




JUVENILE JUSTICE STATISTICS

NATIONAL REPORT SERIES FACT SHEET

Caren Harp, OJJDP Administrator • David B. Muhlhausen, NIJ Director

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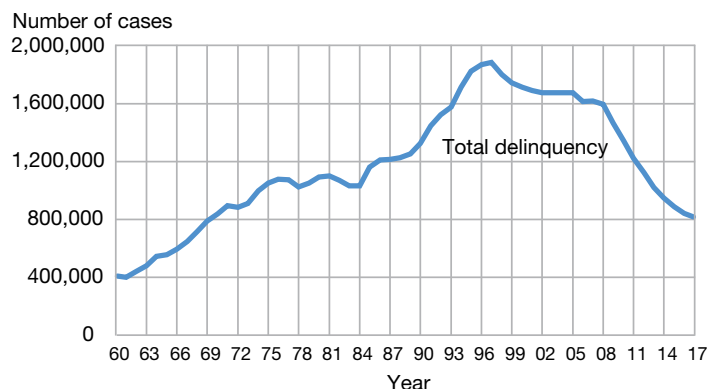
Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Court, 2017

Sarah Hockenberry

Counts and trends

In 2017, juvenile courts in the United States handled 818,900 delinquency cases that involved juveniles charged with criminal law violations, 2% less than the number of cases handled in 2016. From 2005 through 2017, the number of delinquency cases declined 51%, with decreases in all four offense categories: property offense cases (down 57%), public order offense cases (down 54%), person offense cases (down 45%), and drug law violation cases (down 42%). In 2017, property offense cases accounted for the largest proportion (32%) of the delinquency caseload, followed by person offense cases (29%), public order offense cases (25%), and drug offense cases (13%).

The decline in juvenile court caseloads since the mid-1990s is the most substantial decline since 1960



Between 2005 and 2017, the number of cases handled by juvenile courts decreased for all offenses

Most serious offense	Number of cases	Percent change		
		2005–2017	5-year 2013–2017	1-year 2016–2017
Total delinquency	818,900	-51%	-20%	-2%
Person offenses	241,400	-45	-9	0
Criminal homicide	1,100	-4	50	21
Rape	8,400	-25	3	6
Robbery	21,600	-19	3	10
Aggravated assault	26,600	-45	6	3
Simple assault	153,000	-46	-13	-2
Other violent sex offenses	7,500	-46	-22	5
Property offenses	265,600	-57	-25	-5
Burglary	54,100	-47	-13	0
Larceny-theft	111,300	-60	-37	-11
Motor vehicle theft	17,100	-48	49	10
Arson	2,500	-66	-33	-5
Vandalism	41,500	-60	-20	1
Trespassing	23,700	-56	-20	-3
Stolen property offenses	8,700	-59	-18	-5
Drug law violations	107,400	-42	-20	1
Public order offenses	204,500	-54	-23	-4
Obstruction of justice	104,800	-48	-20	-3
Disorderly conduct	51,300	-61	-31	-9
Weapons offenses	18,100	-57	-21	0
Liquor law violations	4,800	-69	-33	-8
Nonviolent sex offenses	11,900	-11	16	7

■ Unlike most other offenses, the number of juvenile court cases involving criminal homicide increased 50% in the 5 years between 2013 and 2017, with most of the increase occurring in the last year (21% between 2016 and 2017).

Notes: Totals include offenses not detailed. Percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Gender

Nearly three quarters of the overall delinquency caseload involved males. In 2017, juvenile courts handled 596,500 cases involving males, compared with 222,400 cases involving females. Between 2005 and 2017, the relative decline in delinquency cases overall was similar for males and females (down 51% and 52%, respectively); however, the decline in property cases was greater for females while the decline in drug cases was greater for males.

Most serious offense	Percent change 2005–2017	
	Male	Female
Total delinquency	–51%	–52%
Person	–45	–44
Property	–55	–62
Drugs	–45	–29
Public order	–53	–55

The female proportion of the delinquency caseload changed little between 2005 and 2017.

Most serious offense	Female proportion	
	2005	2017
Total delinquency	28%	27%
Person	30	30
Property	28	25
Drugs	20	25
Public order	28	28

Race

Forty-four percent of delinquency cases handled in 2017 involved white youth, 35% black youth, 18% Hispanic youth, 2% American Indian youth (including Alaska Natives), and 1% Asian youth (including Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders). In 2017, white youth accounted for 54% of the U.S. juvenile population, black youth 15%, Hispanic youth 24%, American Indian youth 2%, and Asian youth 6%.

Race	Race profile of cases, 2017				
	Most serious offense				
	Total delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	44	41	43	56	42
Black	35	39	37	18	36
Hispanic	18	17	16	22	19
American Indian	2	1	2	2	1
Asian	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

The racial disproportionality in delinquency cases varied across offense categories. White youth accounted for a larger proportion of drug offense cases (56%) than any of the other general offense categories. In contrast, black youth were involved in only 18% of drug offense cases, accounting for a larger proportion of person offense cases (39%) than any other general

offense category. Hispanic youth were involved in 22% of drug offense cases, accounting for their largest share across offense categories. Asian and American Indian youth accounted for a small proportion of cases across all offense categories.

Variations in case processing by race can be examined by looking at the rate at which cases involving different groups of youth proceed from one decision point to the next as they move through the court system. The referral rate (per 1,000 youth at risk of juvenile court involvement) for delinquency cases involving black youth (61.8) was about three times the rates for white (21.0) and Hispanic (19.9) youth. Cases were more likely to be petitioned for formal processing for black youth (63%) than white (52%) or Hispanic (56%) youth. Once petitioned, cases involving black youth were less likely to be adjudicated (50%) than cases involving white (53%) and Hispanic (59%) youth, and slightly more likely to be waived to criminal court (1.1%) than white and Hispanic youth (0.6% each). Once adjudicated, cases involving black or Hispanic youth were more likely to result in residential placement (32% and 33%, respectively) than cases involving white youth (22%). Conversely, adjudicated cases involving white youth were more likely to result in probation (65%) than cases involving black or Hispanic youth (60% and 62%, respectively).

Age

In 2017, juveniles younger than age 16 at the time of referral to court accounted for 52% of all delinquency cases handled. This age group accounted for 59% of person offense cases, 54% of property offense cases, 49% of public order offense cases, and 37% of drug law violation cases. Person offense cases had the largest proportion (11%) of very young juveniles (younger than age 13 at referral), followed by property offense cases (8%) and public order offense cases (7%). For drug offense cases, a smaller proportion (3%) involved juveniles younger than age 13.

Detention

A juvenile may be placed in secure detention at various times during case processing. Detention is primarily used for temporary holding while youth await adjudication, disposition, or placement elsewhere. Many states detain

Delinquency Estimates

The estimates are based on data from more than 2,500 courts with jurisdiction over 87% of the nation's juvenile population (youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each state) in 2017. The unit of count is a case disposed. Each case represents the most serious offense of one youth that a court with juvenile jurisdiction processed on a new referral, regardless of the number of offenses contained in that referral. A youth may be involved in more than one case during the calendar year. Although the National Juvenile Court Data Archive houses historical data, the estimates in this fact sheet are anchored to 2005 to accommodate consistent reporting of racial/ethnic data and to focus on recent trends.

youth if there is reason to believe they are a threat to the community, will be at risk if returned to the community, or may fail to appear at an upcoming hearing. Intake staff may also detain juveniles for diagnostic evaluation purposes. All states require that a detention hearing be held within a few days of placement in detention (usually within 24 hours). At the detention hearing, the judge reviews the initial detention decision, considers what is in the best interests of the community and/or the youth, and decides whether to continue the youth's detention. Most states also use detention for sanctioning purposes—juveniles may be committed to a detention facility as part of a disposition order or as a sanction for a probation violation. Actual detention practices vary substantially across jurisdictions. These court data count the number of cases that involve detention of the juvenile at some point between referral to court and case disposition. A youth may be detained and released more than once between referral to court and case disposition. In most delinquency cases, the juvenile is not detained (74% in 2017).

The likelihood of detention varies by general offense category. In 2017, person offense cases were the most likely to involve detention (33%), followed by public order offense cases (27%). In comparison, juveniles were less likely to be detained in property offense cases (23%) and drug offense cases (16%). Similar to the overall delinquency caseload trend, between 2005 and 2017, the number of delinquency cases in which the juvenile was detained decreased 48%.

Intake decision

The juvenile court intake function is typically the responsibility of the juvenile probation department or the prosecutor's office. At intake, authorities decide whether to dismiss the case, handle it informally (without filing a petition), or file a petition to formally request an adjudicatory hearing or waiver hearing. In 2017, 18% of all delinquency cases (144,900 cases) were dismissed at intake, generally for lack of legal sufficiency. An additional 25% (207,600 cases) were handled informally, with the juvenile agreeing to some sort of voluntary sanction (e.g., restitution). In more than half of all delinquency cases (57% or 466,400 cases), authorities filed a petition and handled the case formally. The proportion of delinquency cases petitioned for formal handling changed little between 2005 and 2017.

Waiver to criminal court

In most states, juvenile court judges may waive juvenile court jurisdiction in certain cases and transfer jurisdiction to criminal court so the juvenile can be tried as an adult. The court decision in these matters follows a review of the case and a determination that probable cause exists to believe the juvenile committed the criminal act. The judge's decision generally centers on the issue of whether the juvenile is amenable to treatment in the juvenile

justice system. The prosecutor may argue that the juvenile has been adjudicated several times previously and that interventions the juvenile court ordered have not prevented the youth from committing subsequent criminal acts. The prosecutor may also argue that the crime is so serious that the juvenile court cannot intervene for the time period necessary to rehabilitate the youth. (For more information, see *Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 2011*, available online from ojdp.gov/pubs/248410.pdf.)

In 2017, juvenile court judges waived jurisdiction over an estimated 3,800 delinquency cases, sending them to criminal court. This represents 1% of all formally handled delinquency cases. The number of cases waived was relatively flat from 2005 to 2008 and then declined 49% through 2015 before increasing 13% by 2017.

For each year between 2005 and 2017, person offenses accounted for the largest proportion of waived cases. In 2017, more than half (55%) of all waived cases involved person offenses.

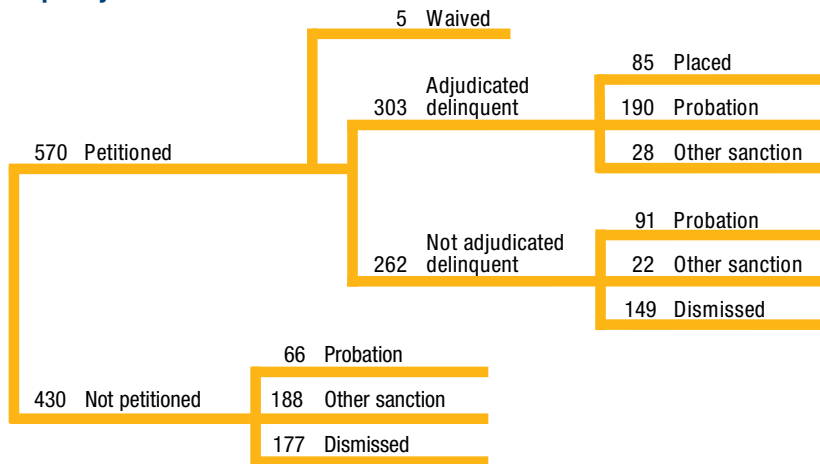
Most serious offense	Offense profile of cases waived to criminal court			
	Number		Percentage	
	2005	2017	2005	2017
Total delinquency	6,600	3,800	100%	100%
Person	3,000	2,100	46	55
Property	2,000	1,000	31	27
Drugs	900	300	14	9
Public order	600	300	9	9

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

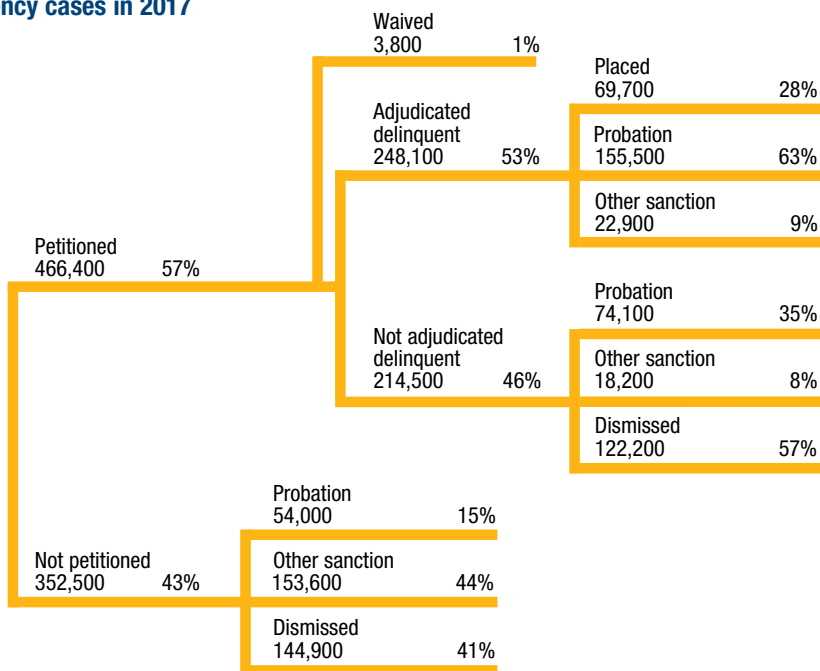
Adjudication and disposition

Adjudicatory hearings establish responsibility for an alleged delinquent act. When a juvenile is adjudicated (judged delinquent), it is analogous to conviction in criminal court. In 2017, juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in 53% (248,100) of petitioned cases. The court holds disposition hearings to decide what sanctions it should impose on a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent and whether it should place the juvenile under court supervision. Many cases result in multifaceted dispositions, and most involve some type of supervision. A probation order often includes additional requirements, such as drug counseling, restitution to the victim, or community service. In 2017, formal probation was the most severe disposition ordered in 63% of cases in which the juvenile was adjudicated delinquent, and in 28% of cases, residential placement was the most severe disposition. A smaller proportion of cases received some other sanction as their most severe disposition. The proportion of adjudicated cases ordered to residential placement has remained steady in recent years, 27% in 2005 and 28% in 2017, as has the proportion ordered to probation, 63% in 2005 and 2017. The proportion receiving other sanctions has also remained level, 9% in both 2005 and 2017.

Case flow for a typical 1,000 delinquency cases in 2017



Case flow for 818,900 delinquency cases in 2017



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Annual case-processing flow diagrams for 2005 through 2017 are available at ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp.

For more information

This fact sheet is based on the report, *Juvenile Court Statistics 2017*, which is available at ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda/pdf/jcs2017.pdf. To learn more about juvenile court cases, visit OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book (ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb) and click on "Juveniles in Court." OJJDP also supports *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics*, a web-based application that lets users analyze the data from the *Juvenile Court Statistics* report. This application is available from the "Data Analysis Tools" section of the Statistical Briefing Book.

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