

Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data Subcommittee Meeting
December 12, 2025

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of February Meeting Minutes
3. FY25 Annual Report Data Presentation & Discussion

Data Notes



- This presentation looks at FY25 admissions data, and the changes in admissions since FY24 and FY18 (pre-CJRA)
- The data analysis presented here is preliminary and should be used for Data Subcommittee discussion purposes only.
- Similarly, data may change as the OCA does future QC checks. The final FY25 data analysis will be provided in the JJPAD Board's FY25 Annual Report.

Data to date*

Diversion
Summons
Arrests
Overnight arrest
Application for complaint
Delinquency filing
Arraignment
Held/not held at arraignment
Pretrial supervision/monitoring
Pretrial detention
Dispositions
Sanctions
Probation Case Starts
First- time commitment to DYS
Youthful Offender cases
YES transitions
Dismissed delinquency cases (post- delinquency filing, pre-adjudication)
Other systems: CRA, DMH, DPH

New data in this year's report:

- MPS historical data updates
- DYS Misdemeanor/Felony

*12/5/2025

Presentation Outline

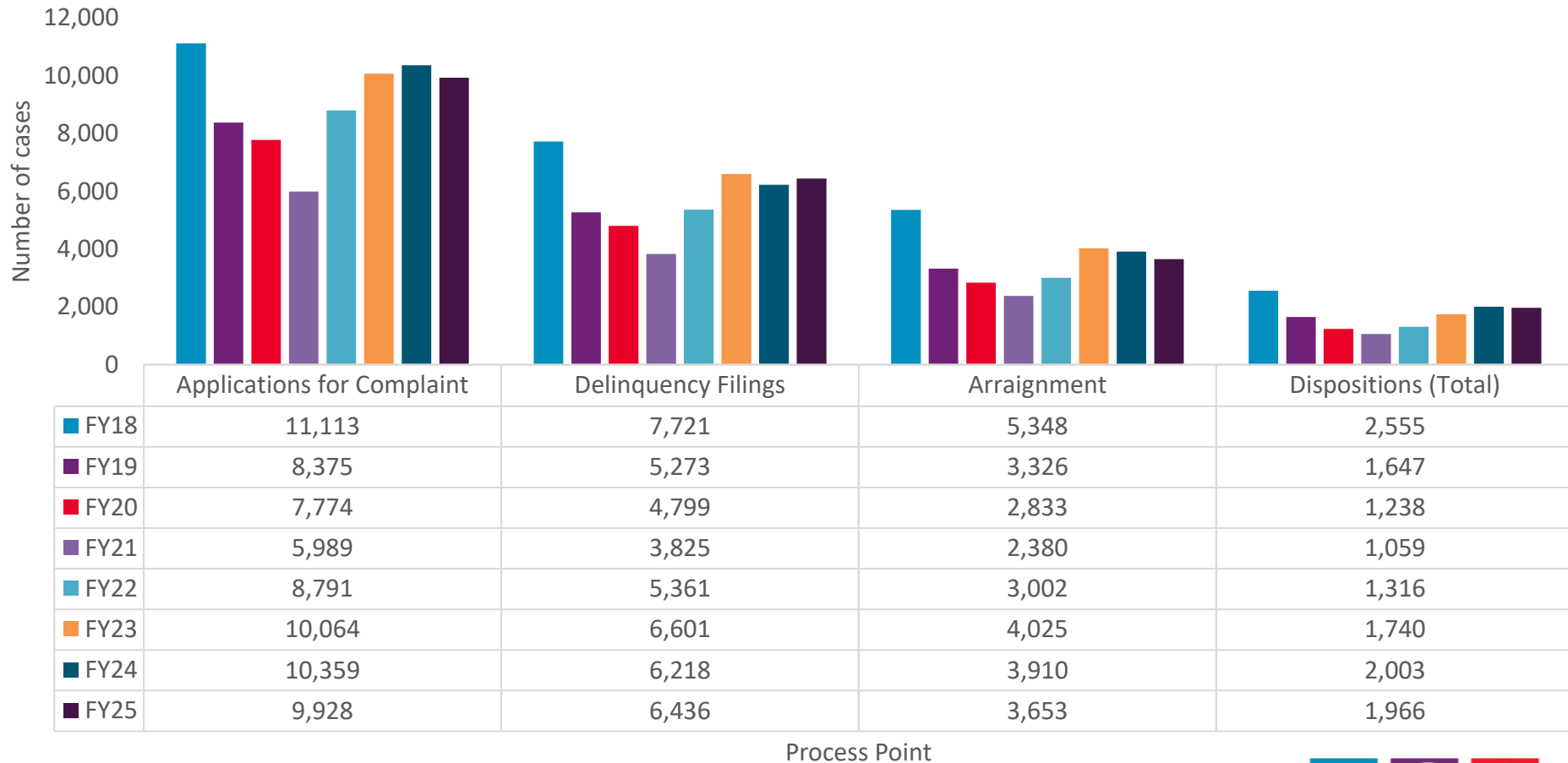
1. Overall juvenile justice system data trends
 - Pretrial
 - Post disposition
2. Other child-serving systems' data trends

Next time:

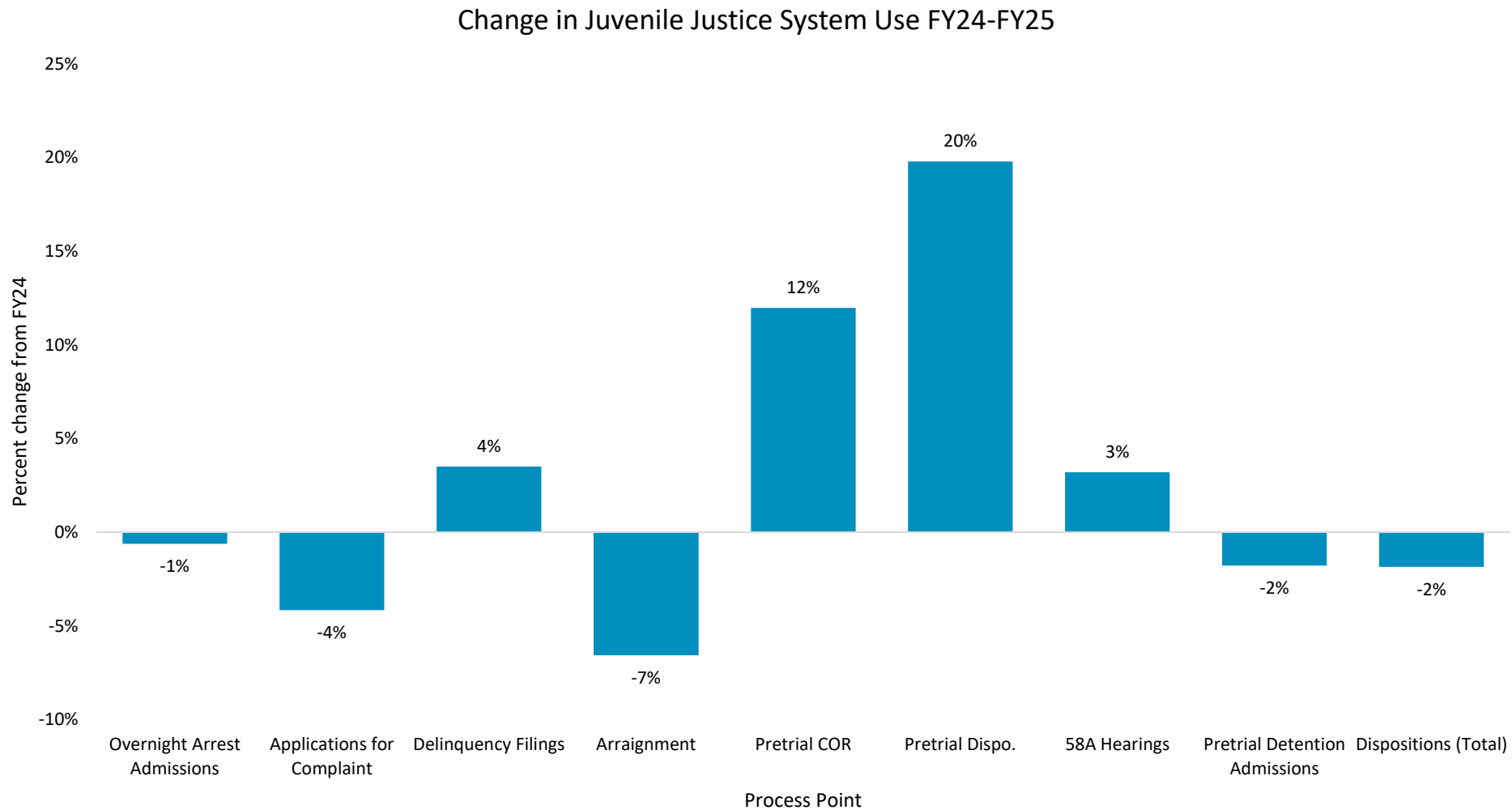
- Juvenile justice system data trends at the initial stages
- Demographic & geographic breakdowns

Numbers across major juvenile court process points have plateaued in the past three years.

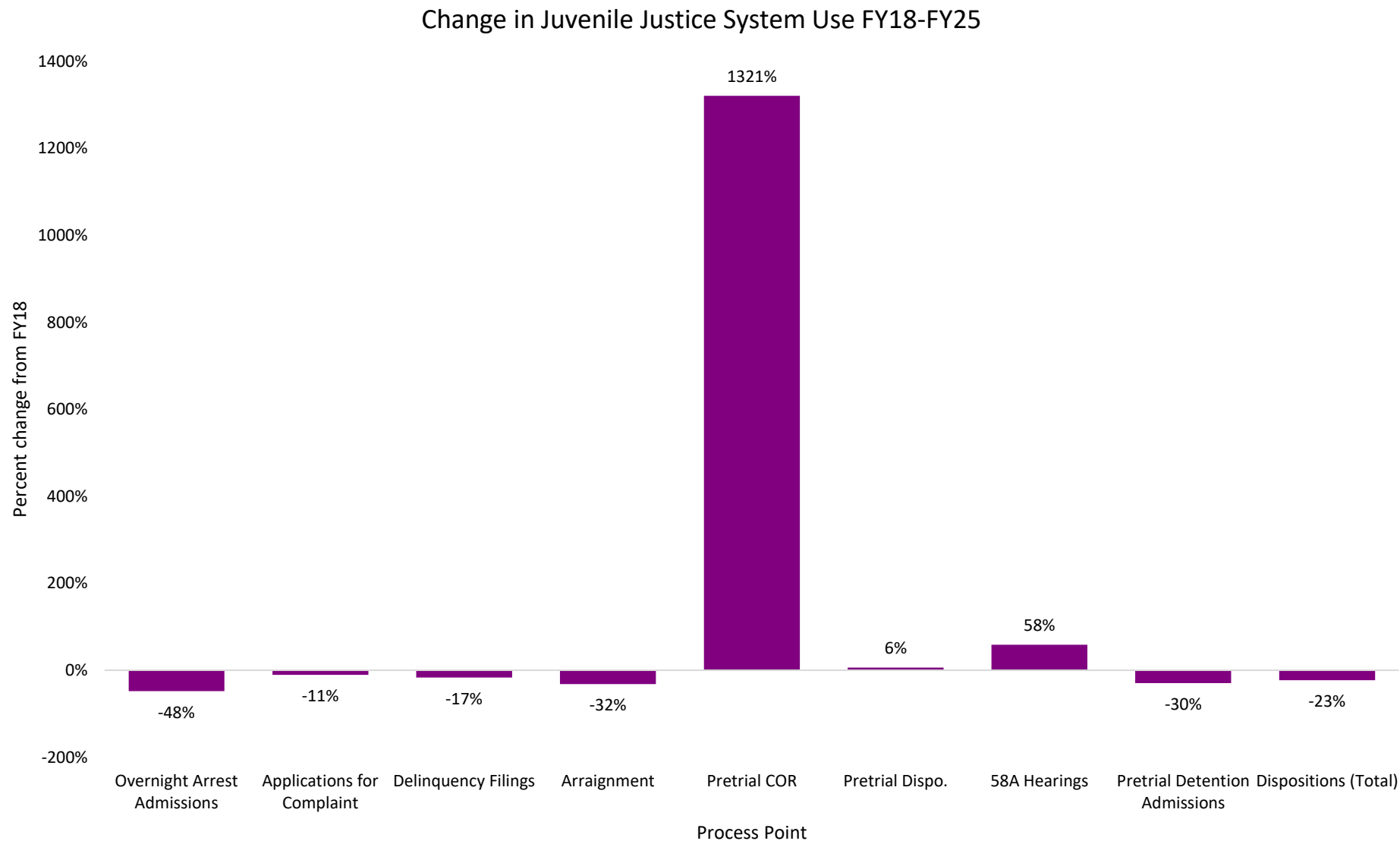
Juvenile Court Data Trends (FY18-FY25)



Youth are entering the system less frequently, but those who *do* are experiencing significantly more intensive pretrial court involvement in FY25 compared to FY24.



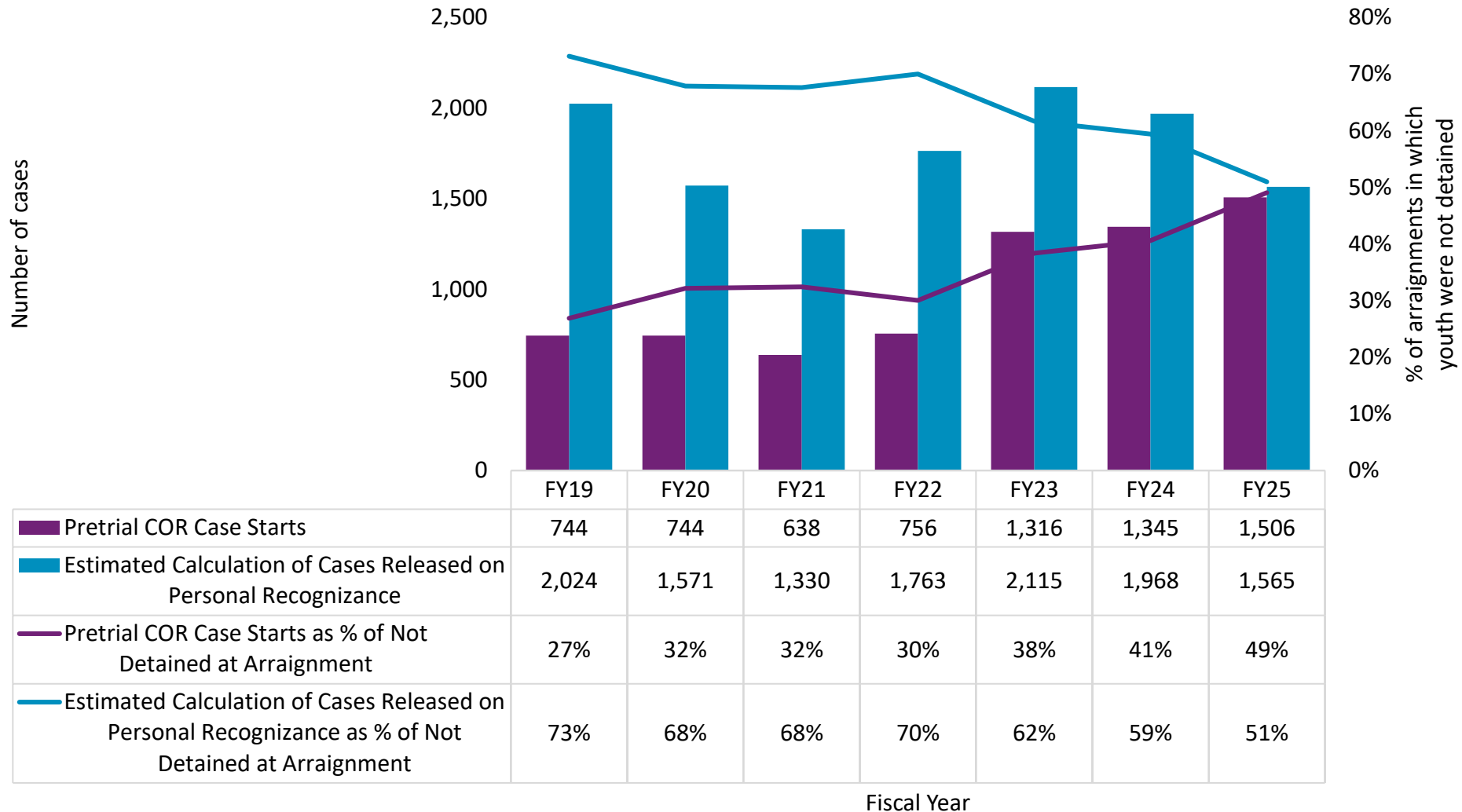
The increase in pretrial court involvement has been a trend in recent years



PRETRIAL DATA TRENDS

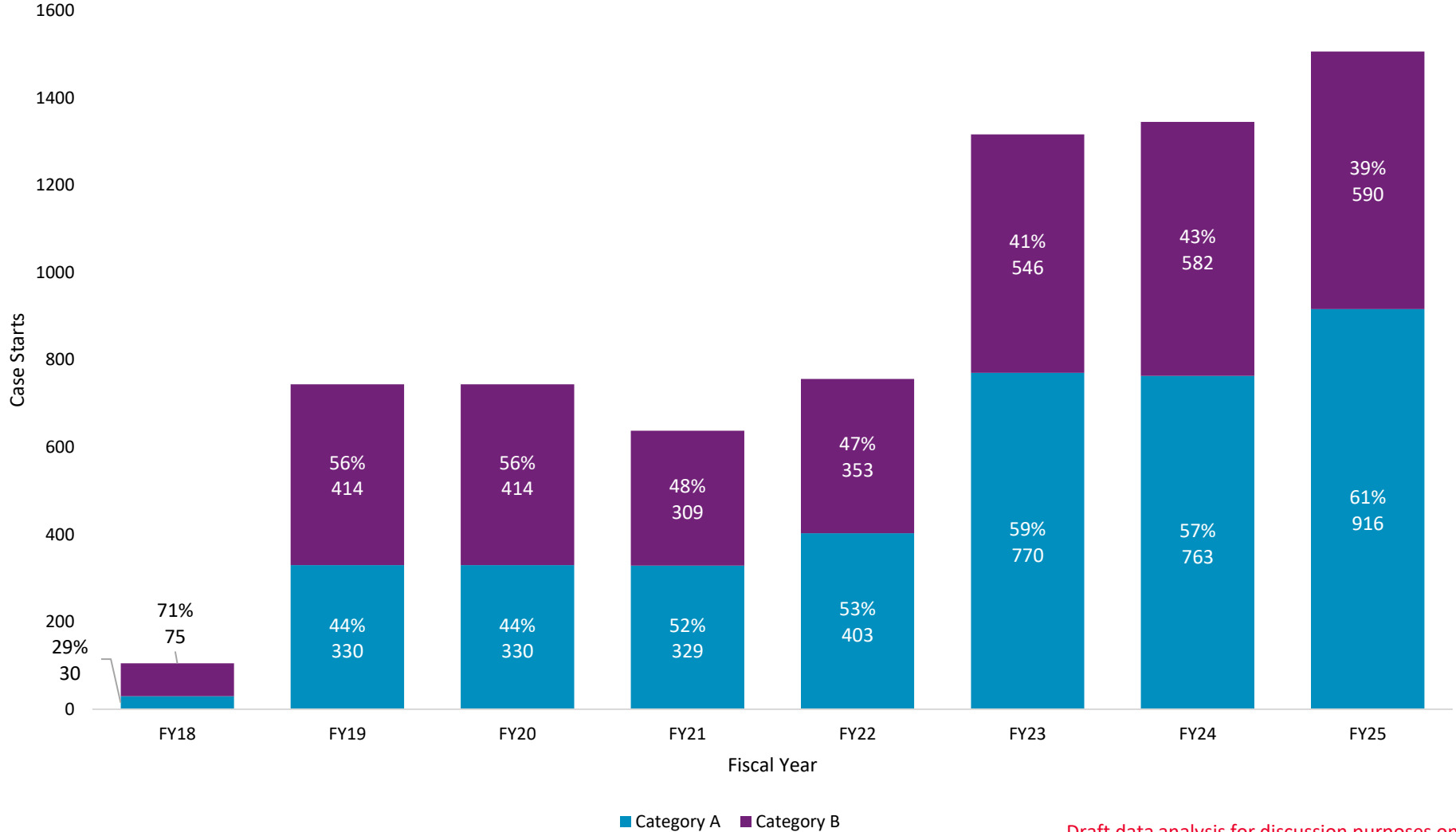
Over the past seven fiscal years, judges have relied more on conditions of release and less on releasing youth on personal recognizance.

Pretrial Cases Where Youth Were Not Initially Detained (FY19-FY25)

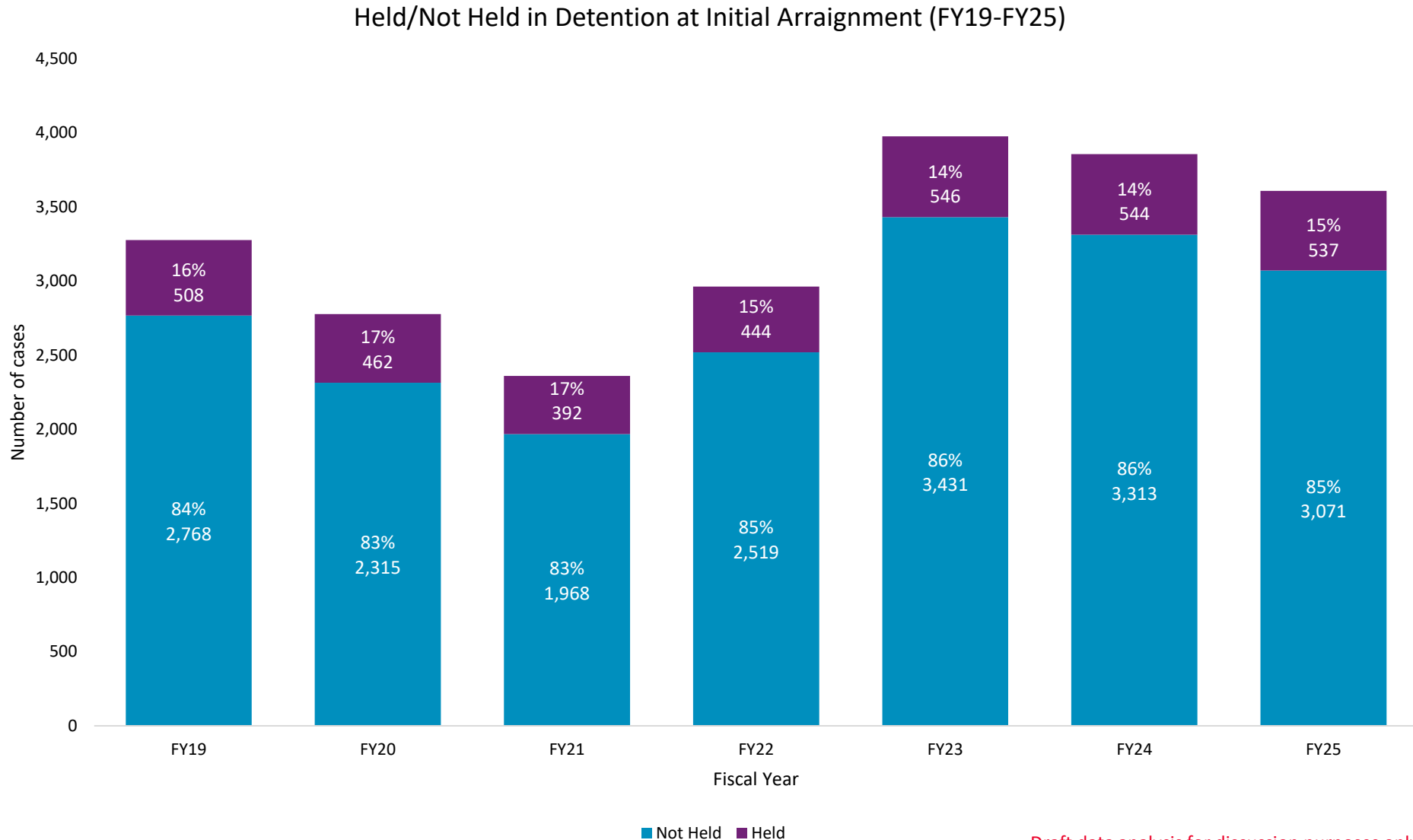


The increase in pretrial condition of release cases is driven by an increase in cases monitored on “Category A monitoring.” These are cases not actively supervised by a probation officer at the local level.

Pretrial Conditions of Release Case Starts by Supervision Level (FY18-FY25)

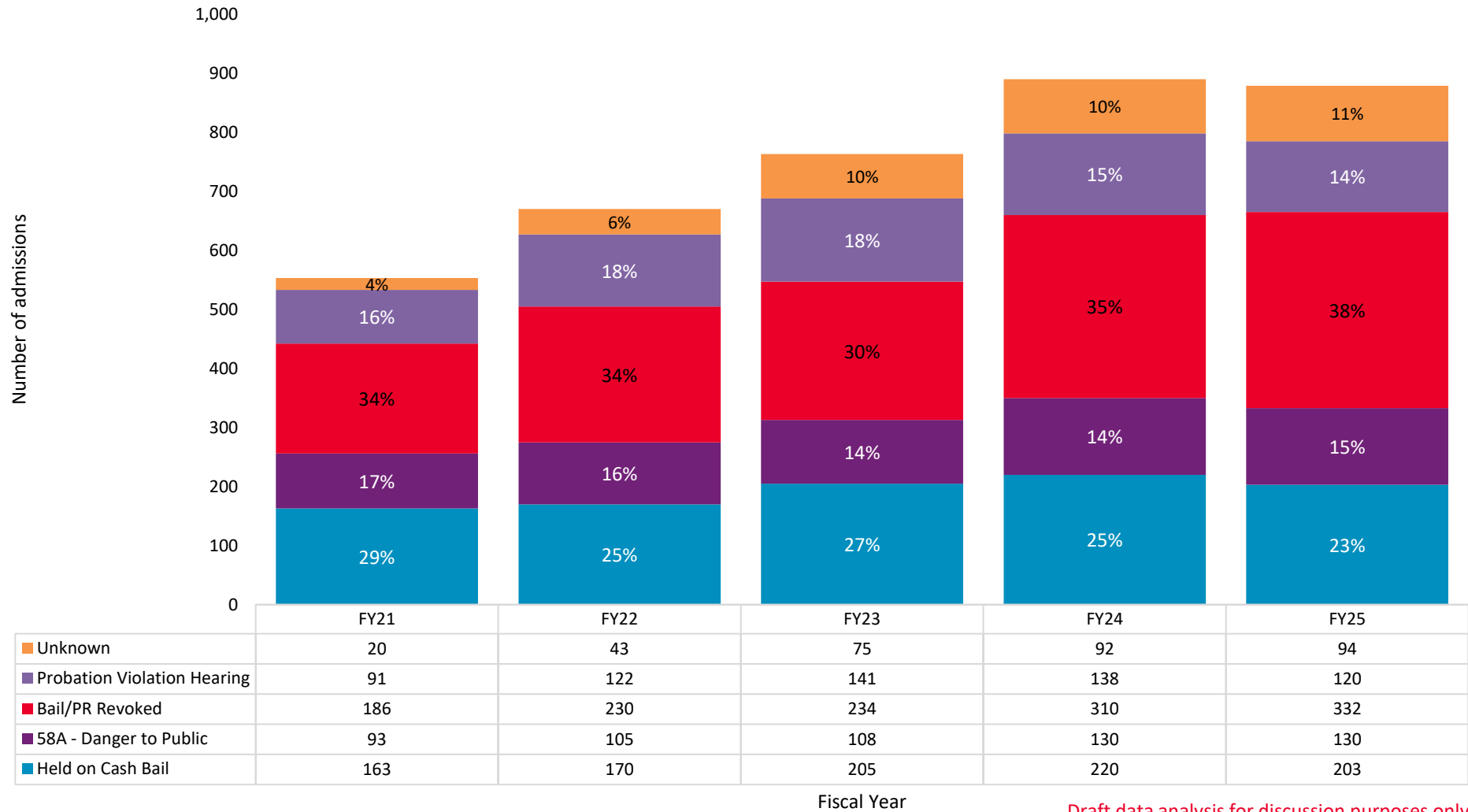


During the same time, the percent of cases in which youth are detained at the initial arraignment has remained relatively stable.

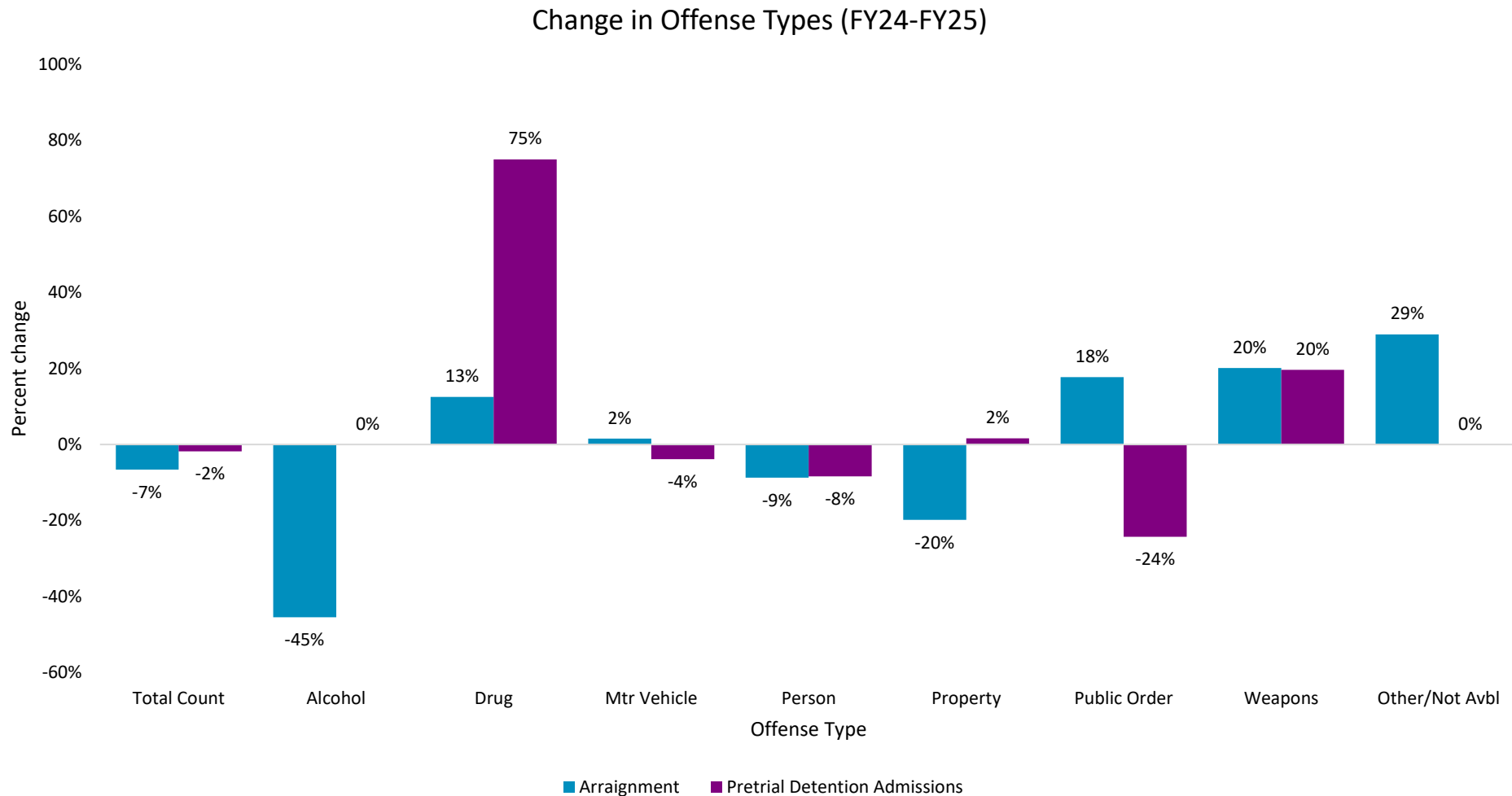


However, detention admissions for youth detained as a result of bail/personal recognizance being revoked are increasing, despite a decline in overall admissions in FY25.

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained (FY21-FY25)



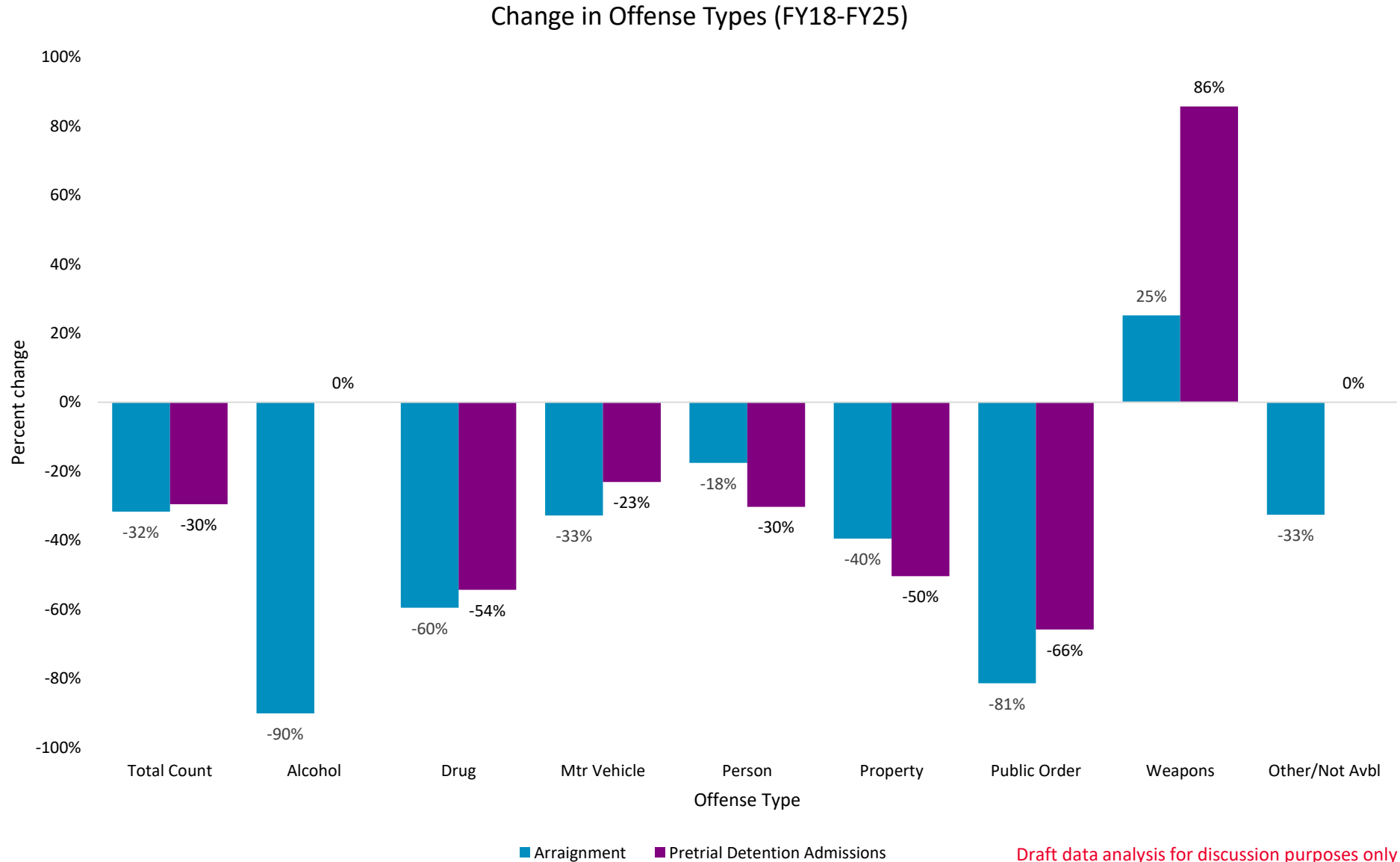
Between FY24 and FY25, there was an increase for youth arraigned and detained on alleged drug and weapons offenses.



The large percentage increase in drug offenses reflects the fact that there are very few drug cases overall compared to other offense types.

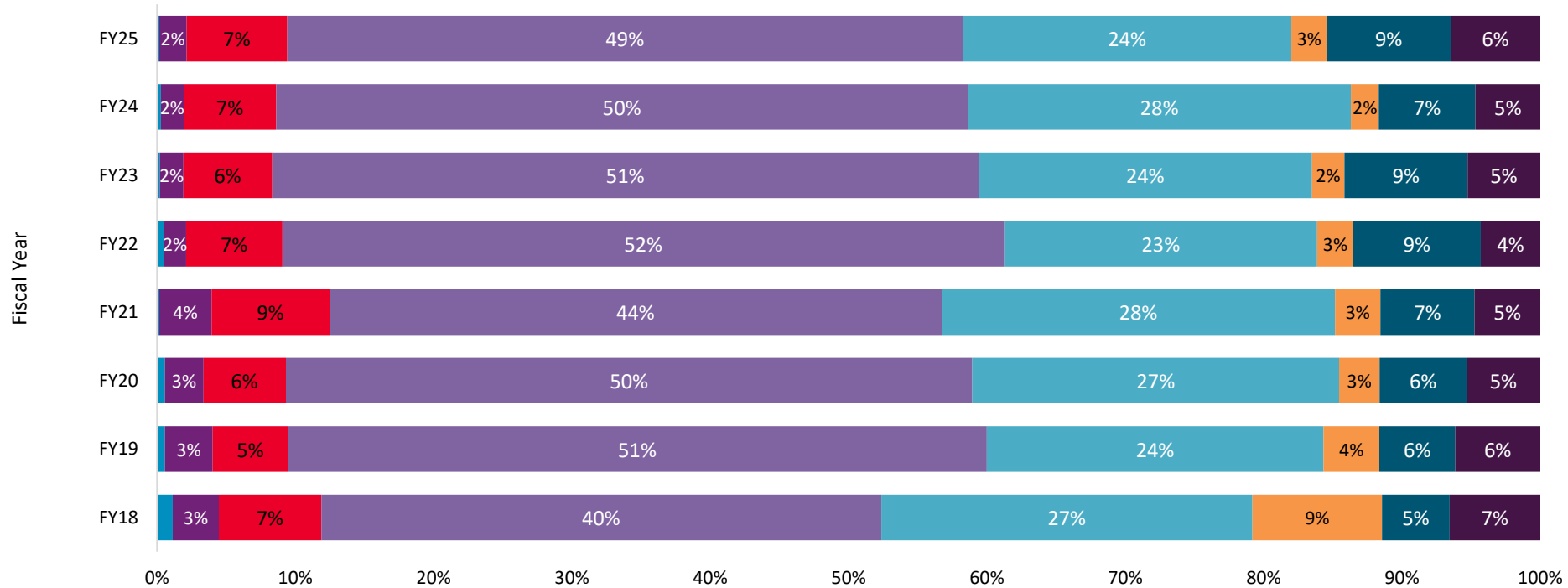
Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

Since FY18, both arraignments and detention admissions for weapons offenses have increased.



Weapons offenses account for 9% of all arraignments in FY25.

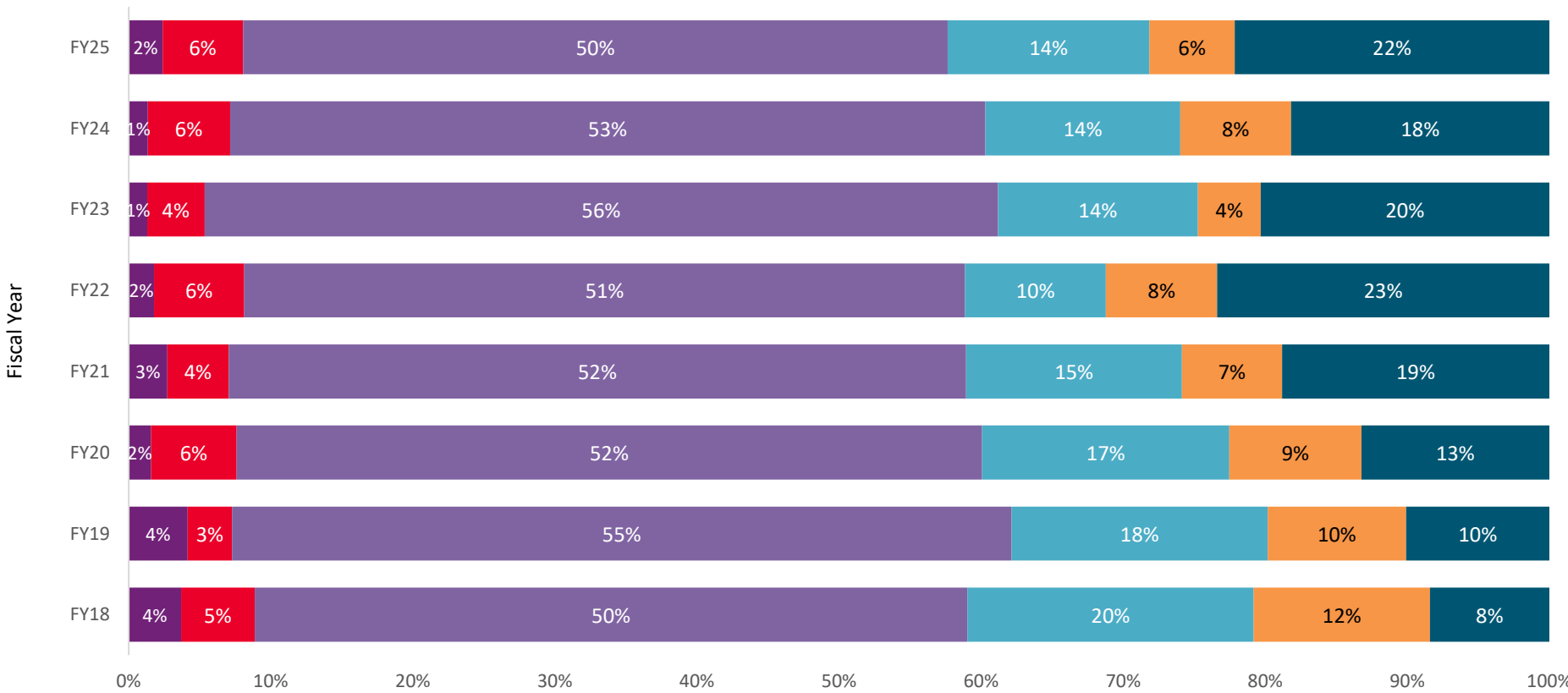
Delinquency Arraignments by Offense Type (FY18-FY25)



	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Alcohol	61	19	16	4	15	8	11	6
Drug	178	115	79	90	48	69	64	72
Mtr Vehicle	396	181	169	203	209	258	262	266
Person	2165	1680	1406	1053	1567	2056	1955	1,784
Property	1435	810	751	677	679	970	1083	868
Public Order	501	134	83	78	78	94	79	93
Weapons	262	183	178	162	277	359	273	328
Other/Not Avbl	350	204	151	113	129	211	183	236

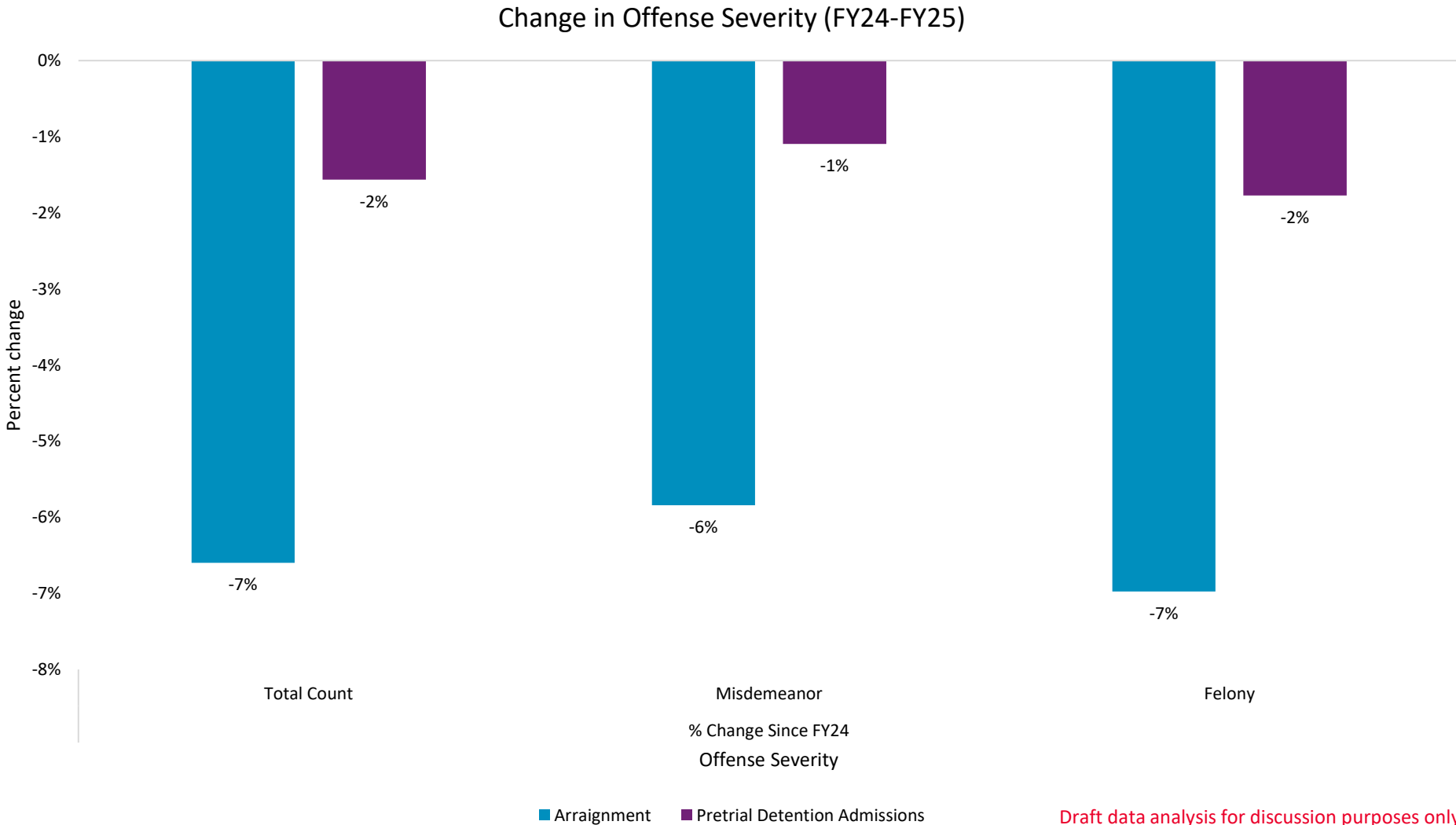
Weapons offenses accounted for 22% of detention admissions in FY25.

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Offense Type (FY18-FY25)

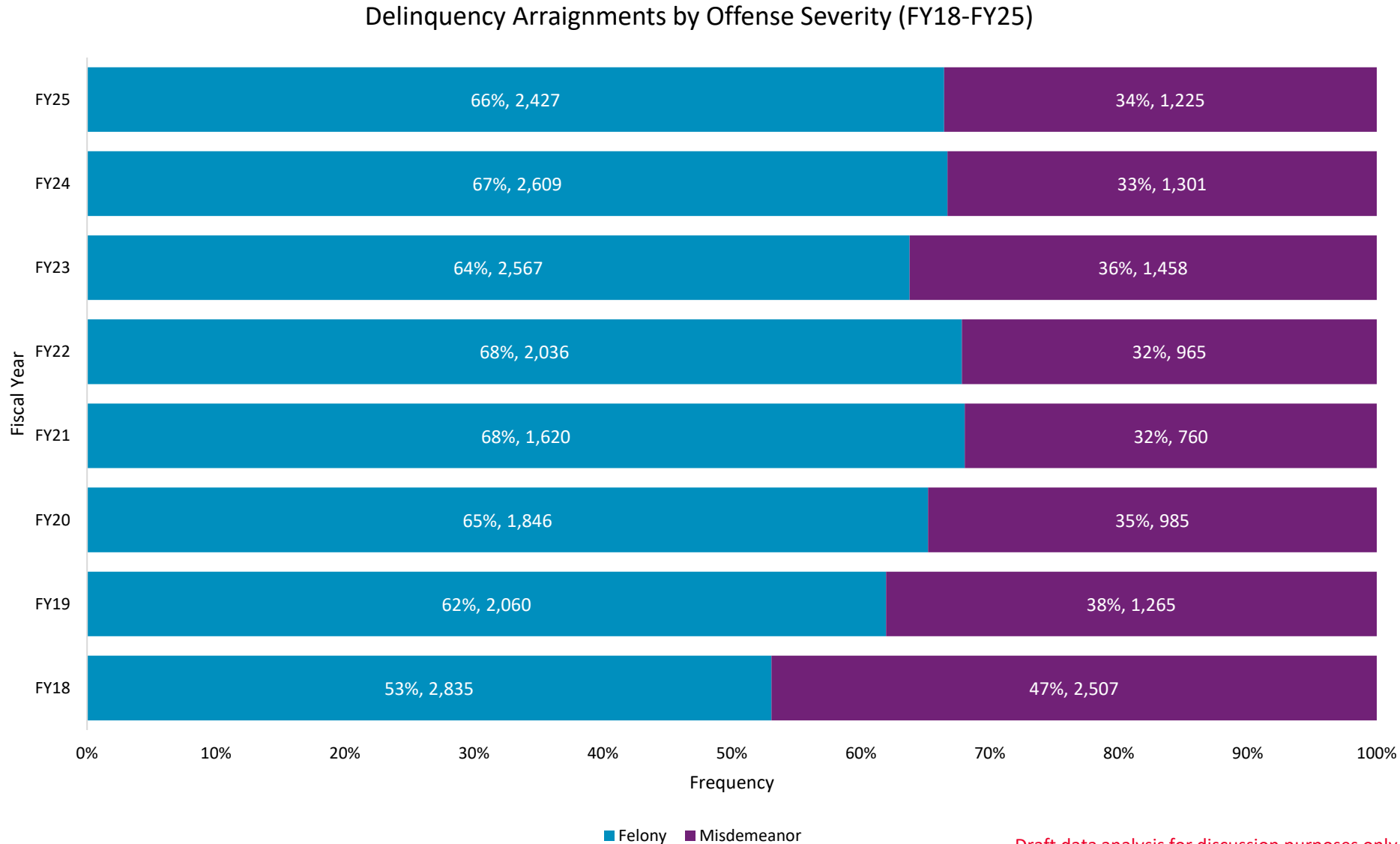


	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Drug	46	37	12	15	12	10	12	21
Mtr Vehicle	65	28	46	24	43	31	52	50
Person	627	490	401	287	343	429	477	437
Property	252	161	133	84	67	108	123	125
Public Order	155	87	71	39	53	34	70	53
Weapons	105	90	101	104	158	156	163	195

Between FY24 and FY25, arraignments and detention admissions declined for both alleged misdemeanor and felony offenses.

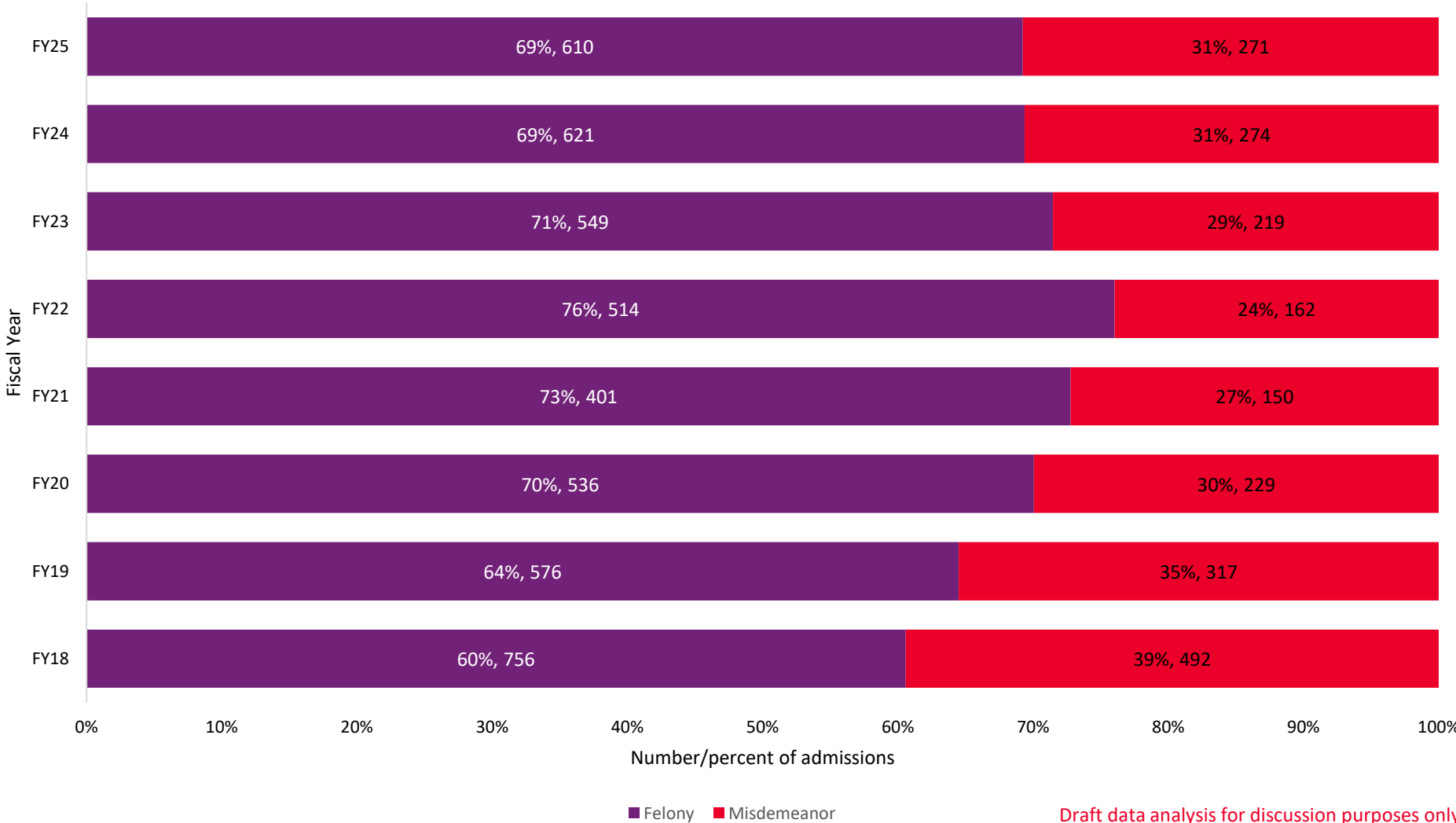


Alleged misdemeanor offenses have consistently made up about a third of all arraignments since FY21.



Alleged misdemeanors have consistently made up about 30% of all detention admissions since FY20.

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Offense Severity (FY18-FY25)



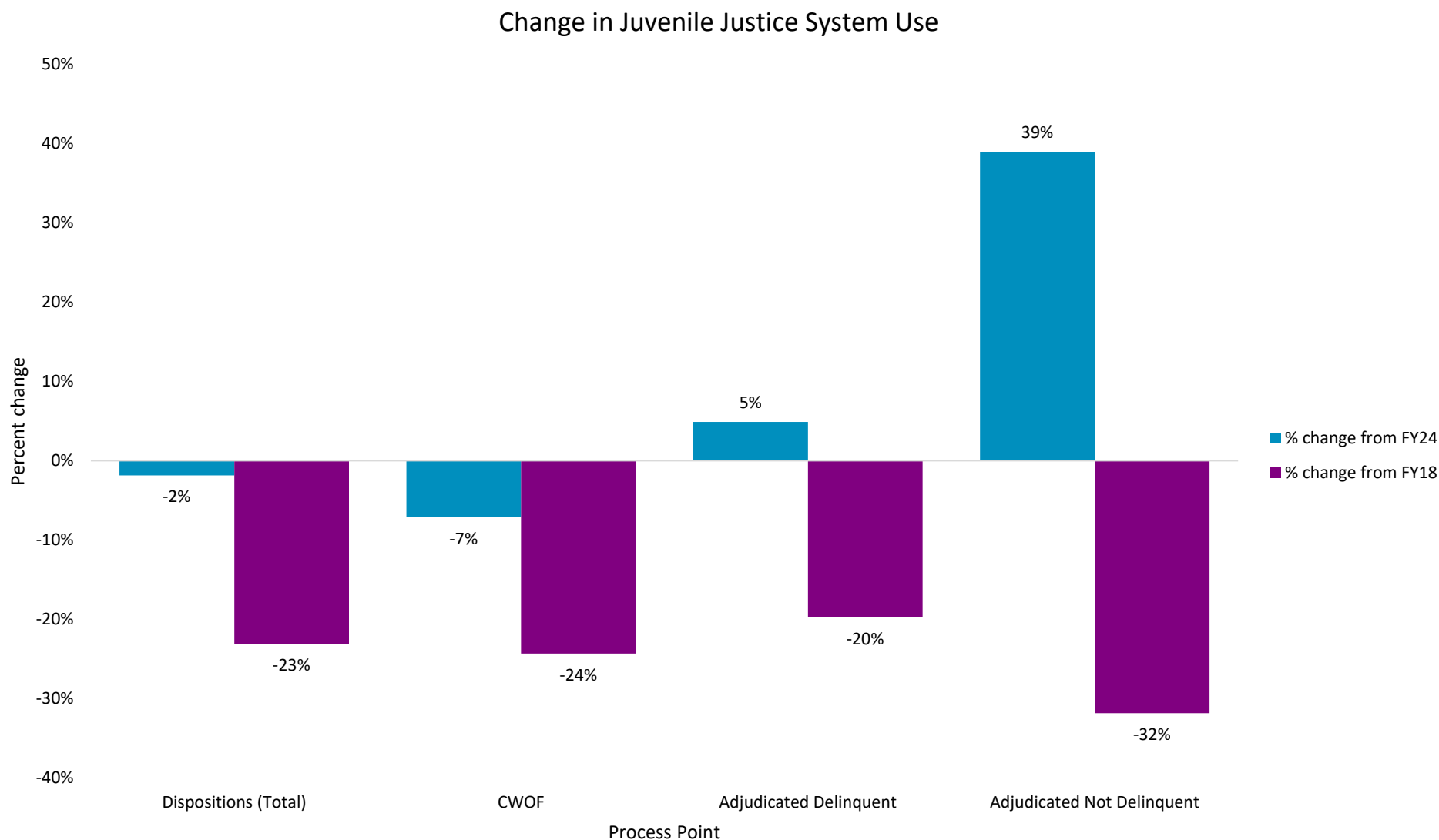
Questions & Discussion



- What takeaways did you have?
- What surprised you?
- What context is missing?
- What questions do you still have?

POST DISPOSITION DATA TRENDS

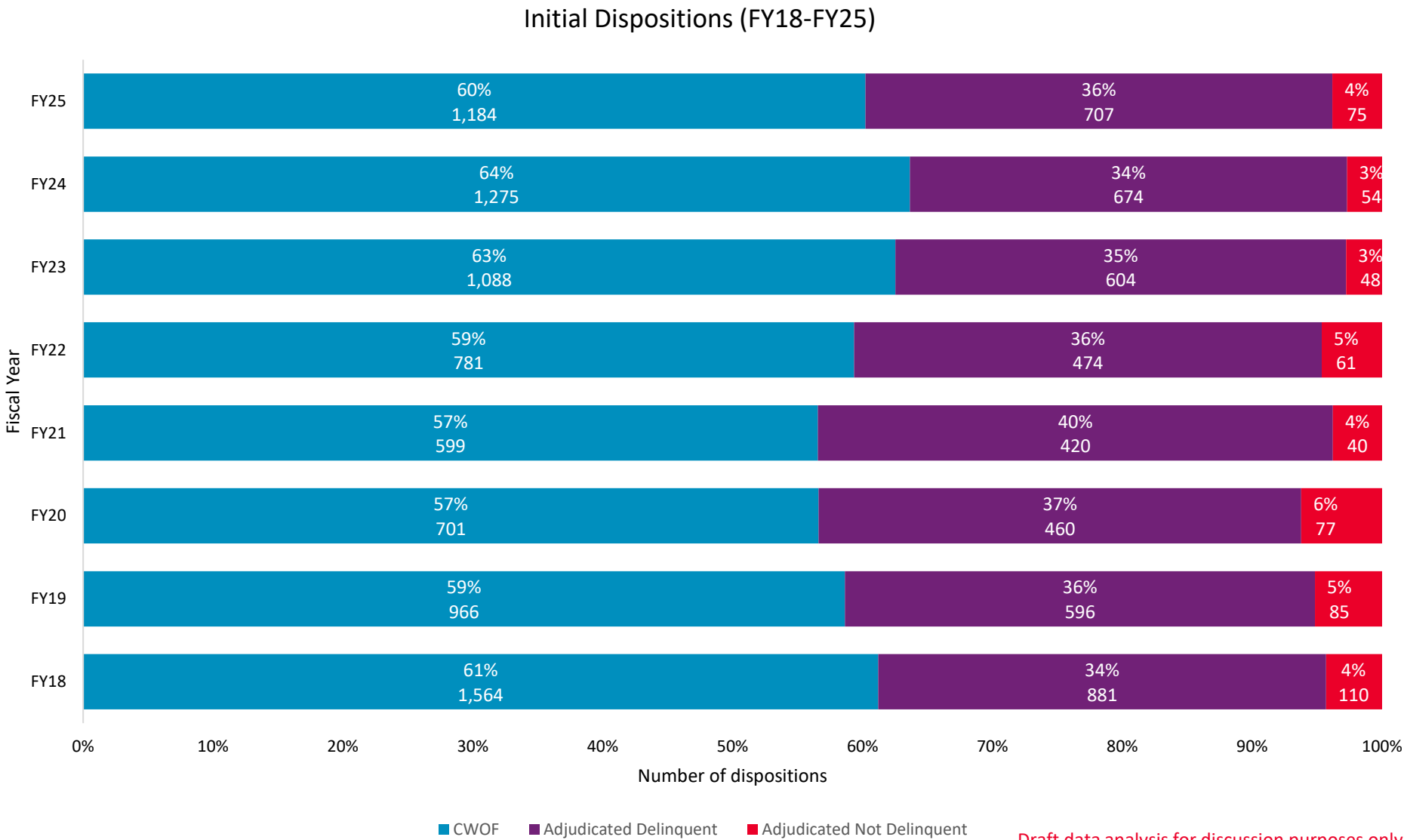
The slight decline in total dispositions between FY24 and FY25 stems from a decline in cases resolved via CWOFF.



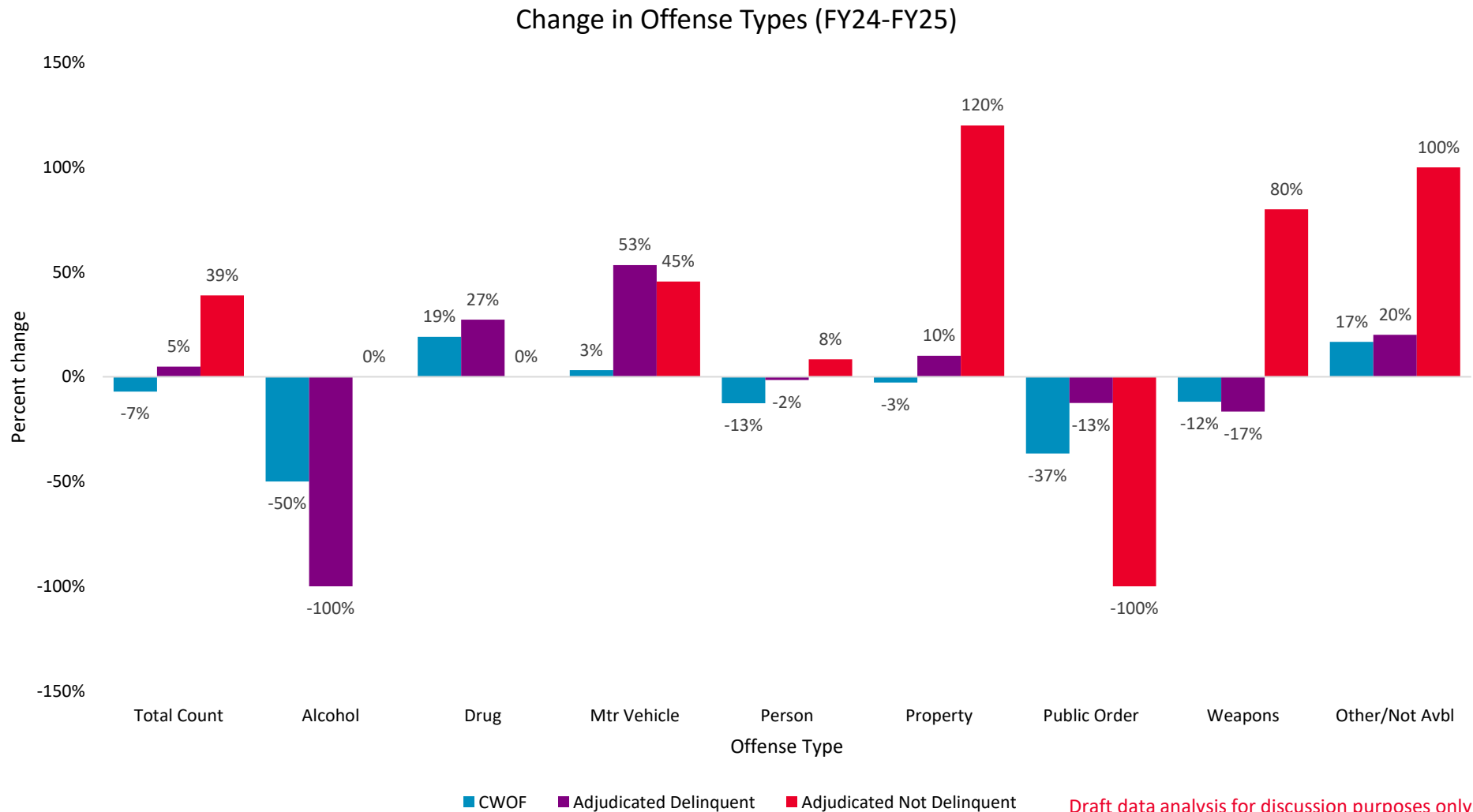
The large percentage increase in cases adjudicated not delinquent reflects the fact that there are very few cases adjudicated not delinquent overall compared to other disposition types.

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

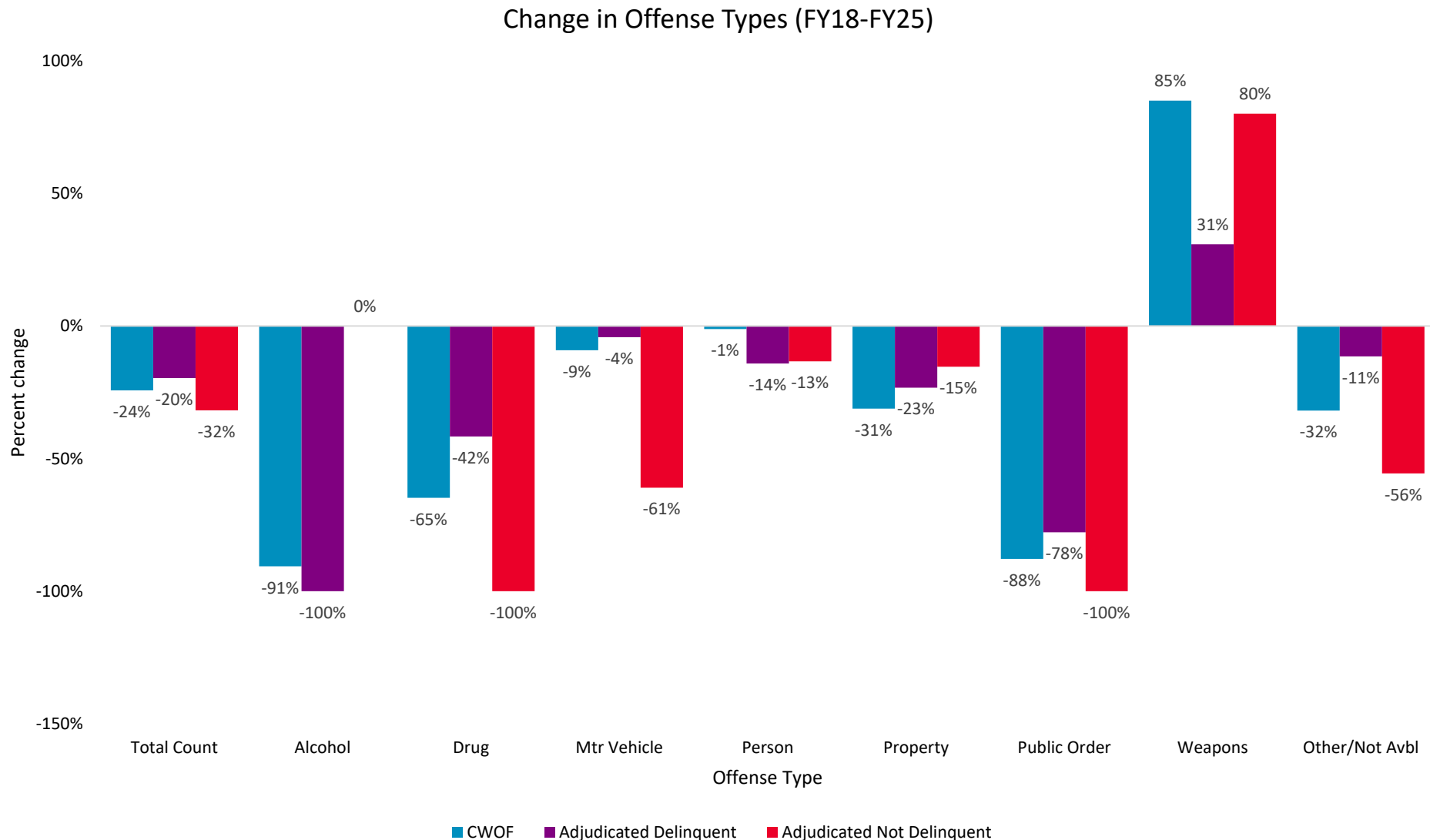
Cases resolved via CWOFF have consistently made up about 60% of all dispositions each year since FY18.



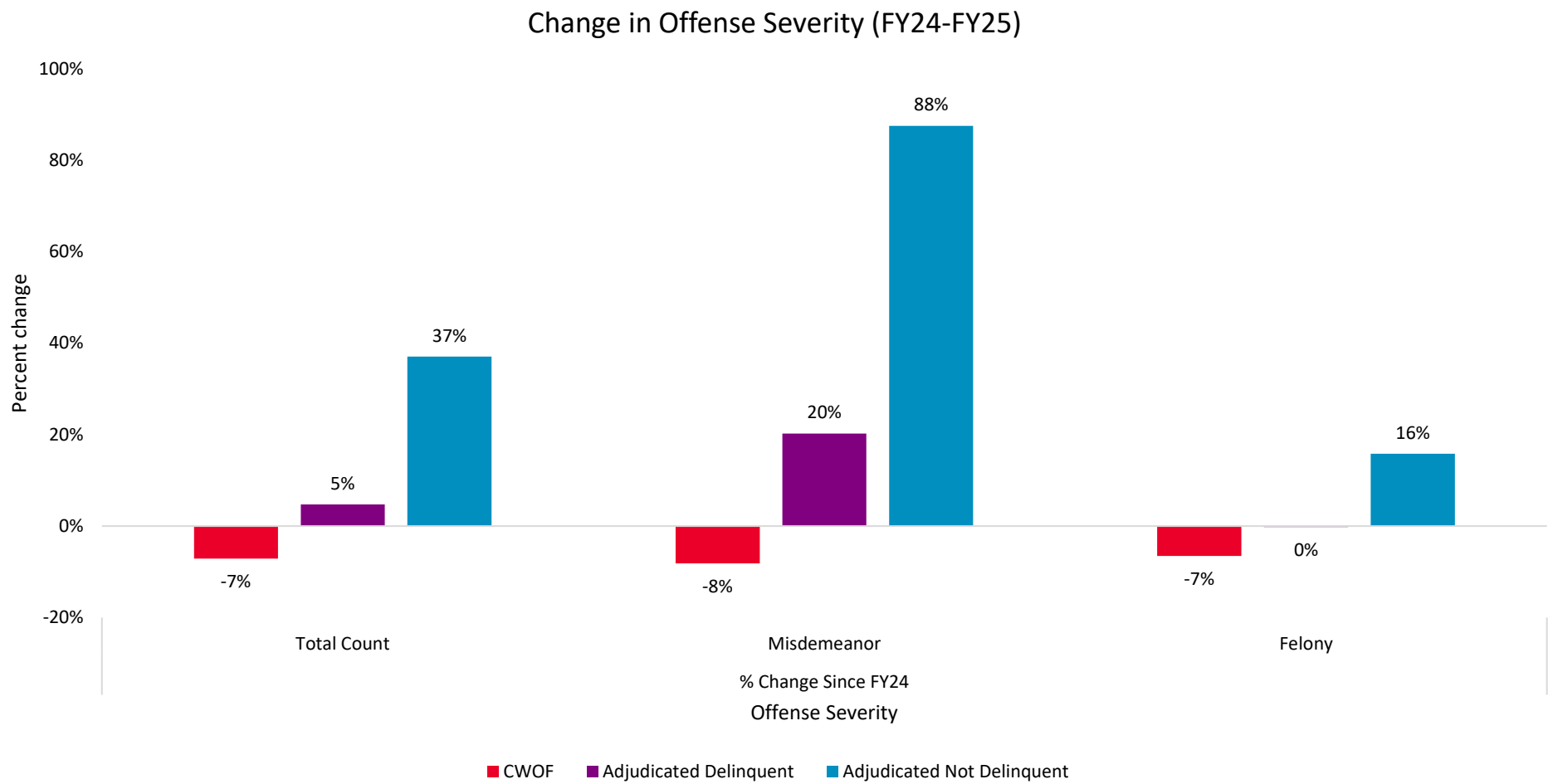
The increase in alleged weapons offenses in the pretrial stage did not result in an increase in cases placed on CWOFF or adjudicated delinquent. Instead, there was an increase in weapons cases adjudicated *not* delinquent



However, compared to FY18, dispositions for underlying weapons offenses have increased across all disposition types.



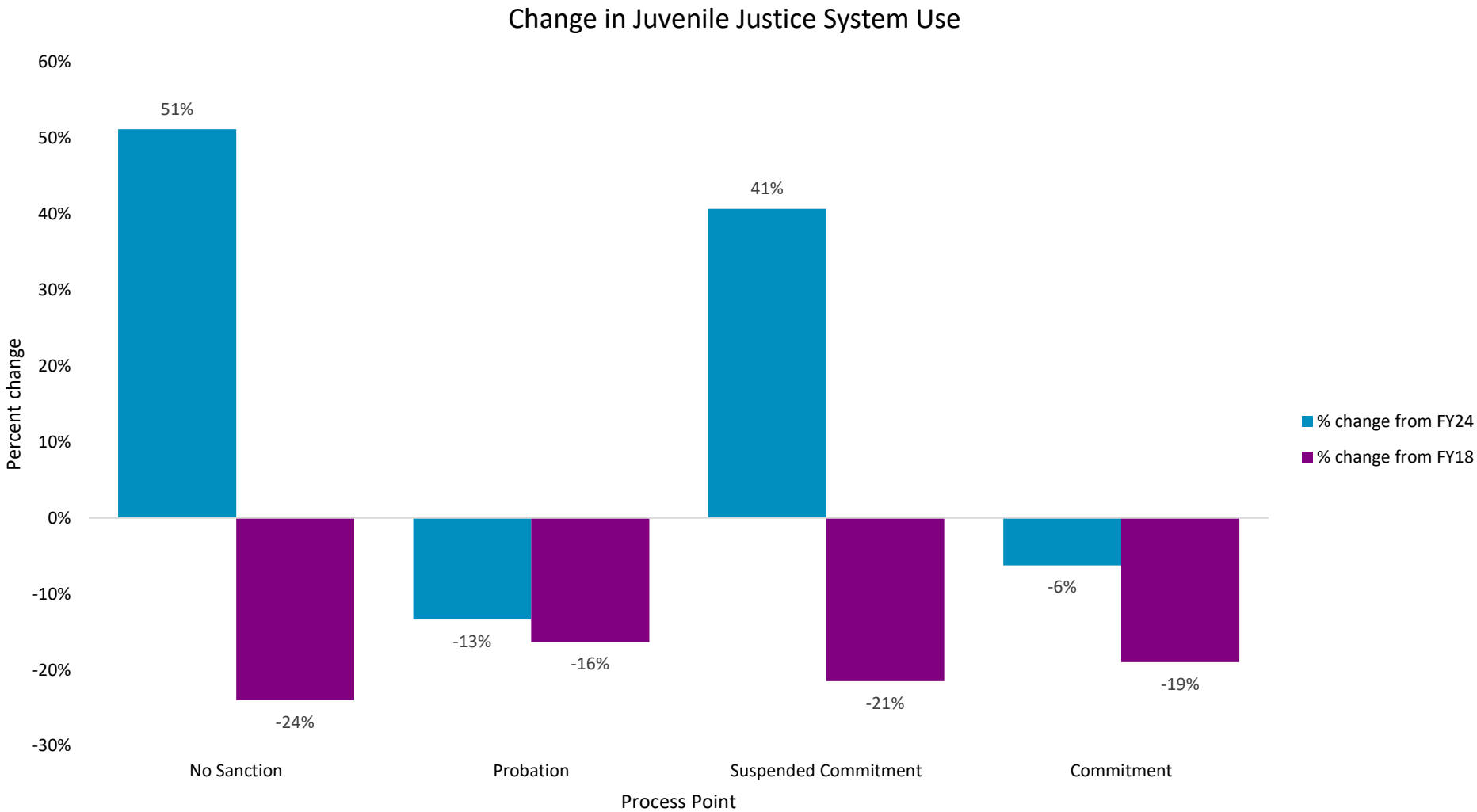
The increase in cases adjudicated delinquent was driven by an increase in cases with underlying misdemeanor offenses.



The large percentage increase in cases adjudicated not delinquent reflects the fact that there are very few cases adjudicated not delinquent overall compared to other disposition types.

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

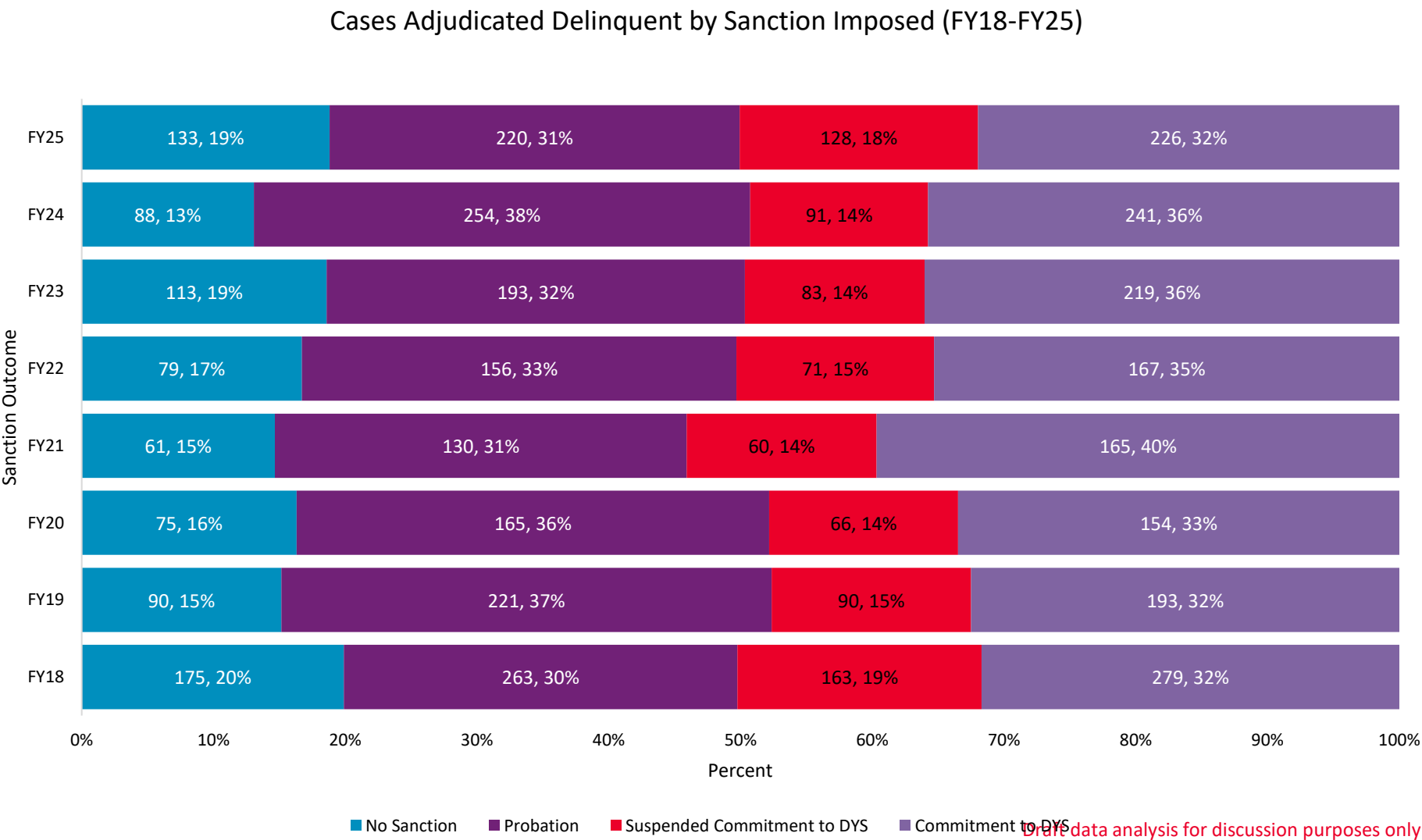
Between FY24 and FY25, judges increased use of “no sanction” and suspended commitments to DYS for youth adjudicated delinquent.



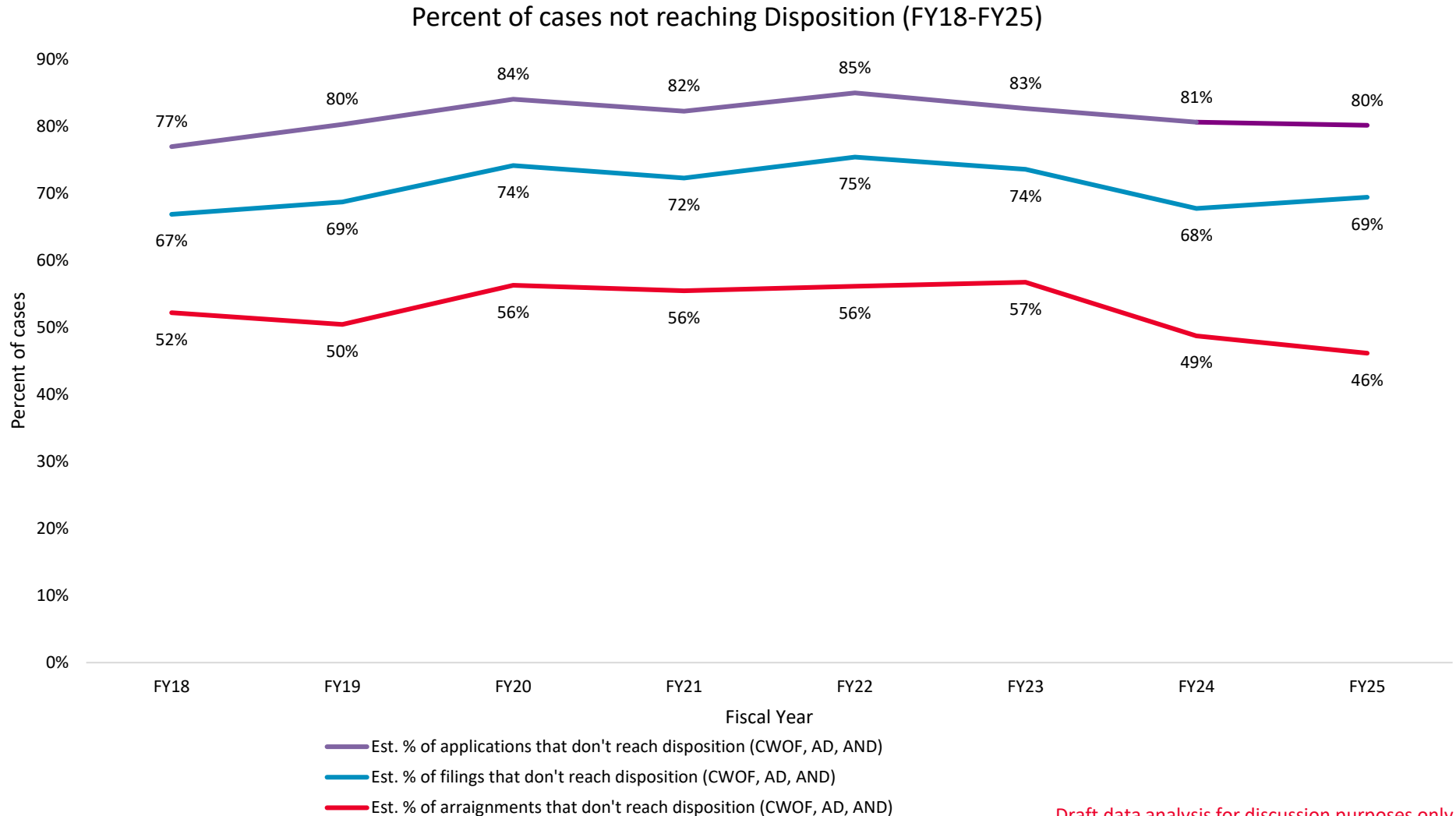
See Appendix A for counts at each process point.

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

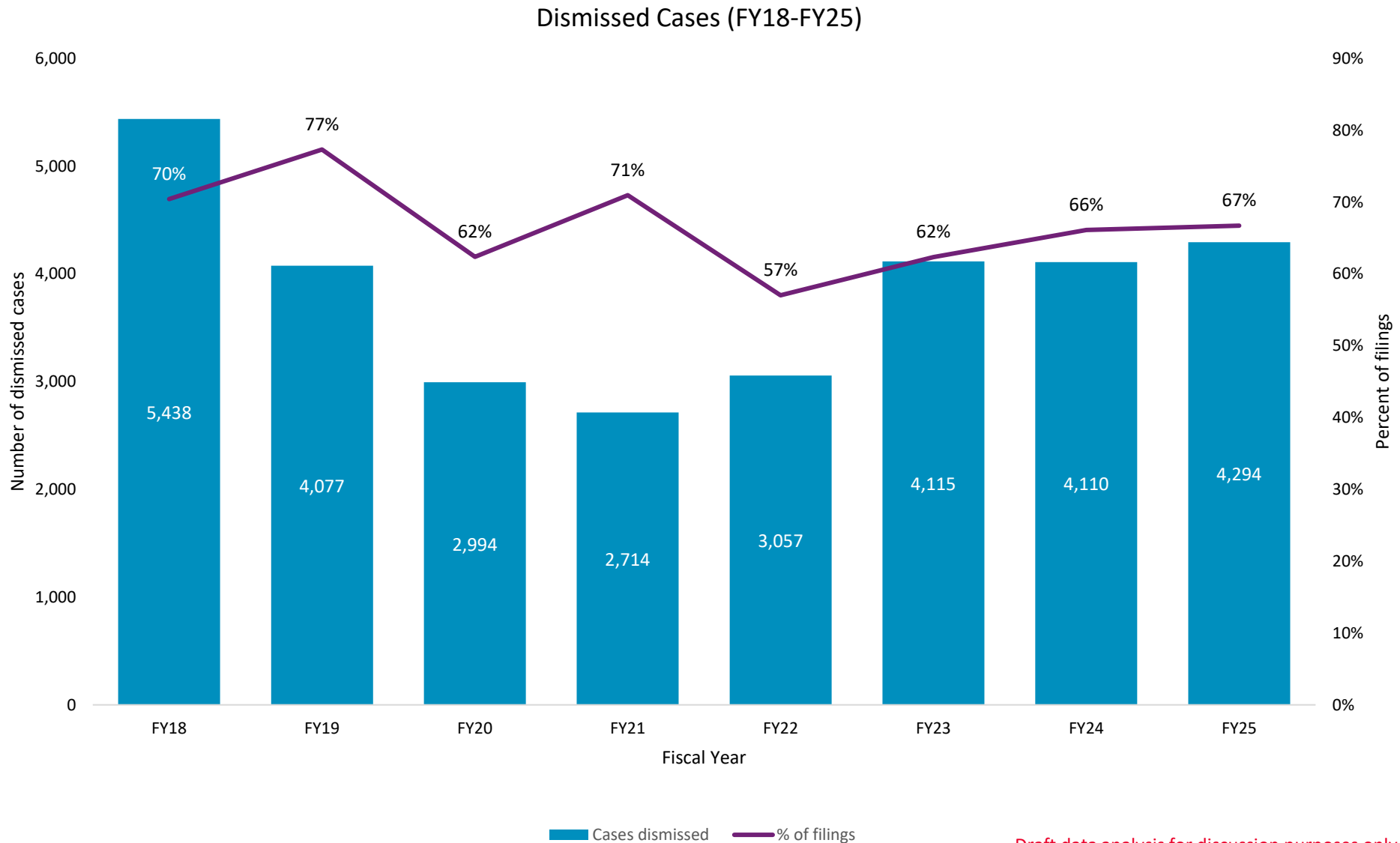
Between FY24 and FY25, judges increased use of “no sanction” and suspended commitments to DYS for youth adjudicated delinquent, mimicking rates in FY18.



Consistent with prior years, most applications and filings don't reach a disposition. About half of all arraignments reach a disposition.



Most cases are ultimately dismissed.



Data Summary:

Overall Juvenile Justice Data Trends

1. Although overall system volume has stabilized, youth who do become involved with the juvenile justice system are experiencing significantly more intensive pretrial court involvement.
2. Judges are relying much more on conditions of release and less on personal recognizance. Initial detention determinations have remained consistent and detention admissions overall are down. However, detention admissions for bail/PR being revoked are increasing.
3. Growth in conditions of release is driven specifically by Category A supervision (non-active probation monitoring).
4. Weapons-related offenses are increasing across several stages.
5. Most cases never reach disposition.

Questions & Discussion



- What takeaways did you have?
- What surprised you?
- What context is missing?
- What questions do you still have?

OTHER CHILD-SERVING SYSTEMS DATA TRENDS

Data Summary: Other Systems

CRA Filings

Juvenile Court
Clinics

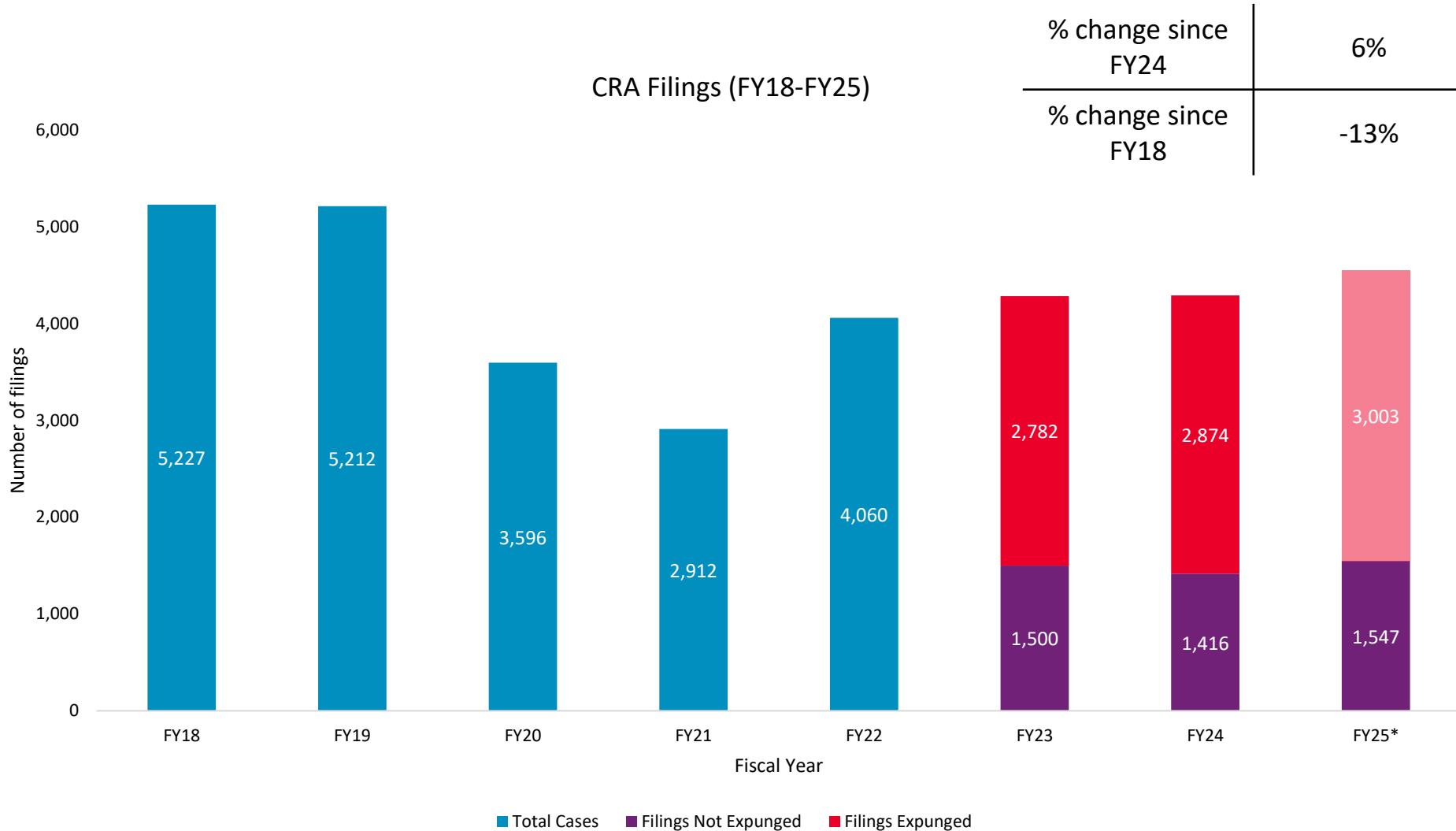
Bureau of
Substance
Abuse Services

Dept. of
Mental Health
Applicants

Youth Violence
Prevention
Programming

DMH Children,
Youth, Family
Services

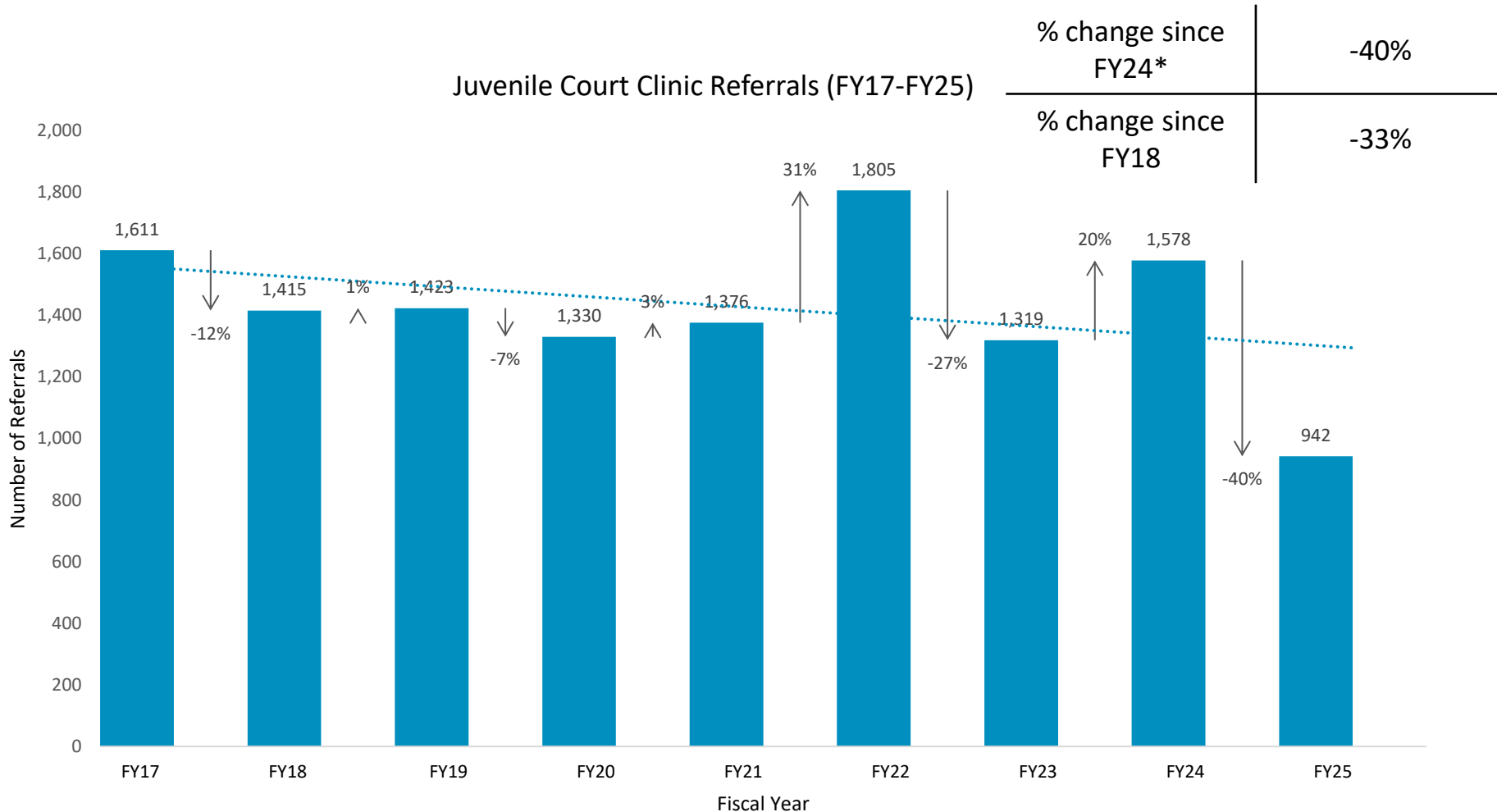
Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Filings



*FY25 total and number of filings expunged is an estimate based on a 34% rate of filings *not* expunged.

Referrals to the Juvenile Court Clinic

Juvenile Court Clinic Referrals (FY17-FY25)



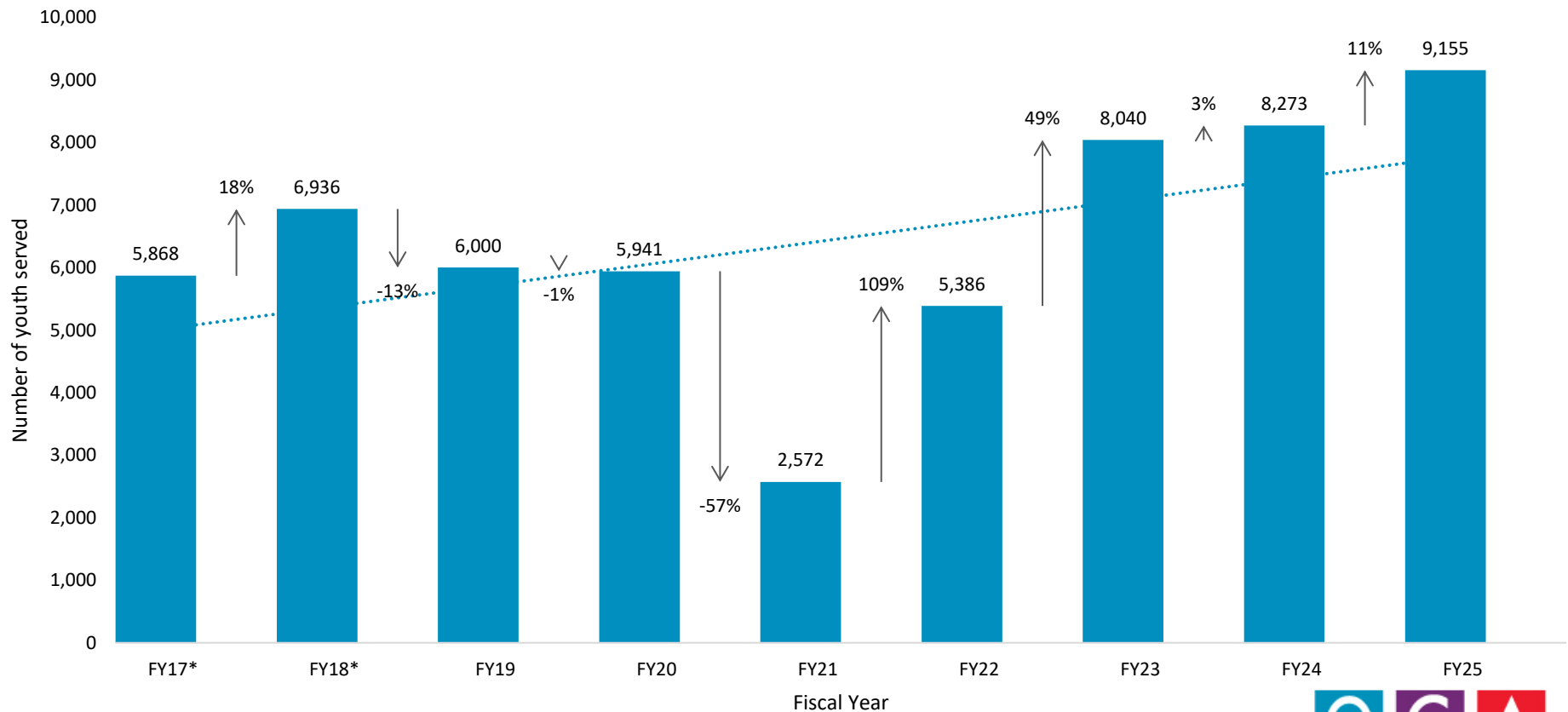
*The Juvenile Court Clinic database was updated in FY25. In order to migrate all data to the new system, pending cases were added to FY24 totals, inflating those numbers and deflating FY25 numbers. As a result, FY25 counts only reflect *closed* cases while all other years reflect opened and closed cases.

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

Youth Violence Prevention Programming (DPH)

% change since FY24	11%
% change since FY18	32%

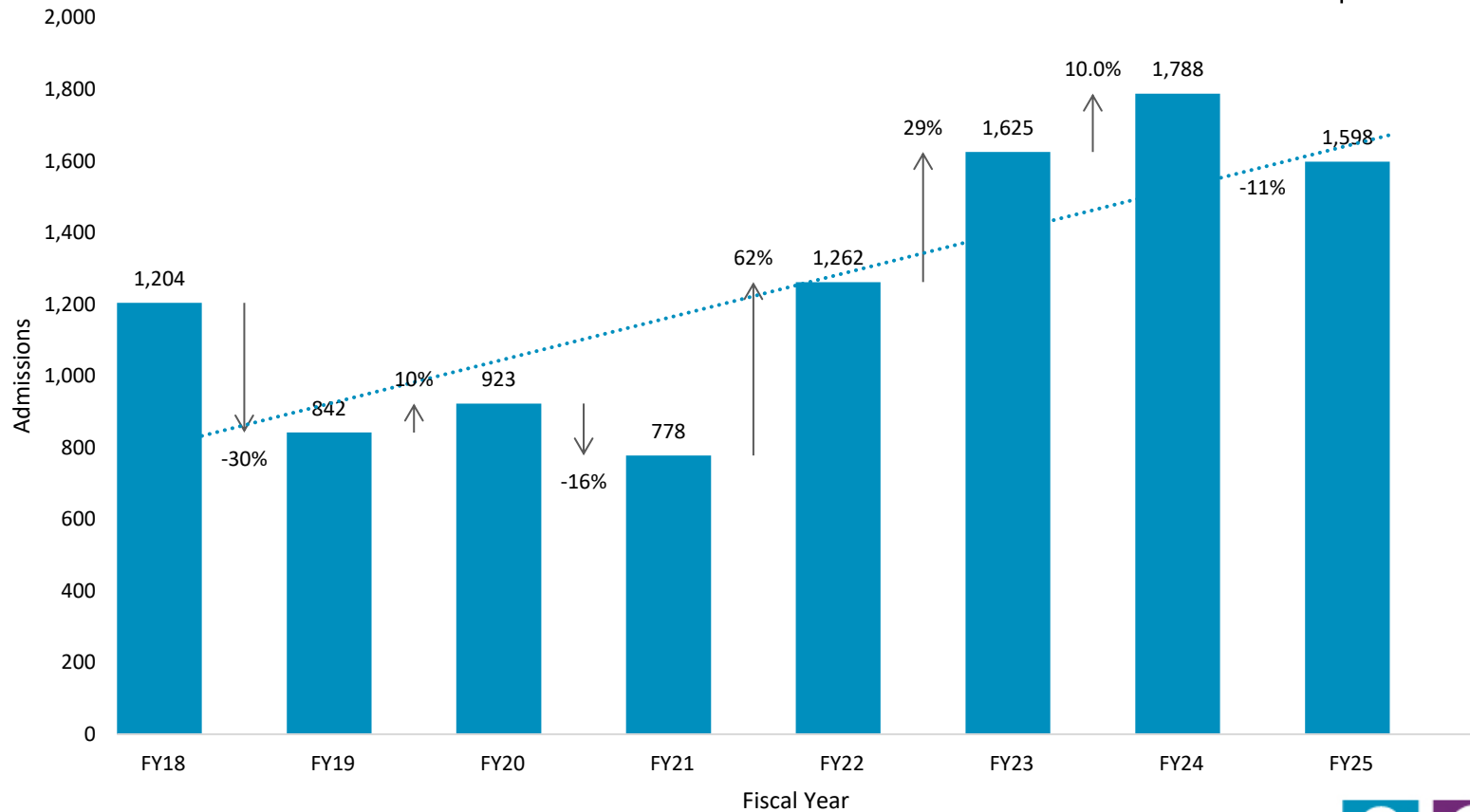
Number of Youth Served - DPH YVP (FY17-FY25)



BSAS Admissions (DPH)

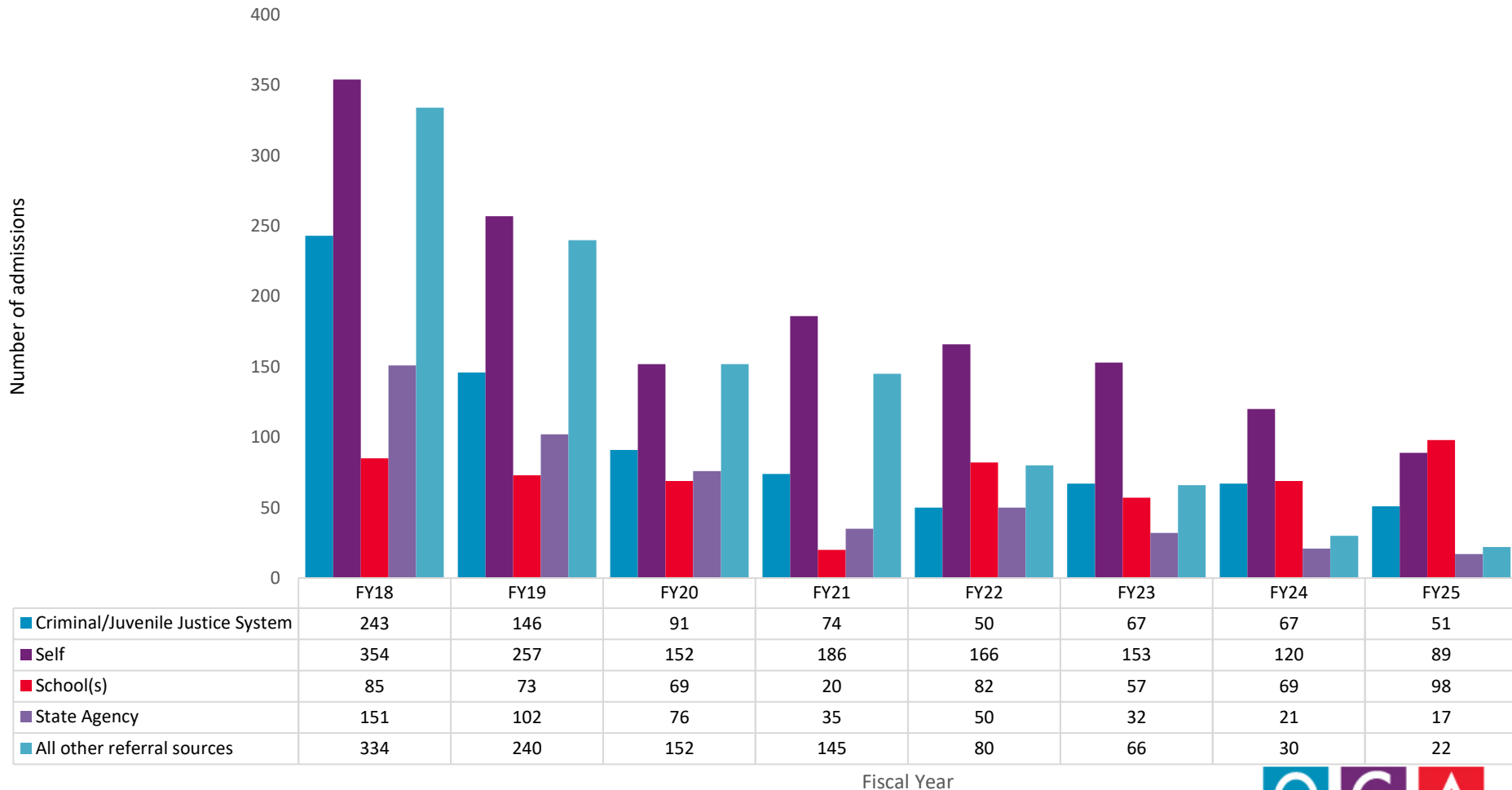
BSAS Admissions (FY18-FY25)

% change since FY24	-11%
% change since FY18	33%



Referrals to BSAS from the juvenile justice system have declined 79% since FY18.

BSAS Admissions by Referral Source (FY18-FY25)

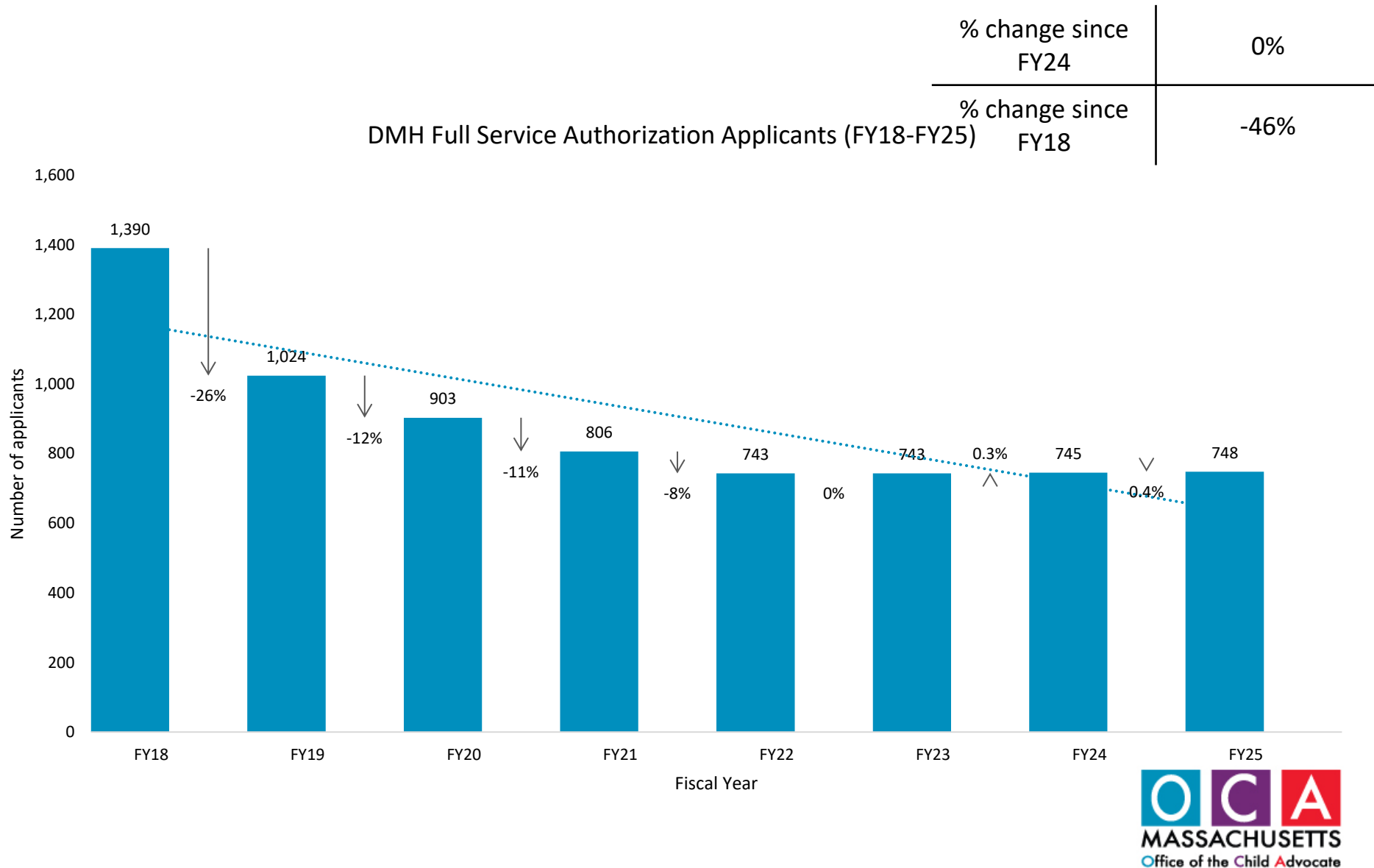


About 18% of eligible applications for complaint were referred to BSAS in FY25

Process Point	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25*
Applications for complaint (Alcohol & Drug Offenses only)	707	415	307	273	315	353	327	291
All Juvenile justice Referrals to BSAS	241	146	91	71	50	62	65	51
Referrals as a percentage of drug and alcohol juvenile delinquency cases	34%	35%	30%	26%	16%	18%	20%	18%

*More than 4,108 referrals are excluded due to missing data

DMH Full Service Authorization



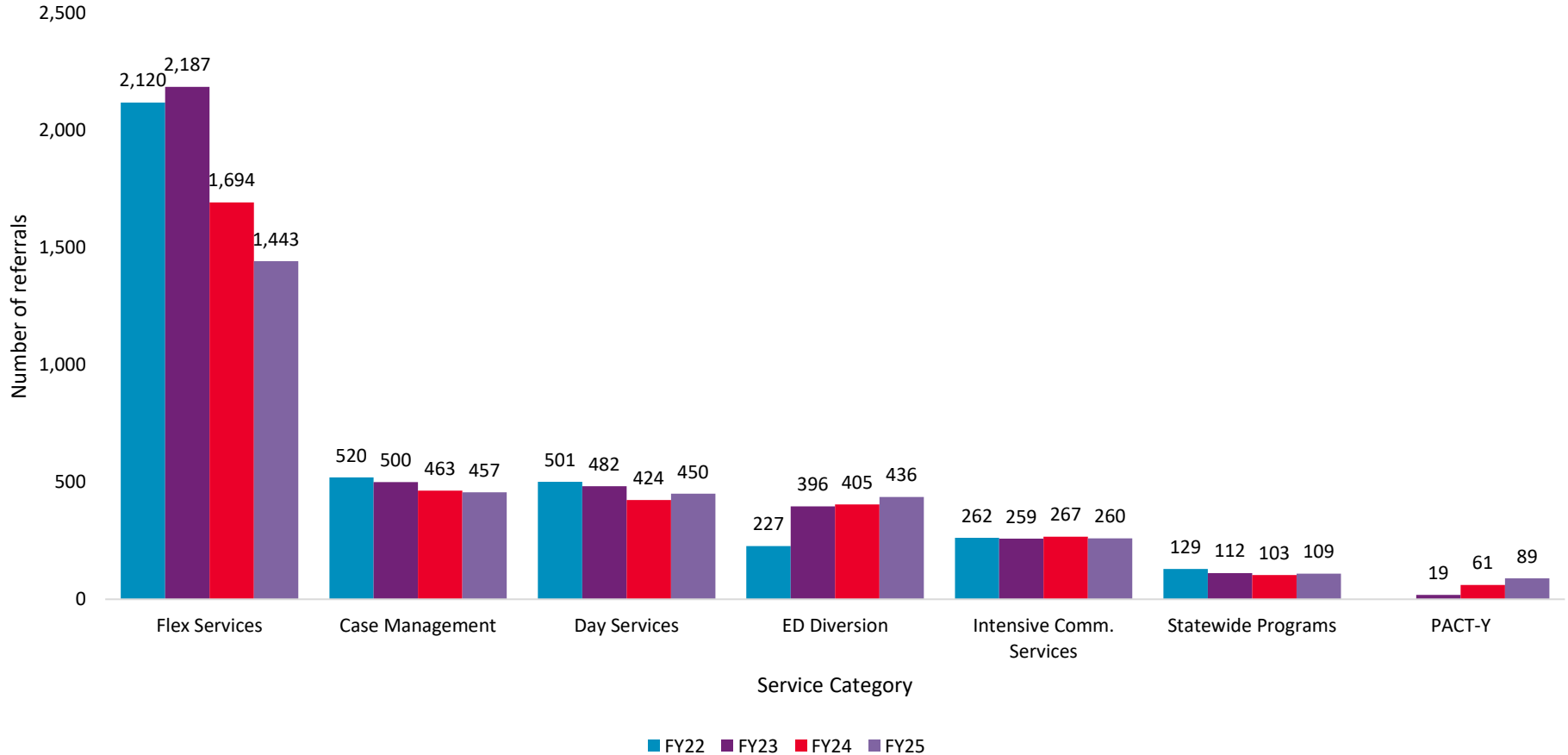
A greater portion of DMH applications were approved this year compared to prior reporting years.

DMH Full Service Authorization Applications by Program Acceptance (FY22-FY25)



The number of CYF referrals for department diversion has increased each year since FY22.

DMH CYF Service Category (FY22-FY25)



Data Summary: Other Systems

1. The use of certain “other” systems has shifted between FY24 and FY25, including a decrease in BSAS admissions and an increase in Youth Violence Prevention programming.
2. There have been increases in YVP and BSAS admissions since FY18; however, use of DMH FSA have decreased during the same timeframe.

Questions & Discussion



- What takeaways did you have?
- What surprised you?
- What context is missing?
- What questions do you still have?

Next Meeting:

Stayed tuned for an availability poll for the
start of the new year
(pending receiving remaining data)



(All meetings are virtual; Zoom information is in each calendar invitation)

Contact

Kristi Polizzano

Senior Policy and Implementation Manager

kristine.polizzano@mass.gov

APPENDIX

Appendix: Totals at Each Process Point

Process Point	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Overnight Arrest Admissions	1,241	695	639	460	504	595	647	643
Applications for Complaint	11,113	8,375	7,774	5,989	8,791	10,064	10,359	9,928
Delinquency Filings	7,721	5,273	4,799	3,825	5,361	6,601	6,218	6,436
Arraignment	5,348	3,326	2,833	2,380	3,002	4,025	3,910	3,653
Pretrial COR	106	744	744	638	756	1,316	1,345	1,506
Pretrial Dispo.	228	191	191	96	168	234	202	242
58A Hearings	224	197	223	228	286	339	344	355
Pretrial Detention Admissions	1,250	893	764	553	676	768	897	881
Dispositions (Total)	2,555	1,647	1,238	1,059	1,316	1,740	2,003	1,966
CWOF	1,564	966	701	599	781	1,088	1,275	1,184
Adjudicated Delinquent	881	596	460	420	474	604	674	707
Adjudicated Not Delinquent	110	85	77	40	61	48	54	75
No Sanction	175	90	75	61	79	113	88	133
Probation	263	221	165	130	156	193	254	220
Suspended Commitment	163	90	66	60	71	83	91	128
Commitment	279	193	154	165	167	219	241	226