

Juvenile Justice System Data Breakdown (FY25)

Berkshire County, Massachusetts

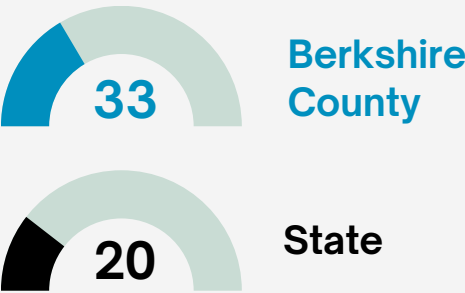
Learn more about juvenile justice data trends in your county and how they compare to the rest of the state

All data is for Fiscal Year 2025 (July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025).
For additional data points, check out the OCA's [Juvenile Justice County Level Data Brief](#).

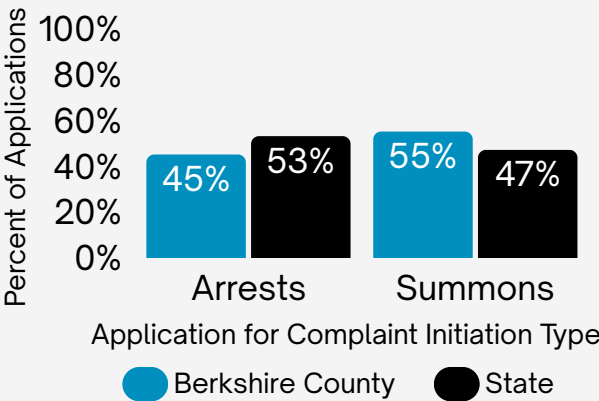
Applications for Complaint

Youth in Berkshire County were referred to the Juvenile Court at nearly 1.5 times the state rate

Rate of applications for complaint per 1,000 youth



Use of Arrests vs Summons

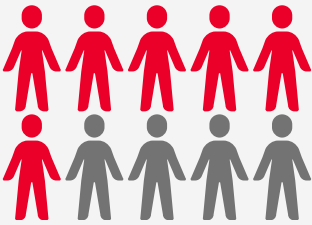


Berkshire County brought youth into the Juvenile Court via summons more than arrests

Delinquency Filings

Lower rate of delinquency filings than the state rate

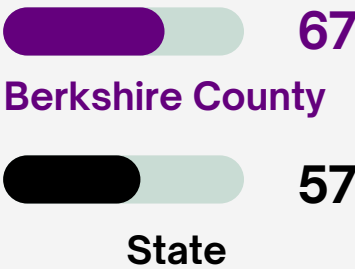
60 out of 100
applications for complaint resulted in a delinquency filing
(state rate: 67 out of 100)



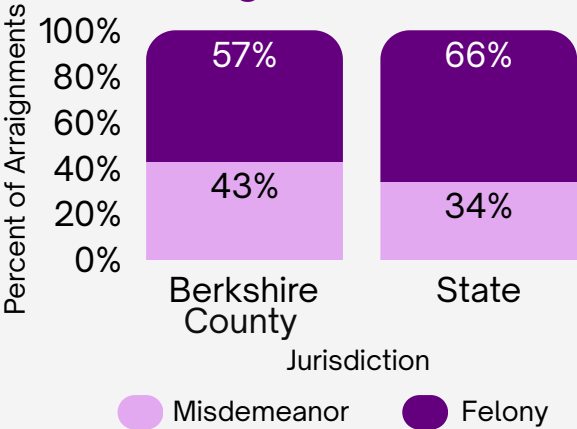
Arraignments

A higher percentage of delinquency filings were arraigned, despite a lower percentage of felony arraignments than the state rate

Rate of arraignments per 100 delinquency filings

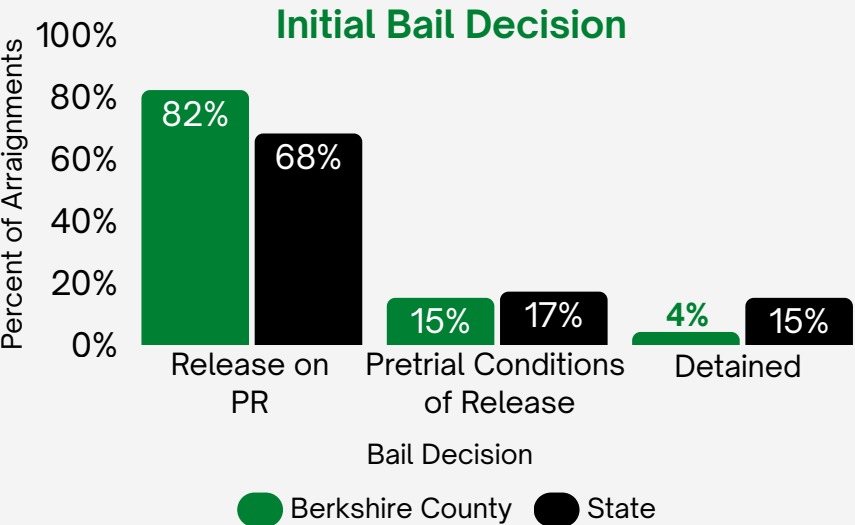


Alleged Offense



Pretrial Conditions of Release and Detention

Greater reliance on personal recognizance (PR), less use of detention than the state

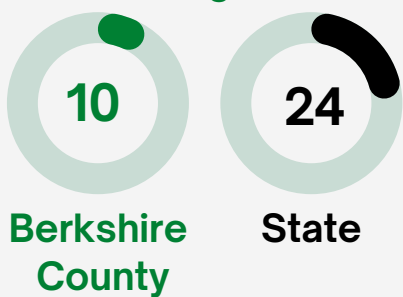


For more on statewide trends, findings, and recommendations, check out the [Juvenile Justice Policy & Data Board's 2025 Annual Report](#).

Pretrial Conditions of Release and Detention

Pretrial detention was driven by cash bail and violations of court conditions

Rate of pretrial detention per 100 arraignments



Reason Youth are Held at DYS Pretrial

Berkshire County vs. State

Cash bail	30%	vs.	23%
Probation violation hearing	0%	vs.	14%
Bail/PR revoked	70%	vs.	38%
58A Hearing	0%	vs.	15%
Unknown	0%	vs.	11%

Sanctions

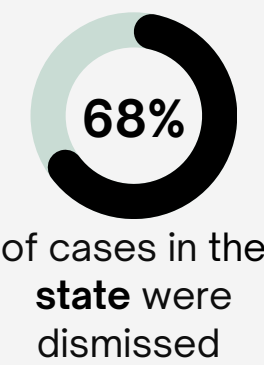
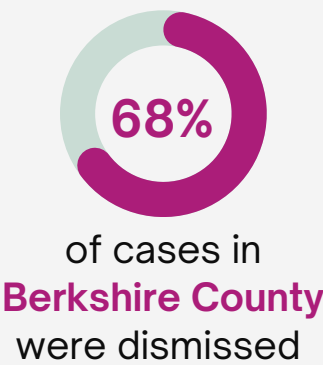
All youth adjudicated delinquent (n=5) received a sanction

Sanction Rates



Case Dismissals

Dismissals on par with the state rate



Demographic Breakdown

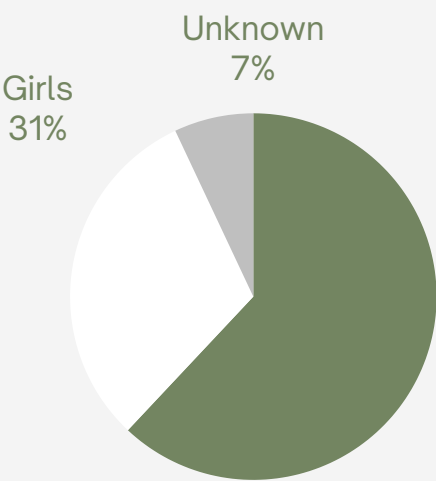
Compared to white youth in Berkshire County....

Black youth were...
2.1x more likely to be subjects of an application for complaint
(state rate: 3.5x)

Latino/Hispanic youth were...
1.6x more likely to be subjects of an application for complaint
(state rate: 2.3x)

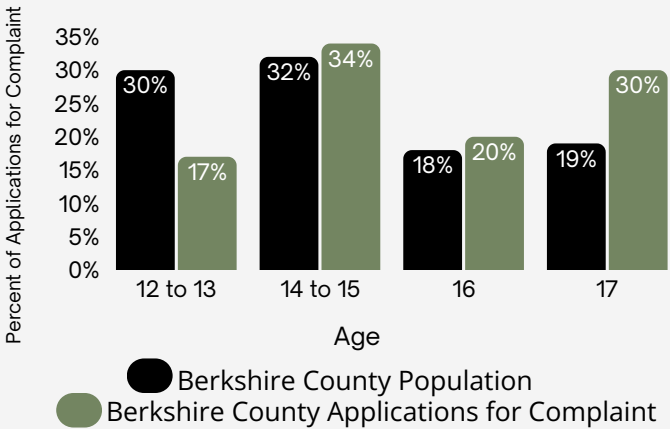
Berkshire has the highest arrest rate for girls despite similar base county population rates of girls

Arrests, by Gender



Applications for complaint were concentrated in mid to late adolescence

Applications for Complaint by Age



For more on trends in the juvenile justice system, check out the rest of our data brief series [here](#).

Juvenile Justice System Data Breakdown (FY25)

Berkshire County, Massachusetts

Data Appendix

Process Point	Outcome/Measure	Count	Percent
Applications for Complaint (n=258)	Applications for Complaint	258*	100%
	Age - 12 to 13	42	17%
	Age - 14 to 15	84	34%
	Age - 16	49	20%
	Age - 17	75	30%
	Race/Ethnicity - Black	27	10%
	Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic/Latino	28	11%
	Race/Ethnicity - White	139	54%
	Race/Ethnicity - Another race	13	5%
	Race/Ethnicity - None reported	49	19%
	Summons	143	55%
	Arrests	115*	45%
	Gender - Boy	71	62%
	Gender - Girl	36	31%
	Gender - None reported	8	7%
Delinquency Filings (n=154)	Delinquency Filings	154	100%
Arraignments (n=103)	Arraignments	103	100%
	Felony	59	57%
	Misdemeanor	44	43%
Pretrial Conditions of Release (n=103)** and Detention (n=10)***	Initial Bail Decision	103	100%
	Released on PR****	84	82%
	Detained at Arraignment	4	4%
	Pretrial Conditions of Release (COR)	15	15%
	Pretrial Detention - Held Reason	10	100%
	Cash Bail	3	30%
	Probation violation hearing	0	0%
	Bail/PR revoked	7	10%
	58A Hearing	0	0%
	Unknown	0	0%
Dispositions (n=41) and Dismissals (n=88)	Cases Disposed	41	100%
	Cases Resolved via CWOFF or Adjudicated Not Delinquent	36	88%
	Cases Adjudicated Delinquent	5	12%
	Judicial Dismissals	88	100%
Sanctions (n=5)	Cases Adjudicated Delinquent	5	100%
	DYS Commitment	2	40%
	Suspended DYS Commitment	0	0%
	Probation	3	60%
	No Sanction	0	0%

*Differences in reporting practices, timing of data extraction, and privacy-related cell suppression may cause the sum of categories to differ slightly from the total counts reported above for each process point. Some percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

**Conditions of release cases are assigned to either the state Pretrial Unit to be “monitored” or to the local county probation office to be “supervised.” Cases reported here only include the cases assigned to be “supervised” at the local county probation office.

***Youth can also be held for 68A evaluations. Data on 68A evaluations is omitted due to cell suppression.

****Personal recognizance (PR) counts were estimated by subtracting the number of youth detained at initial arraignment and youth placed on condition of release (primarily Category B, and in limited cases, Category A) from the total number of initial detention decisions reported during the year. Therefore, PR counts at the county level may include youth released on Category A conditions.