



Juvenile Justice Statistics



National Report Series

Bulletin

November 2016

Delinquency Cases Involving Hispanic Youth, 2013

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This bulletin is part of the National Report Series. The National Report offers a comprehensive statistical overview of the problems of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization and the response of the juvenile justice system. The bulletins in the National Report Series provide access to the latest information on juvenile arrests, court cases, juveniles in custody, and other topics of interest. Each bulletin in the series highlights selected topics at the forefront of juvenile justice policymaking, giving readers focused access to statistics on some of the most critical issues. This series provides a baseline of facts for juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, the media, and concerned citizens.

A Message From OJJDP

OJJDP strives to make the most accurate information available regarding how the juvenile justice system handles youth entrusted to its care. Recent census data show that the youth population in the United States continues to become more diverse. For instance, in 1990, white, non-Hispanic youth made up more than two-thirds of the youth population ages 10 through 17. By 2013, this proportion fell to 56%. During the same period, the Hispanic youth population increased from 12% to 23% of the total youth population. By 2025, the Hispanic proportion of the youth population is projected to reach 26%.

To capture the justice system implications of this demographic trend, OJJDP asked the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Program to prepare this bulletin on juvenile court handling of delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth. In addition, OJJDP has added a new special topics section on Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system (www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/faqs.asp) to the Statistical Briefing Book. OJJDP will continue to support special analysis of national justice data collections to broaden what is understood about the characteristics and experiences of Hispanic youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Although not national estimates, the data presented in this bulletin detail where racial disparities exist at each of the decision points within the juvenile justice system. OJJDP hopes that the information this bulletin provides will inform and guide reform efforts to significantly reduce these disparities, ensure that system-involved youth receive more developmentally appropriate services, and secure better long-term prospects for these youth, their families, and their communities.

Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator



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The National Juvenile Court Data Archive describes delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth

The Archive collects delinquency and status offense case data

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive) is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice. It houses the automated records of cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Although courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a variety of matters, including child maltreatment, traffic violations, child support, and adoption, the Archive focuses on collecting and analyzing cases involving juveniles charged with law violations (delinquency and status offenses). The Archive provides the most detailed information available on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

The annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report series is one of many products supported by the Archive. The 2013 report described delinquency cases handled between 1985 and 2013 and petitioned status offense cases handled between 1995 and 2013. Data used in

the analyses were contributed to the Archive by more than 2,400 courts with jurisdiction over 84% of the juvenile population in 2013. National estimates are based on a large nonprobability sample.

In addition to generating national estimates, the Archive supports detailed analyses of subnational (sample) data. Case-level data files account for more than 90% of the Archive's data submissions in any given year. The project restructures each jurisdiction-specific case-level file into a standardized format. These standardized files can be merged into a multijurisdiction database to support various research needs. This bulletin is based on a multijurisdiction (subnational) database of more than 5 million delinquency case records processed by juvenile courts between 2006 and 2013.

Improved reporting of Hispanic ethnicity supports new analysis

In 2003, modifications to federal standards for race and ethnicity classification

in federal data were to take effect. The Archive has collected data from state and local data systems, but those systems were often slow to adopt the federal standard, so the Archive has not yet been able to incorporate detail on youth's ethnicity into its national estimates. However, the number of jurisdictions that report ethnicity data consistently over time is now sufficient to allow the current sample-based analyses.

How many arrests involve Hispanic youth?

Little is known about the volume and nature of arrests involving Hispanic youth within the U.S. Current national arrest estimates are detailed by race only; as a result, documenting how many Hispanic youth are arrested requires use of subnational data. The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) collects race and ethnicity data as reported by participating law enforcement departments. In 2013, 38,400 juvenile arrests involving Hispanic youth were reported to NIBRS by more than 5,300 police departments. Hispanic youth accounted for 15% of more than 252,000 juvenile arrests reported to NIBRS by these departments. Of the Hispanic juvenile arrests, about one-fourth (27%) involved females and 54% involved youth ages 16 or 17. Property Crime Index offenses accounted for 20% of Hispanic juvenile arrests, but only 4% involved Violent Crime Index offenses.

Source: Author's analysis of National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (2015). National Incident-Based Reporting System, 2013: Arrestee Extract File. Study Number: ICPSR 36121. Distributed by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.

How was the sample selected?

Data in this bulletin are based on sample data originally collected by OJJDP's National Juvenile Court Data Archive project, which relies on the voluntary participation of state and local juvenile courts in the U.S. Case-level data files involving delinquency offenses submitted to the Archive were analyzed to assess the quality of their race/ethnicity data. Counties with less than 10% missing race/ethnicity in their case-level data were included in the sample. This condition had to be met for all years during the 2006–2013 reporting period. Counties that did not have consistently good race/ethnicity data (i.e., more than 10% missing) for all years were excluded.

Thus, the analysis does not include all counties in all states. The resulting sample includes data from more than 1,200 counties from 26 states and the District of Columbia (see the data sources section on page 12 for the list of states). The sample represents 75% of the U.S. Hispanic youth population at risk of juvenile court involvement and 58% of all youth (any race) at risk. Throughout this bulletin, Hispanic ethnicity is handled as though it were a race category. Thus, Hispanic youth are represented only as Hispanic in this sample. For brevity, the term Hispanic is used throughout this bulletin to refer to Hispanic or Latino youth.

Juvenile court data discussed in this bulletin are based on a sample of juvenile courts that contributed data to the Archive. The sample includes data from more than 1,200 counties and represents 75% of the U.S. Hispanic youth population at risk of juvenile court involvement. The resulting analyses of 123,234 sample-based delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth in 2013 are not national estimates.

The Hispanic youth population has grown considerably since 1990

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Hispanic is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. Hispanic youth accounted for 23% of the juvenile population ages 10 to 17 in 2013. Between 1990 and 2013, the Hispanic youth population increased 134%, from 3.2 million in 1990 to 7.5 million in 2013. As a result, the Hispanic proportion of the youth population grew 11 percentage points between 1990 and 2013.

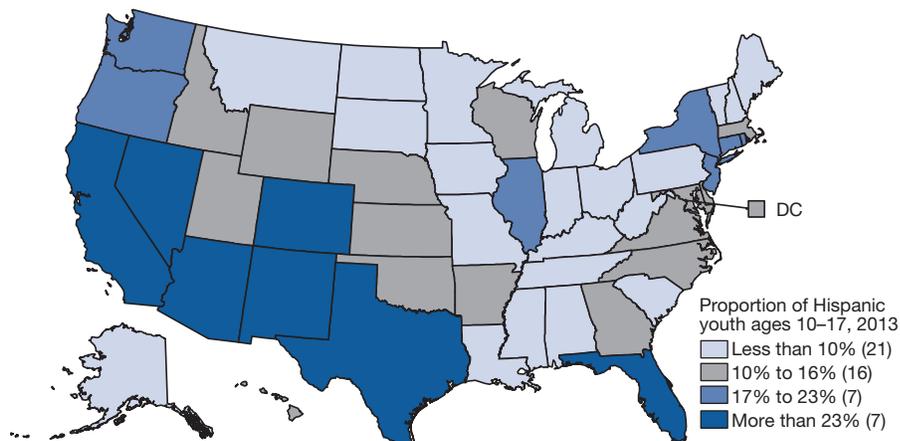
Population characteristics	Hispanic population ages 10–17, 2013	
	Number	Percentage
Total	7,506,019	100%
Age		
10 to 12	2,879,461	38
13 to 14	1,887,345	25
15	916,571	12
16	911,265	12
17	911,377	12
Gender		
Male	3,826,495	51
Female	3,679,524	49
Race		
White	6,674,005	89
Black	430,048	6
Amer. Indian	262,582	3
Asian	139,384	2

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

Challenges exist in collecting race and ethnicity data

Based on information provided by juvenile justice professionals who contribute data to the Archive, race data typically reflect information that was collected by intake/court officials to determine the race of a youth, often by appearance alone. Rarely is the youth's race/ethnicity self-reported. Additionally, there is no common practice for how ethnicity data are collected. Some jurisdictions collect ethnicity separately from race; others treat Hispanic ethnicity as if it were a race. This inconsistency poses challenges when conducting analyses and highlights the need for more uniform data collection procedures.

Hispanic youth represented more than 23% of youth ages 10–17 in 7 states in 2013



■ In 2013, Hispanic youth accounted for more than half of the youth population ages 10–17 in New Mexico (58%) and California (51%). Other states with large proportions of Hispanics in the juvenile population include Texas (48%) and Arizona (43%).

Law enforcement agencies are the primary source of delinquency referrals to juvenile court

Source of referral	Hispanic delinquency case source of referral profile, 2013				
	Delinquency	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
Law enforcement	85%	94%	95%	88%	66%
School	3	2	2	8	3
Other	12	4	3	3	32
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

■ The relatively small proportion of public order cases involving Hispanic youth referred by law enforcement may be attributed to the fact that this offense group includes probation violations and contempt-of-court cases, which tend to be referred by court personnel.

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

Property and public order offenses accounted for 63% of Hispanic delinquency cases in 2013

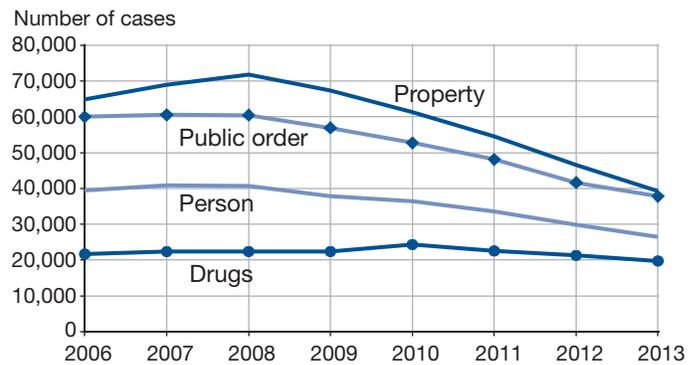
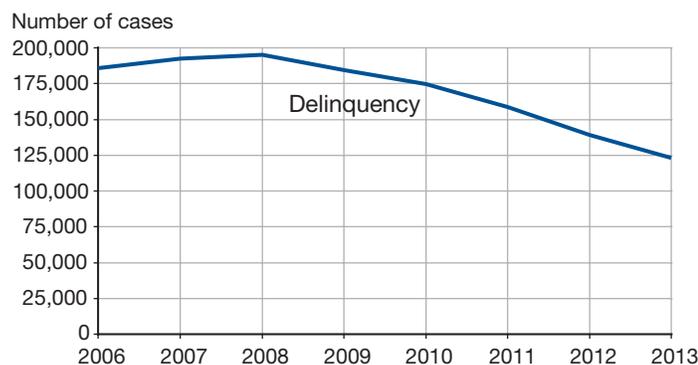
Females accounted for one-quarter of the Hispanic delinquency caseload; youth younger than 16 accounted for half of the caseload

Most serious offense	2013 Hispanic caseload				Percent change		
	Number of cases	Offense profile	Female	Younger than 16	2006–2013	2009–2013	2012–2013
Total	123,234	100%	24%	50%	-34%	-33%	-11%
Person	26,485	21	29	56	-33	-30	-11
Criminal homicide	120	0	11	31	-35	-35	-13
Forcible rape and other violent sex offenses	1,437	1	3	56	-15	-37	-18
Robbery	2,134	2	11	38	-30	-2	-3
Aggravated assault	3,280	3	20	51	-45	-38	-11
Simple assault	18,298	15	35	59	-32	-38	-16
Property	39,195	32	24	51	-40	-29	-11
Burglary	8,775	7	13	49	-32	-1	-9
Larceny–theft	16,494	13	39	52	-25	-27	-8
Vandalism	7,338	6	10	54	-56	-42	-16
Drug law violation	19,756	16	18	49	-9	-37	-14
Public order	37,798	31	22	45	-37	-34	-13
Obstruction of justice	20,846	17	21	38	-31	-39	-15
Disorderly conduct	5,457	4	36	63	-49	-37	-5
Weapons	3,565	3	8	51	-55	-27	3

- Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of Hispanic cases in 2013; cases involving person offenses constituted a smaller proportion of the caseload (32% and 21%, respectively).
- Larceny–theft offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases involving Hispanic females, followed by disorderly conduct and simple assault offenses (39%, 36%, and 35%, respectively).
- Youth age 15 or younger accounted for more than 60% of disorderly conduct cases involving Hispanic youth.
- Most cases declined by 25% or more between 2006 and 2013; vandalism and weapons offense cases had the largest relative declines (down 56% and 55%, respectively).

Note: Totals include offenses not shown. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Overall, the number of delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth declined 34% between 2006 and 2013



- Of the four major offense categories, property and public order offenses accounted for the largest relative declines between 2006 and 2013 (down 40% and 37%, respectively).

Offense profiles for white youth and Hispanic youth were similar in 2013

Offense profiles were similar for males and females

Person offense cases accounted for a larger proportion of the Hispanic female caseload than of the male caseload, while drug offenses accounted for a smaller proportion.

Most serious offense	Hispanic caseload offense profile, 2013	
	Male	Female
Delinquency	100%	100%
Person	25	30
Property	34	35
Drugs	15	9
Public order	26	26

Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases involving youth age 15 and younger

Compared with older Hispanic youth (16 and older), cases involving younger youth involved a greater proportion of person offenses and a smaller proportion of public order offenses.

Most serious offense	Hispanic caseload offense profile, 2013	
	Age 15 and younger	Age 16 and older
Delinquency	100%	100%
Person	24	19
Property	33	31
Drugs	16	16
Public order	27	34

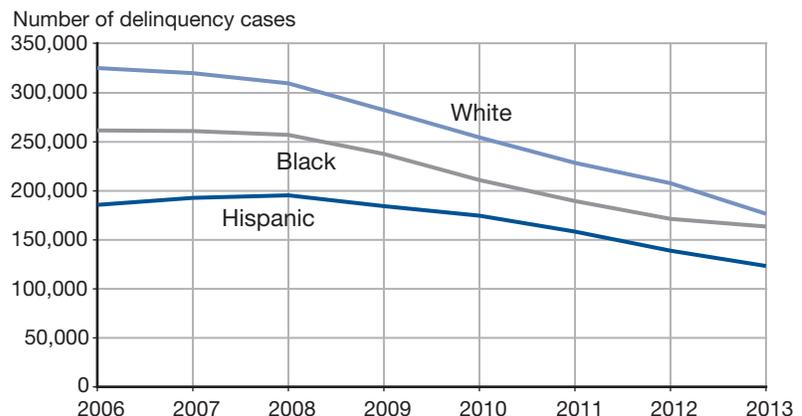
Compared with other race groups, the Hispanic caseload had a greater proportion of public order cases

Characteristic	Profiles, 2013				
	Hispanic	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian
Number of cases	123,234	176,659	163,372	7,161	6,364
Most serious offense	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	21	24	31	23	21
Property	32	35	35	37	43
Drugs	16	17	8	16	13
Public order	31	24	26	23	23
Gender	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	76	72	74	68	72
Female	24	28	26	32	28
Age	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15 and younger	50	50	54	56	44
16 and older	50	50	46	44	56

- Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of delinquency cases for all race groups.
- In contrast with caseloads for white youth and black youth, public order offense cases accounted for a larger share of the Hispanic delinquency caseload than person offenses.
- In 2013, more than three-quarters (76%) of the Hispanic caseload involved males, compared with 74% for black youth, 72% each for white youth and Asian youth, and 68% for American Indian youth.
- The Hispanic and white caseloads had smaller proportions of youth ages 15 and younger (50% each) compared with the black caseload (54%).

Notes: Percentages are based on valid data only and do not include missing values. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. Racial categories (white, black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. The American Indian racial category includes Alaska Natives; the Asian racial category includes Other Pacific Islanders.

Between 2006 and 2013, the decrease in the number of delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth (34%) was less than the decrease in cases involving black youth (37%) and white youth (46%)



More than half of the cases involving Hispanic youth were petitioned to court for formal processing

In a formally processed case, petitioners ask the court to order sanctions

Formal case handling involves the filing of a petition requesting that the court hold an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. Decisionmakers (police, probation, intake, prosecutor, or other screening officer) may consider informal case handling if they believe that accountability and rehabilitation can be achieved without formal court intervention. Compared with informally handled (nonpetitioned) cases, formally processed (petitioned) delinquency cases tend to involve more serious offenses, older juveniles, and juveniles with longer court histories.

If the court decides to handle the matter informally, the youth agrees to comply with one or more sanctions such as community service, victim restitution, or voluntary probation supervision. Informal cases are generally held open pending successful completion of the disposition. If the court's conditions are met, the charges are dismissed. If, however, the youth does not fulfill the conditions, the case is likely to be petitioned for formal processing

What is an adjudication?

At the adjudicatory hearing, a juvenile may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender; the case would then proceed to a disposition hearing. Alternatively, a case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal. In these cases, the court often recommends that the juvenile take some actions prior to the final adjudication decisions, such as paying restitution or voluntarily attending drug counseling.

More than 60% of petitioned delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth resulted in a delinquency adjudication

Characteristic	Percentage of Hispanic delinquency cases petitioned	Percentage of Hispanic petitioned cases adjudicated
Most serious offense		
Total delinquency	53%	62%
Person	57	59
Criminal homicide	77	55
Forcible rape and other violent sex offenses	66	63
Robbery	82	72
Aggravated assault	74	67
Simple assault	50	54
Property	51	61
Burglary	76	64
Larceny-theft	36	56
Vandalism	52	63
Drug law violation	44	58
Public order	57	67
Obstruction of justice	74	72
Disorderly conduct	26	46
Weapons	63	58
Gender		
Male	56	63
Female	42	56
Age		
15 or younger	49	60
16 or older	57	64

- More than half (53%) of all delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth were petitioned to court for formal case processing in 2013. Of petitioned delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth, 62% resulted in the youth being adjudicated delinquent.
- Cases involving robbery, criminal homicide, and burglary offenses were most likely to be petitioned to court for formal handling.
- Once petitioned, cases involving robbery and obstruction of justice offenses were most likely to result in a delinquency adjudication.
- Males were more likely than females to be petitioned and adjudicated.
- Older youth (age 16 or older) were more likely than younger youth (age 15 or younger) to be petitioned and adjudicated.

Note: Totals include offenses not shown.

Hispanic youth were more likely to be placed on probation than to be ordered to placement

At the disposition hearing, the most appropriate sanction for the case is determined

Most juvenile dispositions are multifaceted and involve some sort of supervised probation. A probation order often includes requirements such as drug counseling, weekend confinement in the local detention center, or restitution to the community or victim. The term of probation may be for a specified period of time or it may be open-ended. After conditions of probation have been successfully met, the judge terminates the case. In 2013, formal probation was the most severe disposition ordered in 66% of the cases in which a Hispanic youth was adjudicated delinquent.

In 2013, juvenile courts ordered residential placement in 30% of the cases in which a Hispanic youth was adjudicated delinquent. Residential commitment may be for a specific or indeterminate time period. The facility may be publicly or privately operated and may have a secure, prisonlike environment or a more open setting. In many states, when the judge commits a juvenile to the state department of juvenile corrections, the department determines where the juvenile will be placed and when the juvenile will be released. In other states, the judge controls the type and length of stay.

Once adjudicated, less than one-third of Hispanic youth were ordered to placement in 2013

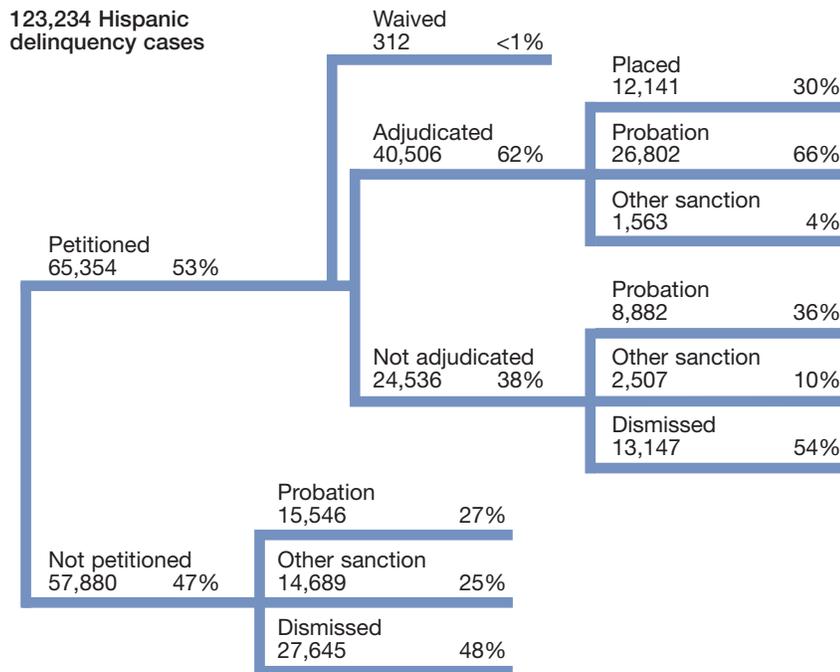
Characteristic	Percentage of adjudicated cases	
	Ordered to residential placement	Ordered to probation
Most serious offense		
Total delinquency	30%	66%
Person	32	66
Criminal homicide	76	24
Forcible rape and other violent sex offenses	29	70
Robbery	53	47
Aggravated assault	33	65
Simple assault	26	71
Property	27	69
Burglary	30	69
Larceny–theft	21	73
Vandalism	28	68
Drug law violation	19	76
Public order	35	61
Obstruction of justice	36	60
Disorderly conduct	18	72
Weapons	40	58
Gender		
Male	31	65
Female	24	72
Age		
15 or younger	22	75
16 or older	36	60

- Once adjudicated, 3 in 10 cases involving Hispanic youth resulted in residential placement; nearly 7 in 10 resulted in probation.
- In general, cases adjudicated delinquent involving more serious offenses or violent crimes were more likely to result in out-of-home placement. For example, the majority (76%) of criminal homicide cases and more than half (53%) of robbery cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in out-of-home placement.
- In contrast, probation was most likely to be ordered for cases involving youth who committed drug law violations (76%), larceny–theft (73%), or disorderly conduct offenses (72%).
- Males were more likely than females to be ordered to placement in 2013; females were more likely than males to be placed on probation.
- Youth age 15 or younger were less likely than older youth to be ordered to residential placement but were more likely to be placed on probation.

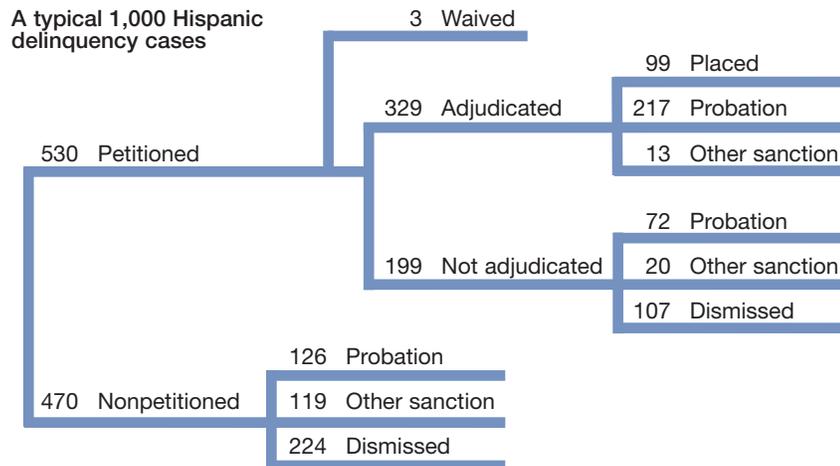
Note: Totals include offenses not shown.

How were Hispanic delinquency cases processed in juvenile courts in 2013?

In 66% of cases adjudicated delinquent, formal probation was the most severe sanction ordered by the court, and 30% of cases adjudicated delinquent resulted in residential placement

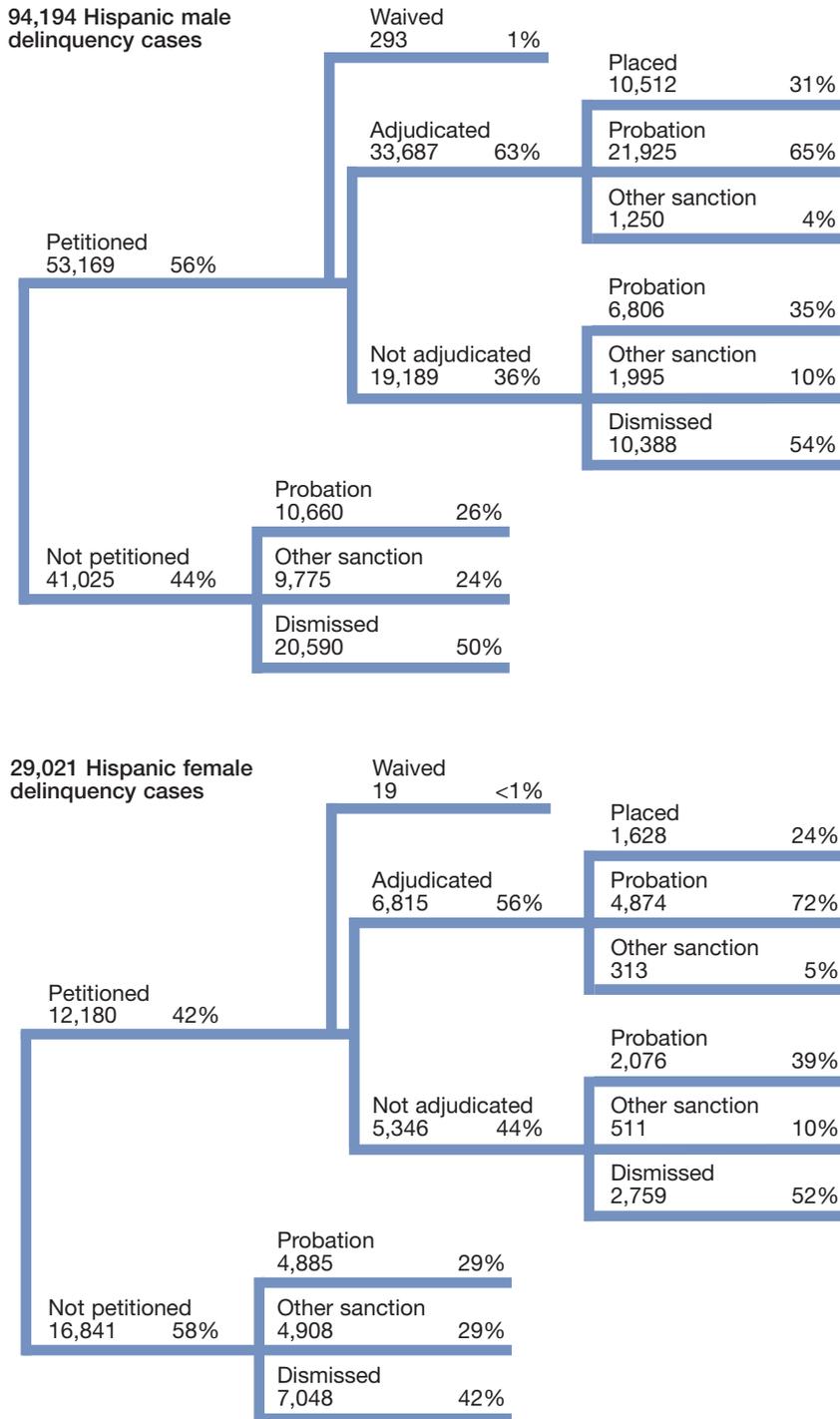


- In 2013, 53% of juvenile court cases involving Hispanic youth were handled formally (with the filing of a petition).
- Less than 1% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth were judicially waived to criminal court.
- In 2013, 62% of the cases that were handled formally (with the filing of a petition) resulted in a delinquency adjudication.
- More than half of petitioned cases in which the youth was not adjudicated delinquent were dismissed in 2013, and another 36% resulted in some form of probation.
- In 2013, the court dismissed 48% of the informally handled (nonpetitioned) delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth, while 27% of nonpetitioned cases resulted in voluntary probation and 25% in other sanctions.
- For every 1,000 delinquency cases involving Hispanic youth in 2013, 530 were petitioned for formal processing. Of these petitioned cases, 329 were adjudicated delinquent.



Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Delinquency cases involving Hispanic females were more likely to receive a disposition of probation following adjudication (72%) than were cases involving Hispanic males (65%)



- In 2013, more than half (56%) of all delinquency cases involving Hispanic males were petitioned to court for formal handling, compared with 42% of those involving females.
- Once petitioned, cases involving Hispanic males were more likely to result in a delinquency adjudication (63%) than were cases involving females (56%).
- For both males and females, a small proportion of delinquency cases were judicially waived to criminal court.
- Once adjudicated delinquent, males were more likely to receive a disposition of out-of-home placement (31%) than were females (24%).
- Nearly 6 in 10 cases involving Hispanic females were handled informally (not petitioned to court); the same was true for less than half (44%) of cases involving Hispanic males.
- Among nonpetitioned cases, males were more likely than females to have their case dismissed and less likely to be placed on probation.

Notes: Cases are categorized by their most severe or restrictive sanction. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Racial disparities occur at various decision points within the juvenile justice system

The RRI measures disparity at each decision point

OJJDP developed the Relative Rate Index (RRI) as a tool to identify and measure disparities across the stages of the juvenile justice system by comparing rates of juvenile justice contact experienced by different groups of youth. The RRI takes the relative size of different populations at each stage of the process and compares it to the immediately preceding stage for each group. The key idea behind the RRI is to quantify the nature of the decisions at each decision point (i.e., rate) for each group and then compare these rates for each group to identify the unique

contributions to disparity made by each decision point.

For example, once referred to court intake, a decision is made to determine whether the matter will be handled formally, with the filing of a petition requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing, or informally. To determine the RRI for Hispanic youth compared with white youth or black youth, the RRI compares the proportions (or rates) of court referrals that are handled formally for each racial group being compared. If the rate of formally handled cases relative to court referrals for Hispanic youth is greater than the rate for another race, then there is disparity. If the rates are similar, then there is no

disparity. To simplify the comparison of these statistics, the RRI is the rate for Hispanic youth divided by the rate for the other race at each decision point. If the RRI ratio is near or equal to 1.0, there is no evidence of disparity; if the ratio is greater than 1.0 (if the rate for Hispanic youth is larger than the rate for the other race), there is evidence of disparity. Each decision point has a preceding stage with which it is compared. Together this set of decision points and their relative rate indexes form the Relative Rate Index Matrix, a table that can reveal the nature of decision disparities—including their magnitude and differences—in a juvenile justice system that is interdependent, though fragmented.

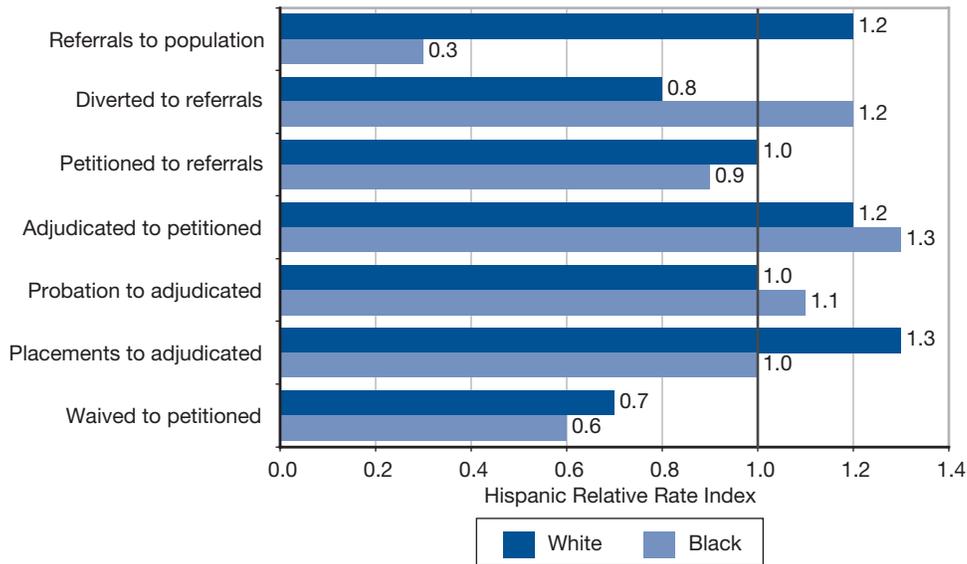
Hispanic youth were more likely than white youth, but much less likely than black youth, to be referred to juvenile court

Decision points	Hispanic	White	Black	Amer. Indian	Asian	Relative Rate Index compared with:	
						White	Black
Number							
Population (age 10 to upper age)	5,235,401	8,691,029	2,390,901	216,593	1,127,615		
Cases referred to juvenile court	123,234	176,659	163,372	7,161	6,364		
Cases diverted	30,235	53,635	32,752	1,981	1,672		
Cases petitioned	65,354	90,636	98,456	3,540	3,470		
Cases adjudicated	40,506	48,508	47,149	2,285	1,981		
Adjudicated cases resulting in probation	26,802	31,504	27,986	1,504	1,370		
Adjudicated cases resulting in placement	12,141	11,486	14,744	586	471		
Cases judicially waived	312	596	803	33	10		
Rate							
Cases referred per 1,000 population	23.5	20.3	68.3	33.1	5.6	1.2	0.3
Cases diverted per 100 referrals	24.5	30.4	20.0	27.7	26.3	0.8	1.2
Cases petitioned per 100 referrals	53.0	51.3	60.3	49.4	54.5	1.0	0.9
Cases adjudicated per 100 petitioned	62.0	53.5	47.9	64.5	57.1	1.2	1.3
Probation cases per 100 adjudicated	66.2	64.9	59.4	65.8	69.2	1.0	1.1
Placement cases per 100 adjudicated	30.0	23.7	31.3	25.6	23.8	1.3	1.0
Cases judicially waived per 100 petitioned	0.5	0.7	0.8	–	–	0.7	0.6

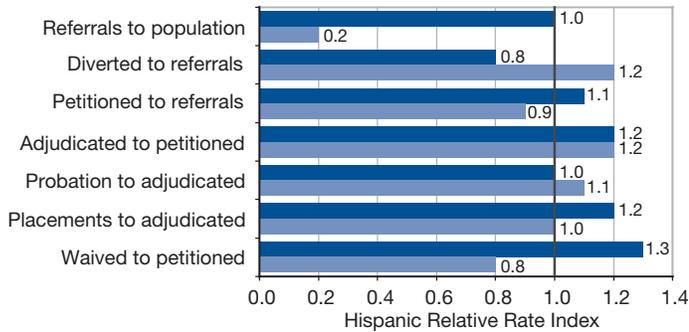
- Compared with white youth, Hispanic youth were 20% more likely to be referred to juvenile court and equally as likely to have their case handled formally. Once adjudicated, Hispanic youth were as likely as white youth to be placed on probation but 30% more likely to be ordered to out-of-home placement.
- Hispanic youth were 30% more likely than black youth to be adjudicated delinquent in 2013. Hispanic youth were more likely than black youth to be placed on probation, but were as likely to be ordered to out-of-home placement. Hispanic youth were less likely than black youth to be waived to criminal court for case processing.
- Too few cases to calculate a reliable rate.

In 2013, across offense categories, Hispanic youth were more likely than white youth or black youth to be adjudicated delinquent

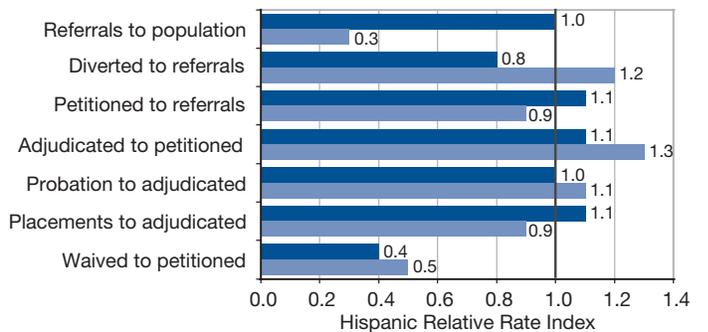
Total delinquency



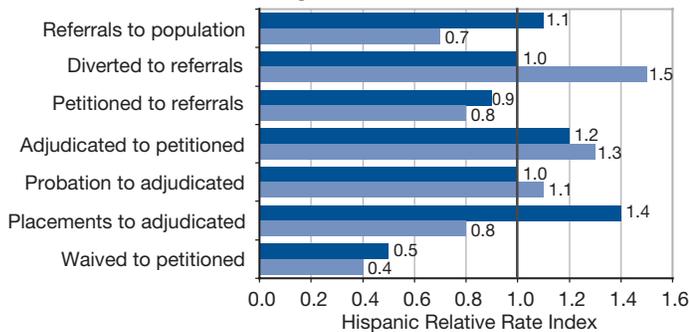
Person



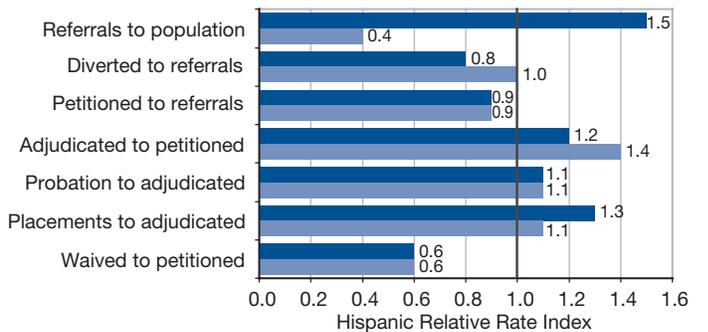
Property



Drugs



Public order



- With the exception of person offenses, Hispanic youth were less likely to be judicially waived to criminal court than white youth.
- Across offenses, cases involving Hispanic youth were consistently less likely to be referred to juvenile court, handled formally, and waived to criminal court than cases involving black youth.

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NCJ 249915

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OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) offers access to information about juvenile crime and victimization and about youth involved in the juvenile justice system. A Special Topics section of the SBB contains Frequently Asked Questions that provide the latest answers to commonly asked questions about Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system, including population characteristics, arrests, and delinquency cases. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive website (ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/njcda) describes the data sets housed in the Archive and provides information on accessing the data, publications based on the Archive data, and interactive data analysis tools that allow users to explore national estimates based on more than 40 million delinquency cases processed by the nation's juvenile courts since 1985.

Data sources

National Center for Health Statistics (prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau), *Vintage 2014 Postcensal Estimates of the Resident Population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010–July 1, 2014), by Year, County, Single-Year of Age (0, 1, 2, . . . , 85 Years and Over), Bridged Race, Hispanic Origin, and Sex* [machine-readable data files available online at cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm, released 7/8/15].

National Center for Juvenile Justice. 2015. *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 2006–2013* [machine-readable data files]. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice (producer). [Data were included from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin.]

Acknowledgments

This bulletin was written by Sarah Hockenberry, Research Associate, and Charles Puzanchera, Senior Research Associate, at the National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP to support the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Program.

This bulletin was prepared under grant numbers 2012–JR–FX–0002, 2013–MU–FX–0005, and 2015–JR–FX–0061 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the National Institute of Justice; the Office for Victims of Crime; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking.