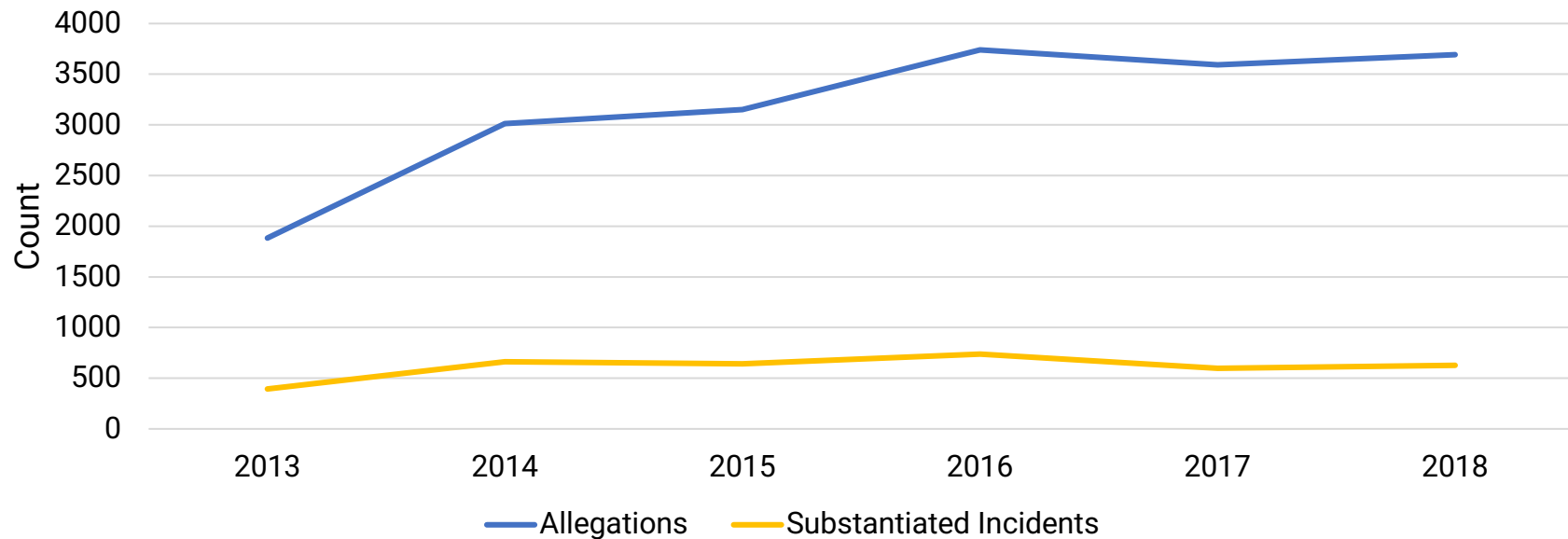
SSV Substantiated Incidents

- Allegation was investigated and determined to have occurred, based on a preponderance of the evidence (per 28 C.F.R. Part 115.72)
- Form collects information about -
 - General characteristics: location, time of day, video surveillance, reporting party, nature of incident, use of force, employment position and tenure of staff perpetrators
 - Outcomes for people involved: injury, sanctions, changes in housing/custody, legal action
 - Demographic details of individual victims & perpetrators: sex/gender, age, race/ethnicity



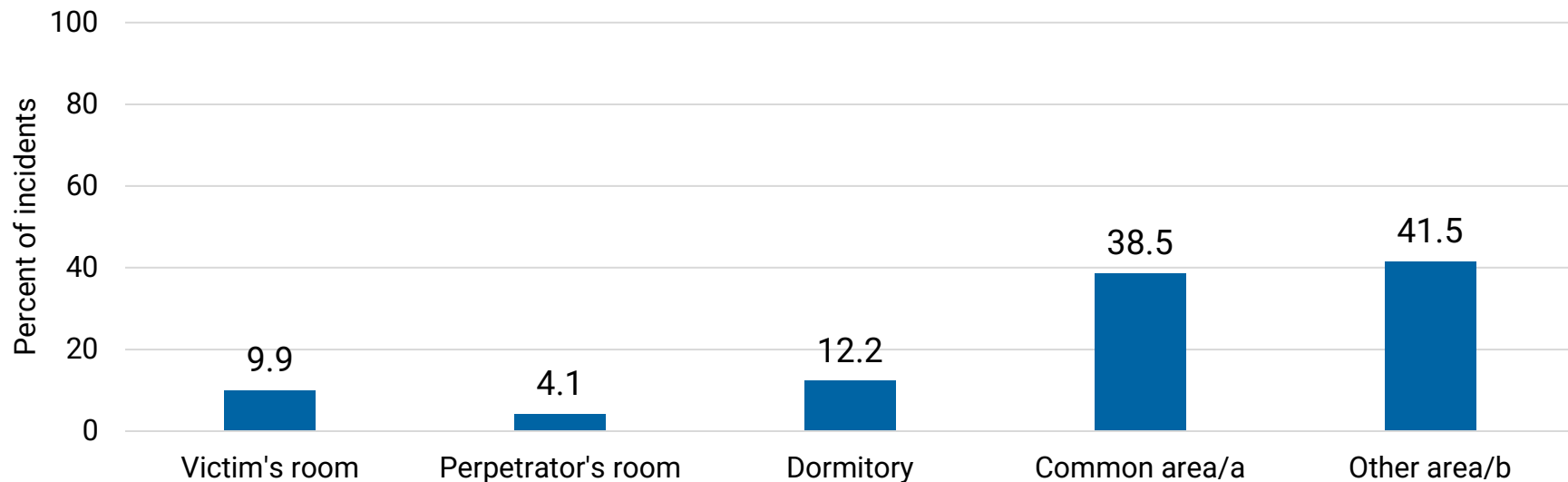
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Between 17% and 22% of allegations were substantiated annually from 2013 to 2018



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Nearly **40%** of **youth-on-youth** incidents occurred in a common area such as a bathroom, shower, or dayroom



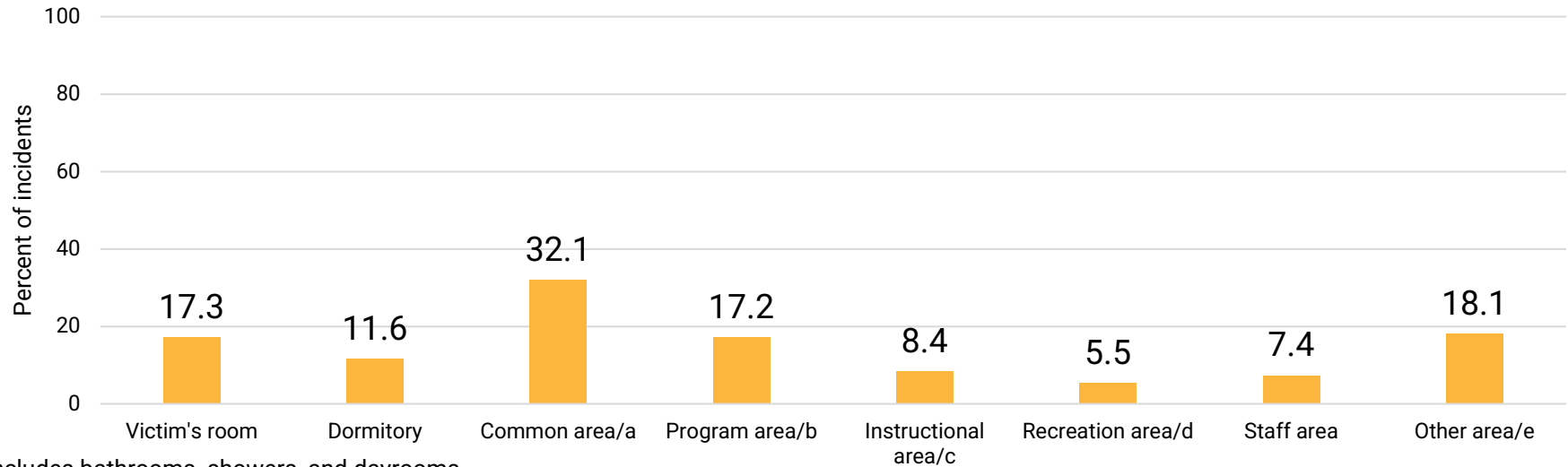
a/Includes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

b/Includes temporary holding cells; program, instructional, and recreation areas; while offsite or in transit; and medical, staff, and other areas.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

32% of **staff-on-youth** victimization incidents occurred in a common area



a/Includes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

b/Includes commissaries, kitchens, storage areas, laundry rooms, cafeterias, workshops, and hallways.

c/Includes classrooms, schools, libraries, and conference rooms.

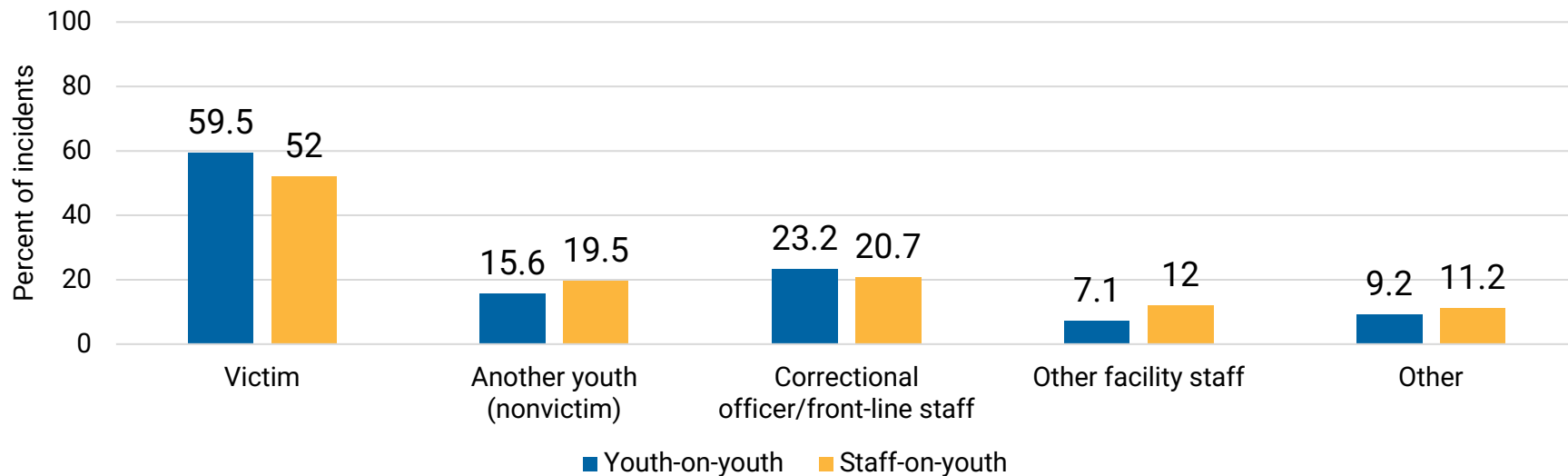
d/Includes yards, courtyards, and gymnasiums.

e/Includes temporary holding cells, while offsite or in transit, and medical and other areas.



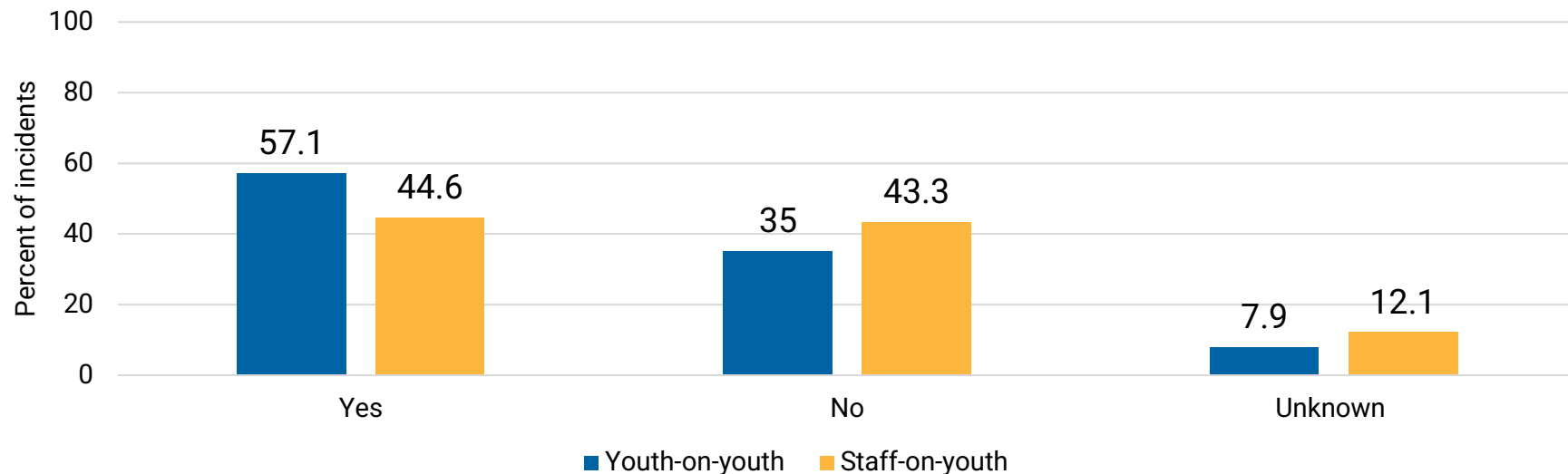
Bureau of Justice Statistics

23% of **youth-on-youth** and **21%** of **staff-on-youth** incidents were reported by front-line staff



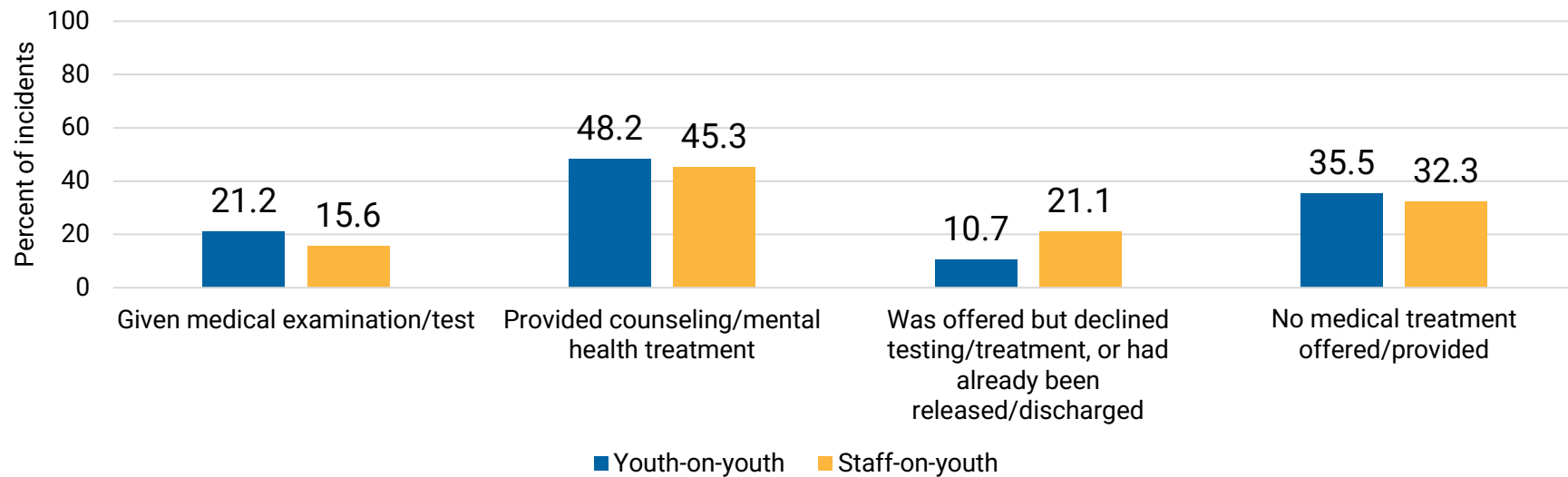
Bureau of Justice Statistics

57% of **youth-on-youth** and **45%** of **staff-on-youth** incidents occurred in an area under video surveillance



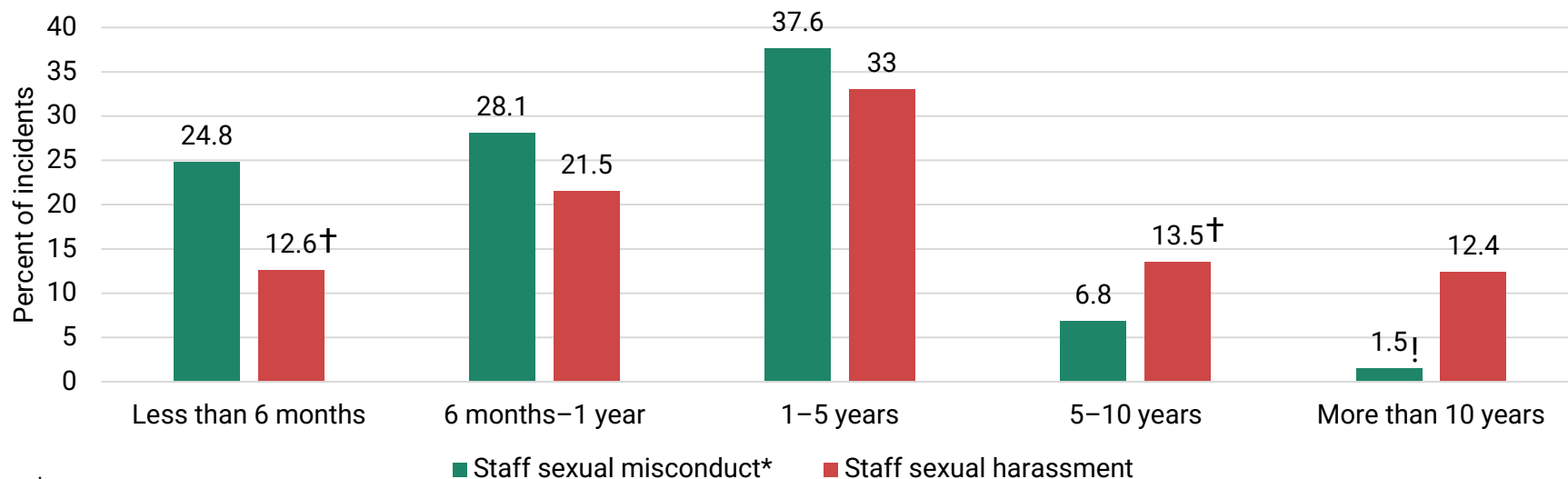
Bureau of Justice Statistics

In nearly half of incidents of both **youth-on-youth (48%)** and **staff-on-youth (45%)** victimizations, victims were provided with counseling or mental health treatment



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Incidents of **staff sexual misconduct** were twice as likely to involve staff employed at the facility for less than 6 months (**25%**) than **staff sexual harassment** incidents (**13%**)



* Comparison group

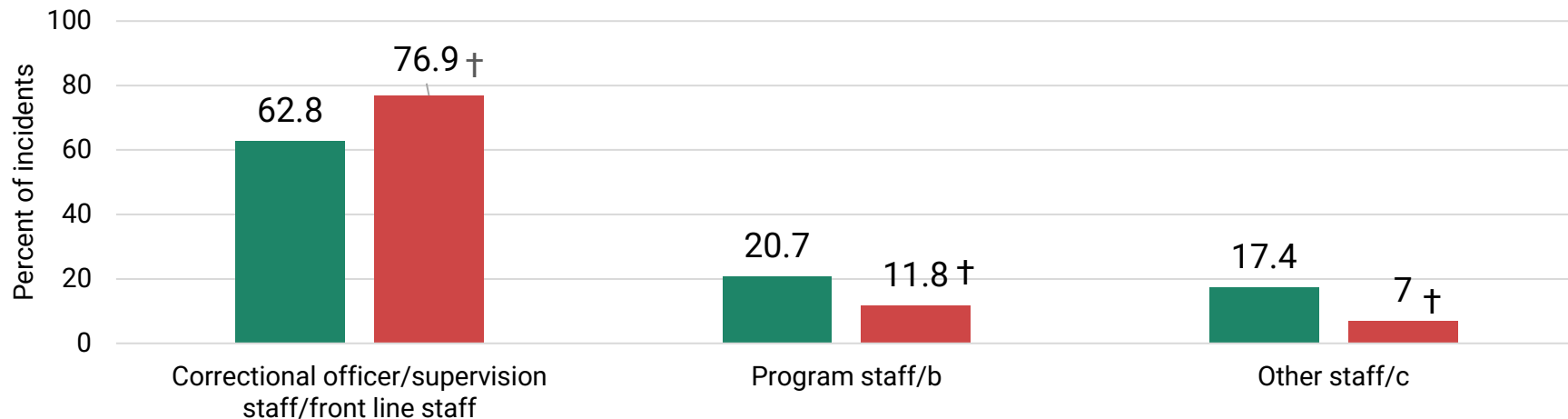
† Significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Program staff such as instructors, teachers, and librarians were perpetrators in **12%** of **staff sexual harassment** incidents and **21%** of **staff sexual misconduct** incidents



*Comparison group.

† Significant at the 95% confidence level.

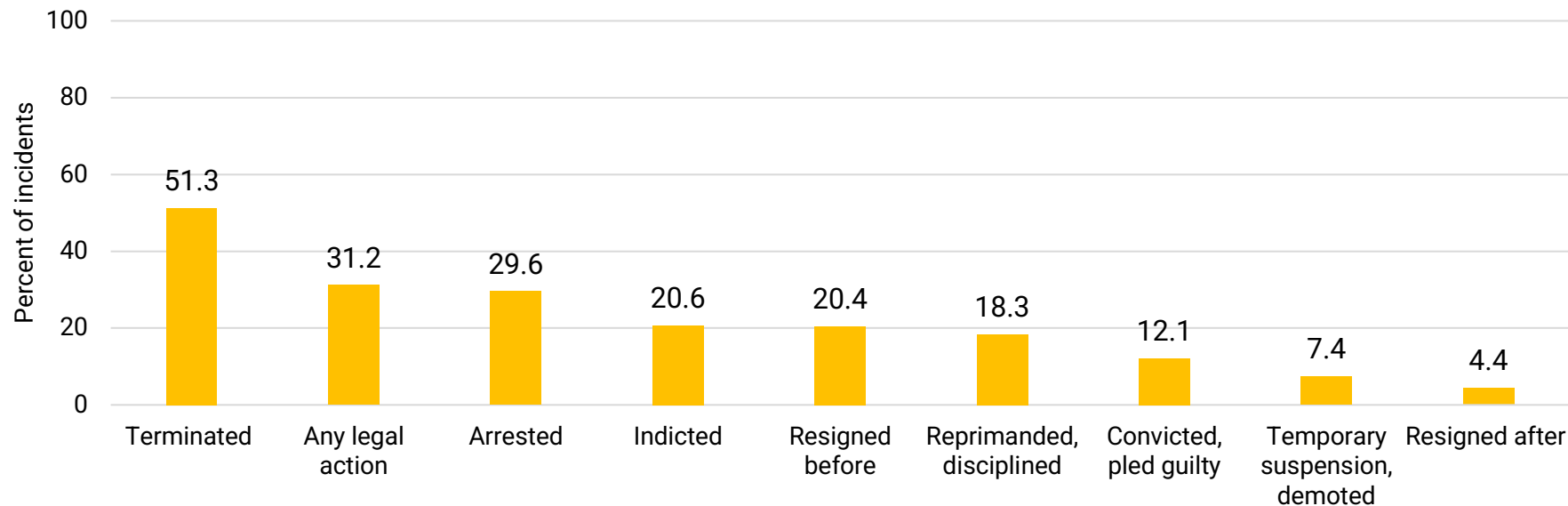
b/Includes instructors, teachers, librarians, education assistants, volunteers, and other educational or program staff.

c/Includes administrative, clerical, medical or health care, maintenance or facility support, and other staff



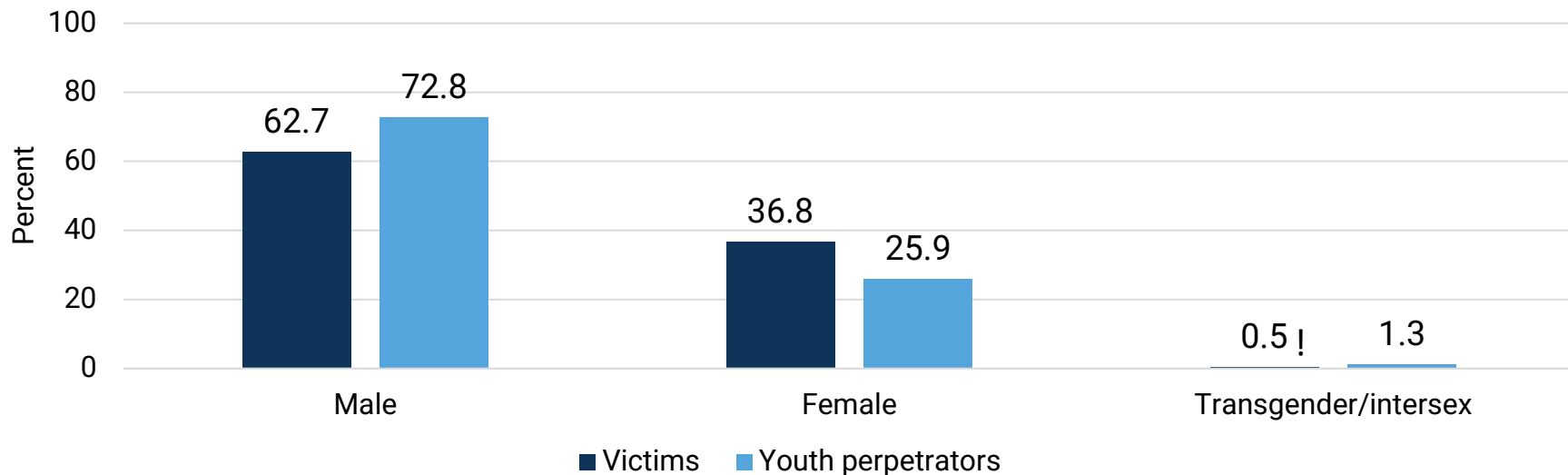
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Staff perpetrators were terminated in about half of incidents and faced legal action in about a third of incidents



Bureau of Justice Statistics

63% of **victims** and 73% of **youth perpetrators** of sexual victimization were male

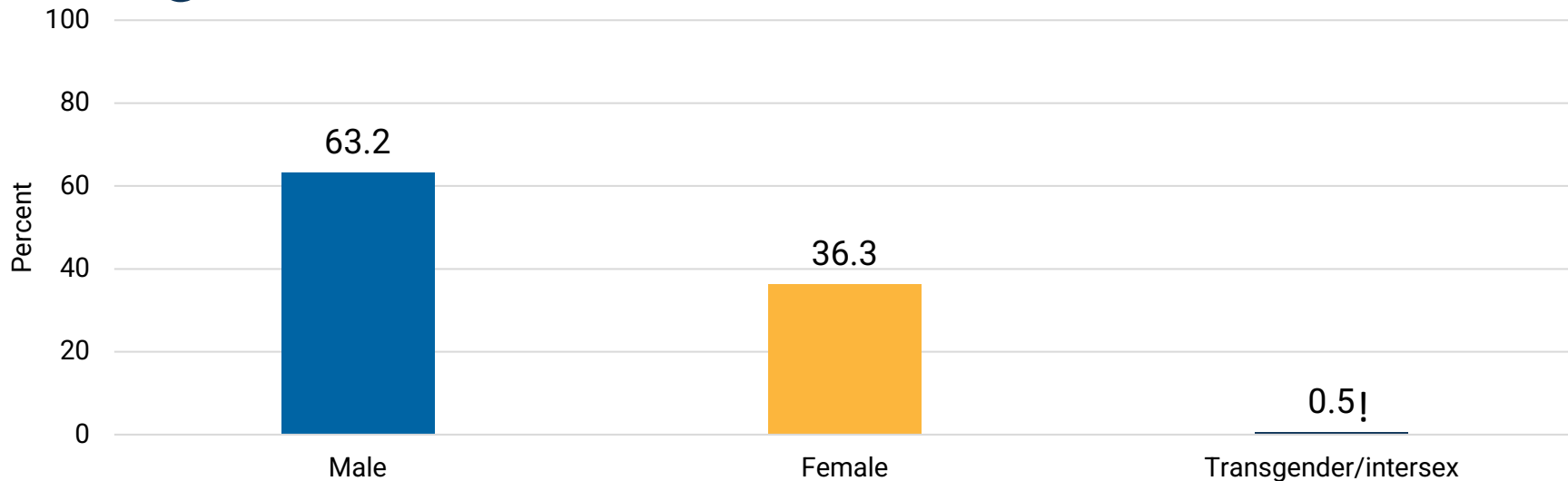


! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

63% of victims of staff sexual victimization were **male**, **36%** were **female**, and less than **0.5%** were **transgender or intersex**

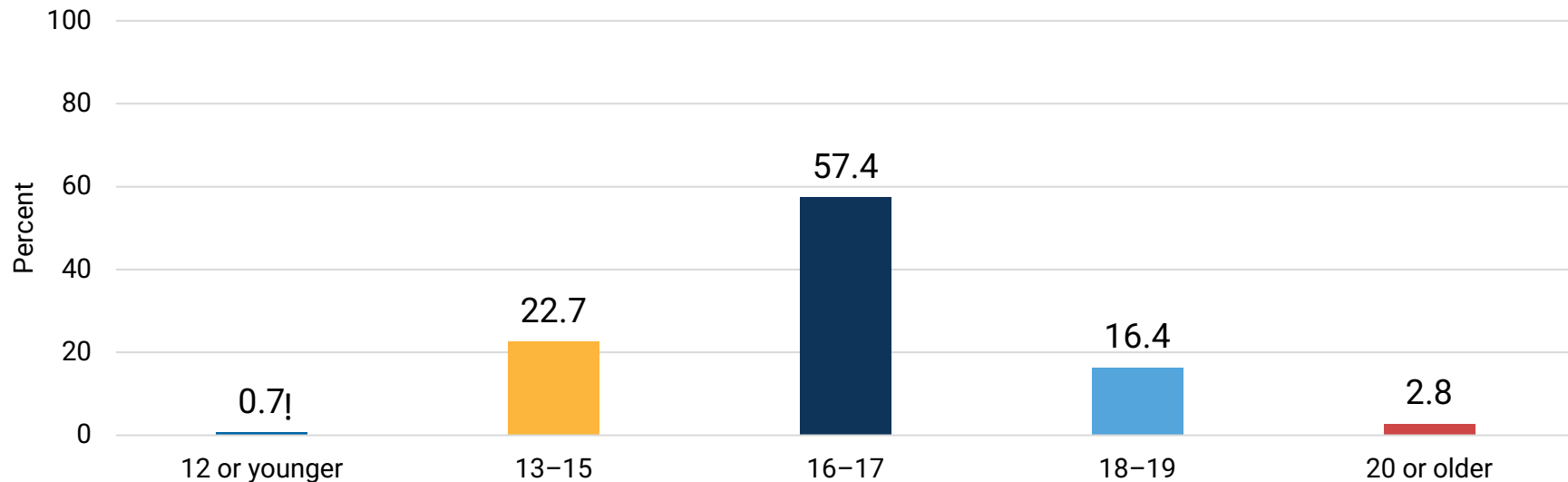


! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

57% of victims of staff sexual victimization were aged 16-17

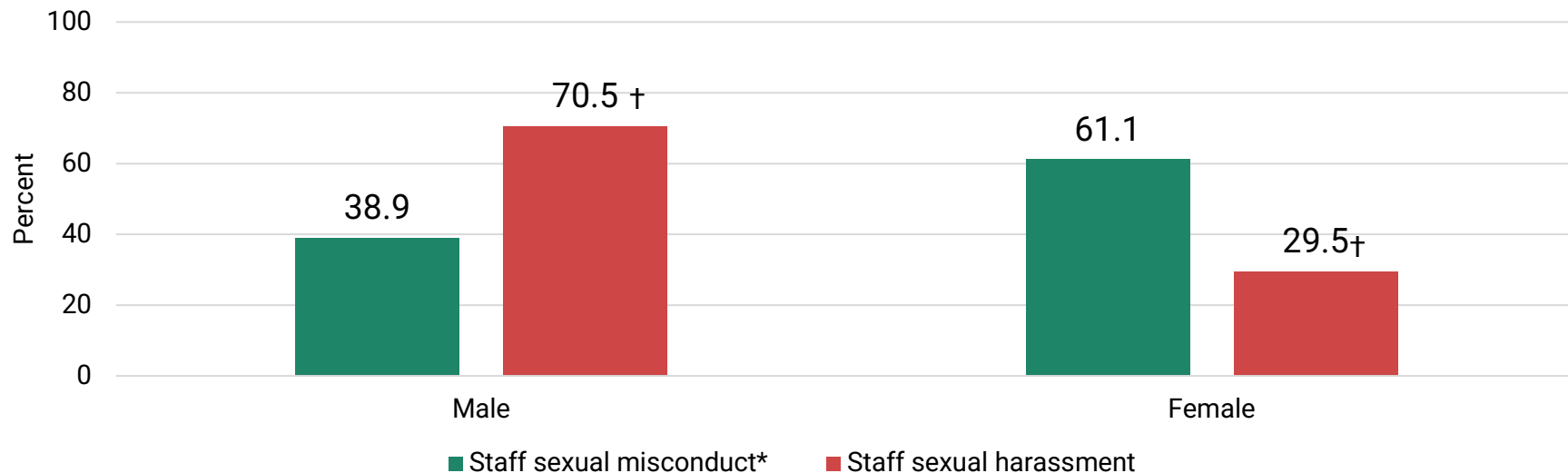


! Interpret with caution. Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

61% of **staff sexual misconduct** perpetrators and **29%** of **staff sexual harassment** perpetrators were female



*Comparison group.

† Significant at the 95% level.



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National Survey of Youth in Custody

Updates and Latest Findings

Michael B. Field

BJS Statistician

December 5, 2024

Presentation Agenda

1. Where these data are from
2. Findings on youth reported sexual victimization
3. Findings on drug and alcohol use
4. Findings on substance and alcohol use disorder



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WHERE THESE DATA ARE FROM

The National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC) fulfills the requirements of PREA in juvenile facilities

Data are collected directly from youth in a private setting using a self-administered survey

By random assignment, 90% of youth received a **survey about sexual victimization** and 10% received an **alternative survey** on mental health, **drug and alcohol use**, living conditions in the facility, and education



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BJS has surveyed over 25,000 youth in custody over three waves on NSYC

	NSYC-1	NSYC-2	NSYC-3
Year conducted	2008-09	2012	2018
Number of facilities	195	326	327
Number of eligible youth sampled	18,734	10,056	8,810
Youth in sexual victimization analyses	9,198	8,707	6,049
Youth in drug and alcohol analyses	1,027	937	652



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Two-part survey on sexual victimization in past 12 months and “most-serious incidents”

“Most-serious incident” determined by taking the most recent of the highest-ranked category:

1. Forced or coerced sexual acts
2. Other forced or coerced sexual activity
3. Sexual acts with no force or coercion
4. Other sexual activity with no force or coercion



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The alternative survey asked if the youth had ever used alcohol or any of a variety of drugs

- Marijuana
- Cocaine
- Heroin
- Hallucinogens
- Methamphetamine
- Inhalants
- Synthetic drugs^
- Opiates
- Antianxiety drugs/tranquilizers
- Stimulants
- Sedatives
- Cough syrup^
- Any other drugs

^Measured only in 2018



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Measurement of substance use disorder (SUD) and alcohol use disorder (AUD)

SUD/AUD measured by matching survey items to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition* (DSM-5)

The DSM-5 defines the severity of SUD or AUD as:

- Severe disorder: 6 or more symptoms
- Moderate disorder: 4–5 symptoms
- Mild disorder: 2–3 symptoms
- No disorder: fewer than 2 symptoms



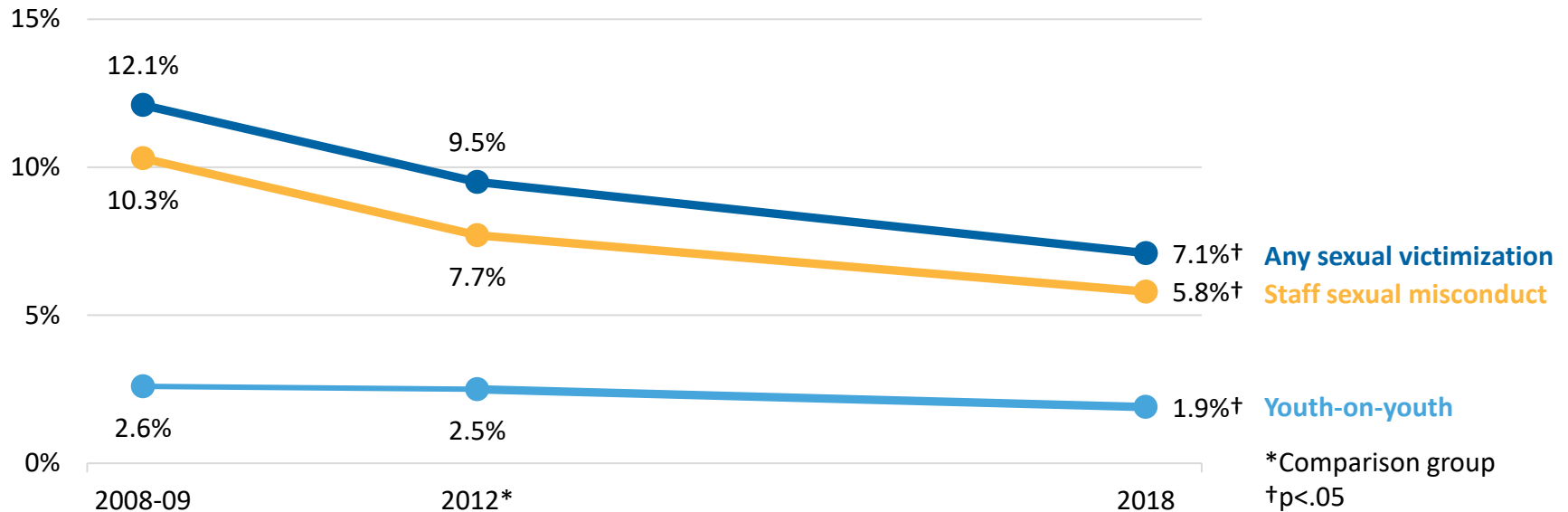
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FINDINGS ON YOUTH REPORTED SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

The percent of youth reporting sexual victimization has decreased each survey

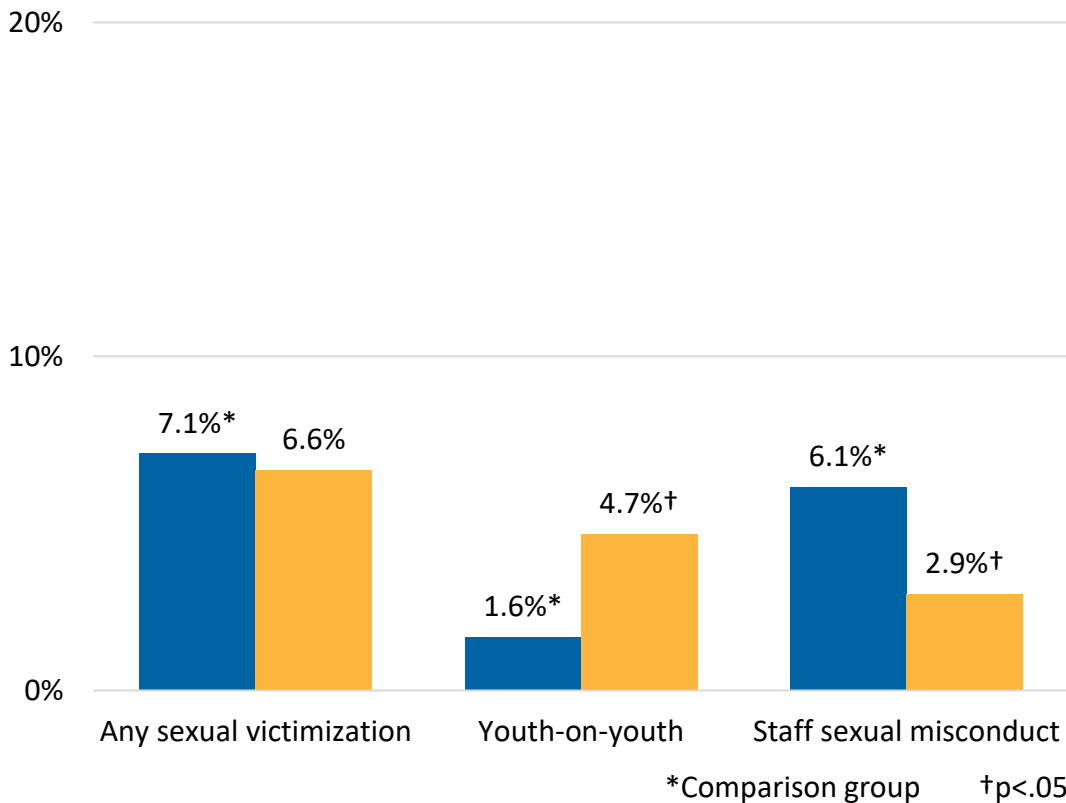


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Sex

More **male youth**
reported staff sexual
misconduct

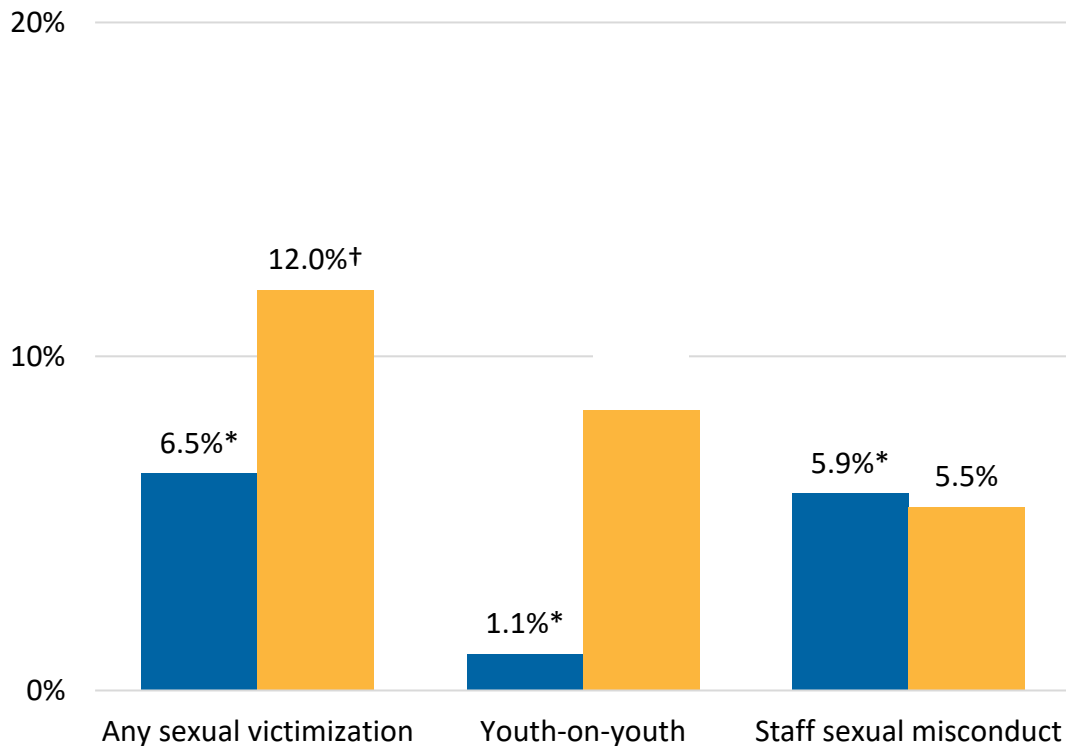
More **female youth**
reported youth-on-youth
sexual victimization



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Sexual Orientation

Almost **eight times** as many **LGBQ+ youth** reported youth-on-youth sexual victimization as **heterosexual youth**



LGBQ+ youth: Youth who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or something else

*Comparison group

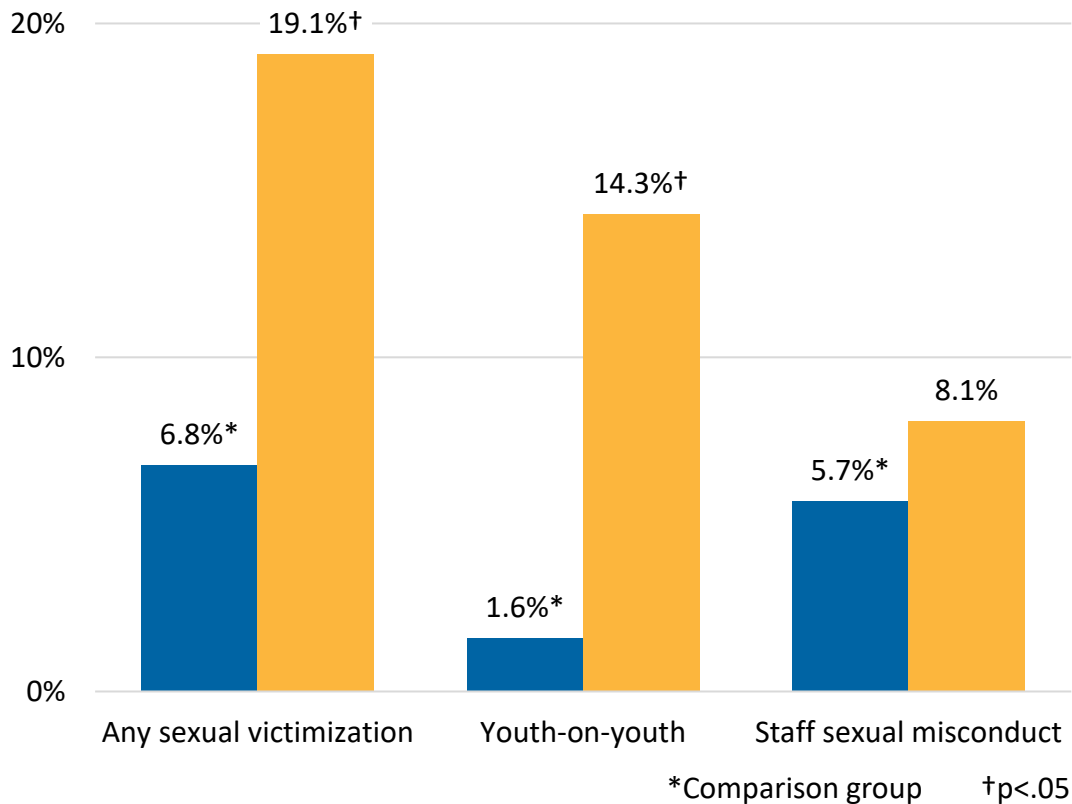
†p<.05



Bureau of Justice Statistics

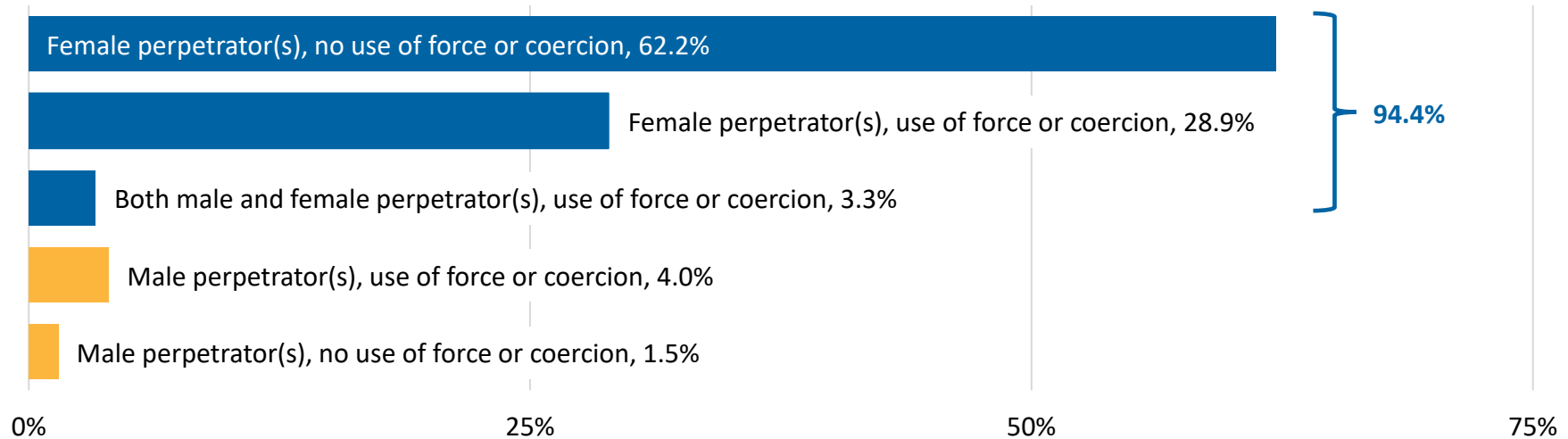
Gender Identity

Nearly **nine times** as many **transgender youth** reported youth-on-youth sexual victimization as **cisgender youth**



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Female staff were perpetrator(s) in over 9 out of 10 most-serious incidents of staff sexual misconduct in 2018



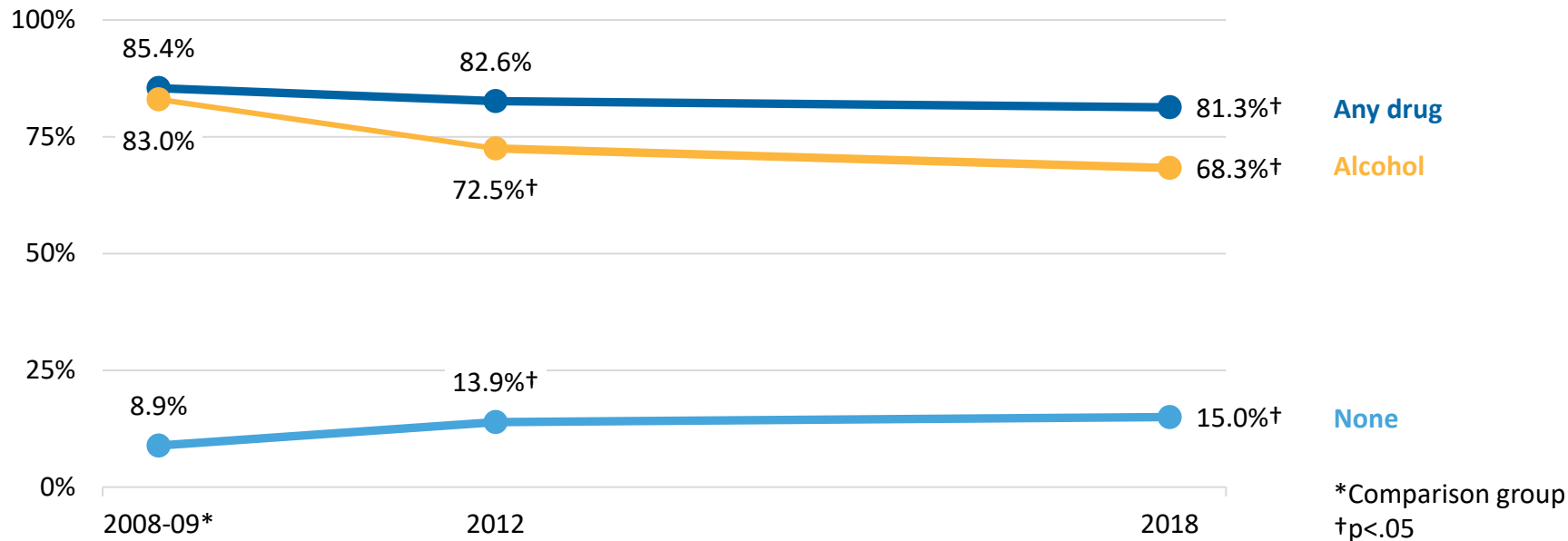
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Bureau of Justice Statistics

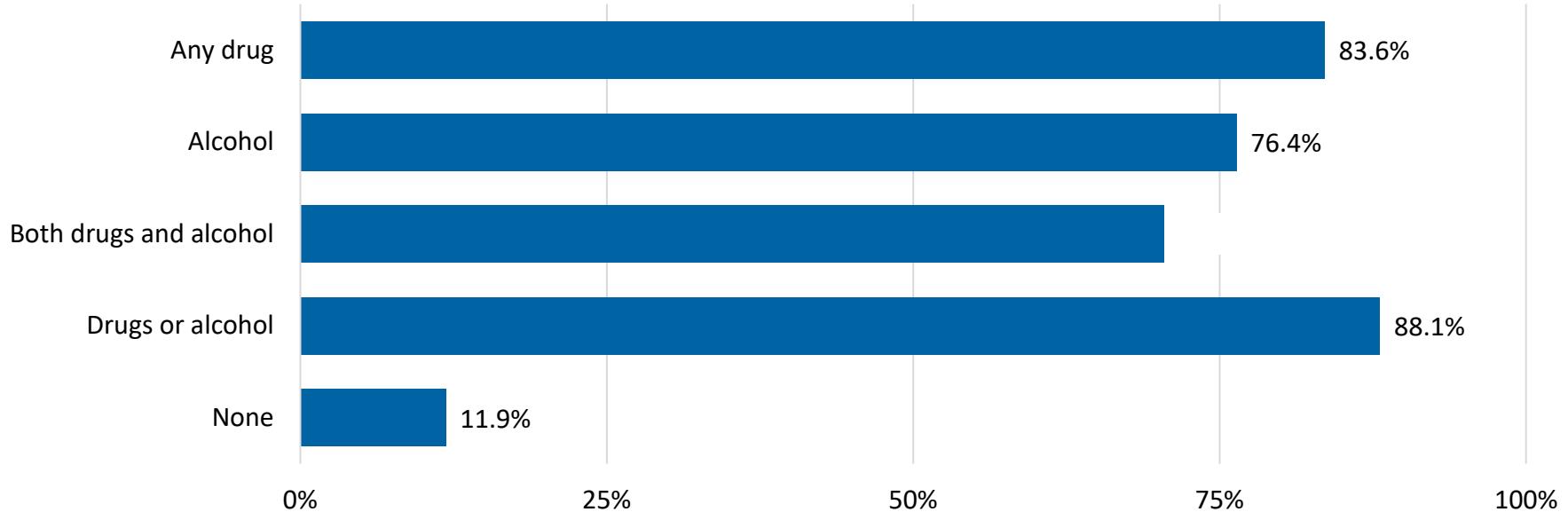
FINDINGS ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

Fewer youth in 2018 reported using **any drug** or **alcohol** in their lifetime than in 2008–09



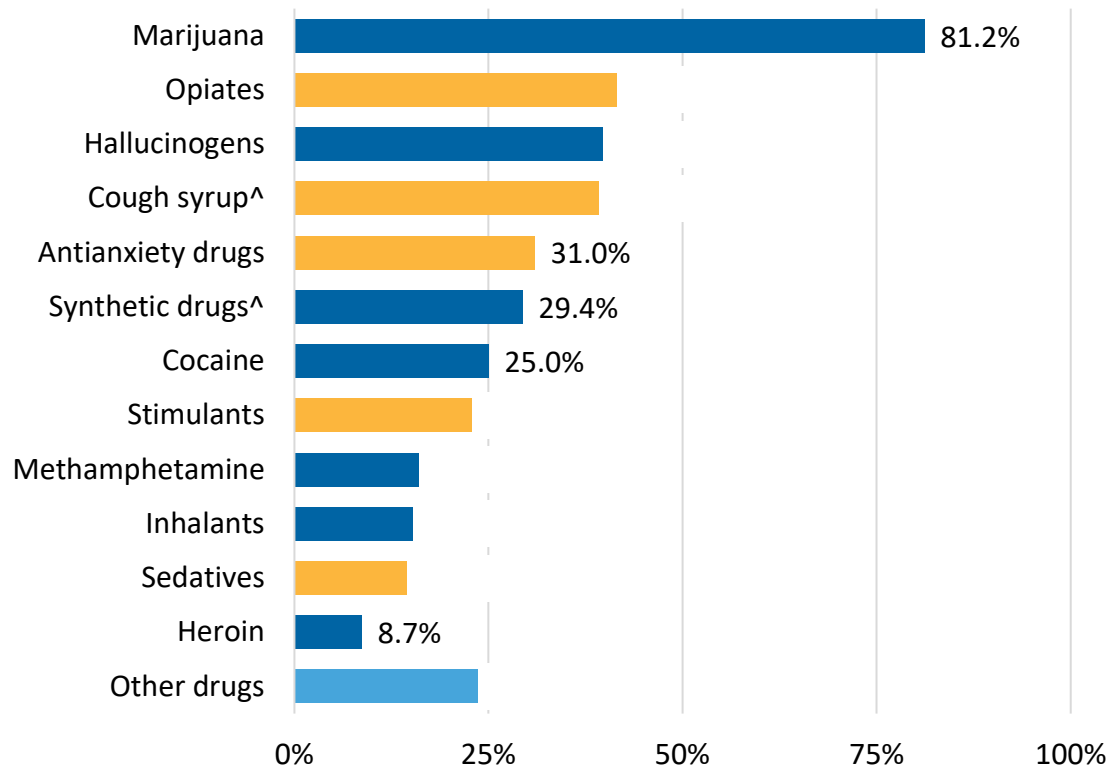
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From 2008 to 2018, 84% of youth reported ever using drugs and 76% ever using alcohol



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Youth reported lifetime use for a list of **drugs** and **medicines** for nonmedical purposes

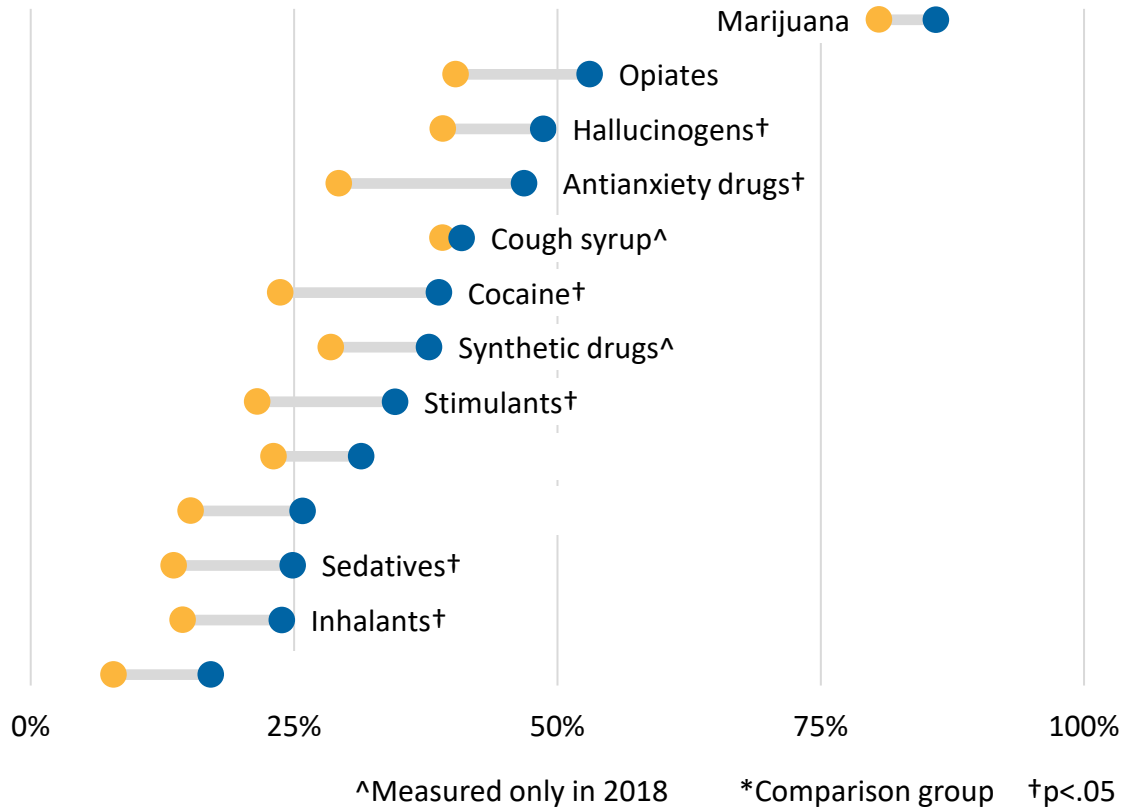


^Measured only in 2018



Bureau of Justice Statistics

For 9 of the 13 types of drugs examined by the survey, **female youth** were more likely than **male youth*** to report having ever used them



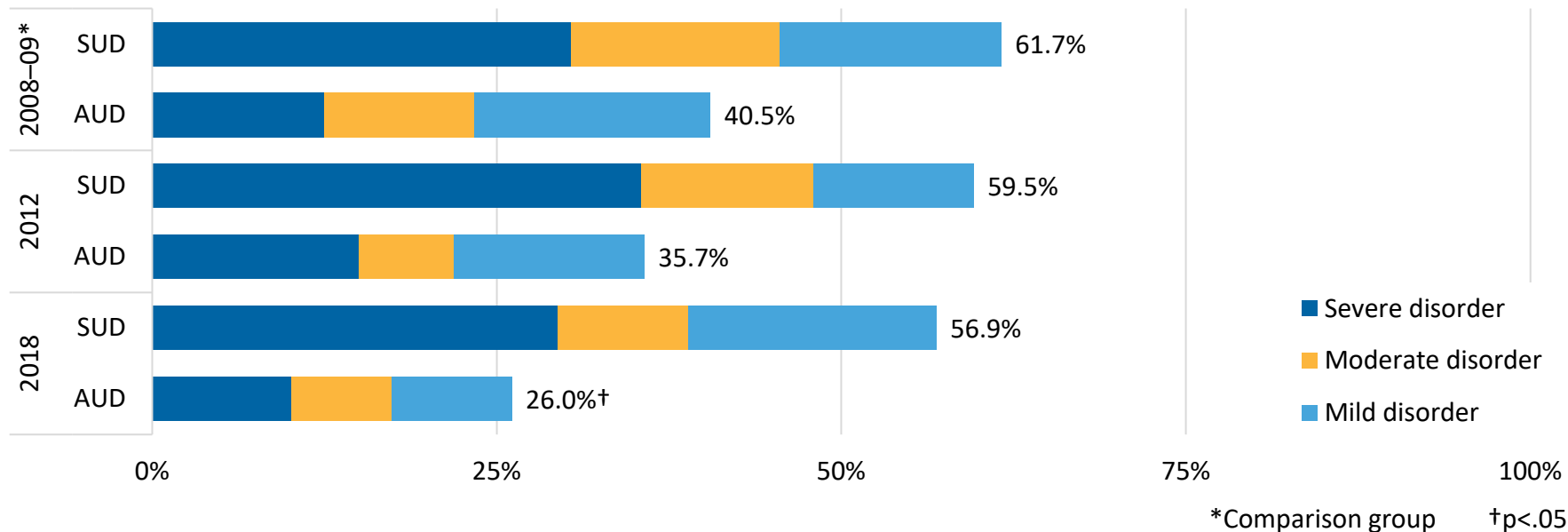
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Bureau of Justice Statistics

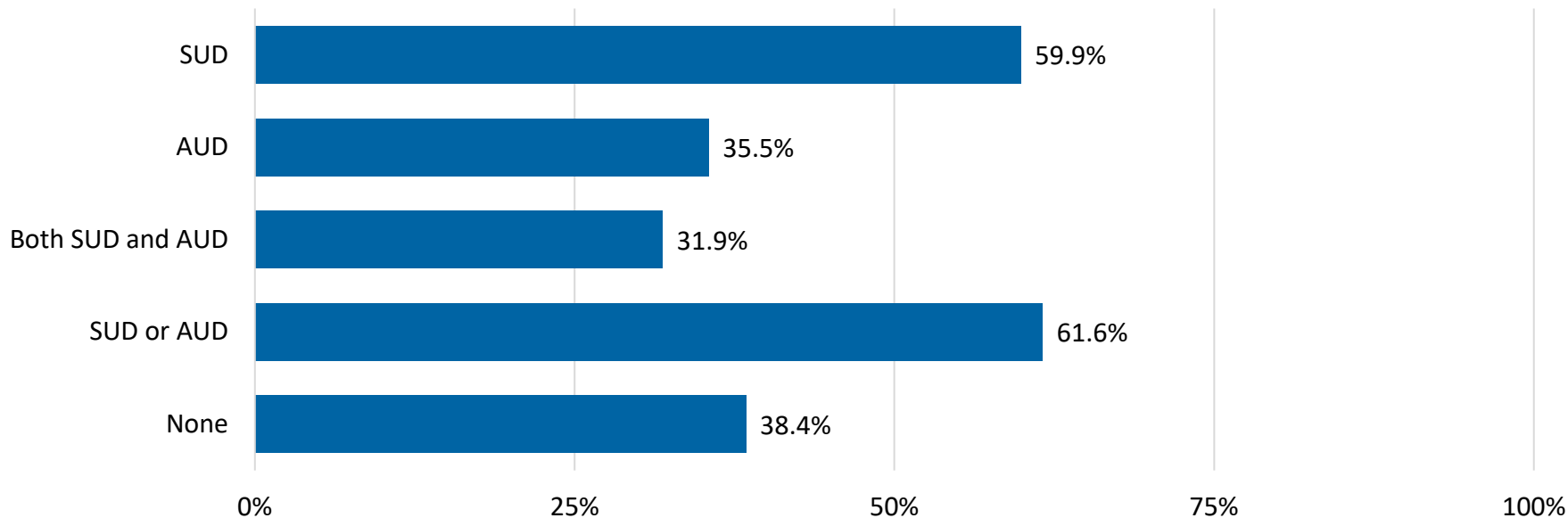
FINDINGS ON SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDER

A smaller percentage of youth in 2018 met the criteria for AUD than in 2008–09



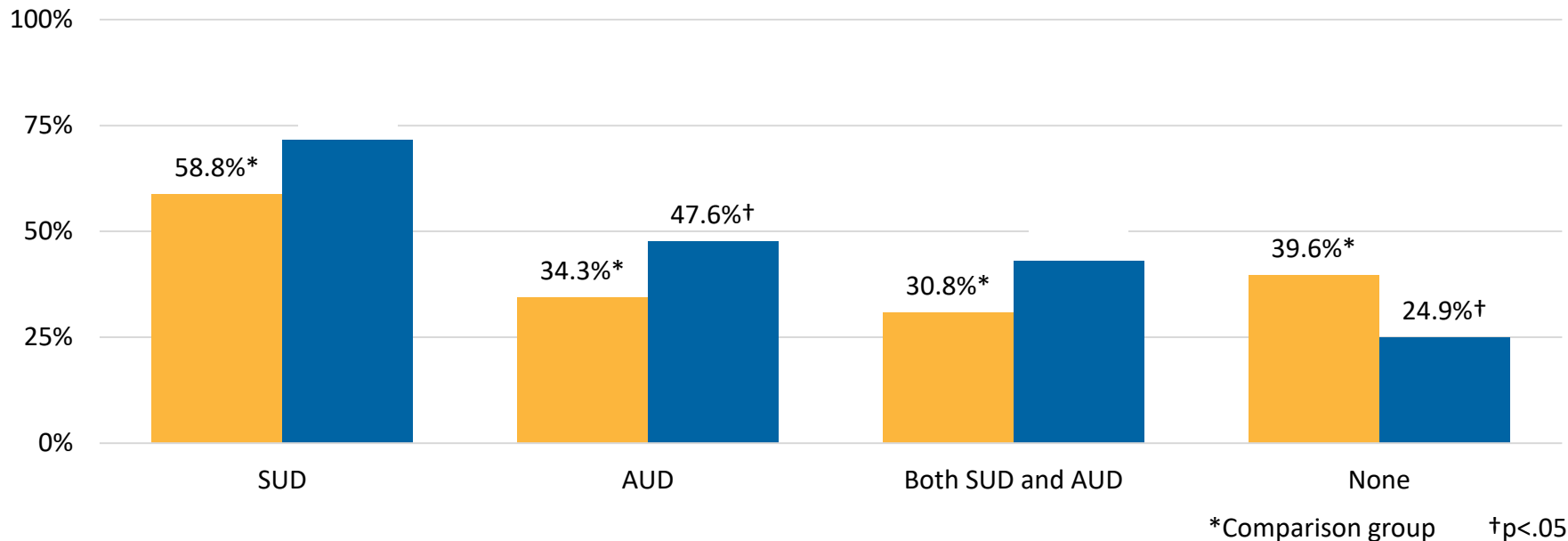
Bureau of Justice Statistics

From 2008 to 2018, about 60% of youth met the criteria for SUD and 36% for AUD



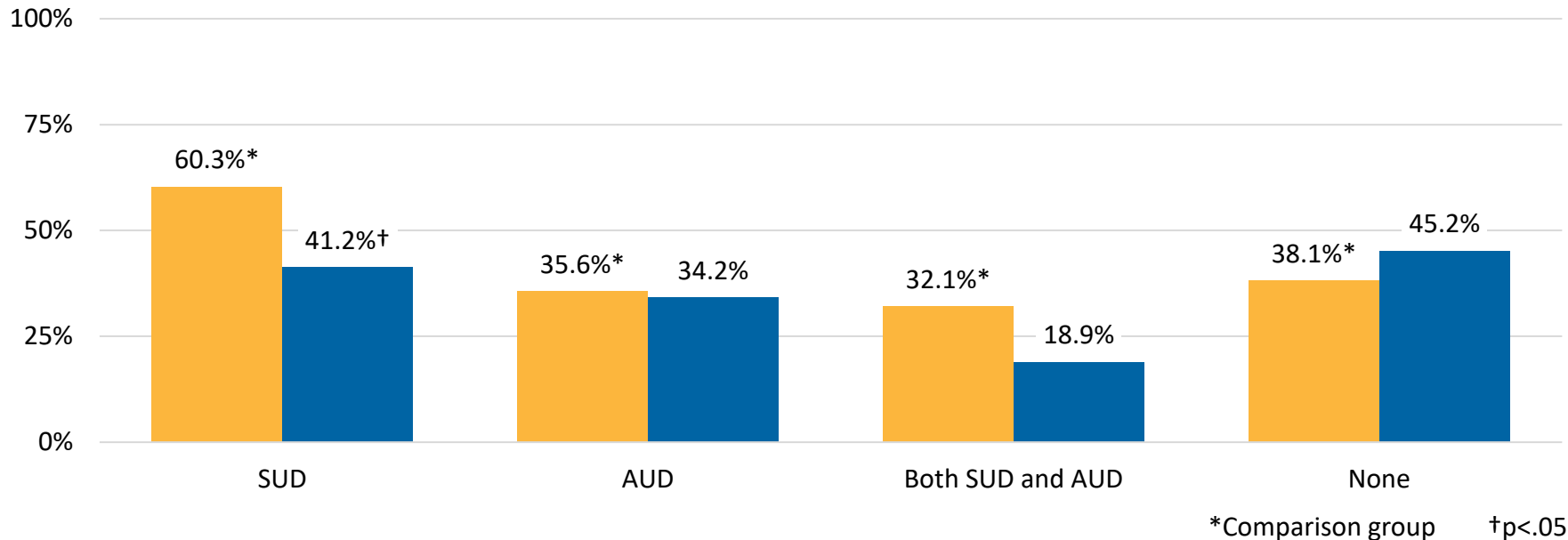
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Female youth were more likely to have met the criteria for SUD or AUD than **male youth**



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Transgender youth were less likely than cisgender youth to meet the criteria for SUD



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NSYC data is available at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD)

Restricted datasets include data on sexual victimization and are available on-site for approved research projects.

Publicly available datasets for download include—

- youth characteristics
- youth opinions of the facility and staff
- interactions with staff members and the nature of those engagements.



Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Trends in Juvenile Court Caseloads and Juvenile Residential Placements and Facilities

**Benjamin Adams, Director
Kaitlyn Sill, Senior Social Science Analyst
Office of Crime Prevention and Youth Justice
National Institute of Justice**



NIJ

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) – Office of Crime Prevention and Youth Justice

- Manages the OJJDP's research, evaluation and statistical functions
 - Since fiscal year 2019
- Ongoing collaboration between OJJDP and NIJ
- Includes
 - Funding research and evaluation projects
 - Overseeing statistical data collections
 - Producing statistical publications
 - Generating content and maintaining OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book and Model Programs Guide

Statistical Briefing Book

- Provides timely and reliable statistical answers to the most frequently asked questions and access to data analysis and dissemination tools



<https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book>

Statistical Briefing Book

Statistical Briefing Book Menu



Topics

Access resources by topic.

Data Analysis Tools

View a list of data analysis tools.

Frequently Asked Questions

Review responses to frequently asked questions.

Statistical Publications

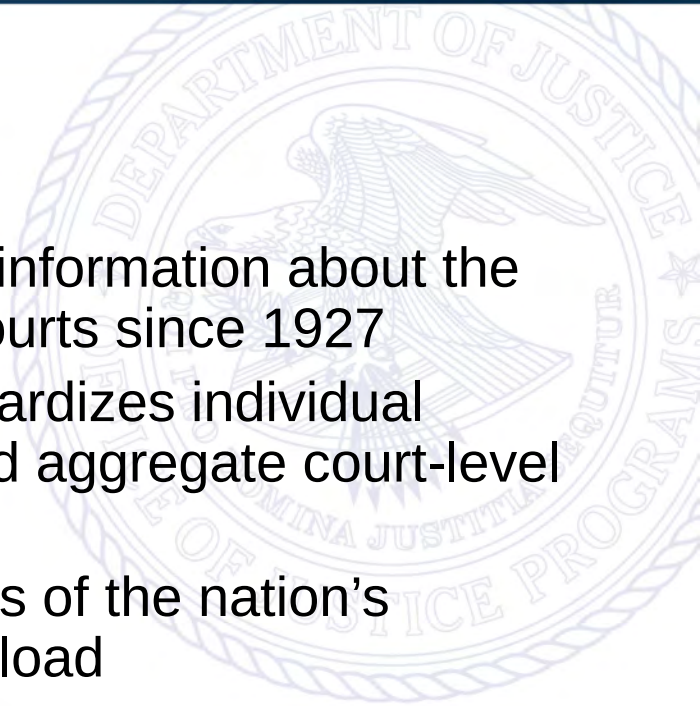
Access Statistical Publications to learn about current research.



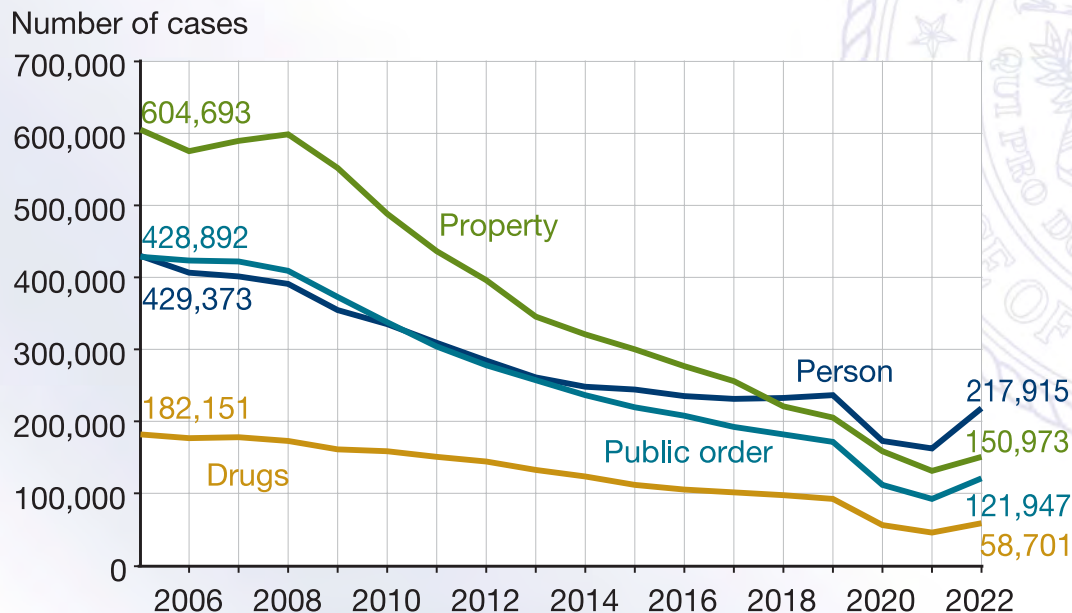
NIJ

National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive)

- Providing detailed information about the nation's juvenile courts since 1927
- Collects and standardizes individual case-level data and aggregate court-level data
- Produces estimates of the nation's juvenile court caseload



2022 Delinquency Caseloads* Remain Below Pre-Pandemic Levels



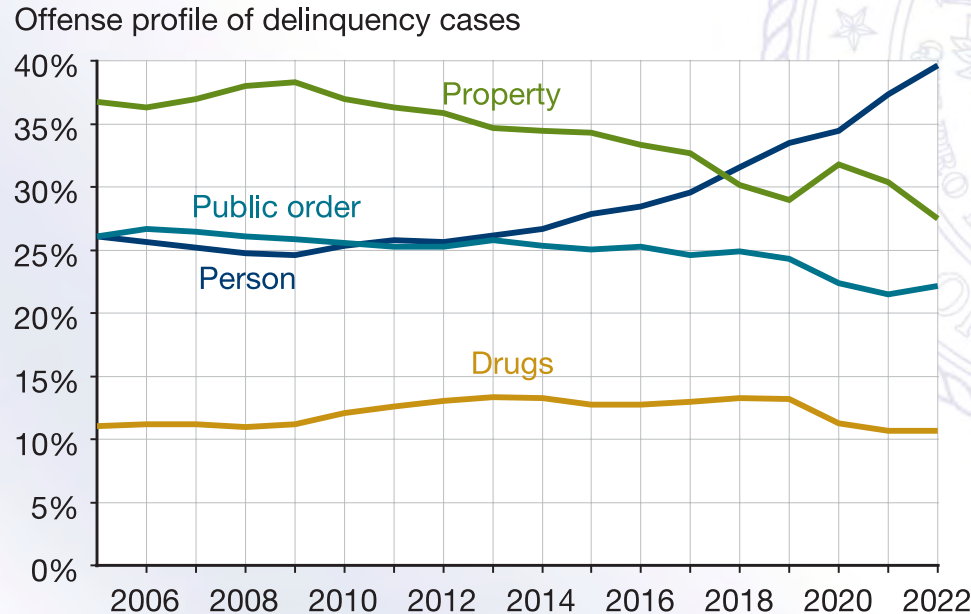
* Unit of count is cases disposed. Offense is most serious offense associated with case referral.



NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S. and C. Puzzanchera, 2024, "Trends and Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Handled in Juvenile Court, 2022," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ: 309553.

Proportion of Person-Offense Cases increased from 2005 - 2022

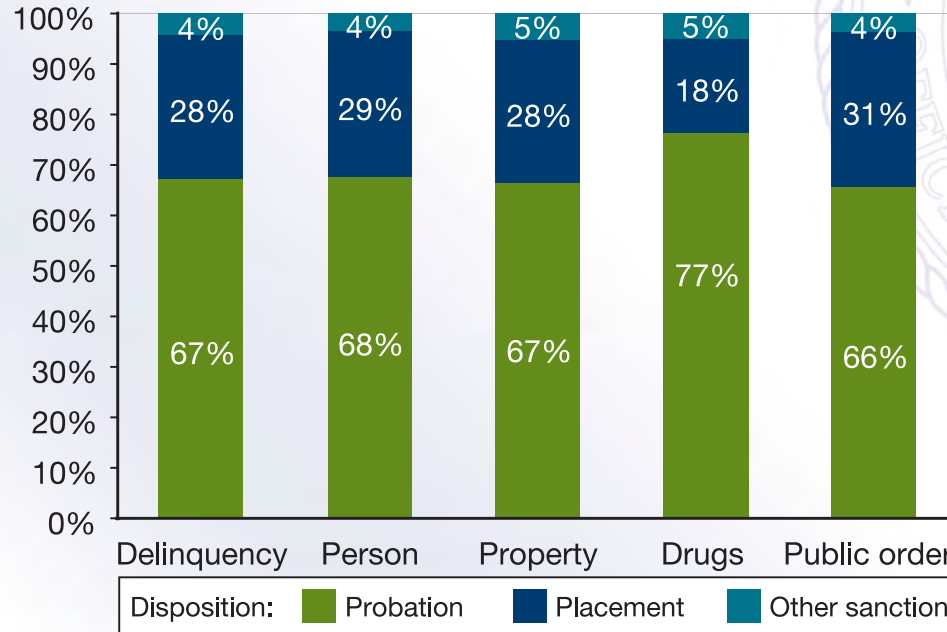


NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S. and C. Puzzanchera, 2024, "Trends and Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Handled in Juvenile Court, 2022," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ: 309553.

Two-thirds of adjudicated delinquency cases received a probation disposition in 2022

Percent of adjudicated cases



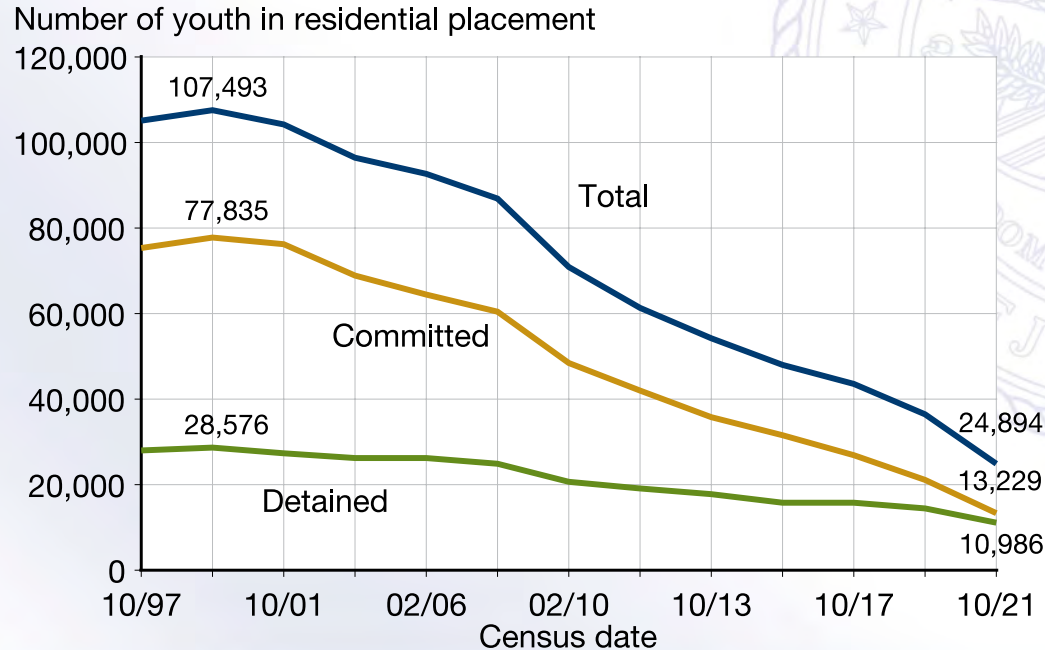
NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S. and C. Puzzanchera, 2024, "Trends and Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Handled in Juvenile Court, 2022," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ: 309553.

Juvenile Facility Census Program

- Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement
 - Collects data on youth in residential placement – demographics and legal attributes
 - One-day Count
 - Administered in Odd Years
- Juvenile Residential Facility Census
 - Collects information on the facilities that hold youth and the services they provide
 - Administered in Even Years
- Data Collection Agent: Census Economic Reimbursable Survey Division
- Data Analyst: National Center for Juvenile Justice

Youth in Residential Placement Decreased 76% from 1997 – 2021



NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S. and C. Puzzanchera, 2023, "Trends and Characteristics of Youth in Residential Placement, 2021," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ: 308008.

Proportion of Youth in Placement for a Person Offense has Increased

Profile of youth in placement, 1999–2021

Offense	Number of youth in placement		Percent change 1999–2021	Offense profile of youth in placement	
	1999	2021		1999	2021
Total	107,493	24,894	–77%	100%	100%
Delinquency	103,201	24,160	–77	96	97
Person	37,367	11,906	–68	35	48
Violent crime	26,720	8,756	–67	25	35
Property	31,432	4,730	–85	29	19
Drugs	9,645	904	–91	9	4
Public order	10,848	3,875	–64	10	16
Tech. violation	13,909	2,745	–80	13	11
Status offense	4,292	734	–83	4	3

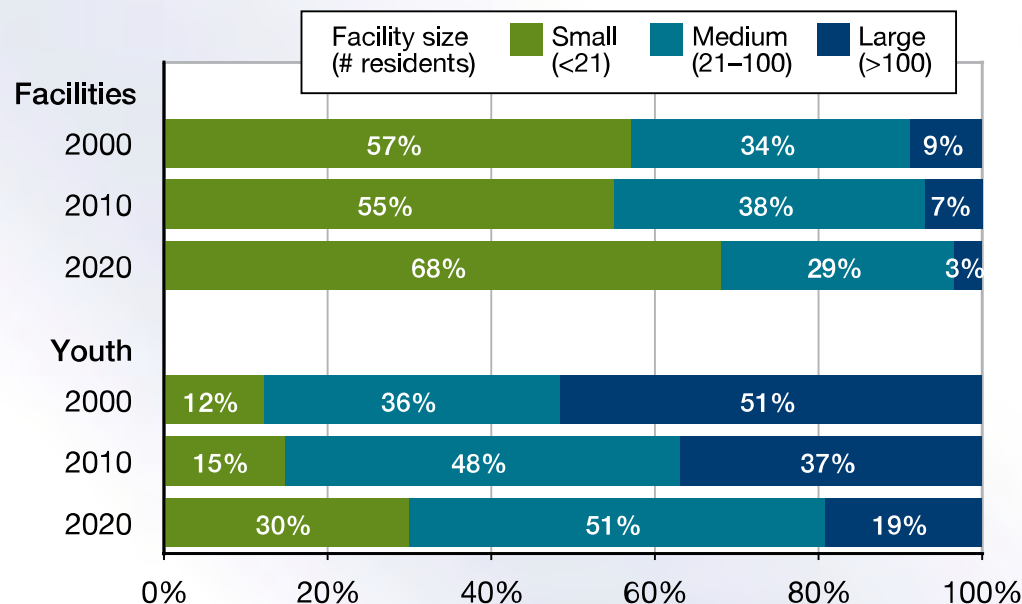
Note: Violent crime includes criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.



NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S., Analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement for 2021*. Data available at https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/asp/State_Offense.asp.

A Larger Proportion of Youth Were Held in Medium-sized Facilities in 2020

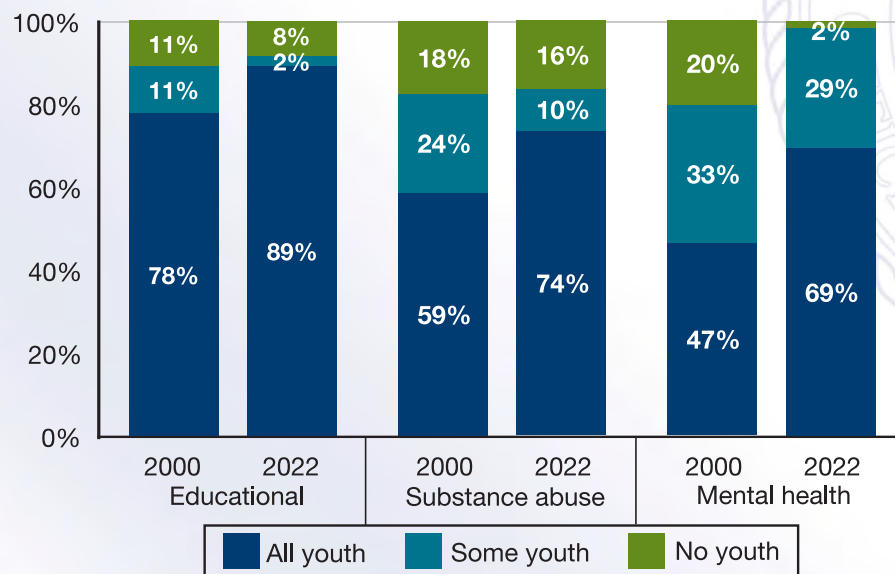


2022 data available at
the JRFC Databook



Proportion of Facilities Evaluating All Youth for Service Needs Increased

Percent of facilities (of those that reported evaluating)



NIJ

Source: Hockenberry, S. and C. Puzzanchera, 2024, "Highlights from the 2022 Juvenile Residential Facility Census" Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, NCJ: 309270.

Takeaways

- Juvenile court caseloads and youth in residential facilities have decreased.
- Person offenses have grown as a proportion of caseloads and offense profiles of youth in facilities.
- Youth are predominantly held in medium-sized facilities despite the increase in the proportion of small facilities.
- Facilities are largely screening youth for educational, substance use, and service needs.





Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



OJJDP

What Do the Data and Research Tell Us for Youth Justice Policy Implications?

Andrea R. Coleman, Ph.D.

Senior Policy Specialist, OJJDP

Youth and the Criminal Justice System Webinar

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

December 5, 2024

What Do the Data and Research Tell Us for Policy Implications?

- ✓ Data and research should inform, guide, and impact policy and practice.
- ✓ Policy and practice informed and guided by data and research include changes in state laws/juvenile codes and applying adolescent brain development as aggravating and mitigating factors.
- ✓ More focus on individualized treatment and rehabilitation, graduated sanctions, and validated risk, needs, and responsiveness assessments.
- ✓ Implementing high-quality and evidence-based programs and best practices, including trauma-informed care.

Youth Arrest Policy Implications: Civil Citation and Prearrest Diversion Programs

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) can inform, guide, and impact the following youth arrest policies, practices, and programs:

Florida Civil Citation and Prearrest Diversion Program

- ✓ Police issued citations to 67% of 17,835 eligible youth statewide from October 2022 to September 2023.
- ✓ A study and cost analysis found that civil citation programs could reduce the costs of prosecution, saving between \$1,467 and \$4,614 per re-arrest diversion from 2014 to 2018.
- ✓ Community-based arrests decreased by 52% statewide from 2018 to 2022.

Youth Arrest Policy Implications: Civil Citation and Prearrest Diversion Programs (continued)

Florida Civil Citation and Prearrest Diversion Program

- ✓ A study found that while there was variation in implementing the programs locally, diverting youth from arrests was more significant than net widening, which only occurred in seven of Florida's 67 counties, and only one showed long-term effect.
- ✓ Because these counties only represented seven percent of first-time youth offenders, the findings also concluded that the civil citation program largely avoided net widening compared to previous arrest diversion programs (Nadel et al., 2018).

Youth Arrest Policy Implications: Civil Citation and Prearrest Diversion Programs (continued)

Shelby County, Tennessee Summons Review Program (SRP)

- ✓ Cited as contributing to the decrease in petitions for youth of color
- ✓ The SRP diverts first-time offenders by reviewing summons before a formal court referral and offering services to youth and families when needed.
- ✓ Between 2017 and 2021, summons decreased by 67% compared to the control group, which fell by 32%.
- ✓ The Juvenile Court of Memphis and Shelby County attributed SRP to reducing reoffending, as 88% of youth had no additional referrals within one year.

Adult Jail Policy Implications

BJA's Annual Survey of Jails can inform, guide, and impact the following policies and practices on youth in adult jails and lockups:

- ✓ Fewer youth placed in adult jails and lockups.
- ✓ Non-secure placements in these facilities.
- ✓ Ongoing monitoring of facilities per the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act's core requirements (Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups and Separation).
- ✓ Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities based on the JJDP Act's core requirement.

Adult Jail Policy Implications (continued)

- ✓ Training for facility staff on the JJDP Act's core requirements.
- ✓ More demographic and offense data needed for detained and confined youth, including pursuant to the JJDP Act's Interest of Justice (IOJ) requirement.
- ✓ Expanded high-quality and evidence-based community-based services and civil citation and prearrest diversion programs.

Residential Placement Policy Implications

OJJDP's Juvenile Facility Census Program, which includes the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and the Juvenile Residential Facility Census, can inform, guide, and impact the following residential placement policies, practices, and programs:

- ✓ Develop safe and appropriate alternatives to solitary confinement/isolation
- ✓ Closing and/or repurposing secure detention and correctional facilities.
- ✓ Expanded high-quality and evidence-based community-based services.
- ✓ Focus on individualized treatment and rehabilitation, graduated sanctions, and risk, needs, and responsiveness assessments overall.
- ✓ Recognizing adolescent brain development as legal and mitigating factors.

Transfers to Adult Court Policy Implications

OJJDP's National Juvenile Court Data Archive can inform, guide, and impact the following policies and practices:

- ✓ “Raise the Age” state laws.
- ✓ Reducing eligible offenses.
- ✓ Reverse and remand waiver provisions.
- ✓ Recognizing adolescent brain development as legal and mitigating factors.
- ✓ More data and research needed on what happens after transfers.



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Q AND A



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OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

CONTACT DIRECTORY: OJJDP.OJP.GOV/CONTACT



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A faint, light blue graphic of a line and bar chart is visible in the background, spanning the width of the slide. The chart shows an upward trend with some fluctuations.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING