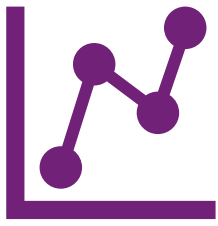


Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data section of the 2024 JJPAD Annual Report
for Subcommittee Review

Note: the data in this presentation is not finalized and not for distribution. This is a draft slide deck for the JJPAD Data Subcommittee's review and discussion purposes only



Presentation Outline

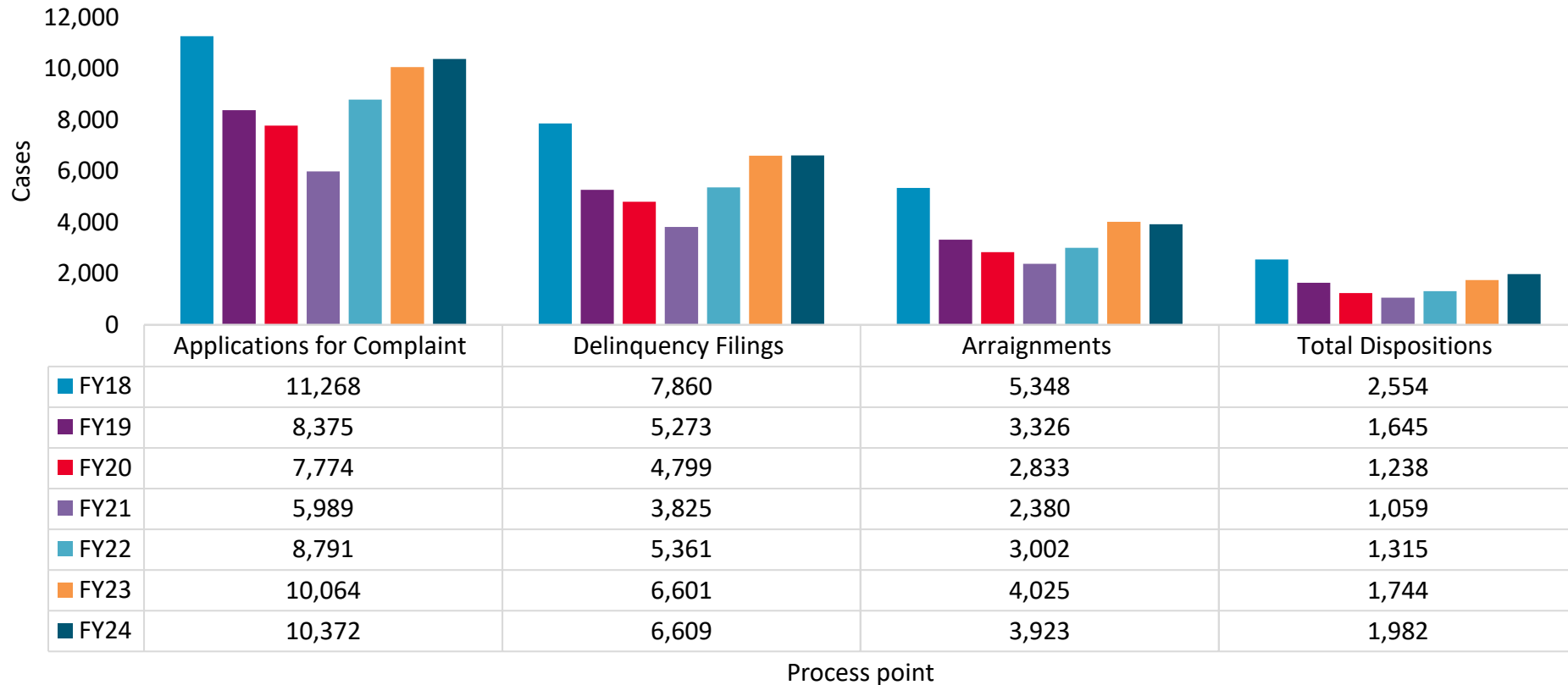
This presentation looks at FY24 admissions data, and the changes in admissions since FY23 and FY18 (pre-CJRA) by FY24 Key Themes and Process Point:

1. FY24 Key Themes
2. The “initial stages” of the juvenile justice system
3. Arraignments and pretrial proceedings
4. Dispositions, sanctions and dismissals
5. Other child-serving systems’ data trends

FY24 Key Themes

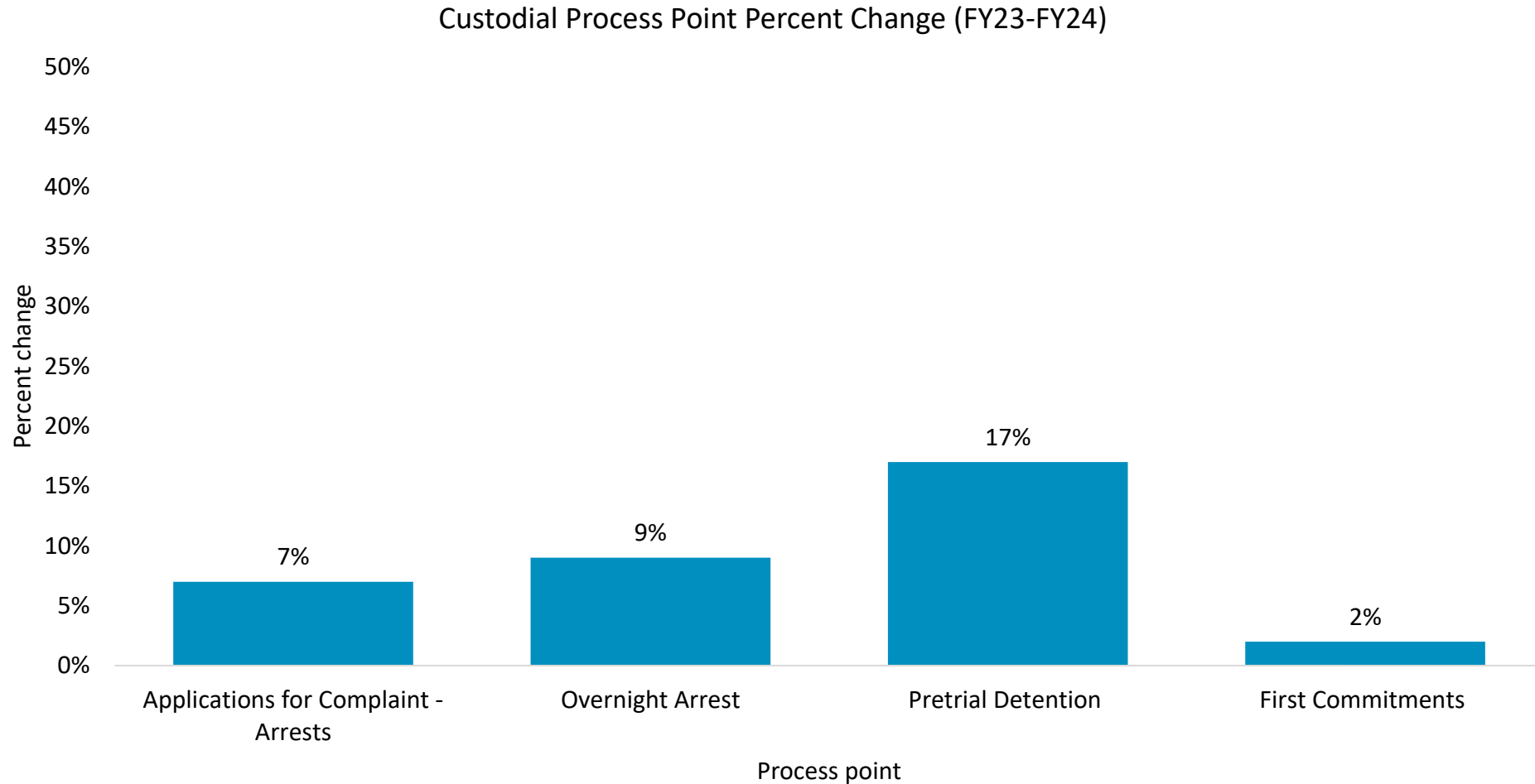
1. The increase in entries to the juvenile justice system has slowed significantly in the last year after two years of large increases.

Court Process Points (FY18-FY24)



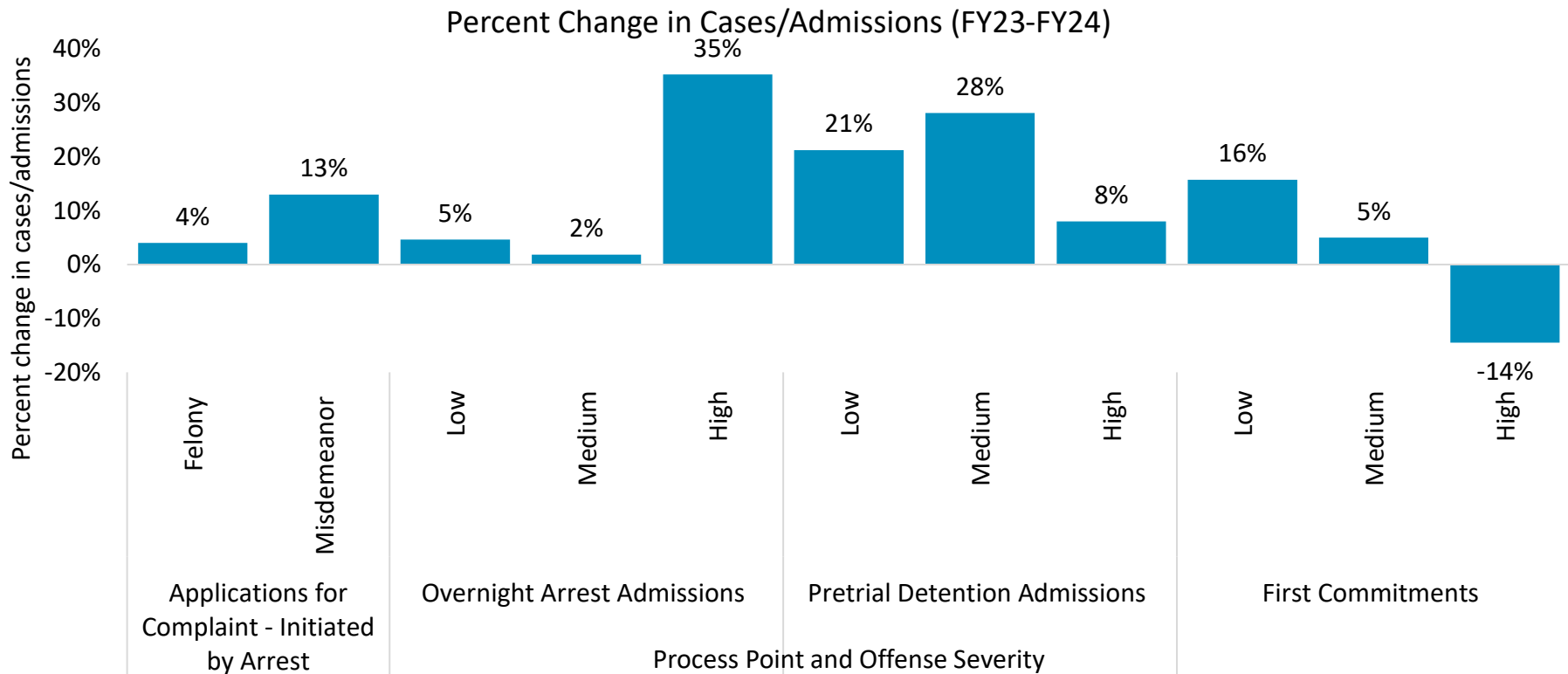
Source: FY18-FY23 data retrieved from the from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report ; FY24 data retrieved between 10/2024 and 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687>

2. Despite the plateau in overall system use, the use of physical custody is increasing.



Source: Application for complaint data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation> ; Overnight arrest, pretrial detention and first-time commitment data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

3. This increase in the use of physical custody is primarily driven by an increase in arrests and detention/commitment admissions for lower-level offenses.



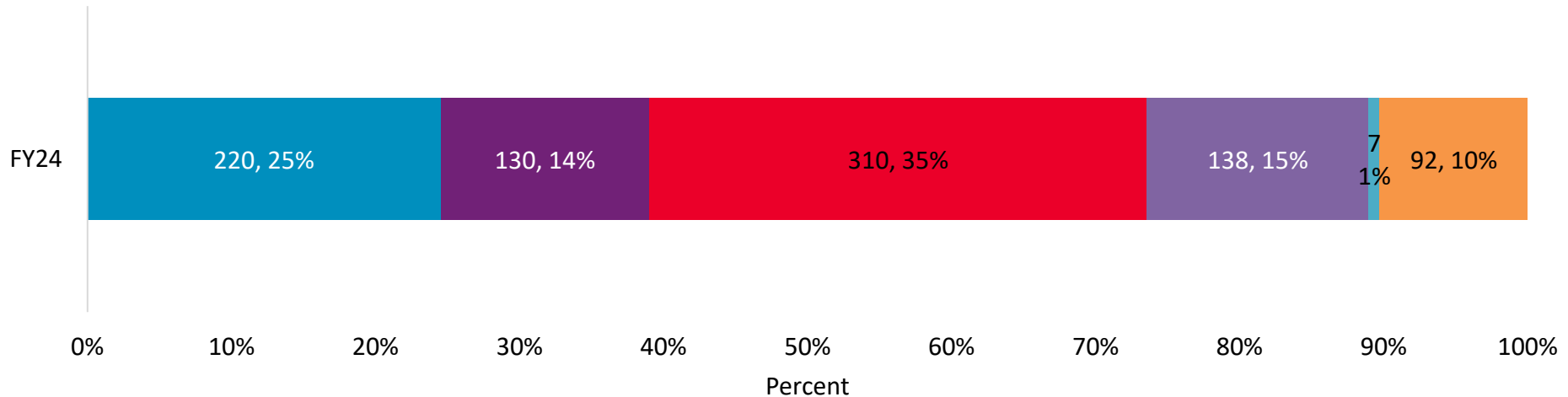
Note: DYS measures offense severity by a numerical (1-7) "grid level." Grid levels 1-2 are categorized as low, grid level 3= medium and grid levels 4-7 = high. For more information on DYS' grid level system, see Appendix X. Application for complaint data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation> ;

Overnight arrest, pretrial detention and first-time commitment data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

4. The vast majority of youth held in a locked detention facility are not found to be dangerous and not ultimately committed to DYS.

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

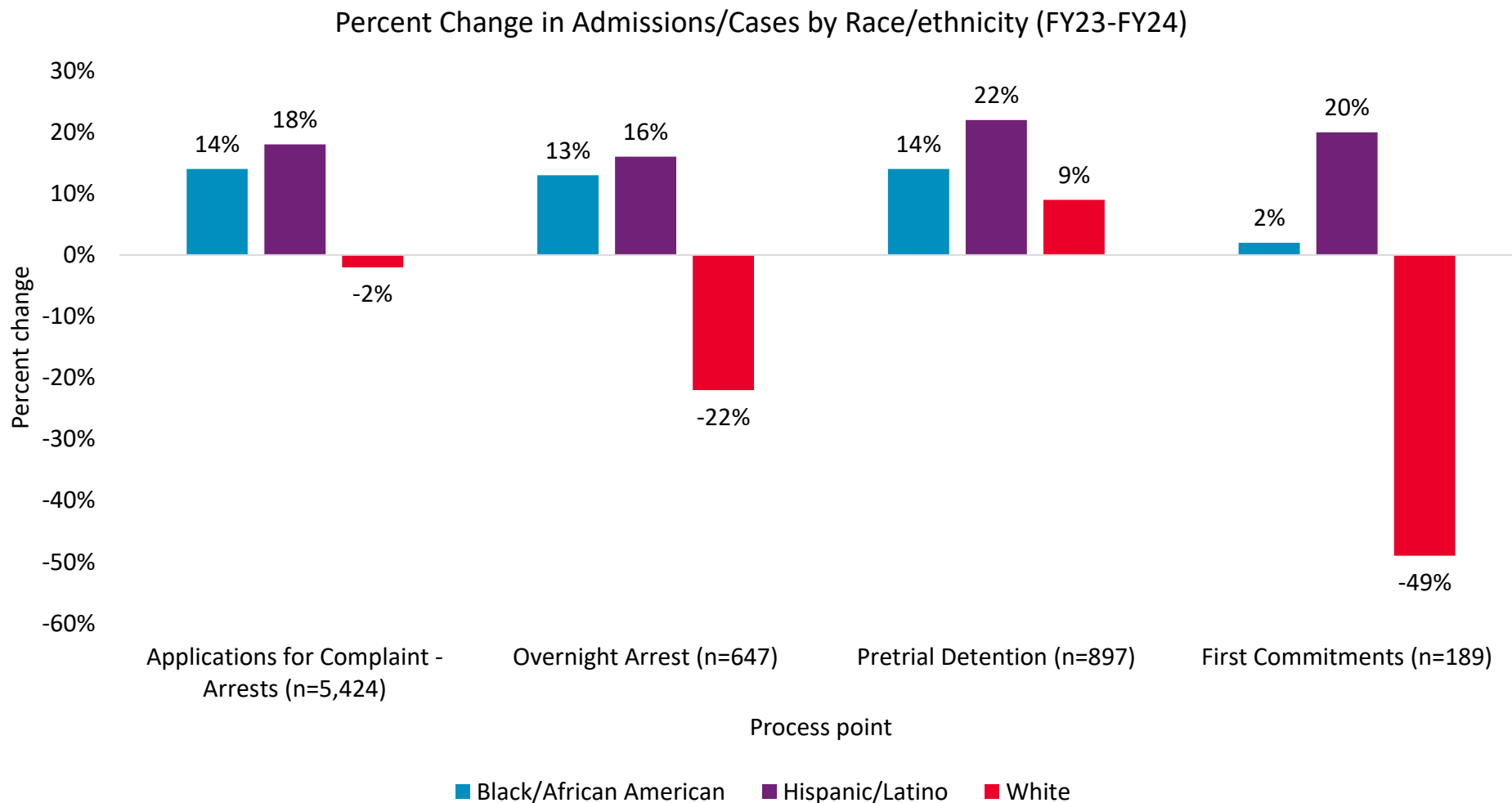


■ Held on Cash Bail ■ 58A - Danger to Public ■ Bail/PR Revoked ■ Probation Violation Hearing ■ Other/68A Eval ■ Unknown

In FY24:

- 49% of overnight arrest admissions did not result in a detention admission.
- 87% of pretrial detention admissions did not result in commitment.
- 86% of detention admissions were a result of something other than a determination that the alleged youth was “dangerous” as a result of a 58A hearing.

5. Racial disparities are increasing.

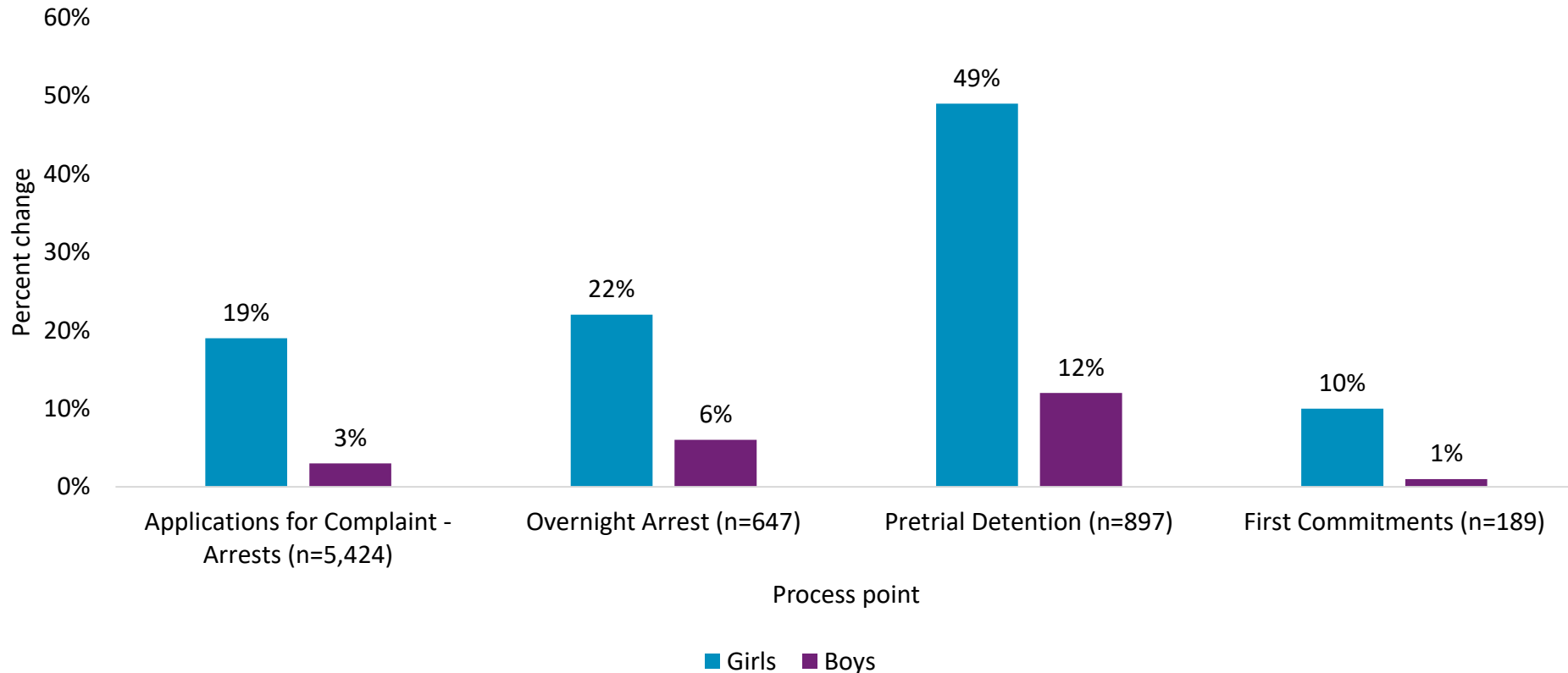


Source: Application for complaint data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation> ; Overnight arrest, pretrial detention and first-time commitment data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research



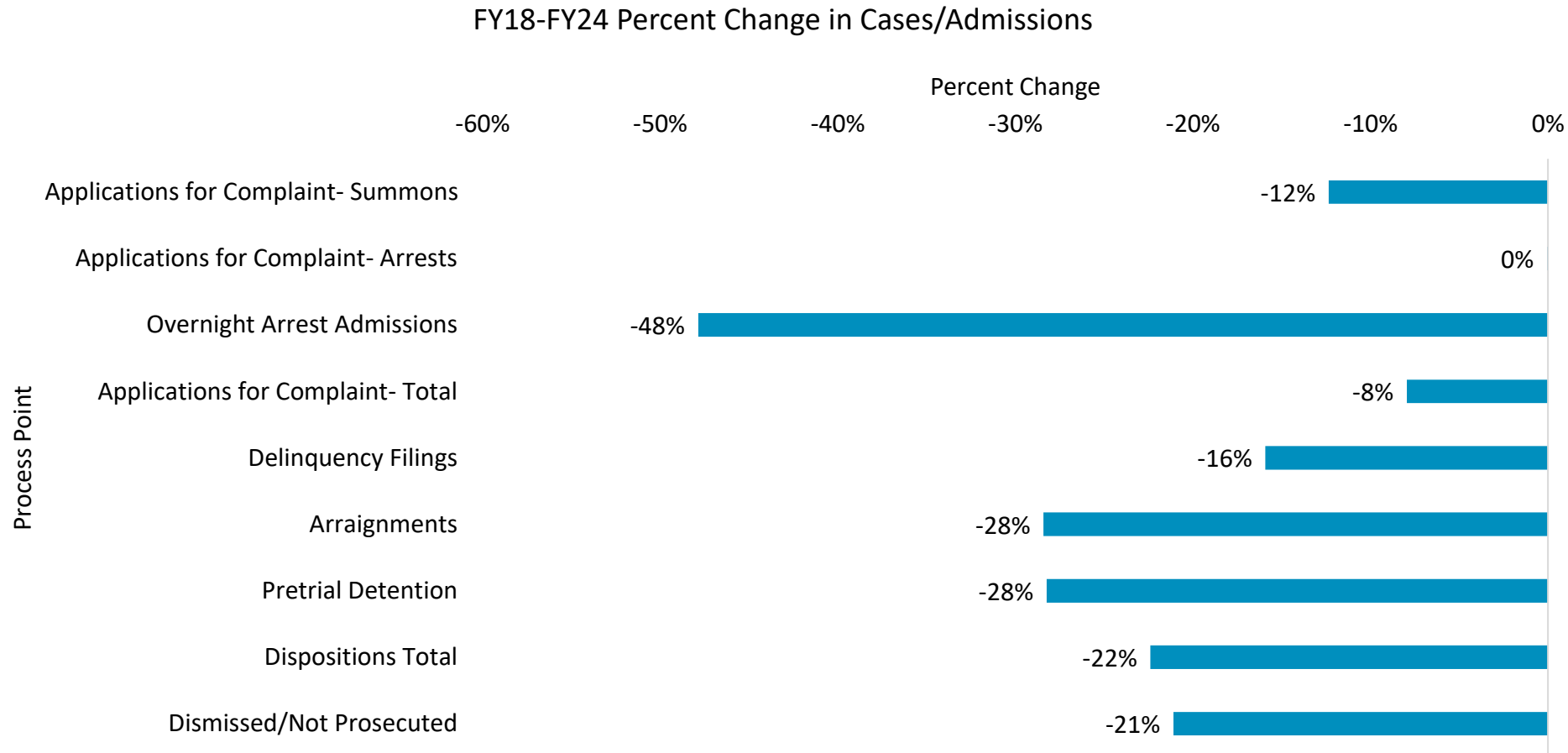
6. There are significant increases in the use of physical custody for girls.

Percent Change in Admissions/Cases by Gender (FY23-FY24)



Source: Application for complaint data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation> ; Overnight arrest, pretrial detention and first-time commitment data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

7. Key state-level reforms have made an impact on the number of young people coming into the system, but room for improvement, particularly in the use of

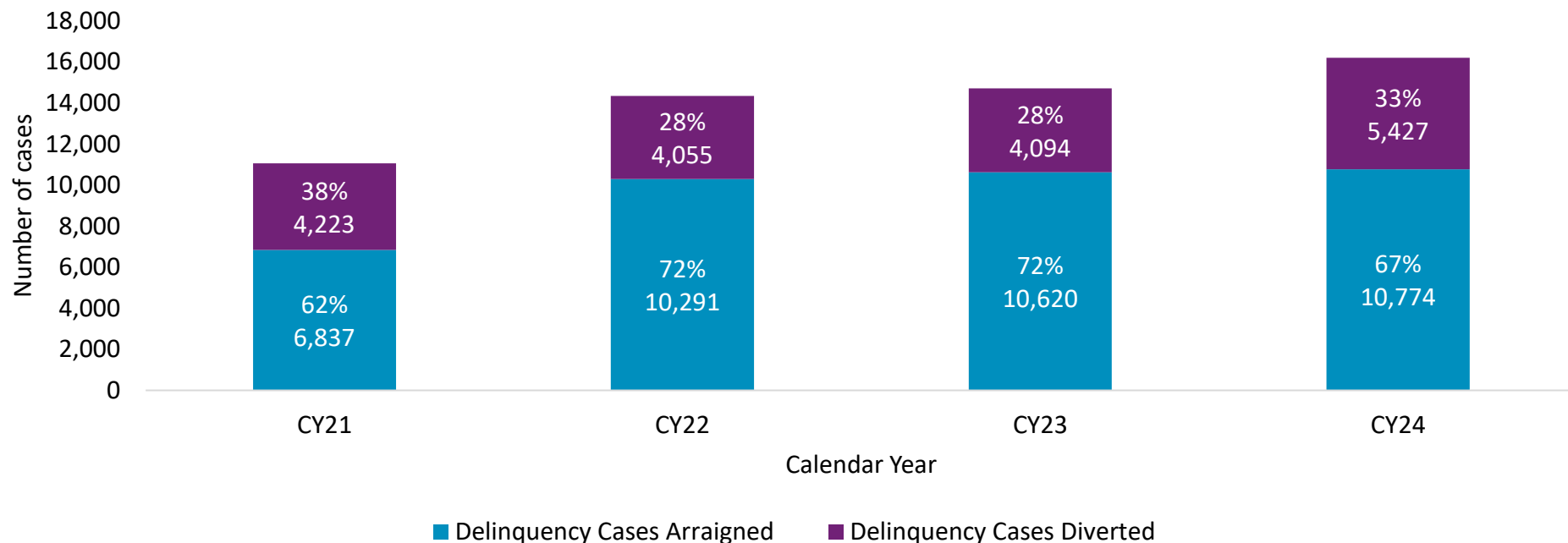


FY18 data retrieved from the from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report ; FY24 data retrieved between 10/2024 and 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687> ; Overnight arrest and pretrial detention data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

The “initial stages” of the juvenile justice system

District Attorney (DA) Diversion

Delinquency Cases by DAO Diversion (CY21-CY24)



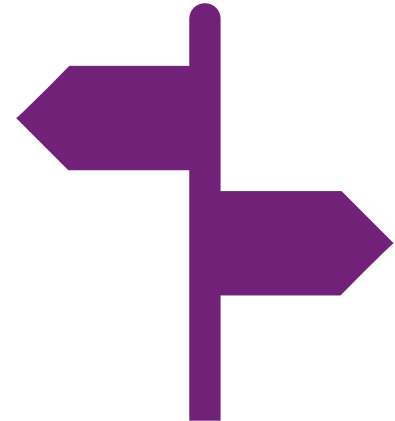
In CY24, District Attorneys' Offices (DAOs) report that DAOs diverted 5,427 delinquency cases across the state, a 33% increase from CY23 (n=4,094).

Source: District attorney diversion data comes from the Legislature's website, which makes publicly available the Massachusetts District Attorneys Association's report providing prosecution data to the state (pursuant to item 0340-2100 of Chapter 24 of the Acts of 2021): [https://malegislature.gov/Reports/20197/\(36\)%20Calendar%20Year%202024%20Prosecution%20Statistics%20Report.pdf](https://malegislature.gov/Reports/20197/(36)%20Calendar%20Year%202024%20Prosecution%20Statistics%20Report.pdf)

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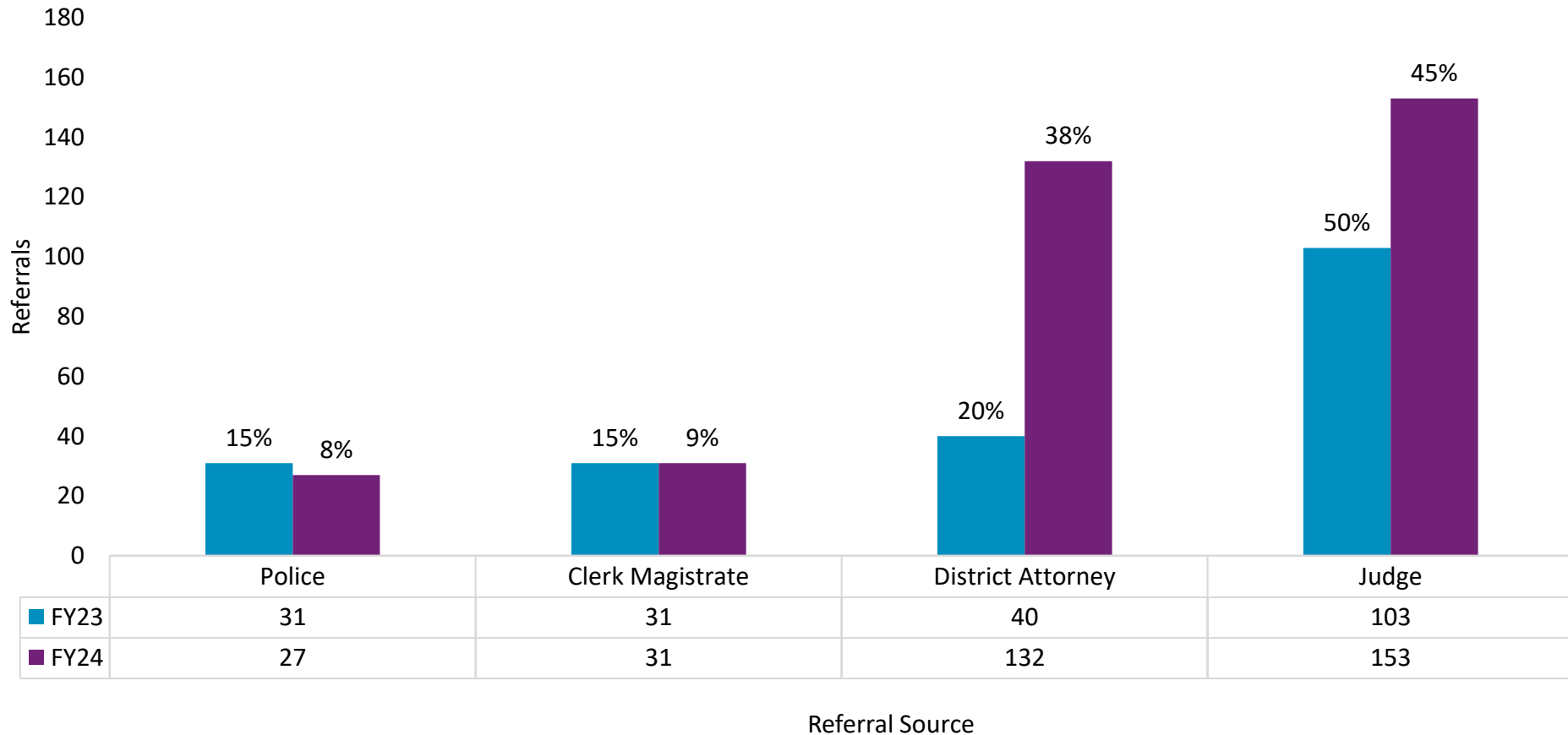
Clerk Diversion

If police proceed by seeking a summons, a Clerk Magistrate conducts a hearing (called a “magistrate hearing”) to decide whether to issue a delinquency complaint. A delinquency complaint (otherwise known as a “delinquency filing” in subsequent sections of this report) may be issued by a clerk magistrate if probable cause is found on an application for complaint. A clerk magistrate may also choose to divert a youth’s case at this point. A notice to a person alleging them of committing the specified delinquent offenses and ordering them to attend a hearing on a date certain. **More than half (57%, n=2,825) of all summons-initiated applications for complaint did not result in a delinquency complaint being issued in FY24.**



Massachusetts Youth Diversion Program Data

MYDP Referrals by Referral Source (FY23-FY24)



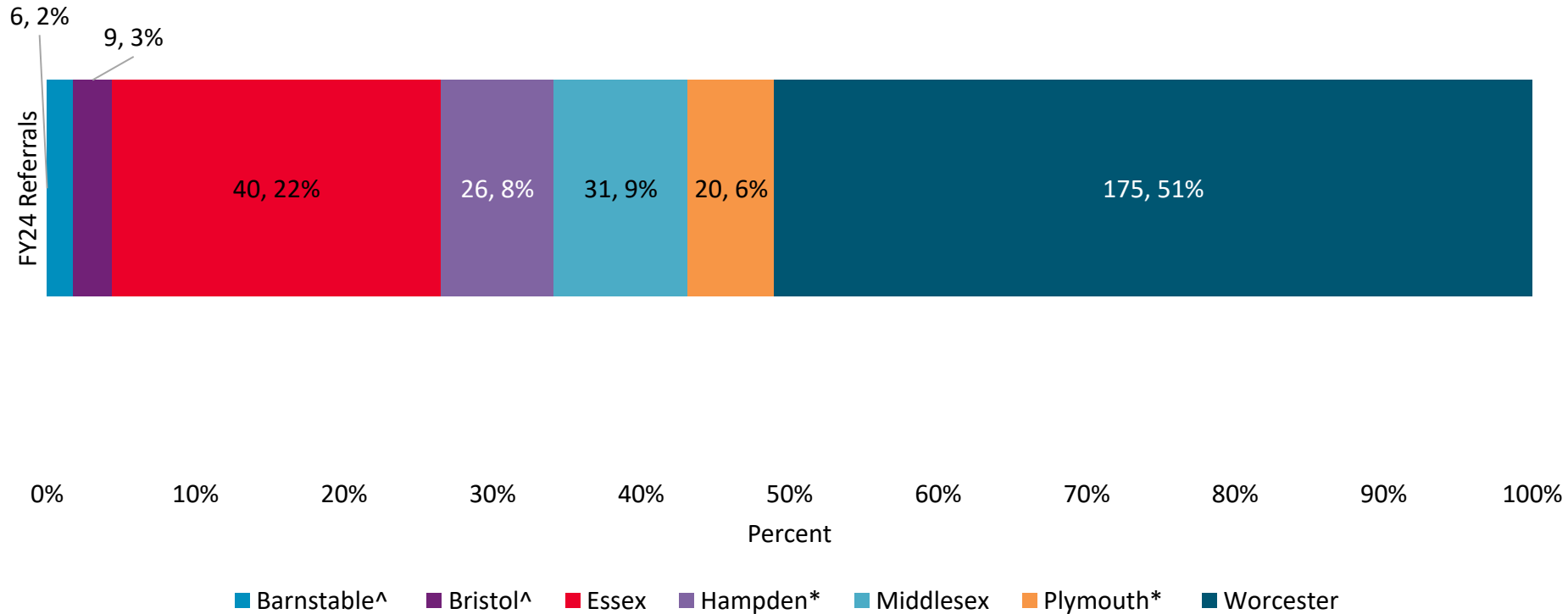
In FY24, the MYDP received 343 referrals, representing a 67% increase in referrals from FY23. This increase was largely a result of a 230% increase in referrals from District Attorneys.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

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Massachusetts Youth Diversion Program Data

MYDP Referrals by County (FY24)

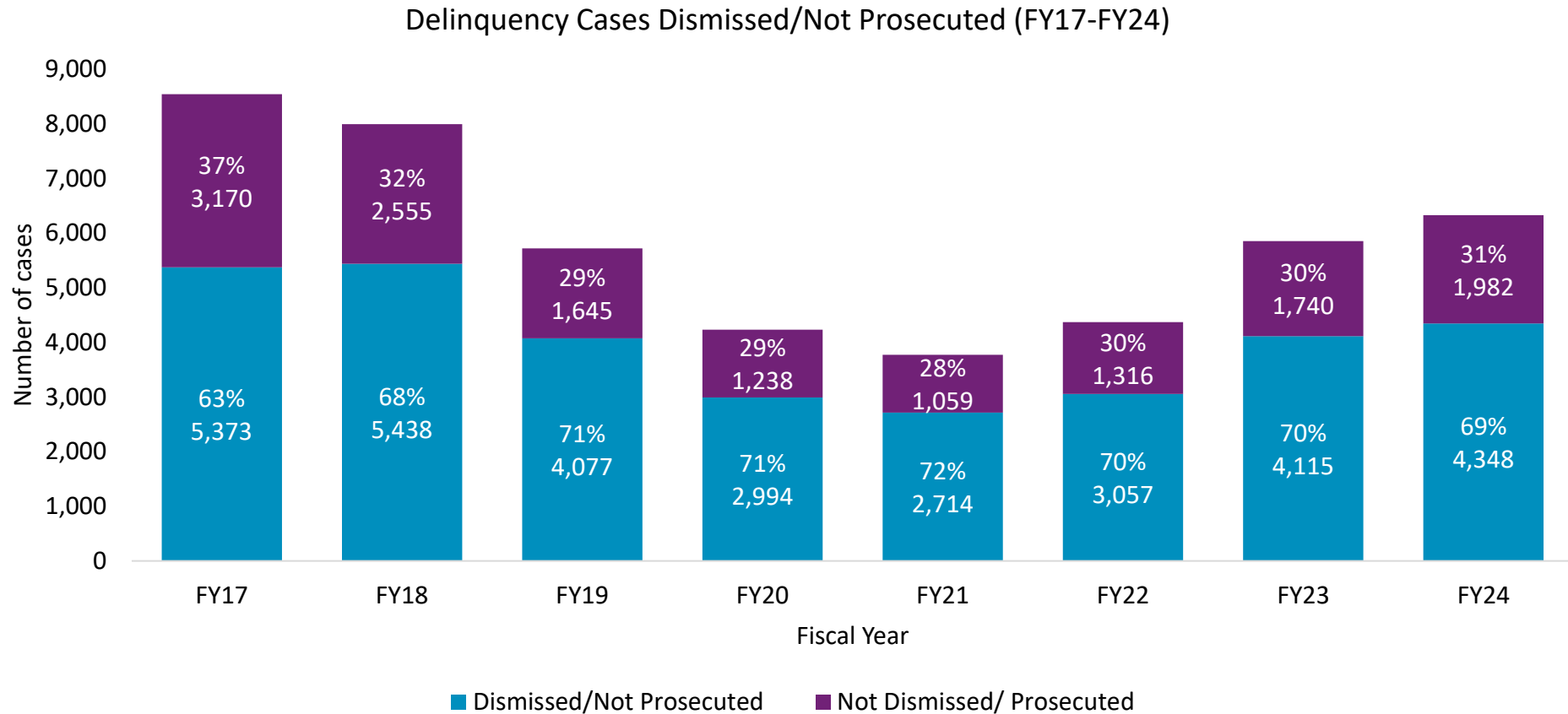


Of the 343 referrals in FY24, a little more than half (51%, n=175) were from Worcester County.

Note: ^ = diversion site launched in FY24, * =diversion site launched in FY23

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

Juvenile Court Case Dismissal Data



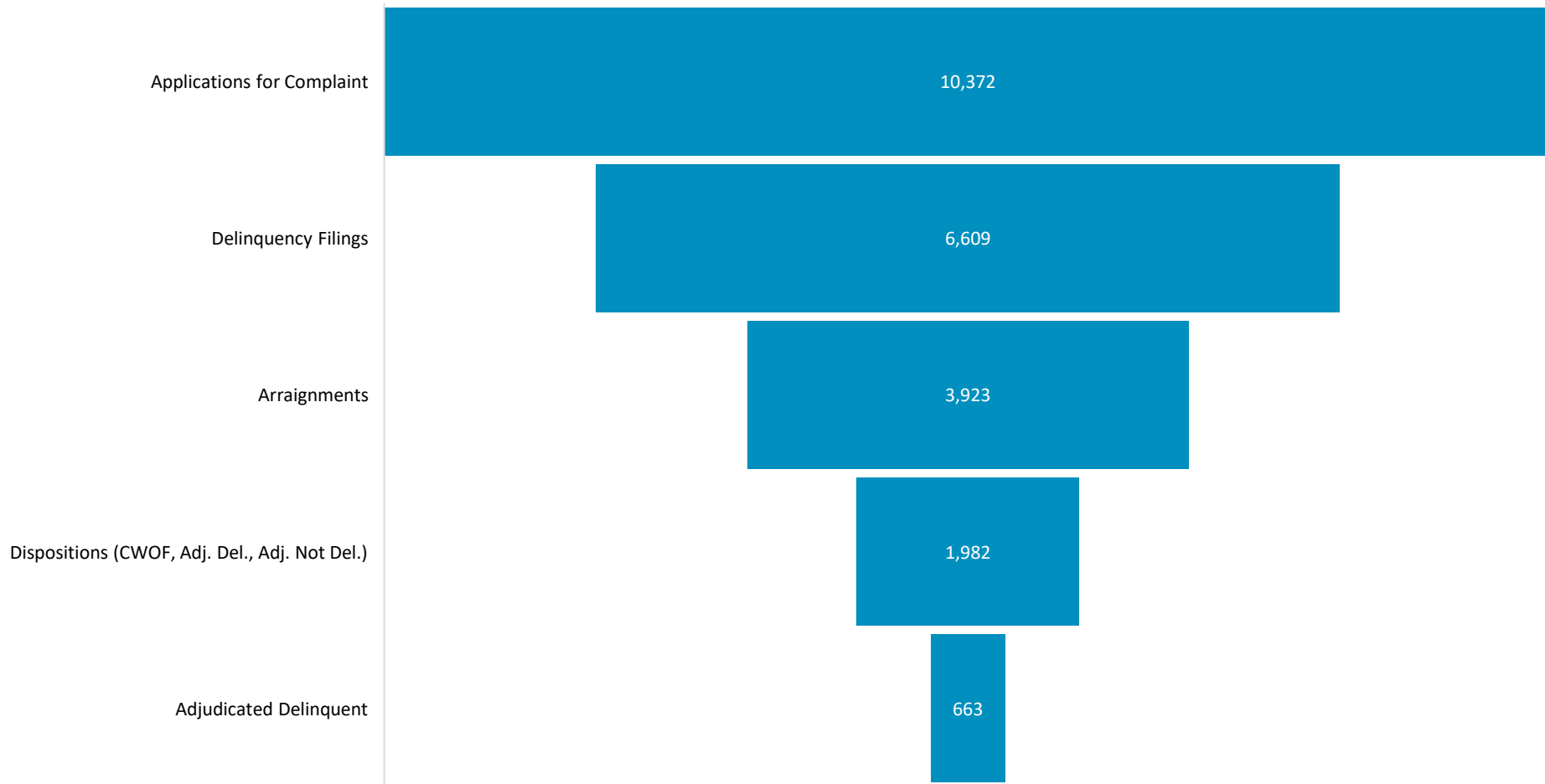
In FY24, 69% (n=4,348) cases were dismissed/diverted between a delinquency filing and a plea/trial. The percentage of cases dismissed/not prosecuted has remained relatively consistent in recent years

Source: Dismissal data retrieved 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687>

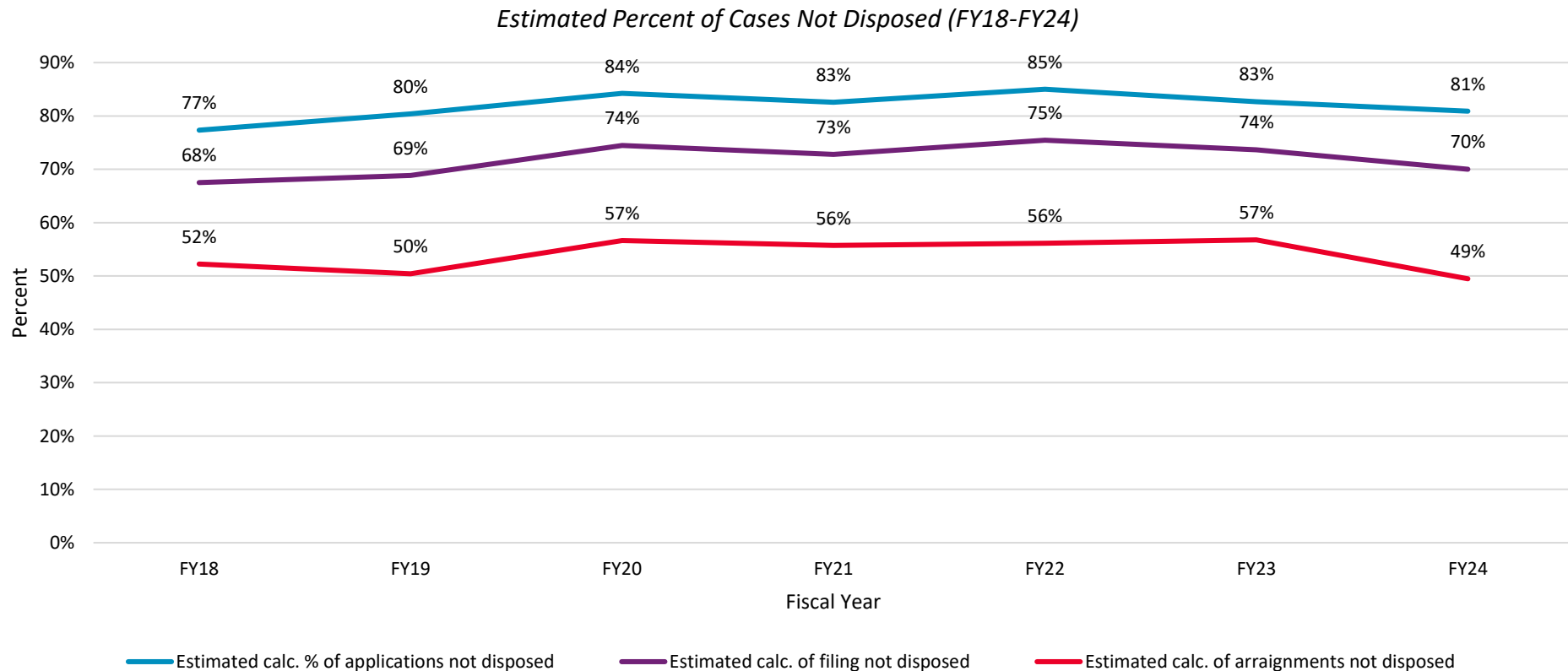
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Juvenile Court Data

FY24 Juvenile Court Data



Estimated Percent of Cases not Disposed



In FY24 an estimated:

- 81% of applications for complaint,
- 70% of delinquency filings, and
- 49% of arraignments

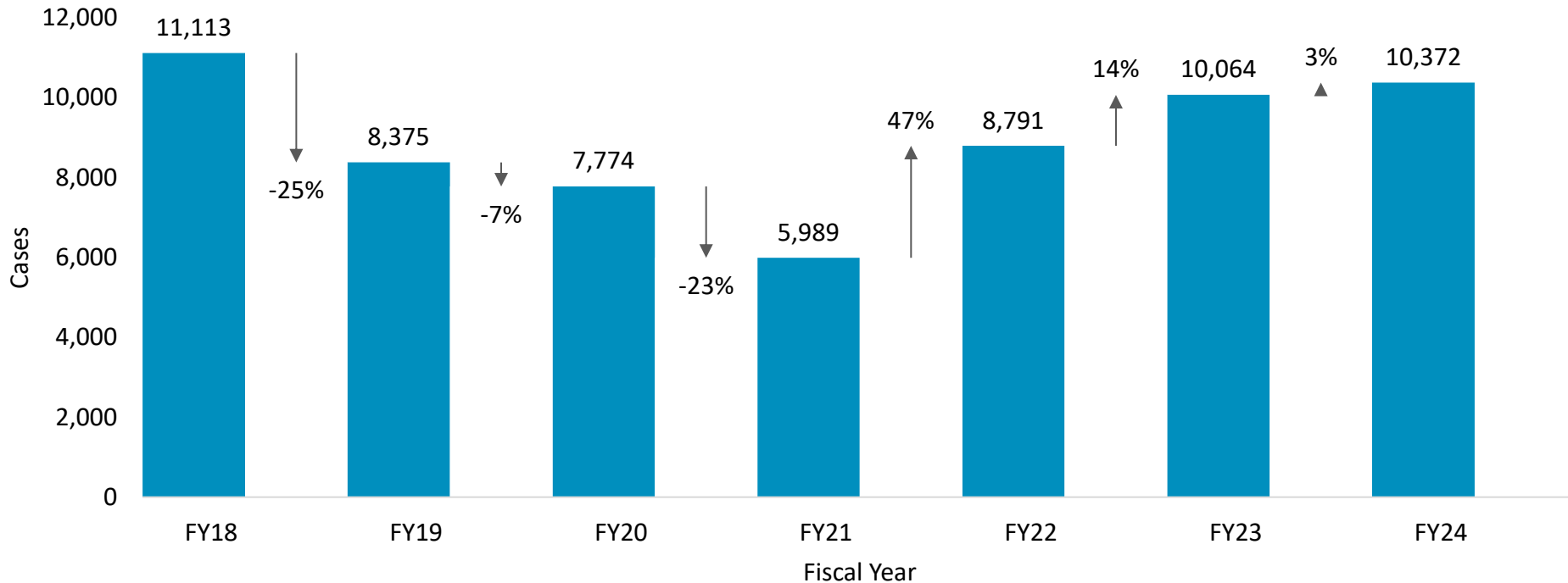
Were not disposed during the same year*

Note: *It's possible the length of time it takes a case to process through the system may account for some of the difference between the number of cases coming into court compared to the number resolved by a CWO, plea, or trial.

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Applications for Complaint Data

Applications for Complaint (FY18-FY24)



- 10,372 applications for complaint were filed across the state – a 3% increase from FY23
- The increase is substantially lower than the 14% increase between FY22 and FY23
- Applications for complaint are down 7% from pre-CJRA (FY18)

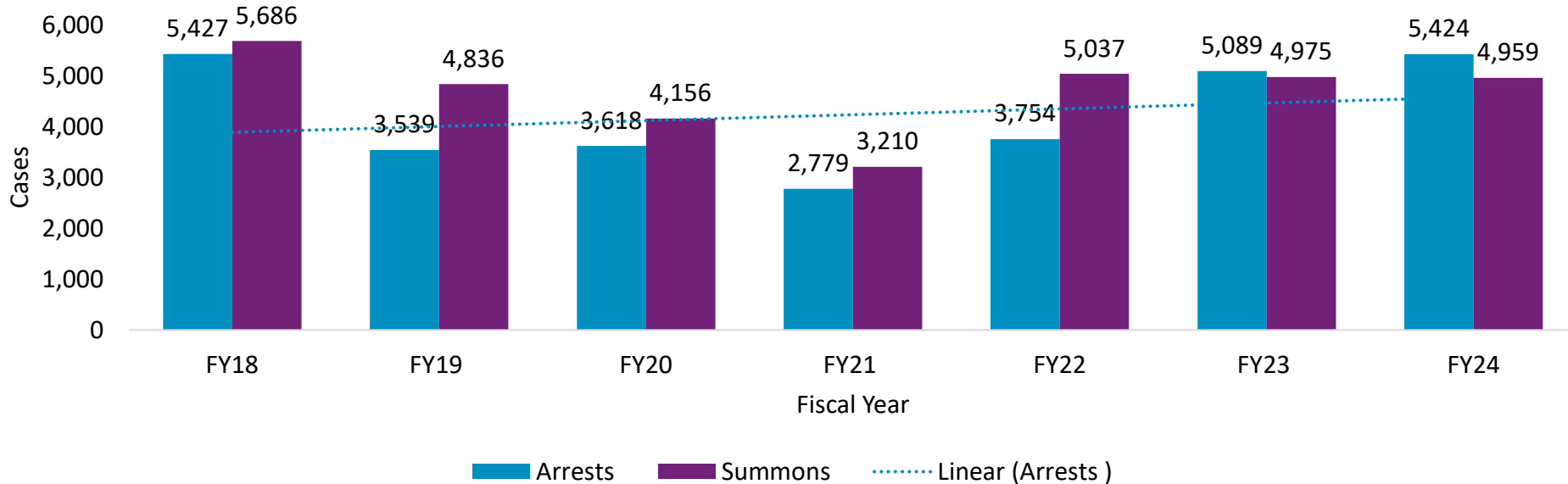
Source: FY17-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

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Application for Complaint Initiated by Arrest & Summons

Applications for Complaint Initiated by Arrests and Summons (FY18-FY24)



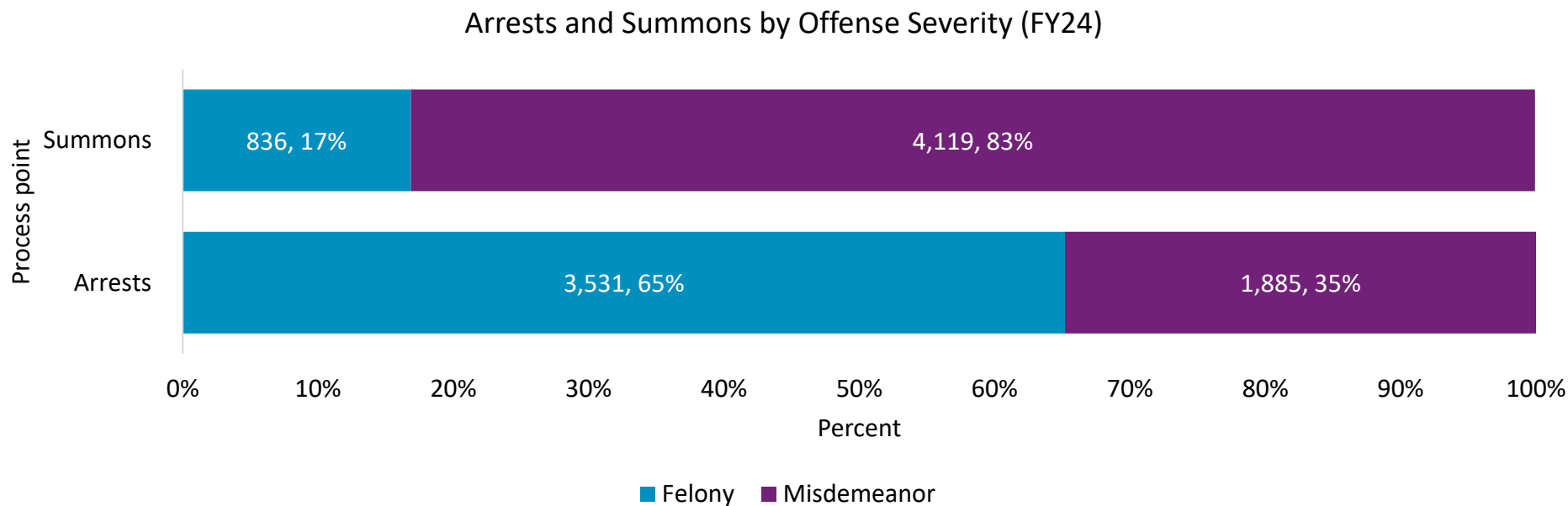
Between FY23 and FY24:

- There was a 7% increase in applications initiated by arrest & no increase in applications initiated by summons
- Applications initiated by arrest have reached their pre-CJRA (FY18) numbers
- The use of summons has decreased 13% since FY18

Source: FY18-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY22 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

Application for Complaint Initiated by Arrest & Summons



- 65% (n=3,531) of applications initiated by arrest were for underlying felony offenses, compared to only 17% (n=836) of applications initiated by summons
- Between FY23&FY24 applications initiated by arrest for cases involving a misdemeanor increased by 13% compared to 4% for cases involving a felony

FY24 data retrieved on 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

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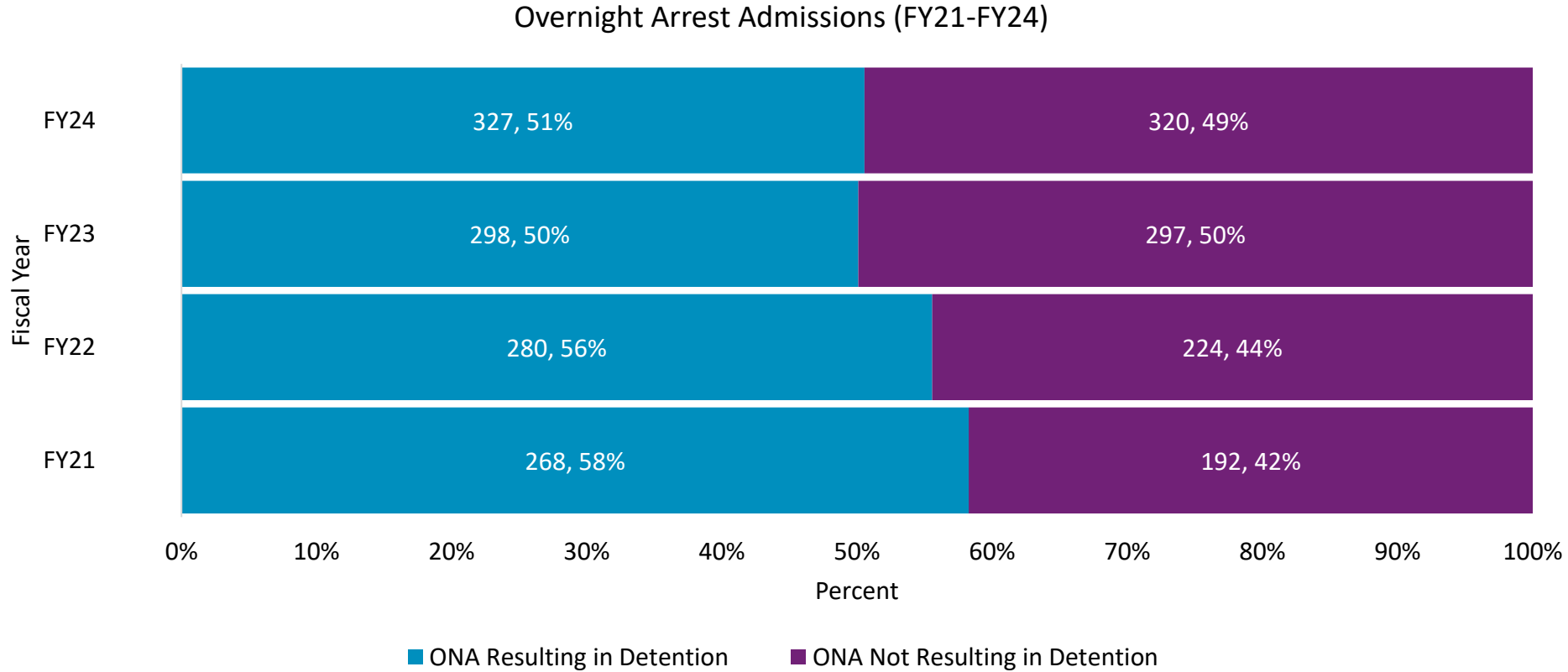
Overnight Arrest Admissions

Overnight Arrest Admissions (FY18-FY24)



- There were 647 overnight arrest admissions across the state, a 9% increase from FY23
- ONA admissions are down 48% since the CJRA was implemented (FY18)

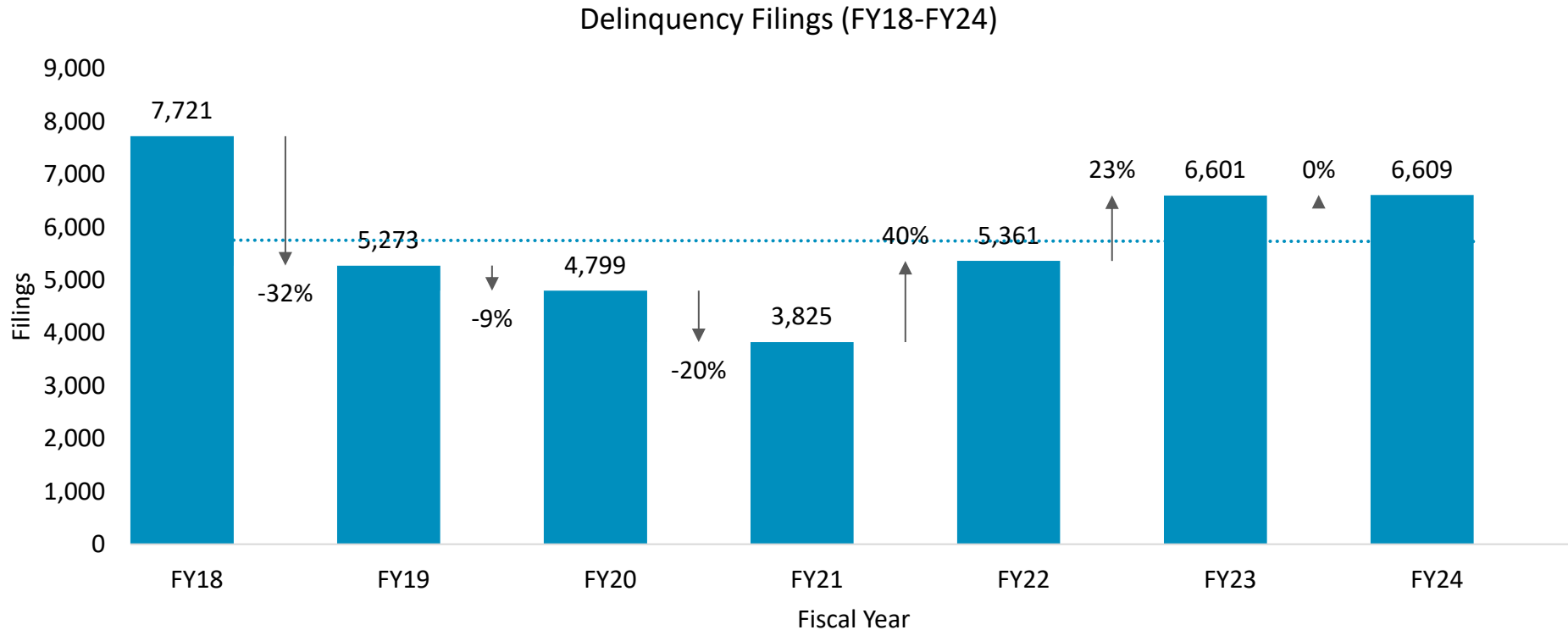
Overnight Arrest Admissions



Of the 647 ONA admissions in FY24, 49% (n=320) of overnight arrest admissions did not result in a detention admission.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

Delinquency Filings



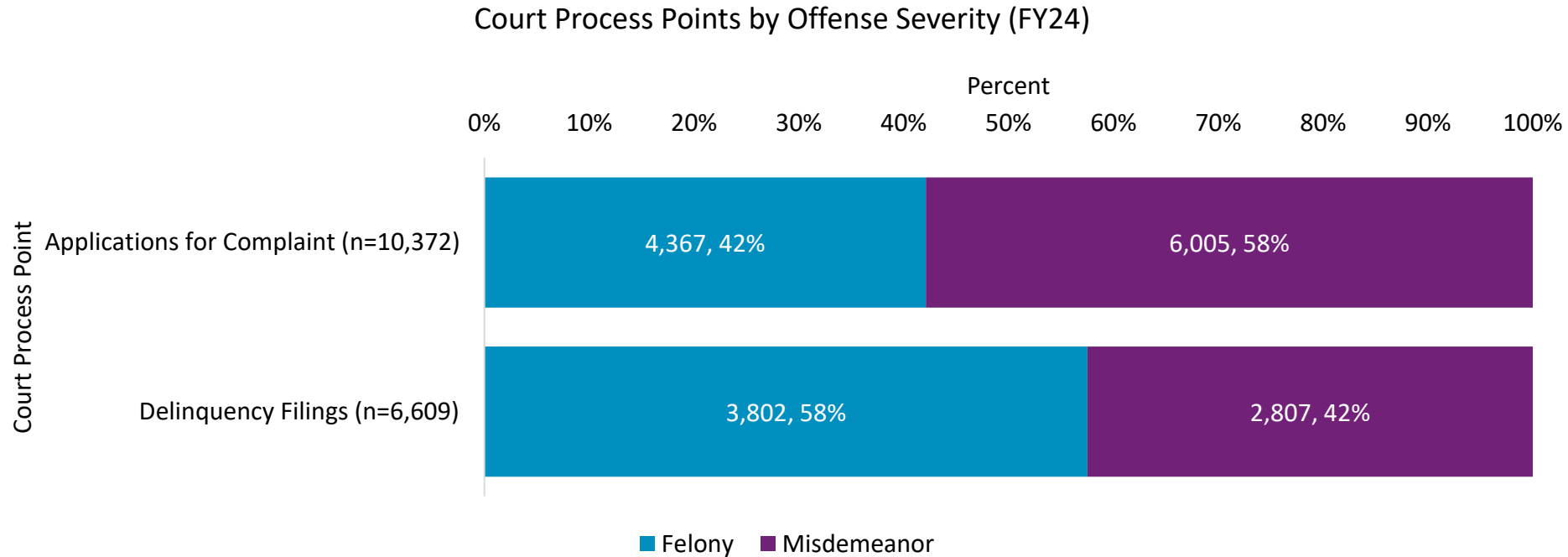
- 6,609 delinquency complaints issued, representing about two-thirds of applications for complaint
- Between FY23 and FY24, delinquency filings increased by less than 1%
- Filings have decreased by 14% since CJRA implementation (FY18)

Source: FY18-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

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Juvenile Court Data by Offense Severity

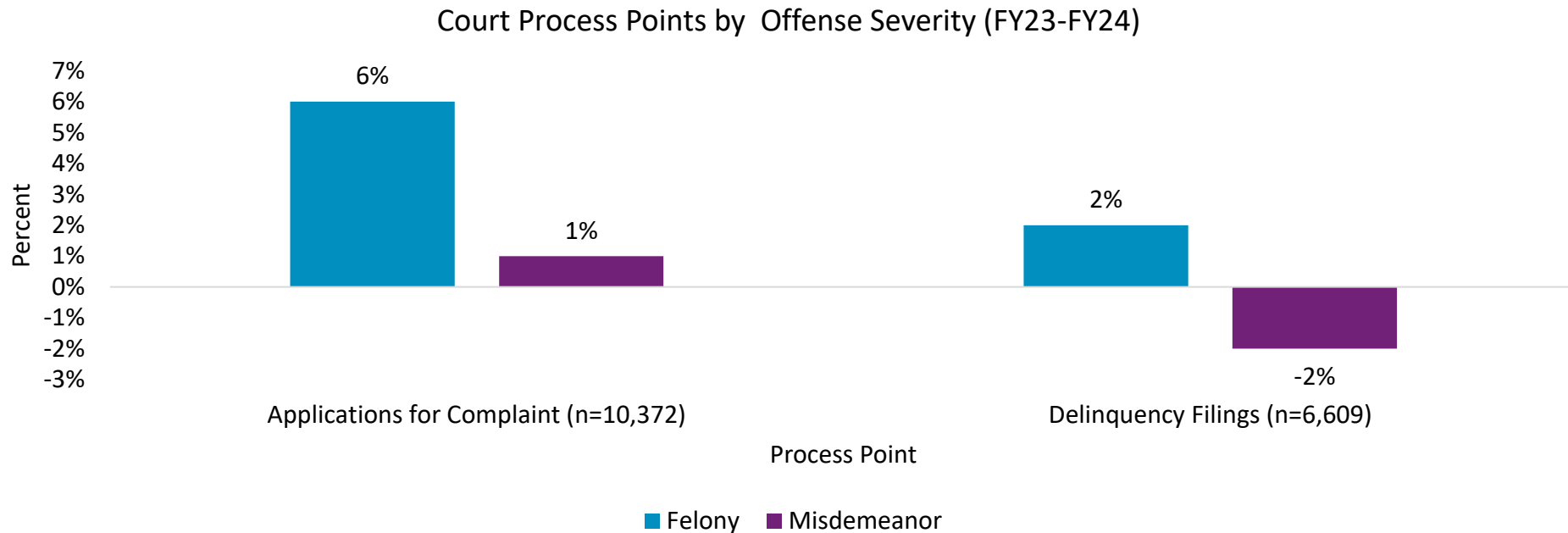


- A majority (58%, n=6,005) of applications for complaint are for cases with underlying misdemeanors
- Under half (42%, n=2,807) of delinquency filings were for cases with underlying misdemeanors

FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

Juvenile Court Data by Offense Severity



Between FY23 and FY24:

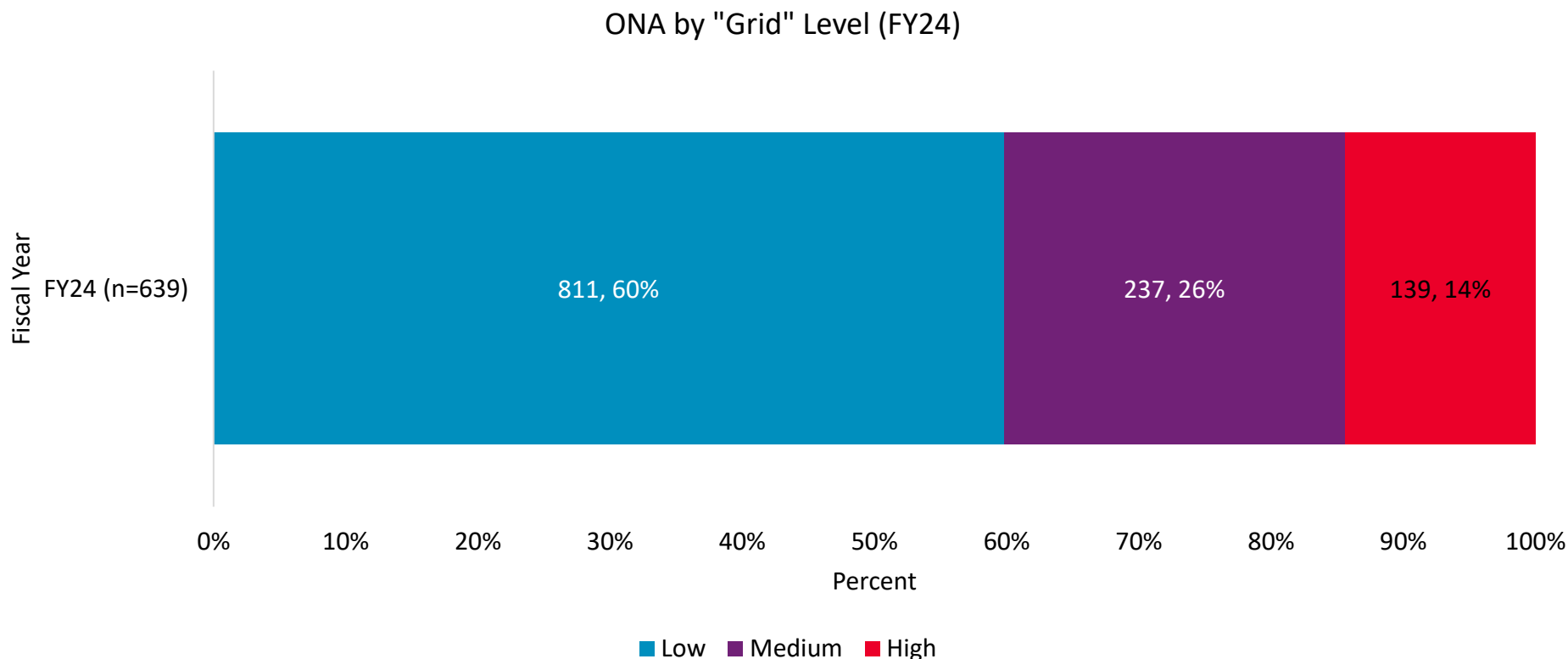
- Applications for complaint for felonies increased at a greater rate (6%, an additional 253 applications) than applications for complaint for misdemeanors (1%, an additional 71 applications)
- Delinquency filings involving misdemeanor offense saw a decrease of 2% (representing 54 filings), while cases involving felonies saw a 2% (an additional 62 filings) increase

FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtApplicationsforDelinquentComplaint/SummaryCaseInitiation>

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Overnight Arrest Admissions by Offense Severity



- The majority (60%, n=382) of ONA admissions were for an alleged lower “grid” level offense
- Admissions for high “grid” level offenses increased by 35%, from 68 in FY23 to 92 in FY24.

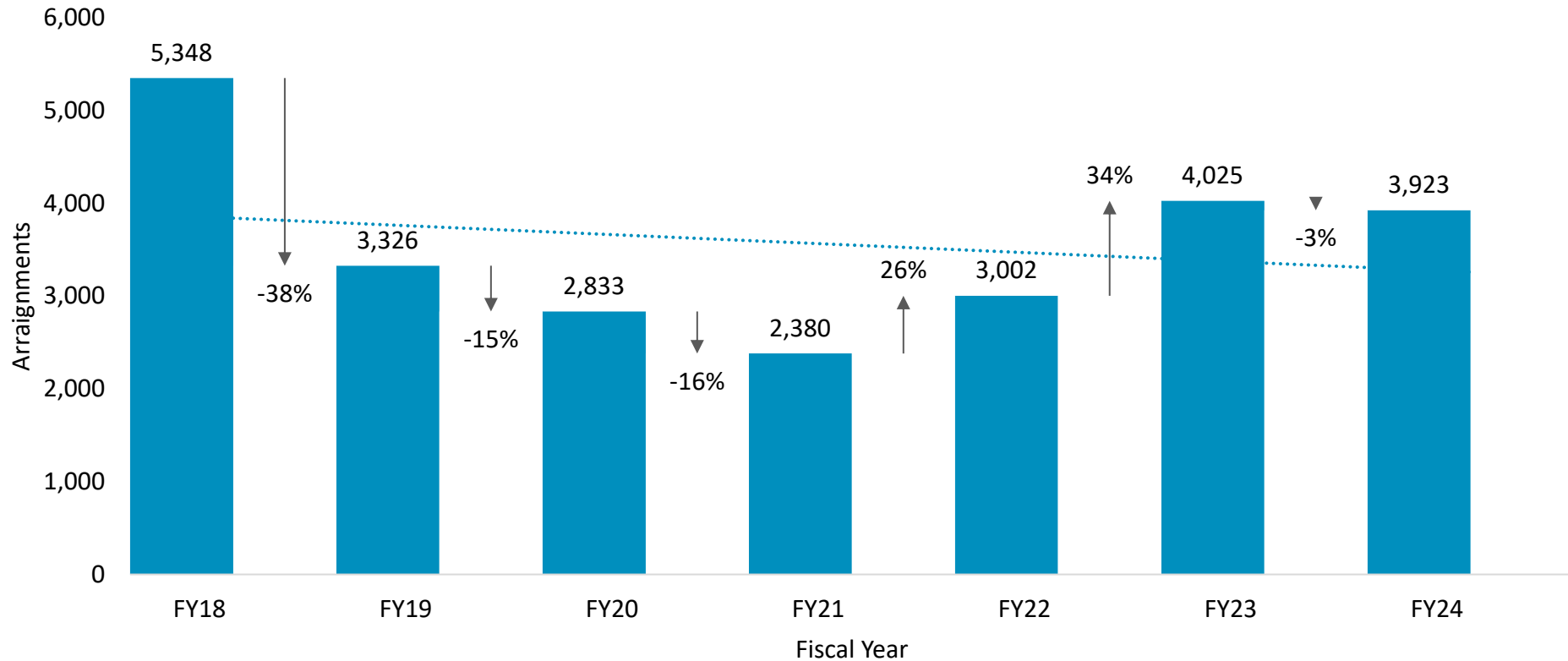
Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS’ Department of Research

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Arraignments and Pretrial Proceedings, Supervision & Monitoring, and Detention

Arraignments

Arraignments (FY18-FY24)



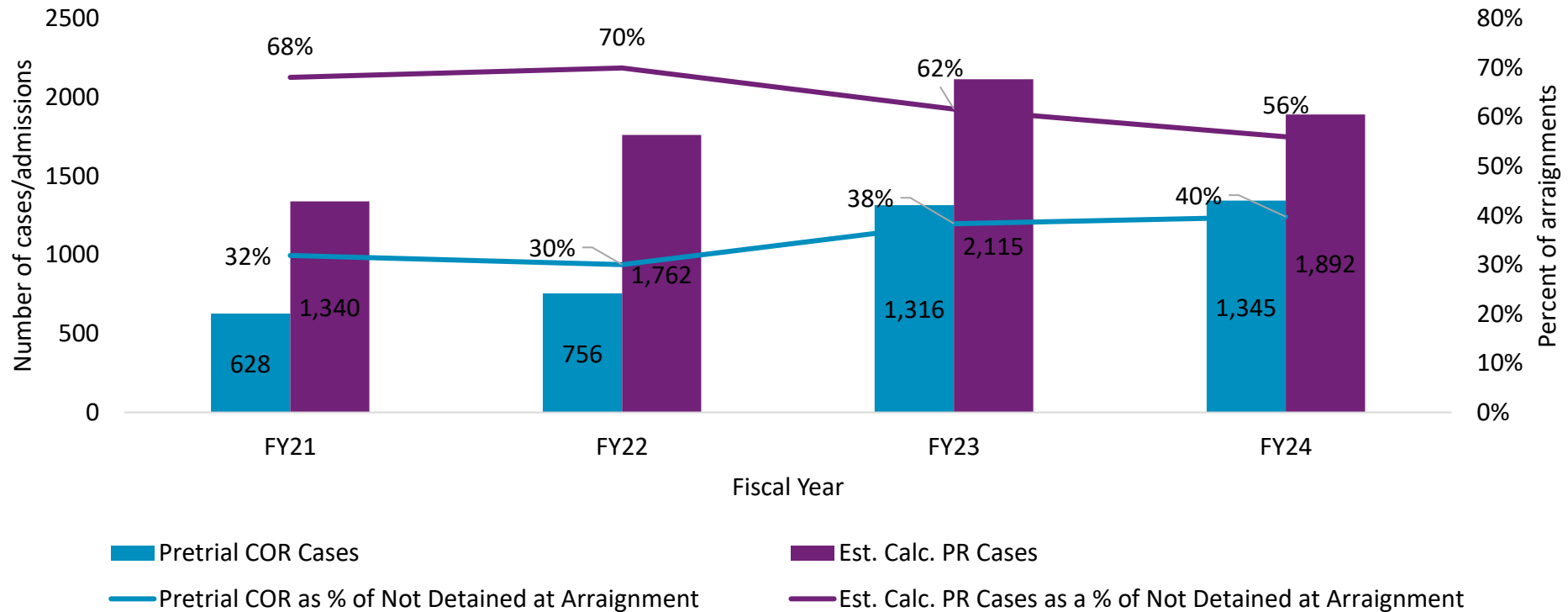
In FY24, there were 3,924 arraignments, down slightly from FY23 (-3%, representing 101 fewer arraignments) and down 27% from pre-CJRA numbers.

Source: FY18-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/JuvenileCourtCasesArraigned/CountyMapCharacteristics>

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Personal Recognizance

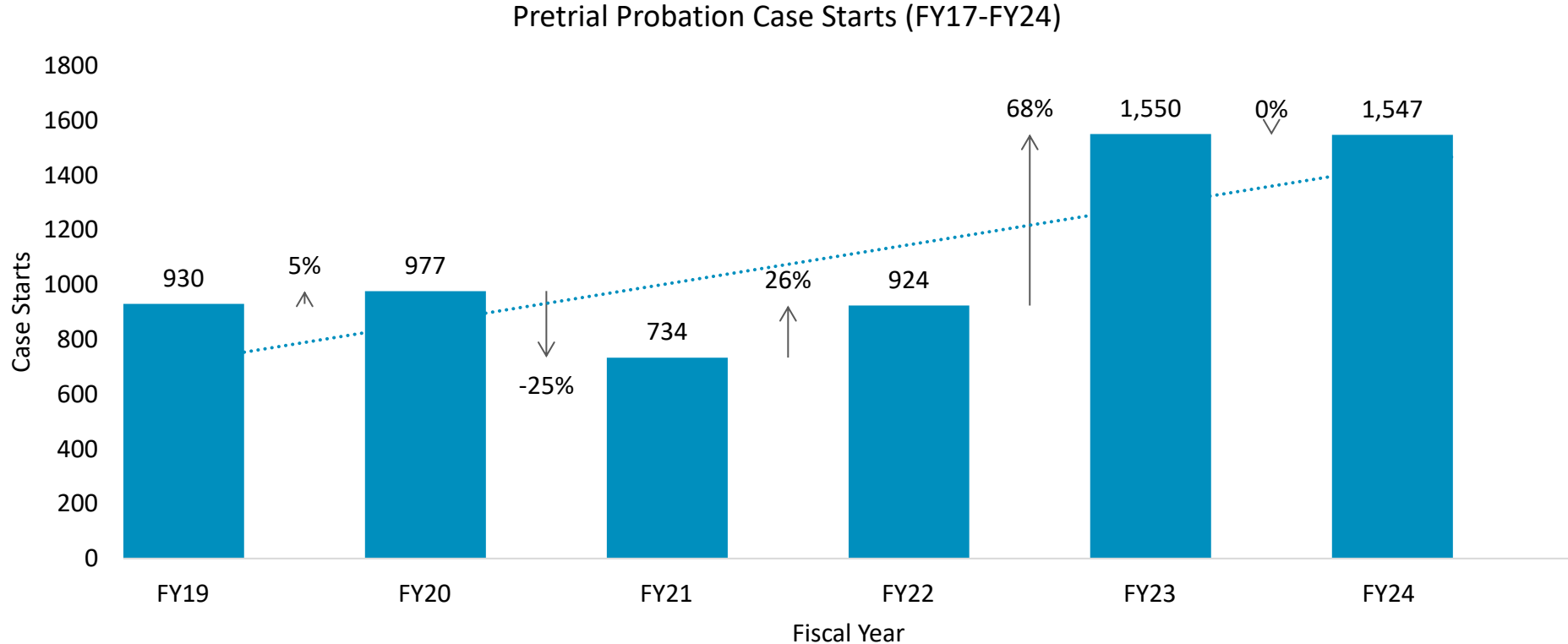
Pretrial cases where youth were not initially detained FY21-FY24



In FY24, youth were initially released on PR in an estimated 56% (n=1,891) cases, down from 62% (n=1,340) in FY23.

Source: COR data provided by the Massachusetts Probation Service's Department of Research. PR cases are an estimated calculation by OCA by subtracting the number of COR and from the total number of cases not held at arraignment reported by the Trial Court on its public dashboards.

Pretrial Probation Case Starts

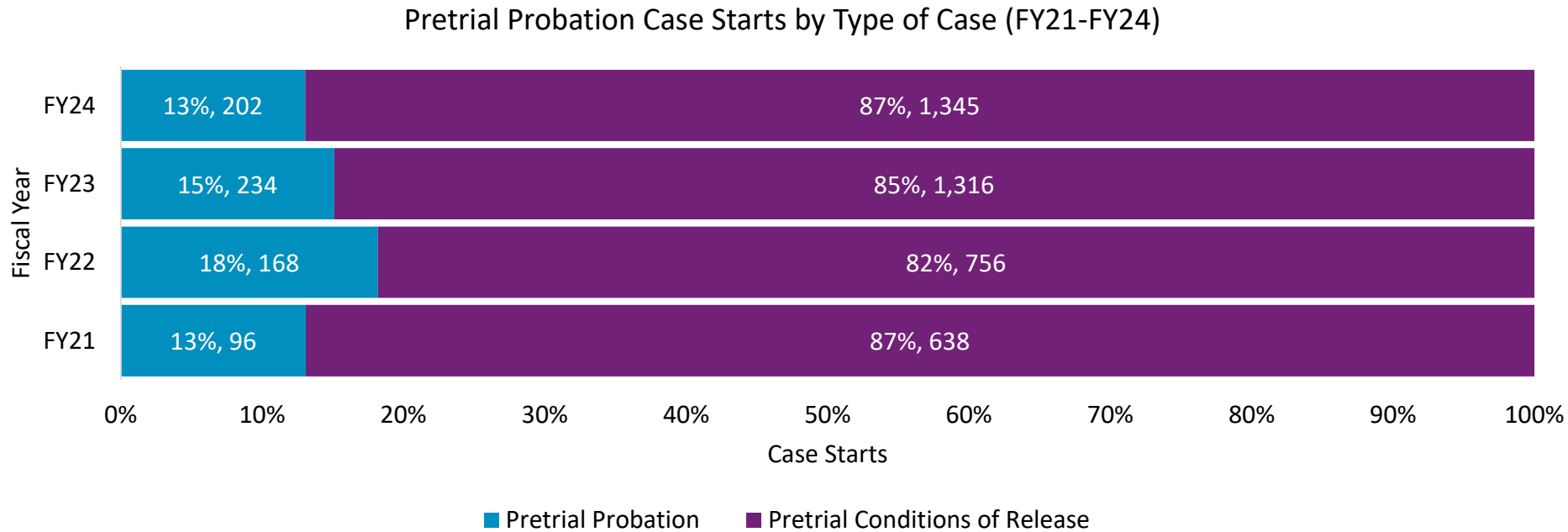


In FY24, 1,547 new pretrial monitoring and supervision cases started. This is a less than 1% decrease from the 1,550 case starts in FY23.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Massachusetts Probation Service's Department of Research

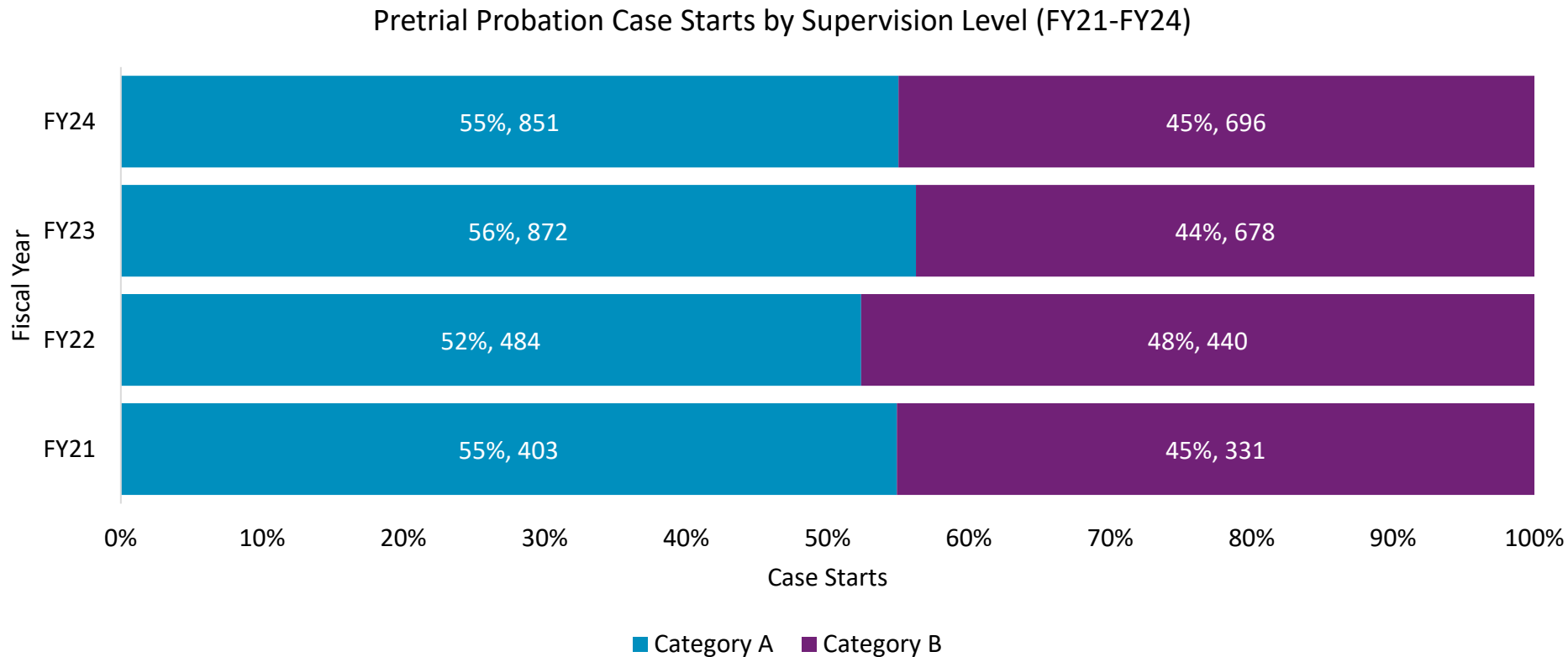
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Pretrial Probation Case Starts



The majority of MPS pretrial cases are for youth who have pretrial conditions of release. This has been consistent over the past four years. Between FY21 and FY24, the number cases in which youth were monitored on pretrial conditions of release increased 53%.

Pretrial Probation Case Starts

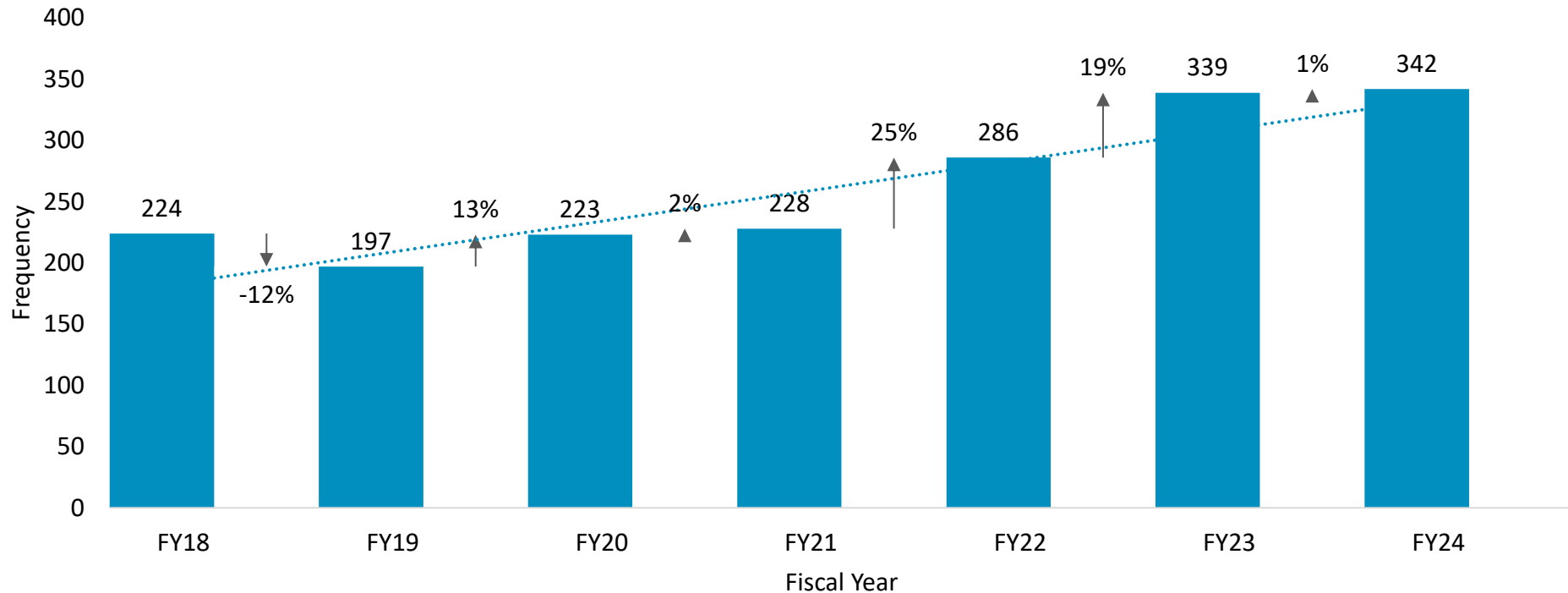


Consistent with prior years, more than half (55%, n=851) of pretrial probation case starts were monitored by MPS's statewide pretrial unit.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Massachusetts Probation Service's Department of Research

58A “Dangerousness” Hearings

58A "Dangerousness" Hearings (FY18-FY24)



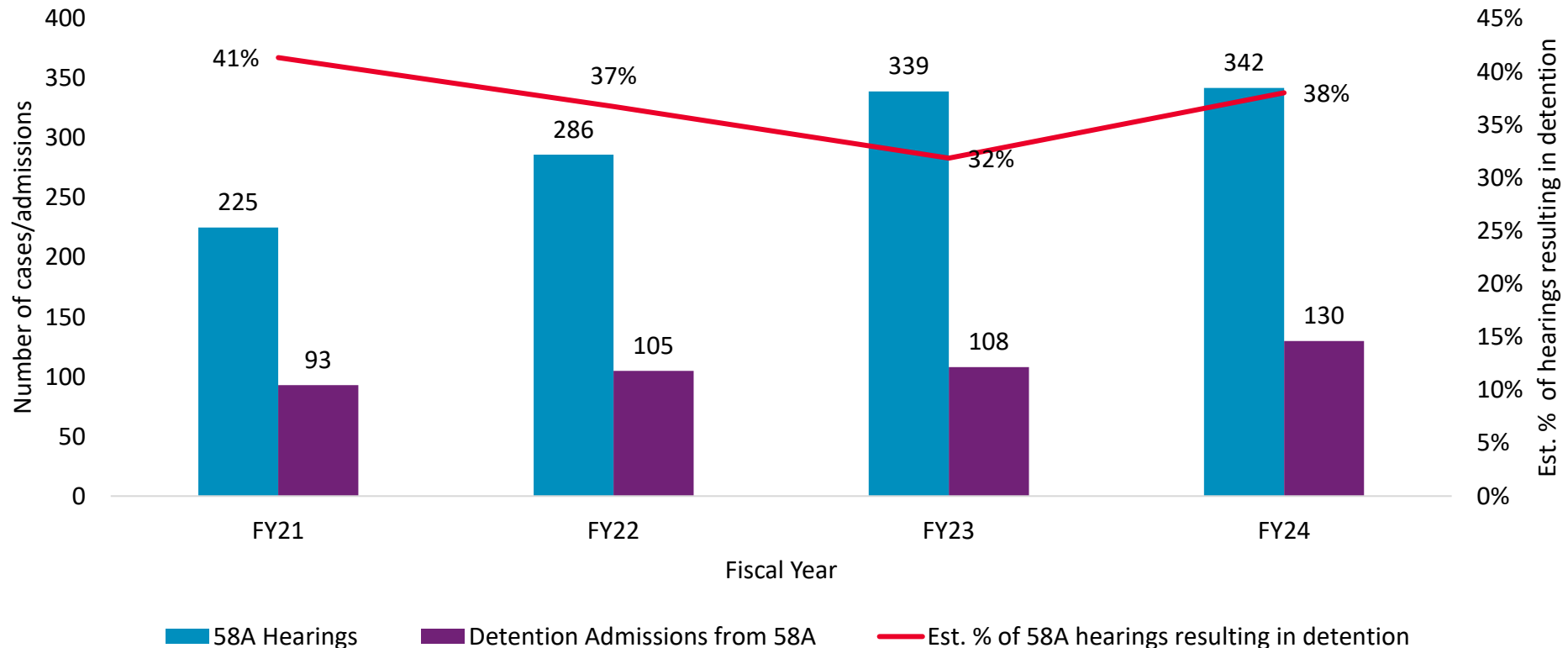
In FY24, there were 342 58A Hearings held, representing a 1% increase from FY23. 58A Hearings have increased by 53% (representing 118 hearings) since FY18.

Source: FY18-FY23 court data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 court data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtDangerousnessHearings/MainDashboard>

58A “Dangerousness” Hearings

Estimated Percent of 58A Hearings Resulting in a Detention Admission (FY21-FY24)



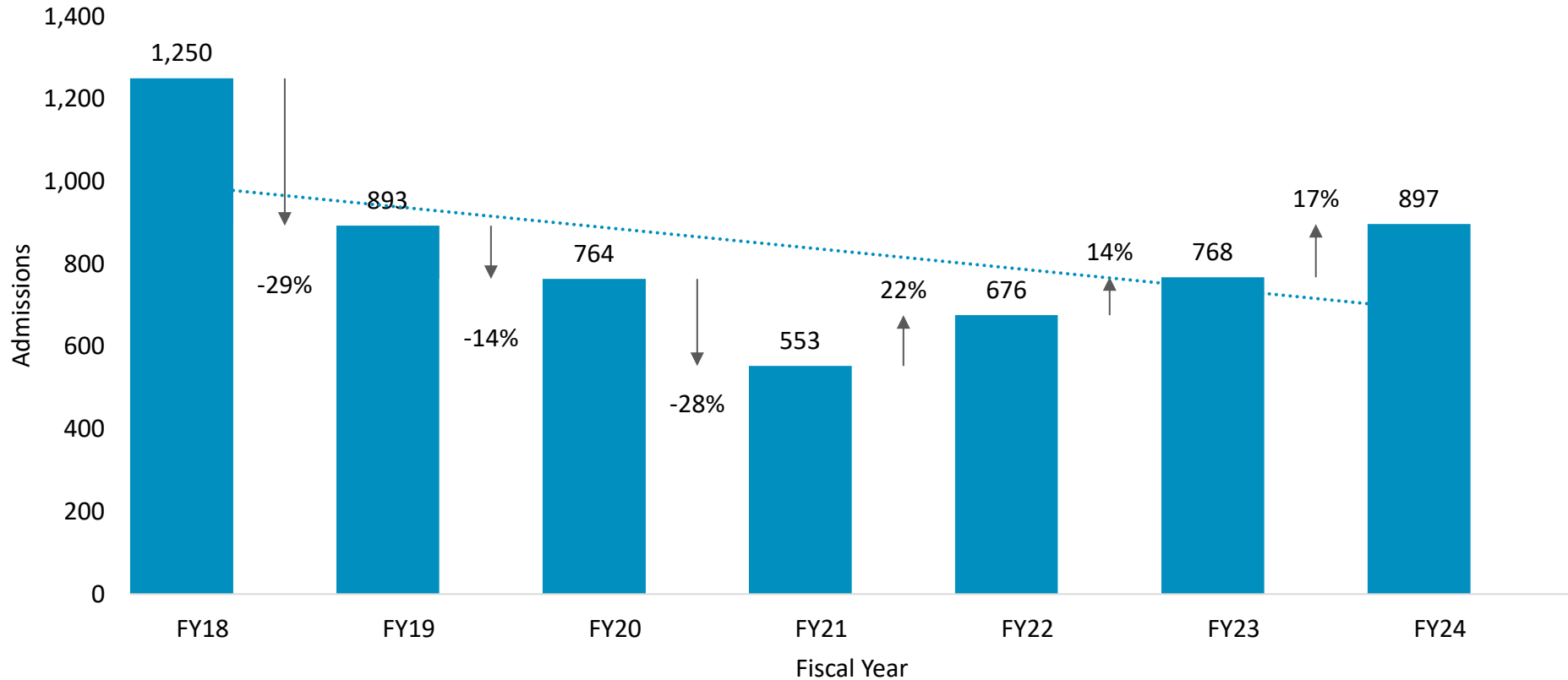
In FY24, approximately 38% (n=130) of dangerousness hearings resulted in a detention admission – an increase from 32% in FY23.

Source: Detention admission data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research; FY18-FY23 court data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 court data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtDangerousnessHearings/MainDashboard>

Pretrial Detention Admissions

Pretrial Detention Admissions (FY18-FY24)

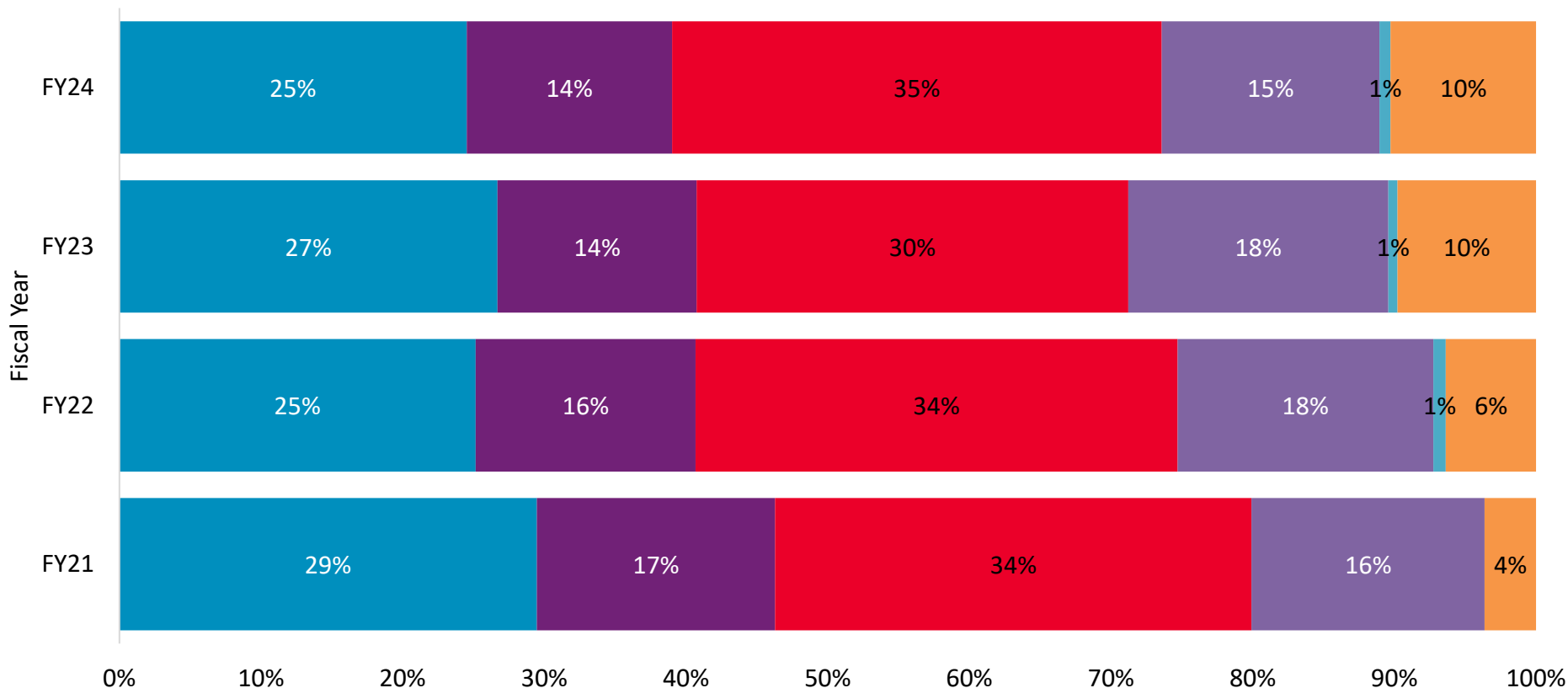


There were 897 pretrial detention admissions in FY24, a 17% increase from FY23, but still 28% fewer detention admissions compared to FY18.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

Pretrial Detention Admissions

Detention Admissions by Reason Detained

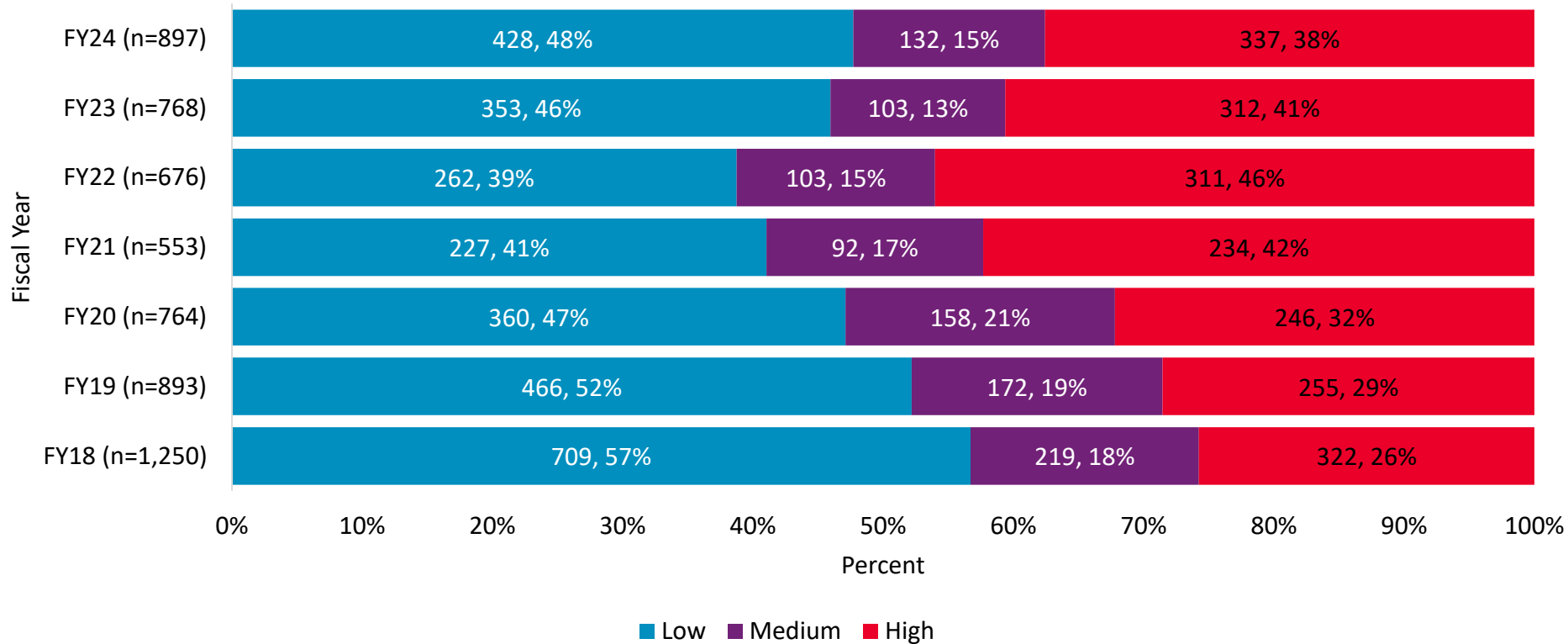


In FY24, the most frequent reason for a detention admission (35%, n=310) was because a youth's bail or personal recognizance was revoked.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

Pretrial Detention

Pretrial Detention Admissions by MSO "Grid" Level (FY18-FY24)

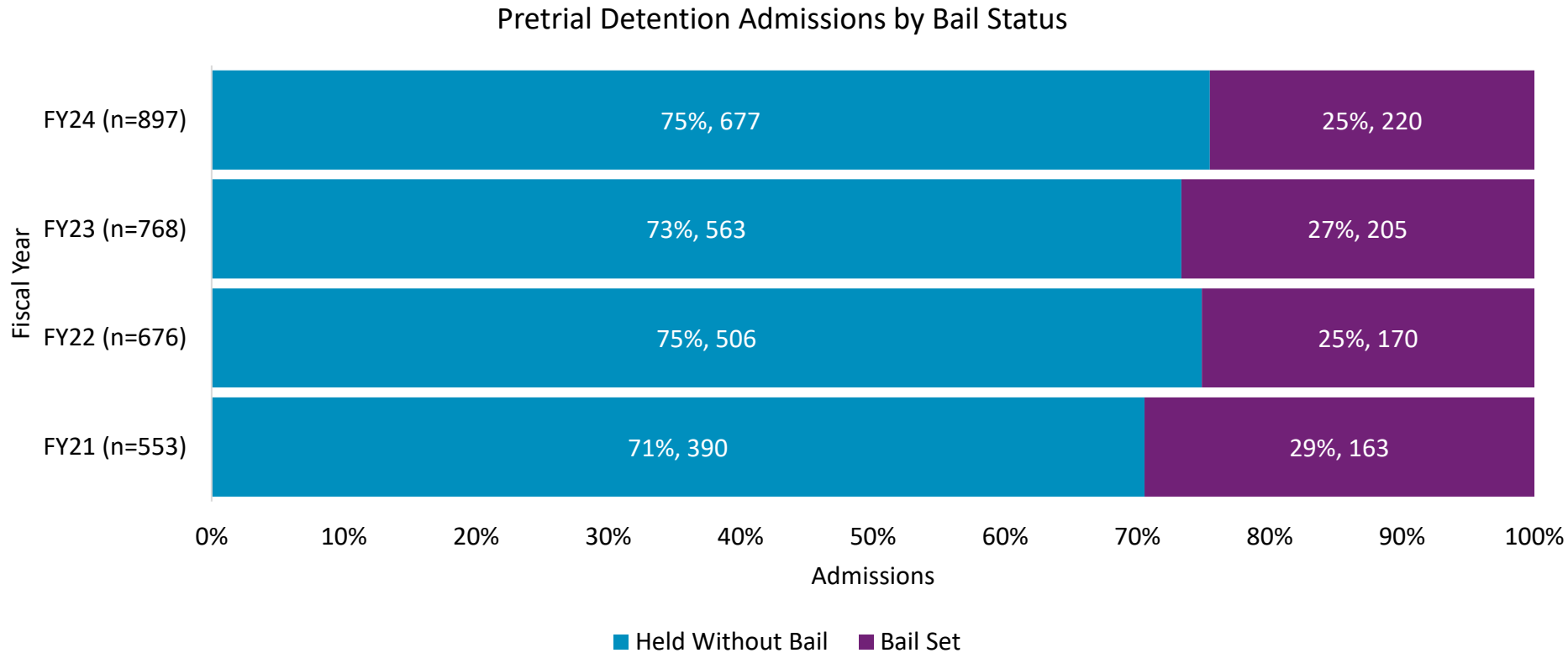


The increase in pretrial detention admissions was partially a result of an increase in pretrial detention admissions for lower-level offenses, which increased 21% from FY23 admissions. This influx resulted in almost half (48%, n=428) of all detention admissions being for youth alleged of committing a lower-level offense. This is the third year in a row in which the number of detention admissions has gone up for youth alleged of committing lower-level offenses, reversing the downward trend of the prior years.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research



Pretrial Detention Admissions



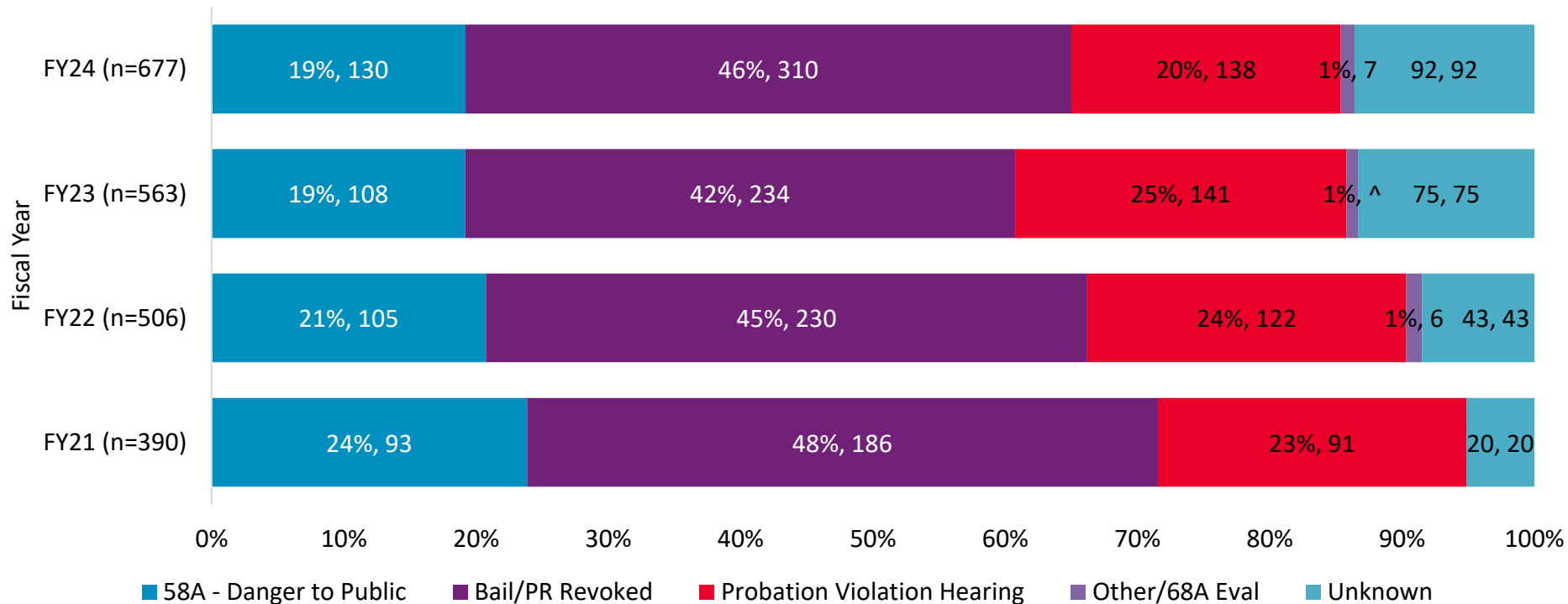
Three-quarters (75%, n=677) of all detention admissions in FY24 were for youth held without bail being set. The percentage of detention admissions for youth held without bail has remained consistent over the past four years.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

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Pretrial Detention Admissions

Held without Bail Admissions by Reason Held (FY21-FY24)



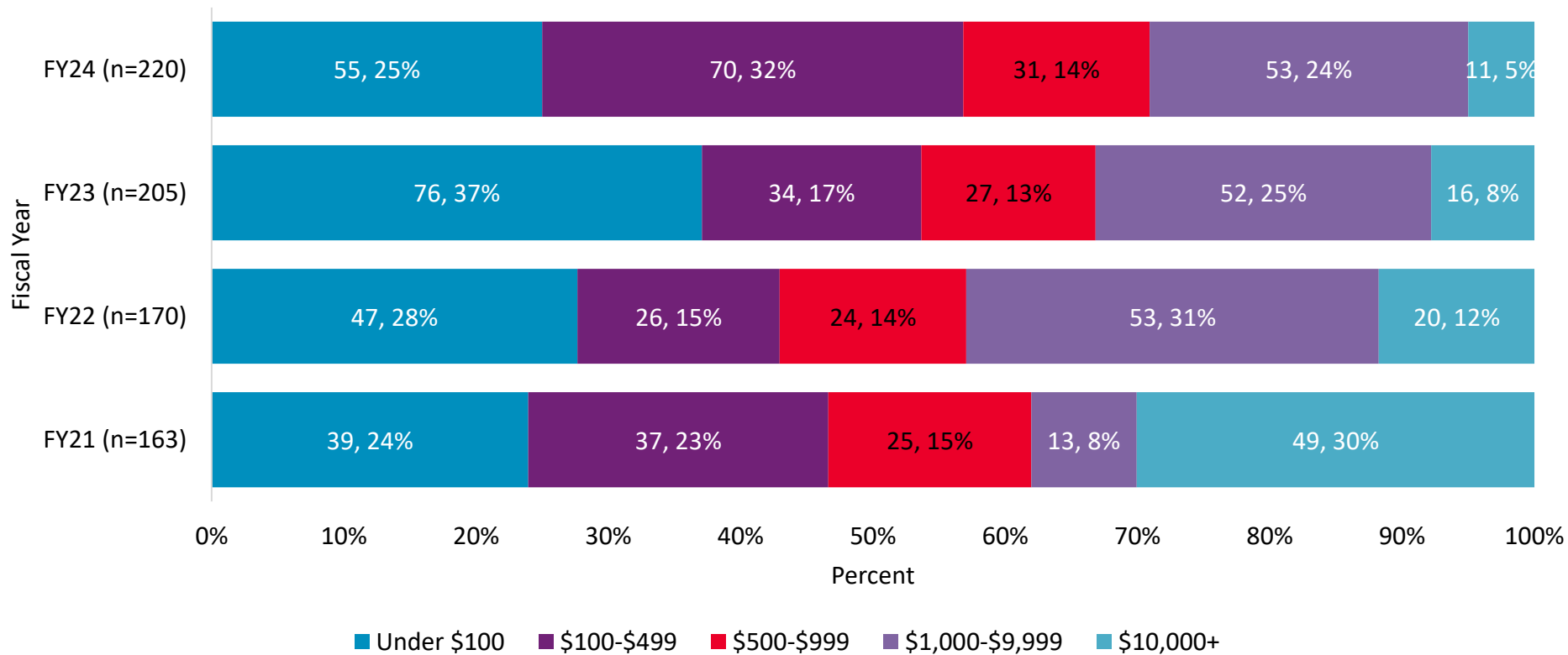
Consistent with the past four years, a little under half (46%, n=310) of all detention admissions in FY24 were for youth detained as a result of bail/PR being revoked or a probation violation hearing.

Note: ^data omitted due to cell suppression Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research



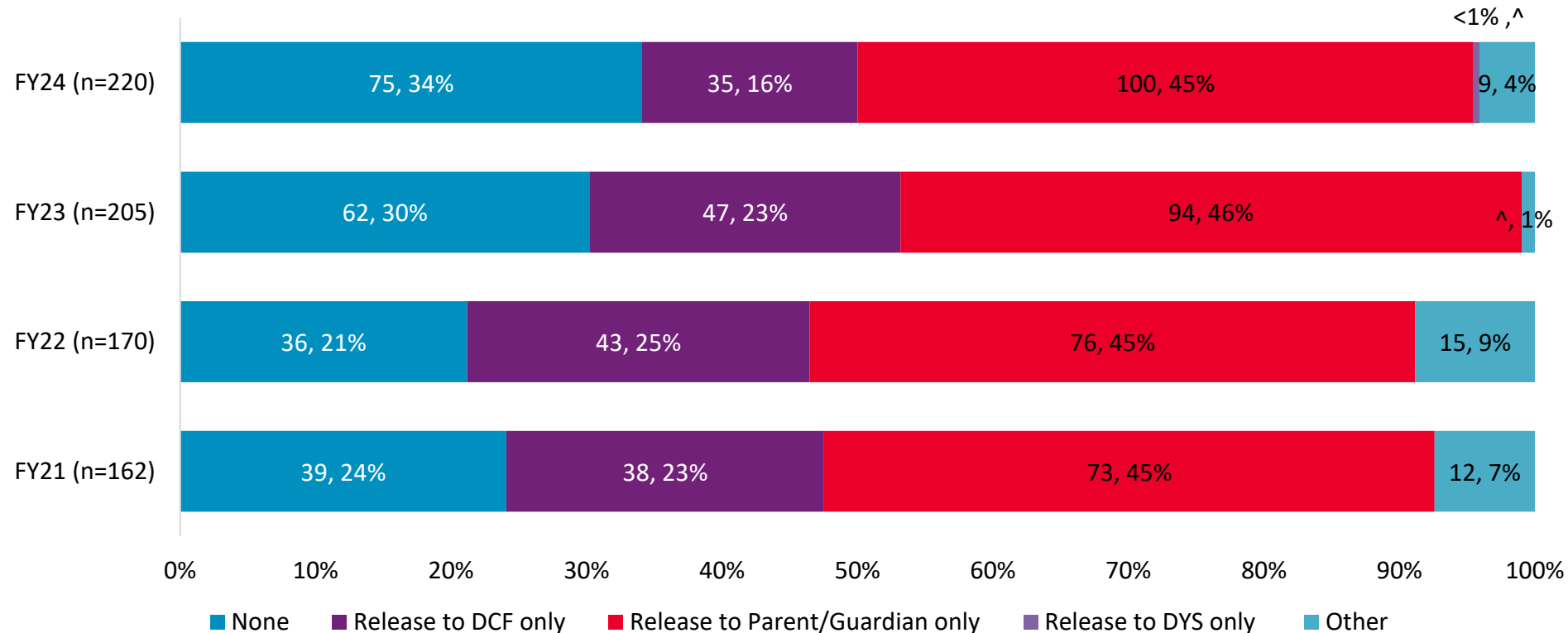
Pretrial Detention Admissions

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Bail Amount (FY21-FY24)



Pretrial Detention Admissions

Pretrial Detention by Bail Stipulation (FY21-FY24)



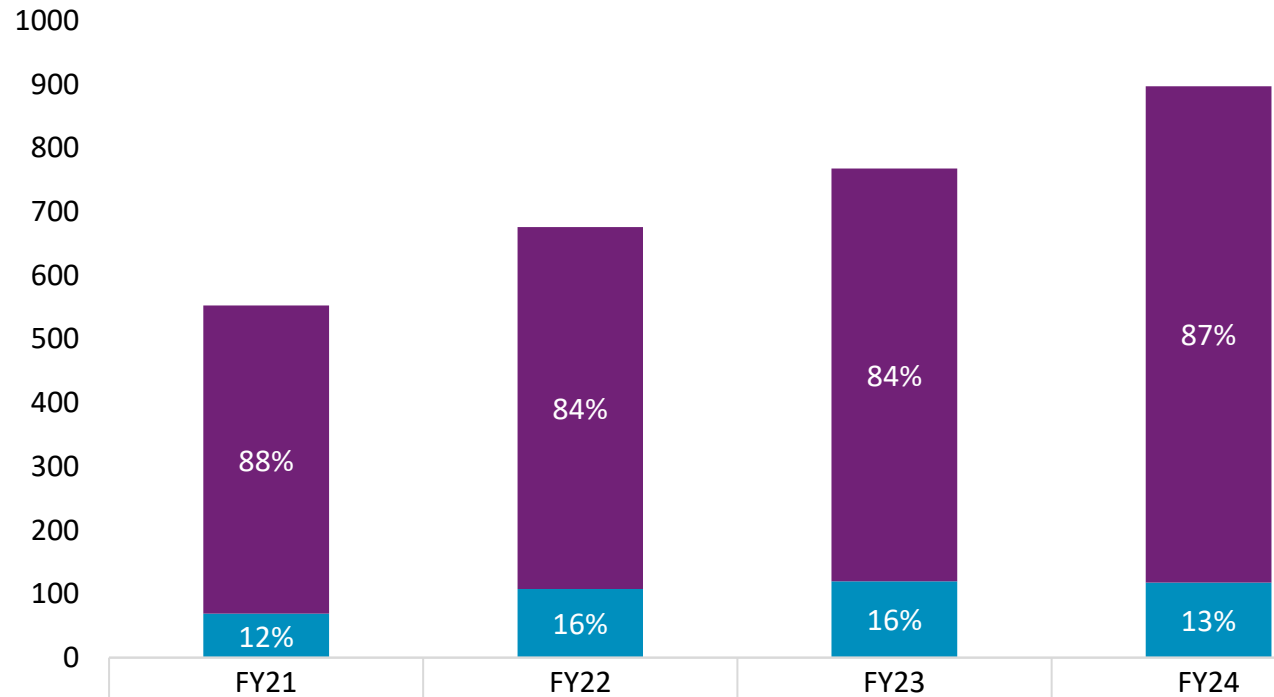
- 45% (n=100) of all detention admissions for youth with bail set had a stipulation that the youth be released to a parent/guardian if cash bail is met
- 16% (n=35) of admissions were for youth with bail set who, if bailed out, were required to be released to DCF only, a decrease of 26% compared to FY23.
- 34% (n=75) of admissions were for youth with bail set who had no other stipulations of release

Note: ^data omitted due to cell suppression Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

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Pretrial Detention Admissions

Detention Admissions Resulting in a Commitment (FY21-FY24)



■ Detention Admissions Not Resulting in a Commitment	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
	484	568	648	779
■ Detention Admissions Resulting in Commitments	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
	69	108	120	118

In FY24, 87% (n=779) of detention admissions did not result in a commitment, a slight increase from 84% (n=648) in FY23.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research



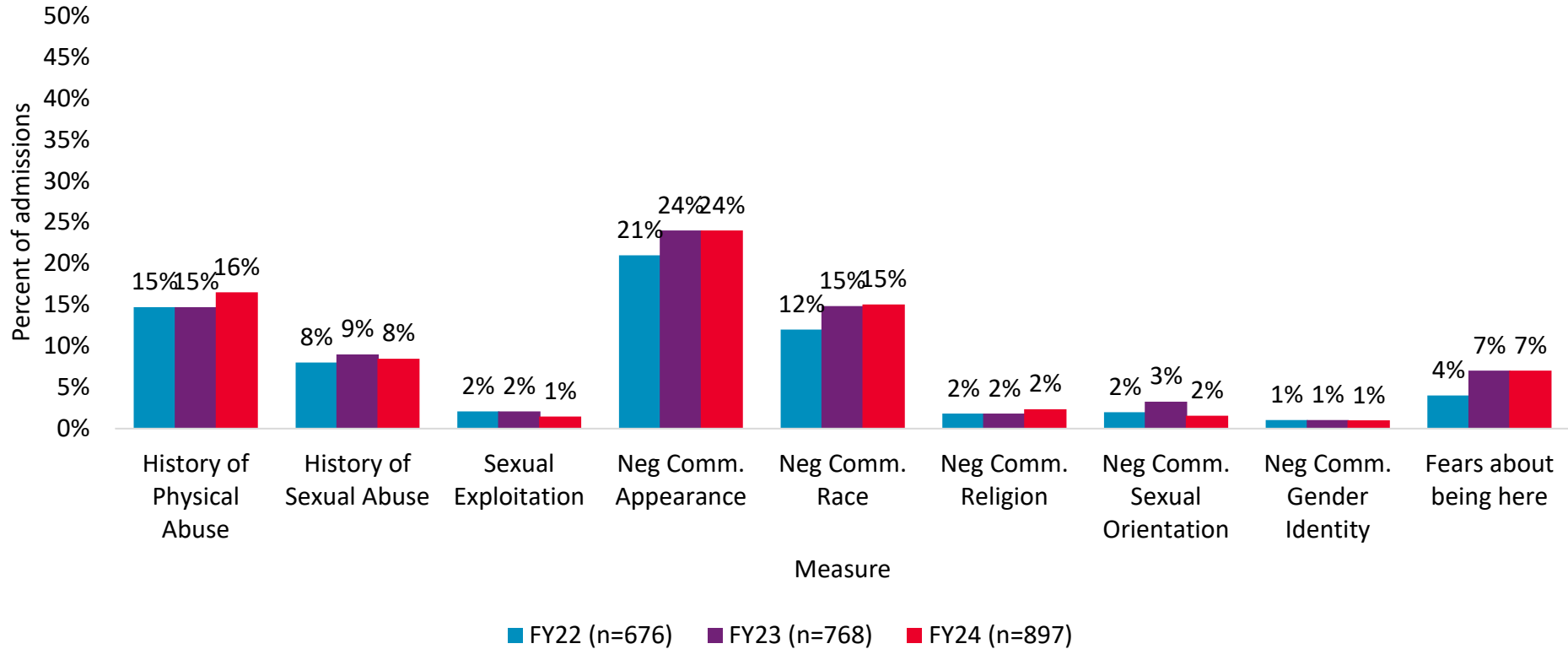
Pretrial Detention Admissions

Table X: Detention Length of Stay FY21-FY24				
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Median	31	32	35	29
Mean (average)	63	63	69	57
Min.	*	1	1	1
Max	*	771	1,191	1,123
Note: *Data unavailable for FY21.				
Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research				

On average, youth spent 57 days in detention in FY24, down from 69 days in FY23 and 63 days in FY22 and FY21.

Pretrial Detention Admissions

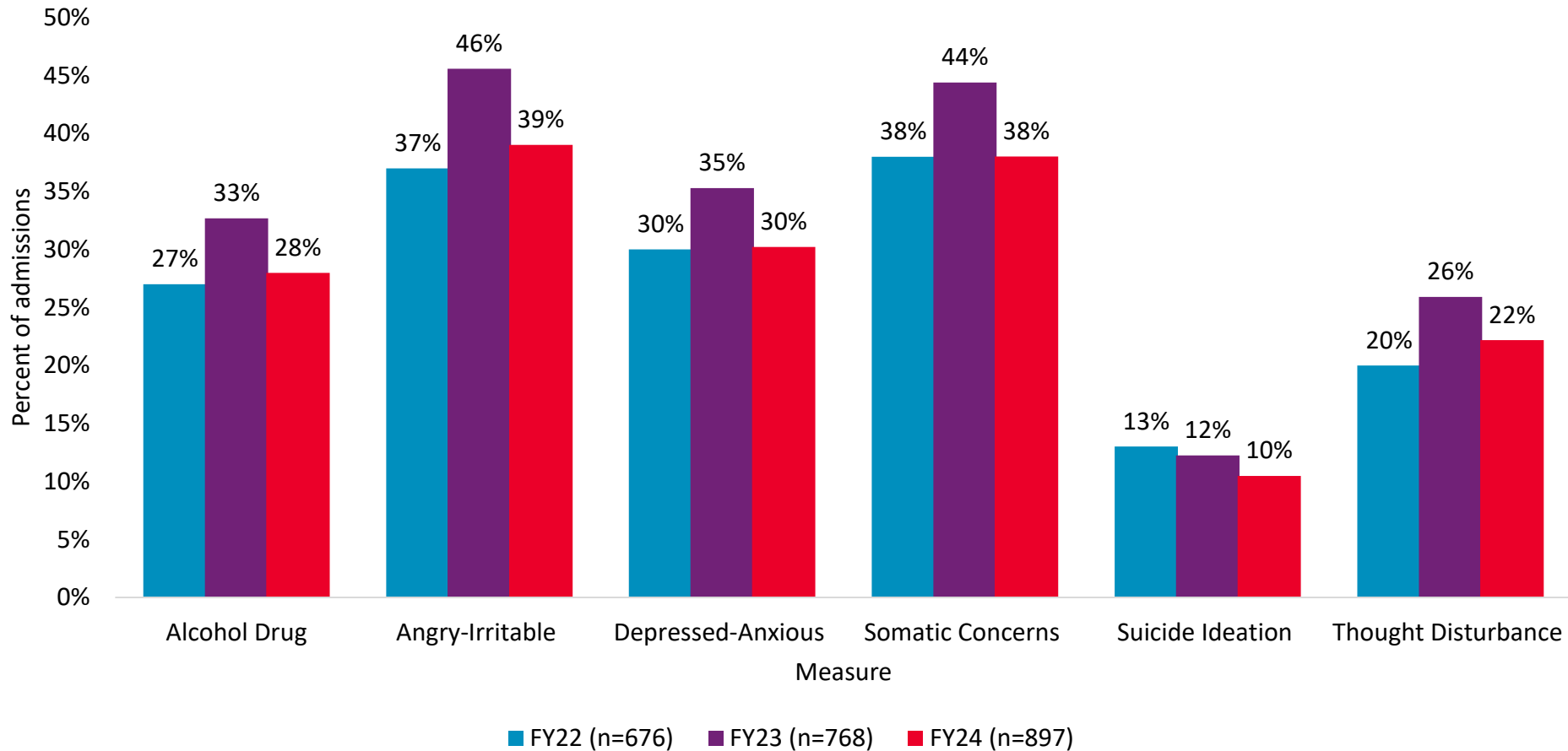
Pretrial Detention Admissions by PREA "Yes" Responses (FY22-FY24)



Compared to FY23, the self-disclosures of abuse, neglect, and other concerns of youth captured on the PREA questionnaire remained relatively stable.

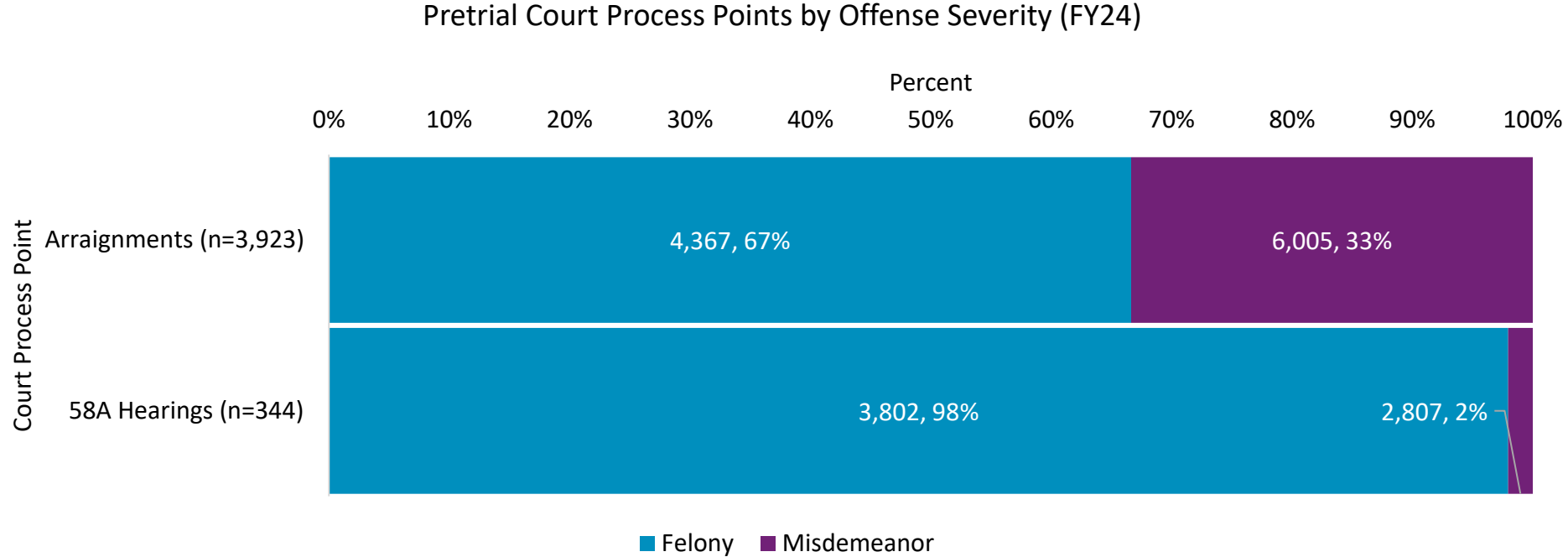
Pretrial Detention Admissions

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Caution/Warning MAYSI (FY22-FY24)



Compared to FY23, the needs of youth captured on the MAYSI decreased across all measures.

Pretrial Process Points by Offense Severity



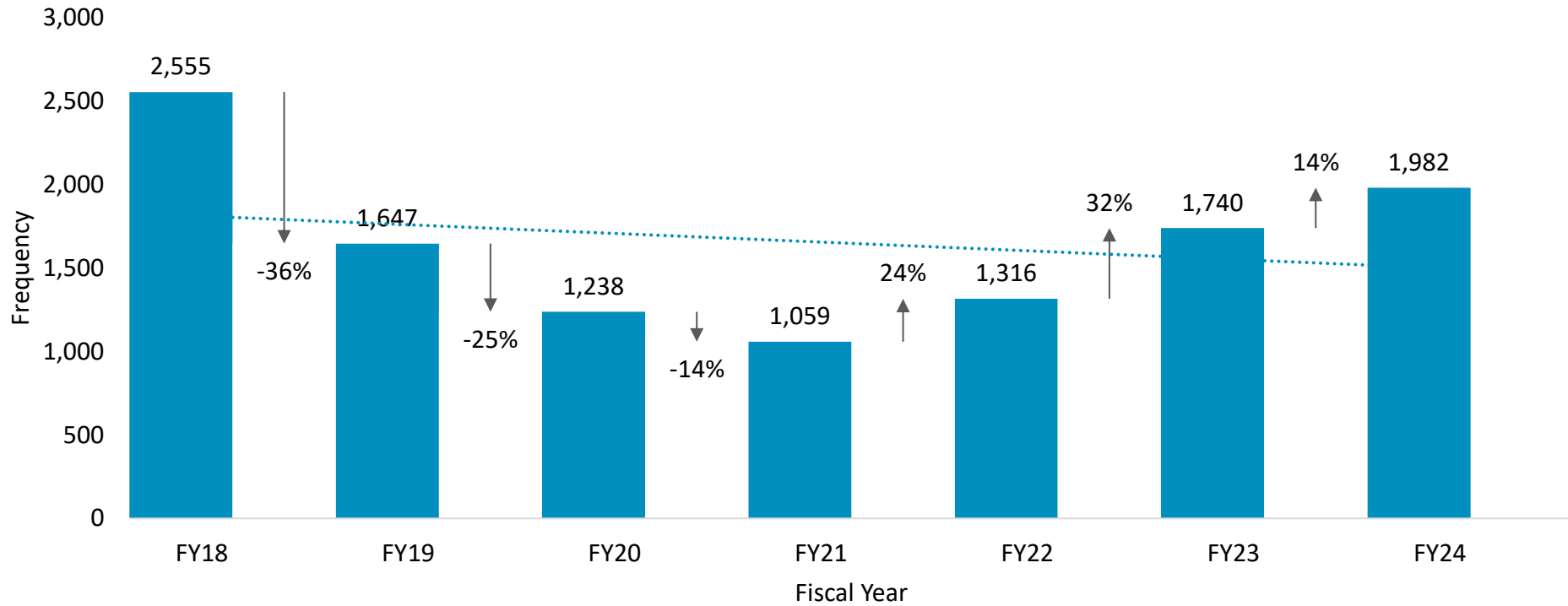
- 67% (n=2,614) of arraignments were for cases involving alleged felonies
Between FY23 and FY24, arraignments involving alleged misdemeanors decreased by 10% (representing 149 arraignments)
- 98% (n=337) of 58A Hearings were for cases involving an alleged felony

Source: FY24 arraignment data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/JuvenileCourtCasesAraigned/CountyMapCharacteristics> ; FY24 58A Hearing data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/MassachusettsTrialCourtDangerousnessHearings/MainDashboard>

Dispositions & Sanctions

Dispositions

Dispositions (FY18-FY24)

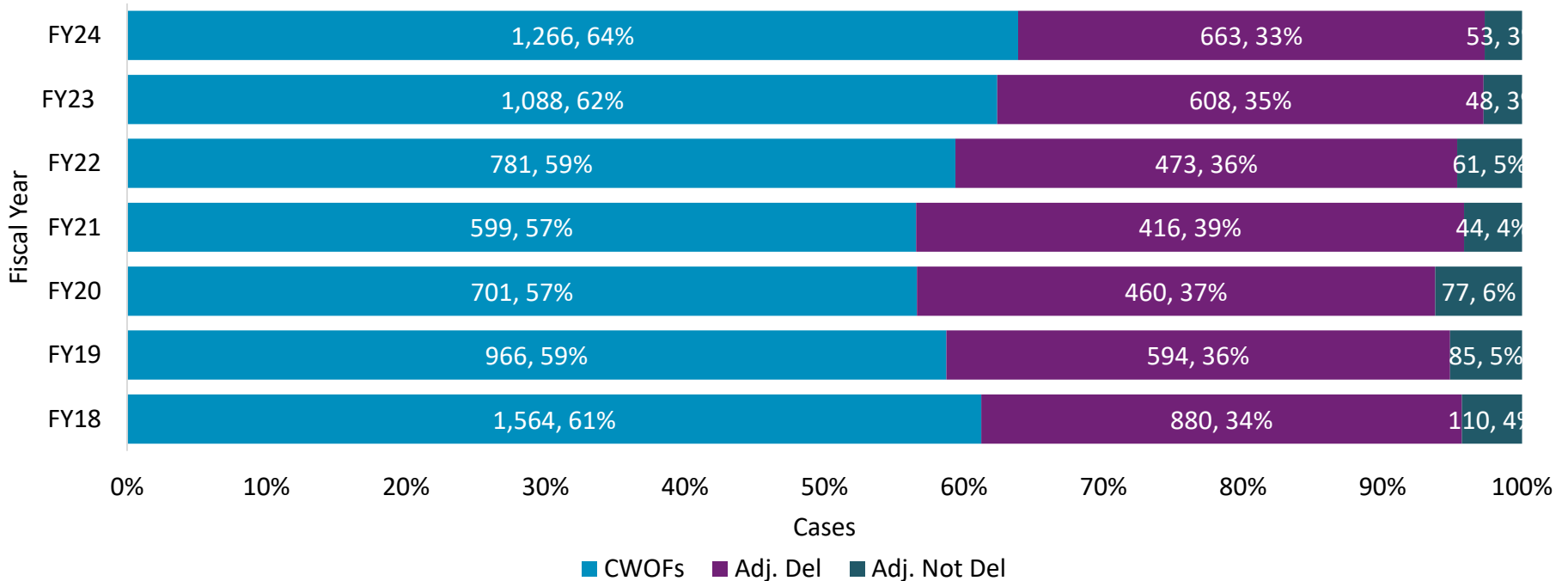


- There were 1,982 delinquency cases that proceeded to a plea or trial/resolved by a CWOFF, a 14% increase from FY23
- The number of cases that proceeded to a plea or trial/resolved by a CWOFF are still down 22% compared to FY18

Source: FY18-23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved 11/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DelinquencyDismissalsandAdjudications/AdjudicationRates>

Dispositions

Initial Dispositions of Cases (FY18-FY24)

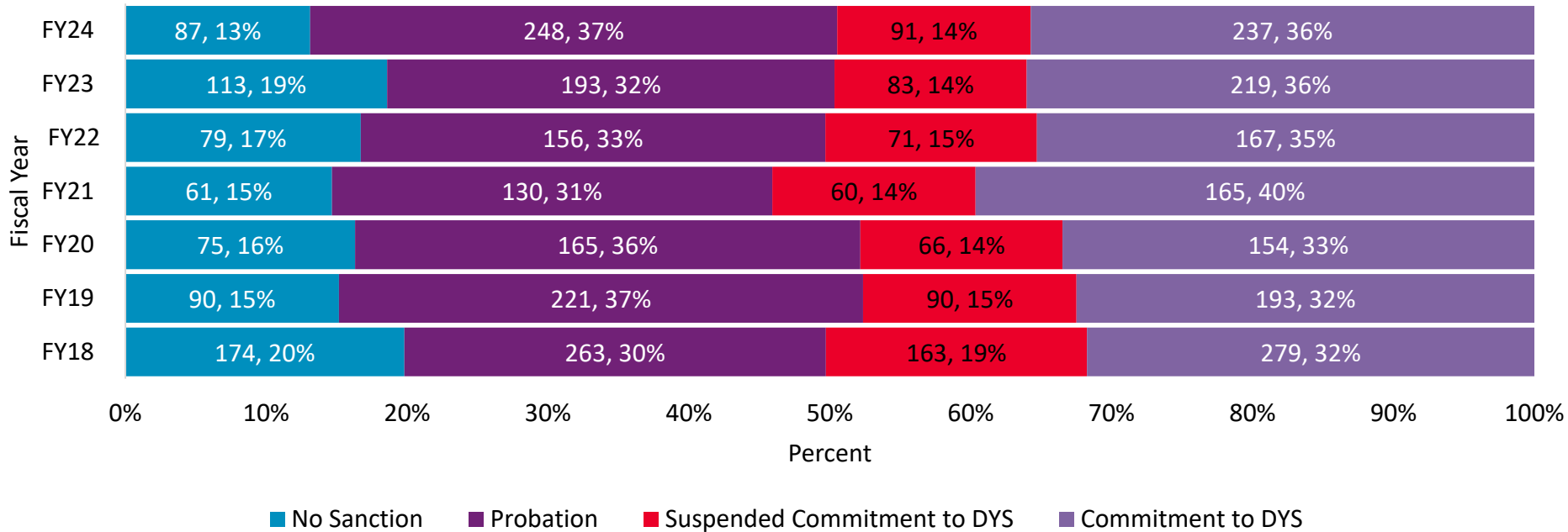


- 64% (n=1,266) of all disposed cases were resolved by a CWO – down 19% since FY18
- Compared to FY23, there was a:
 - 16% increase in the number of cases resolved by a CWO
 - 9% increase in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent
 - 10% decrease in the number of cases adjudicated not delinquent

Source: FY18-23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved 11/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DelinquencyDismissalsandAdjudications/AdjudicationRates>

Sanctions

Cases Adjudicated Delinquent by Sanction Imposed (FY18-FY24)



In FY24:

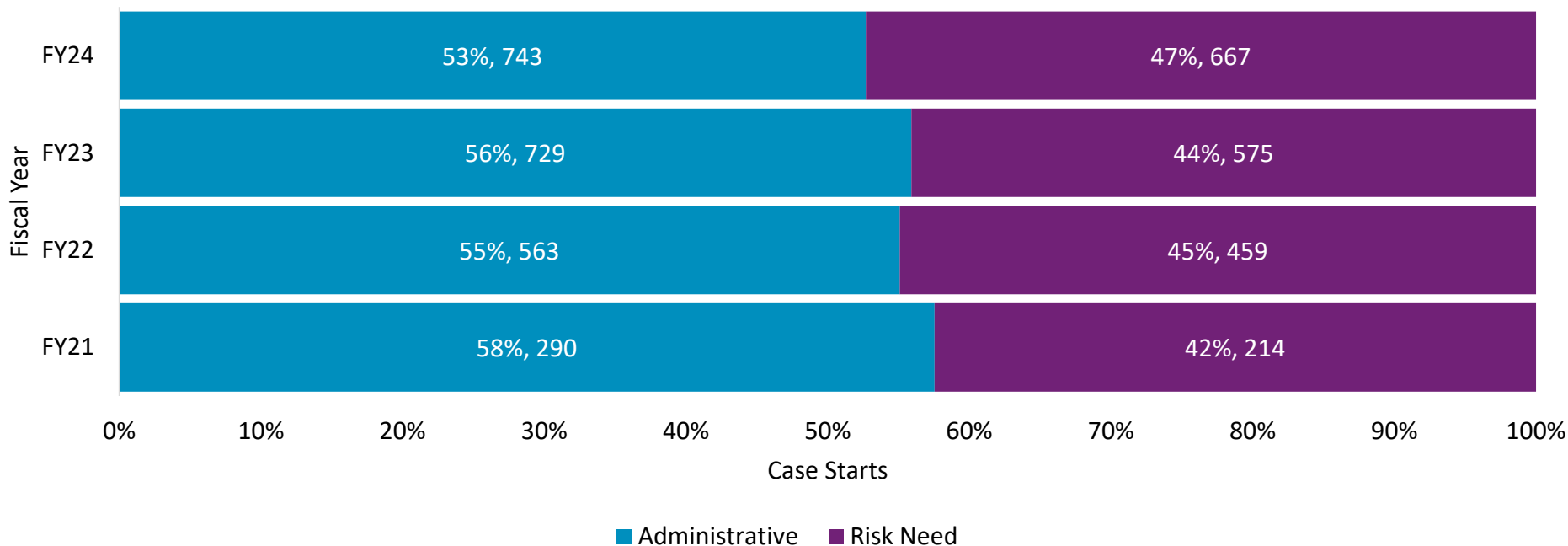
- 87 cases were adjudicated delinquent, yet no sanction was imposed, a 23% decrease from FY23
- 91 cases were adjudicated delinquent and given a suspended commitment to DYS, a 10% increase from FY23
- 248 cases were adjudicated delinquent/resolved via a CWOFF and given probation as a sanction, a 28% increase from FY23
- 237 cases were adjudicated delinquent and committed to DYS as a sanction, and 8% increase from FY23

Source: FY18-23 data retrieved from the JJPAD’s FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved 11/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DelinquencyDismissalsandAdjudications/AdjudicationRates>



Post-Disposition Probation

Probation Case Starts by Type of Case (FY21-FY24)

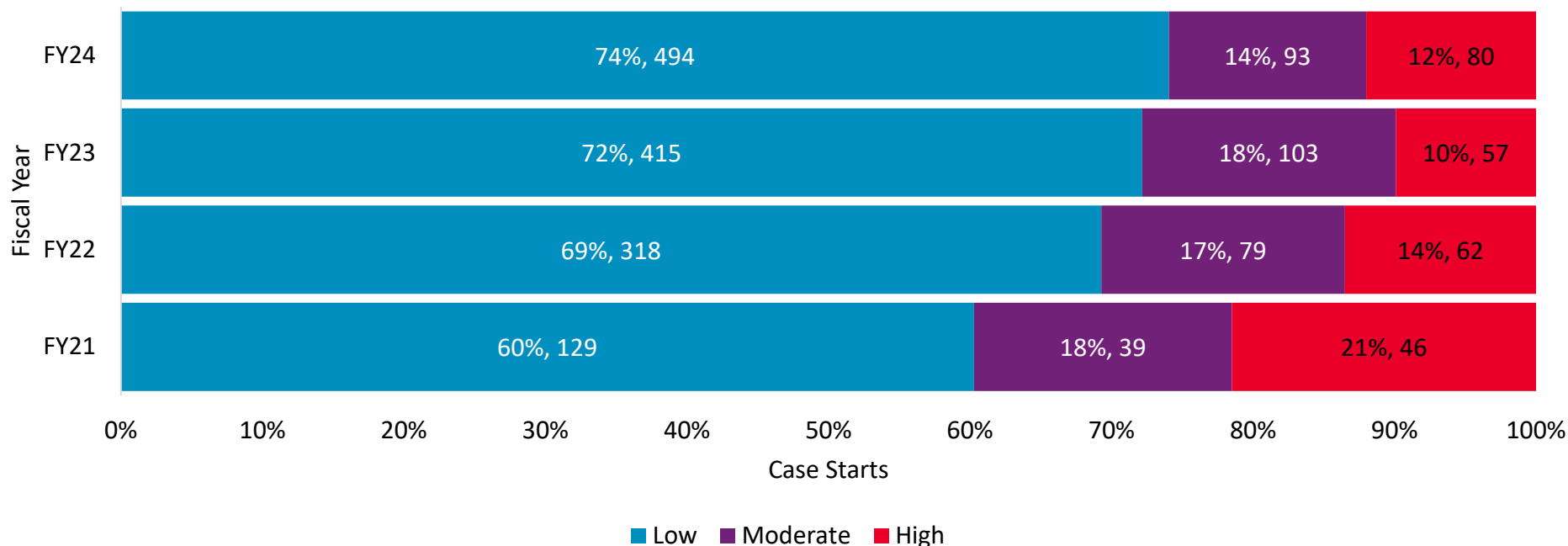


- MPS reported 1,410 new probation “case starts” in FY24 an 8% increase from FY23
- 53% (n=743) of case starts were for administrative probation, down slightly from 56% (n=729) in FY23.

Note: Due to the way MPS collects and reports data, post-adjudication administrative probation counts include some pretrial & pre-arraignment cases. Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Massachusetts Probation Service’s Department of Research

Post-Disposition Probation

Probation Case Starts by Risk/Need Level (FY21-FY24)



Of the 667 probation cases that involved youth placed on risk/need probation, the majority of youth (74%, n=494) were assessed at a low risk/need level. Over the past four fiscal years, the percentage of cases in which youth are assessed at a low risk/need level has increased.

Note: MPS uses the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) assessment tool to determine a youth’s risk of reoffending Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Massachusetts Probation Service’s Department of Research



Probation Conditions & Violation of Probation Notices

Table X: Administrative Probation Conditions

Admin Condition	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Other	210	396	607	549
Transfer	14	71	36	81
No Conditions	17	23	31	50
Residential Treatment	9	12	14	11
Treatment	13	24	13	11
Money	14	21	12	16
Interstate	4	6	7	12
From and After	3	4	4	3
Community Service	6	5	4	9
Random Testing	0	1	1	1
Total	290	563	729	743

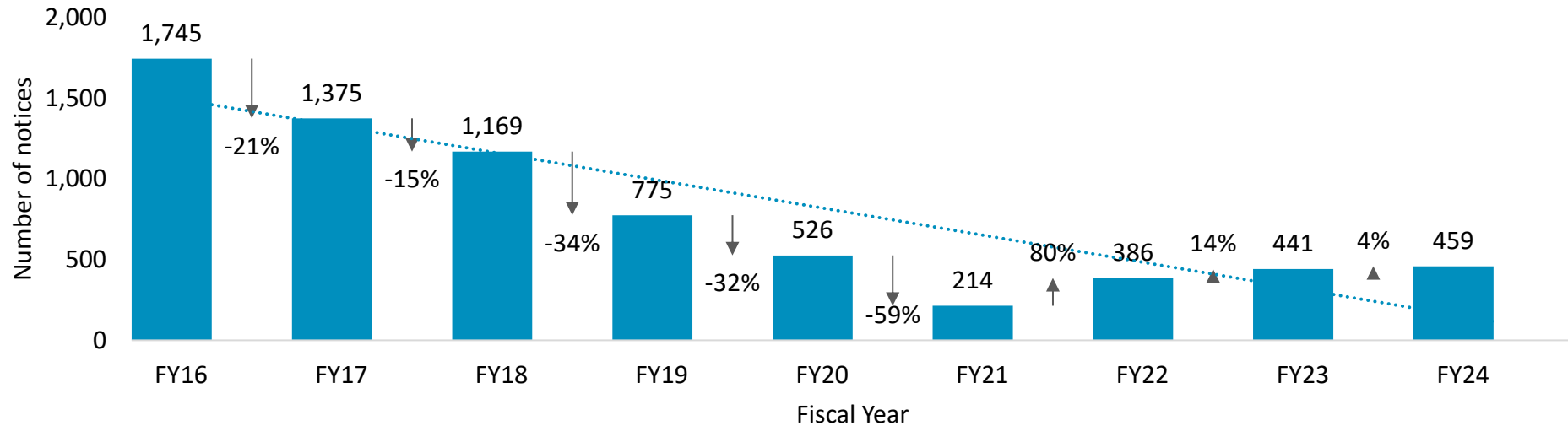
Note: Examples of “other” conditions include: stay away orders, letters of apology or specific programming (e.g., “Brains at Risk”). Due to the way MPS collects and reports data, post-adjudication administrative probation counts include some pretrial & pre-arraignment cases. Probation conditions for youth supervised on risk/need probation is unavailable.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Massachusetts Probation Service’s Department of Research

For youth supervised on administrative probation, the most frequent condition set is “other.” The number of administrative cases with “no conditions” tripled between FY21 and FY24.

Probation Conditions & Violation of Probation Notices

Violation of Probation Notices (FY16-FY24)

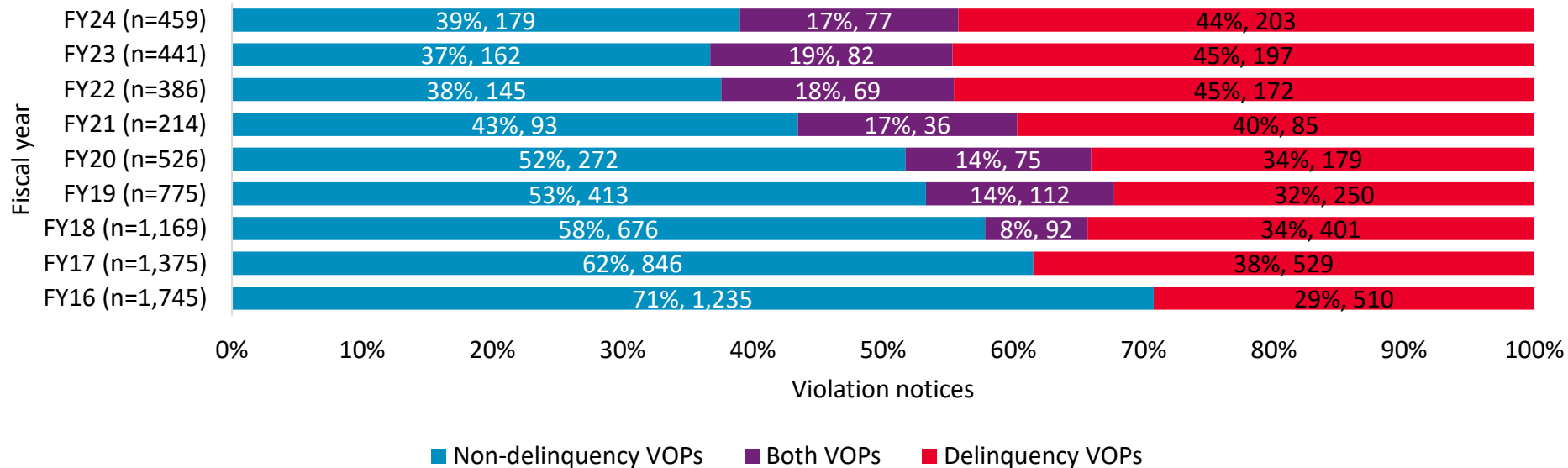


In FY24, there were 459 violation of probation notices issued, a 4% increase from FY23. The number of violation of probation notices has declined substantially (61%) since FY18 when MPS implemented a new policy in an effort to limit the number of violation of probation notices issued.

Source: Data retrieved on 12/31/24 from Massachusetts Probation Service Research Department Public Tableau Dashboard:
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mpsresearchdept/viz/JuvenileCourtProbationDepartment/DelinquencyTrendsDashboard>

Probation Conditions & Violation of Probation Notices

Violation of Probation Notices by Reason (FY16-FY24)

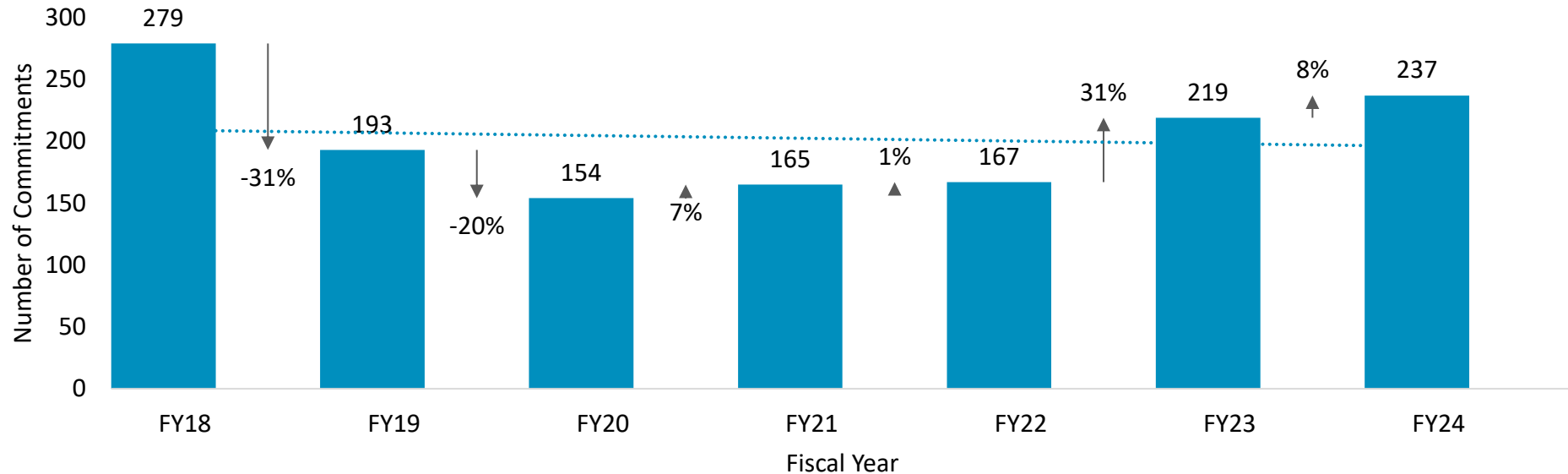


Most (61%, n=280) notices issued were a result of a new alleged delinquency offense compared to 39% (n=179) of notices issued as a result of non-delinquent violations.

Source: Data retrieved on 12/31/24 from Massachusetts Probation Service Research Department Public Tableau Dashboard:
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mpsresearchdept/viz/JuvenileCourtProbationDepartment/DelinquencyTrendsDashboard>

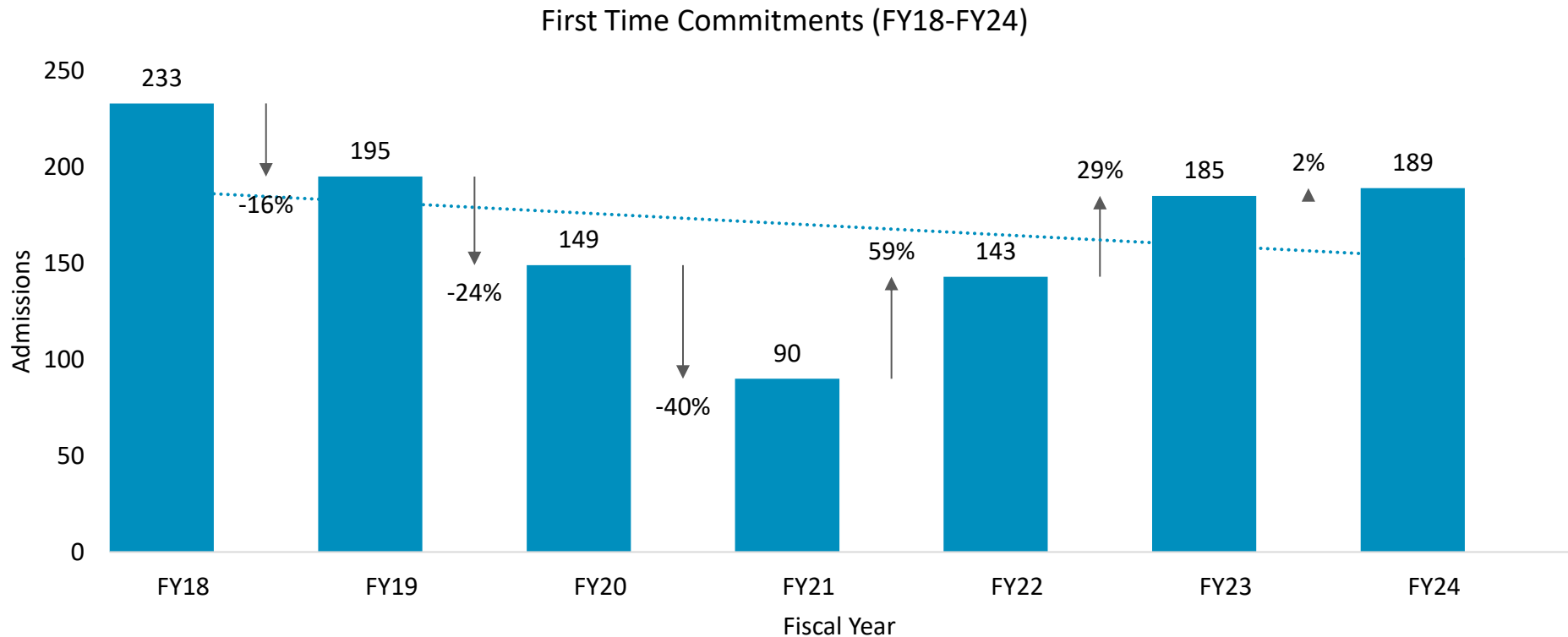
Commitments to the Department of Youth Services (DYS)

Commitments to DYS (FY18-FY24)



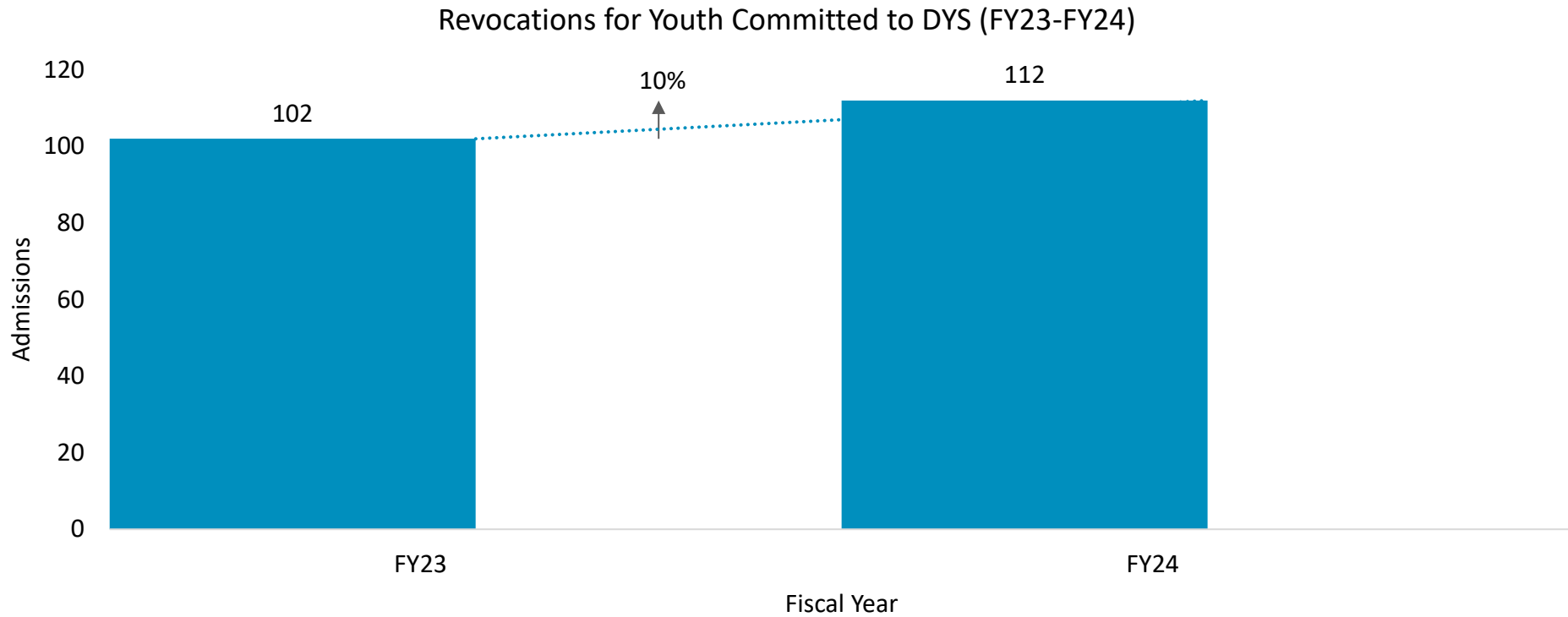
There was an 8% increase in the number of commitments in FY24 compared to FY23. There were 15% fewer commitments in FY24 than FY18.

First Time Commitments



In FY24, there were 189 youth committed to DYS for the first time. This represents a 2% increase from FY23. Still, first-time commitments to DYS are down 19% since pre-CJRA implementation.

First Time Commitments



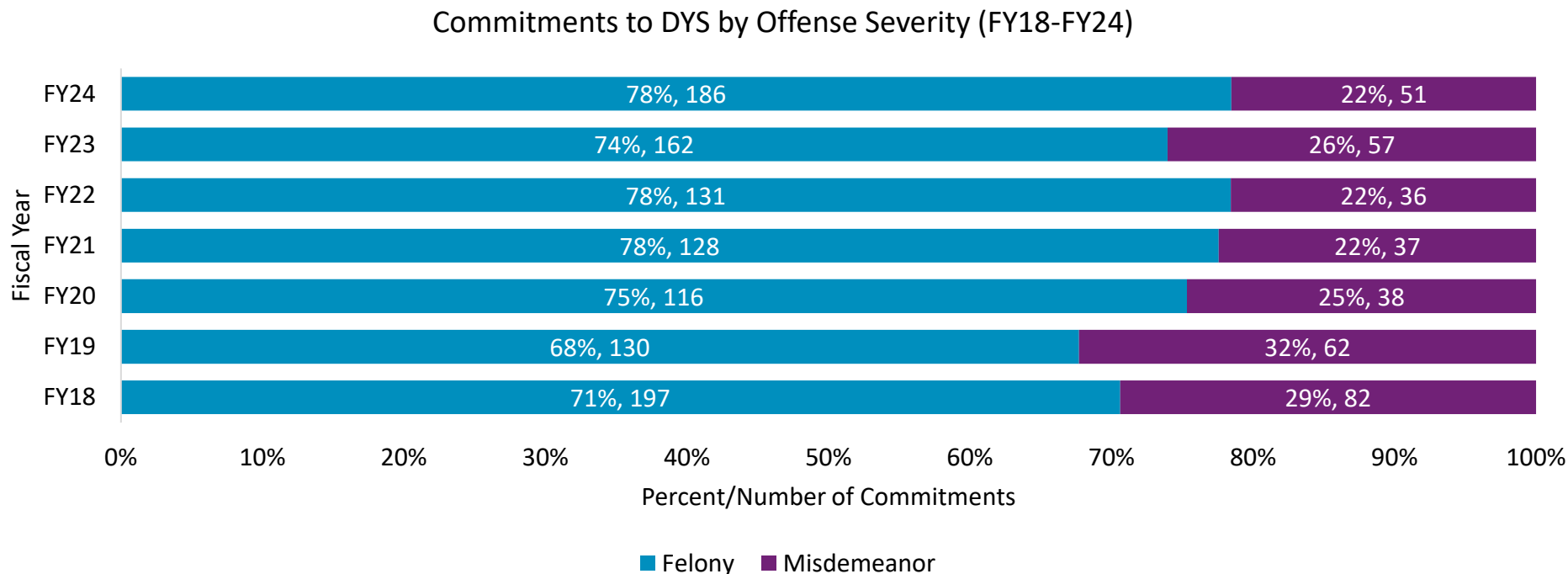
In FY24, there were 112 revocations for youth committed to DYS under community supervision.

Note : A revocation is the process used, pending a hearing, to remove a youth who has allegedly violated his or her Conditional Liberty Agreement (a written agreement between a youth and DYS that defines rules of conduct a youth must comply with) from a community based placement, and place him or her in a secure placement where he or she may remain after a determination at the hearing that the youth violated his or her Conditional Liberty Agreement. [109 Mass. Reg. 8.03](#).

Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

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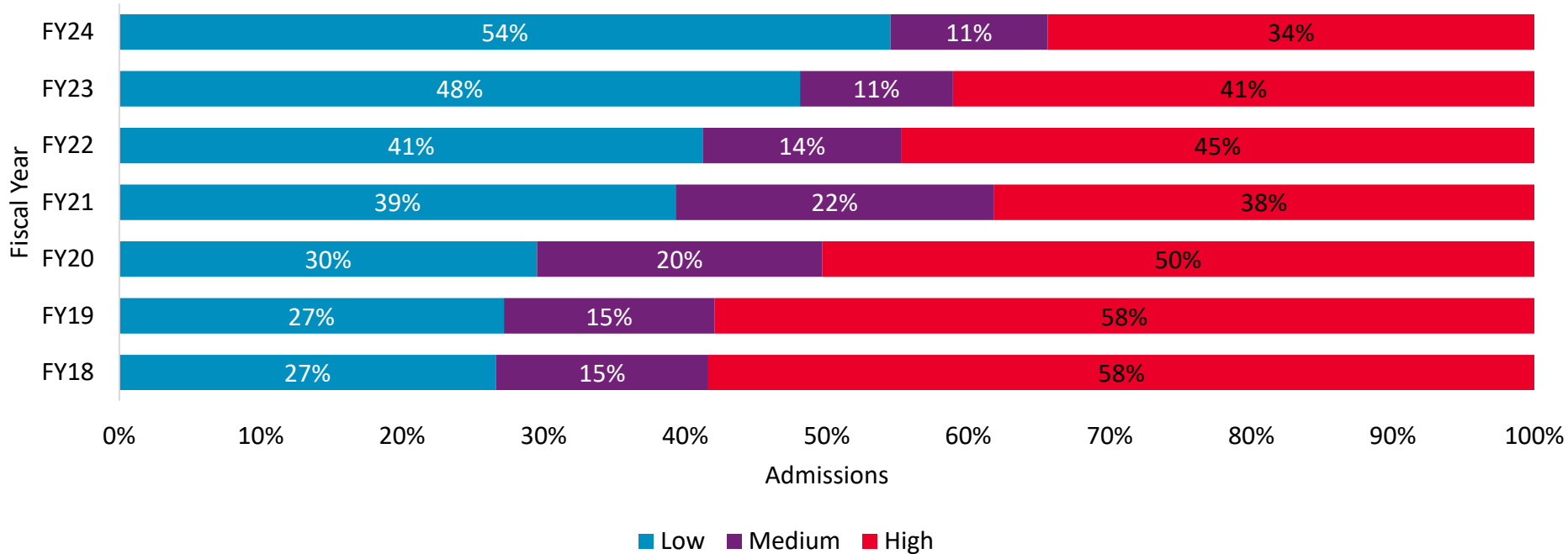
Commitments by Offense Severity & Type



Most youth (78%, n=186) committed to DYS are committed as a result of being adjudicated delinquent on an underlying felony offense.

Fist Time Commitments

First Time Commitments by Offense Severity (FY18-FY24)



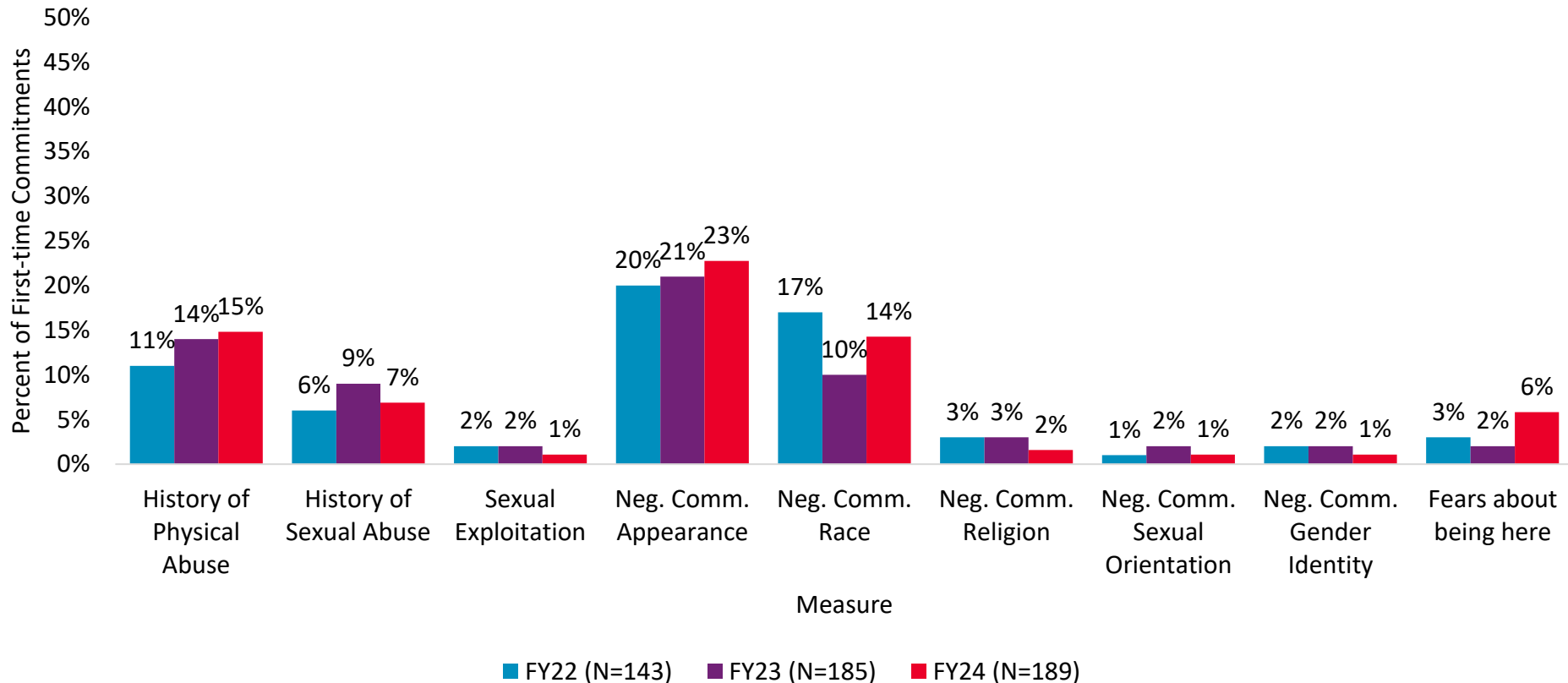
The percentage of youth committed to DYS for the first time on a lower-level offense has increased each year since FY18.

Note: DYS measures offense severity by a numerical (1-7) “grid level.” Grid levels 1-2 are categorized as low, grid level 3= medium and grid levels 4-7 = high.
Source: Data provided to the OCA by DYS’ Department of Research



Fist Time Commitments

First-time Commitments by PREA "Yes" Responses (FY22-FY24)



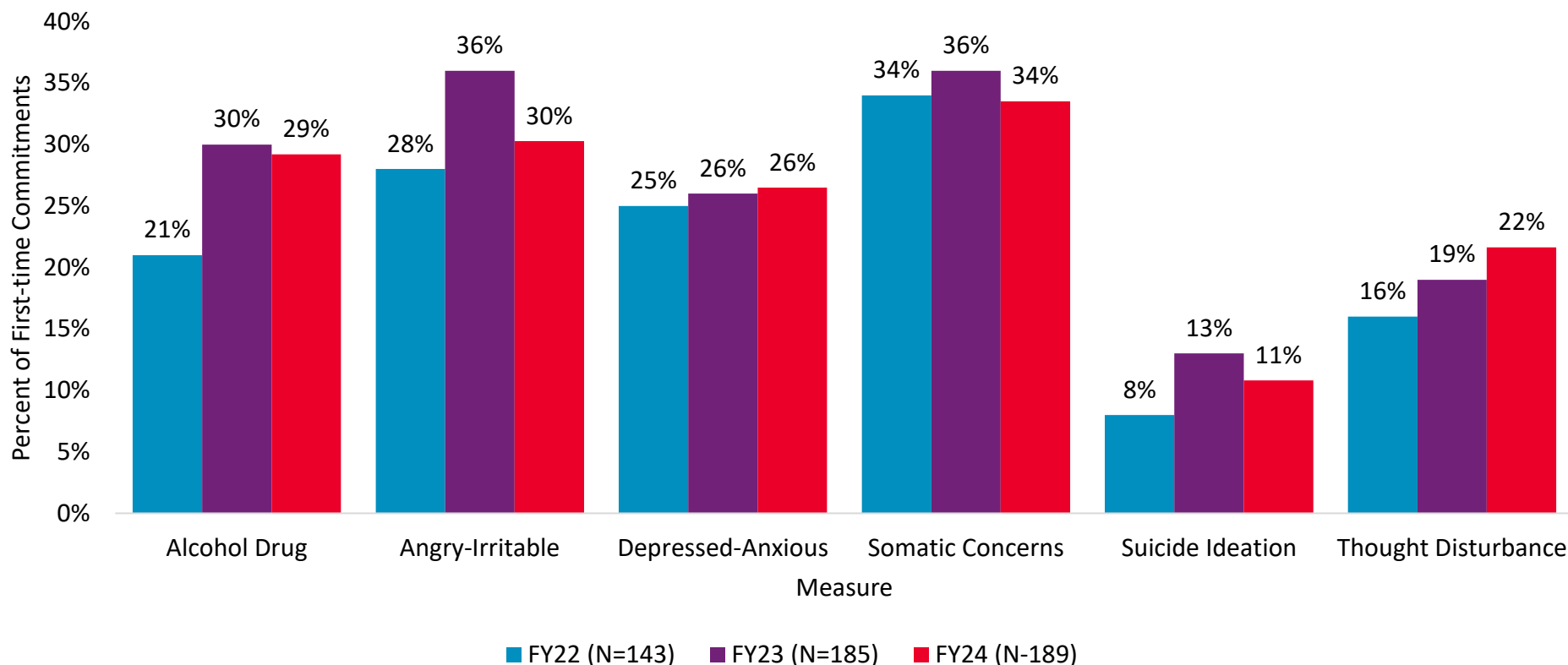
Compared to FY23:

- the percent of youth with a first-time commitment to DYS that disclosed abuse or negative comments remained relatively stable
- the percentage of youth disclosed having heard negative comments about their appearance or race and having fears about being at DYS increased



Fist Time Commitments

First-time Commitments by Caution/Warning MAYSI (FY22-FY24)

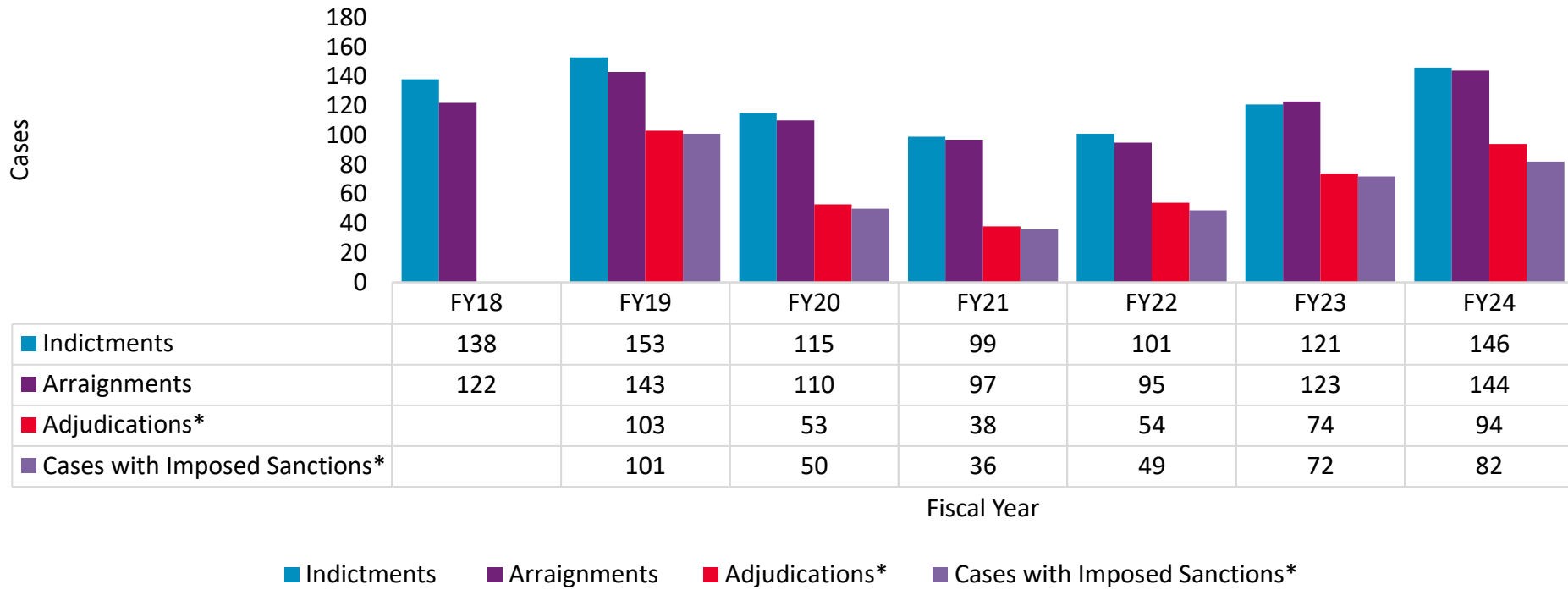


Compared to FY23, a lower percentage of youth committed to DYS for the first time scored “caution” or “warning” across all behavioral health needs categories. This exception was thought disturbance, which showed an increase of 3 percentage points.

Youthful Offender Cases & Murder Charges

Youthful Offender Cases

Youthful Offender Cases by Process Point (FY18-FY24)



Unlike delinquency cases, which mostly plateaued or decreased between FY23 and FY24, the number of youthful offender cases increased at each process point. The number of youthful offender cases have increased at each process point consistently beginning in FY22.

Murder Charges

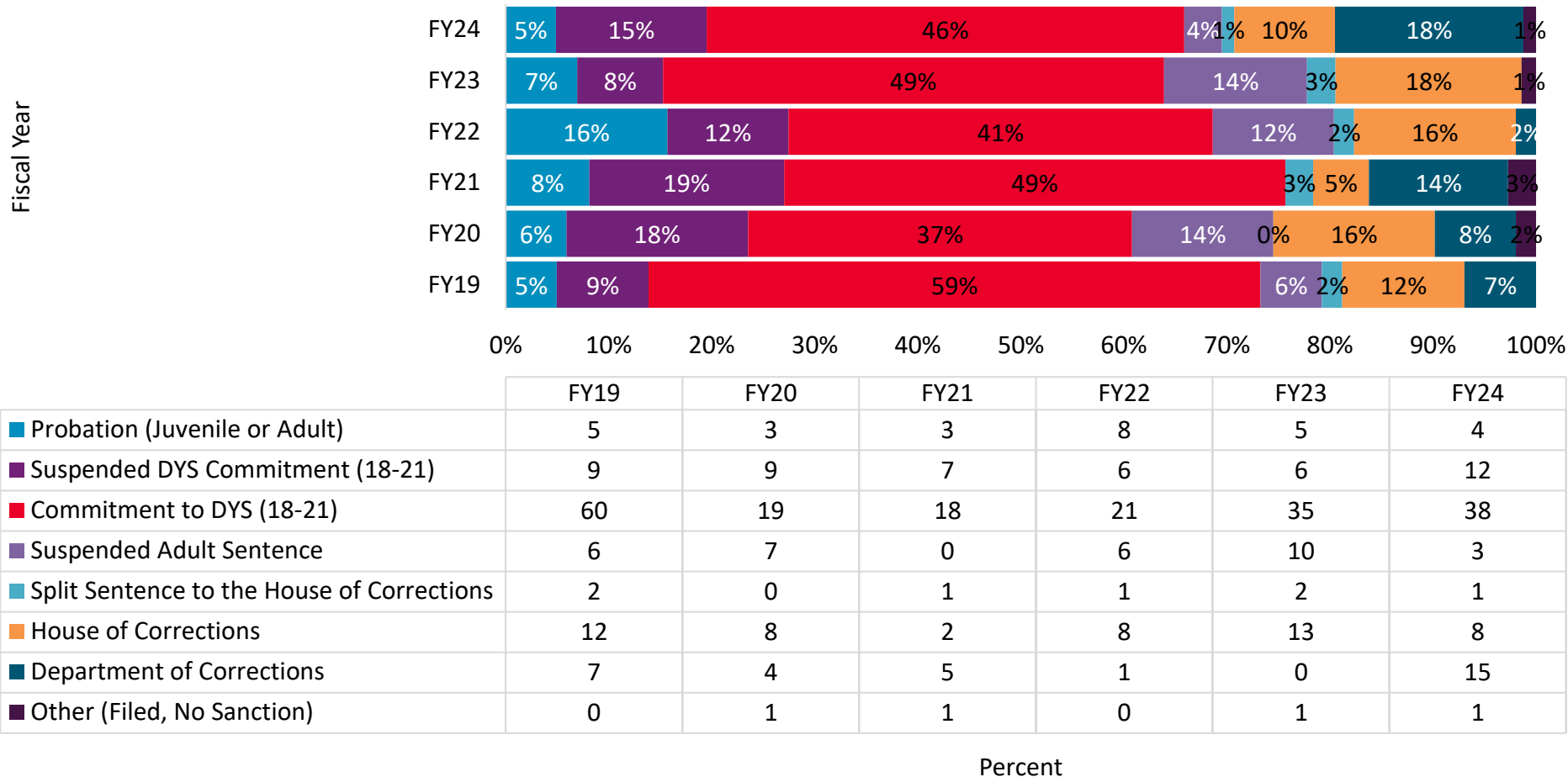
Table x: Cases Heard in Superior Court -- Youth Charged with Murder

Fiscal Year	Number of cases
FY19	4
FY20	3
FY21	11
FY22	12
FY23	6
FY24	9

Source: FY18-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/SuperiorCourtMurderCasesUnderAge18/DfndtCaseCharacteristics>

Sanctions/Adult Sentences

Youthful Offender Cases by Sanction/Sentence (FY19-FY24)

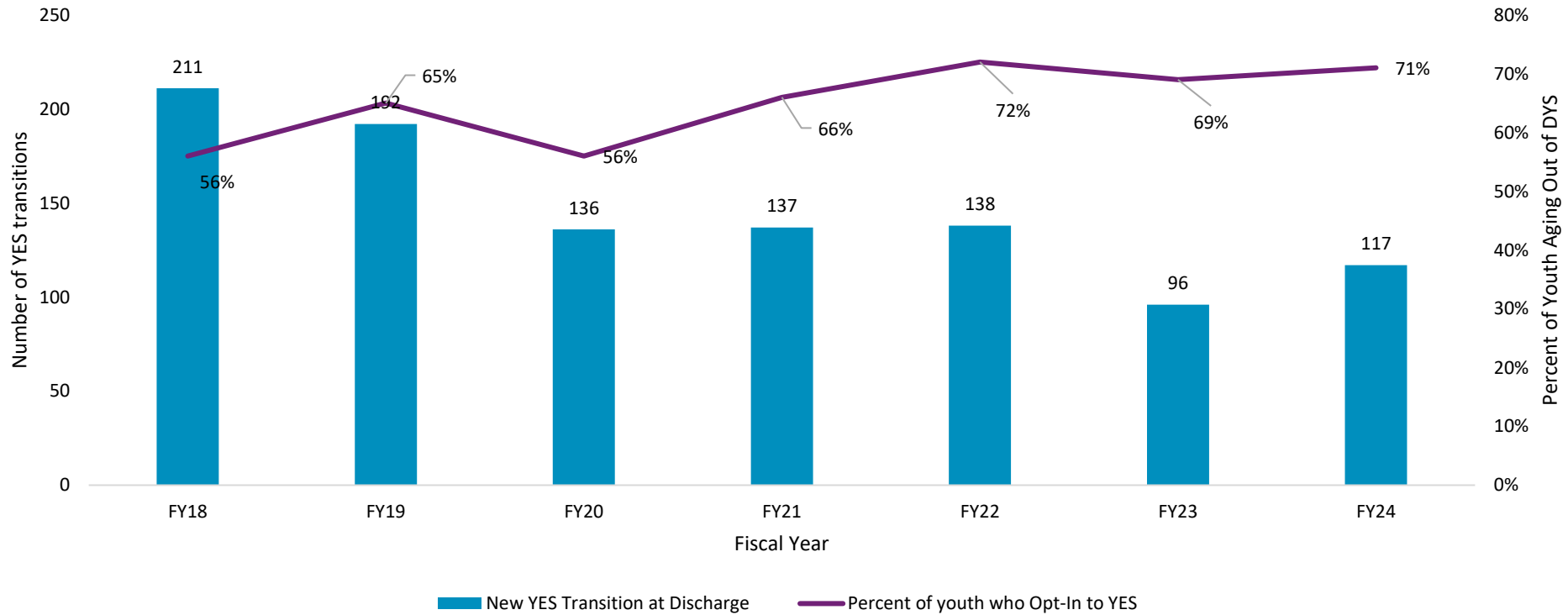


The most frequent sanction imposed on youth adjudicated on youthful offender cases is a commitment to DYS until 21 years old.

Post-Commitment Services: Youth Engaged in Services (YES) Transitions

YES

YES Participation (FY18-FY24)



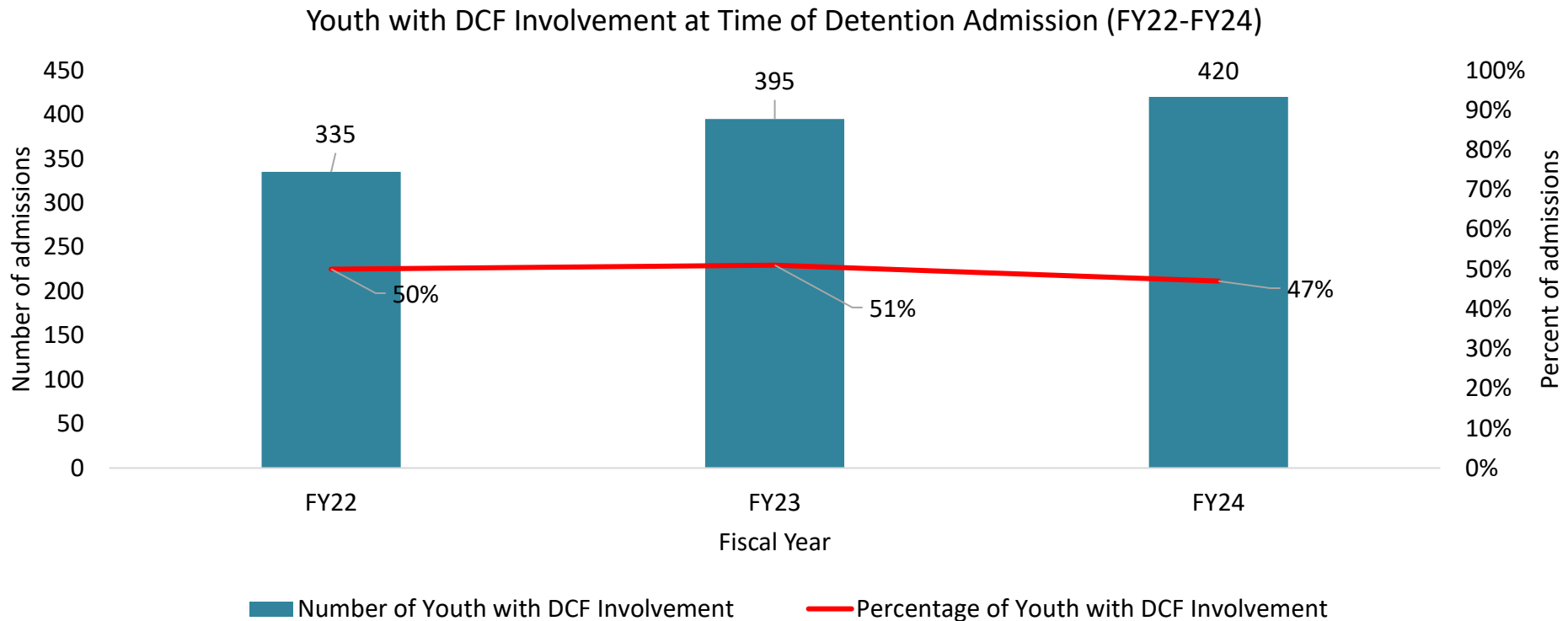
Total YES transitions increased 22% in FY24.

The percent of youth who opted into the program when they were discharged from commitment (i.e., are no longer required to remain involved with DYS) increased from 69% in FY23, to 71% in FY24.



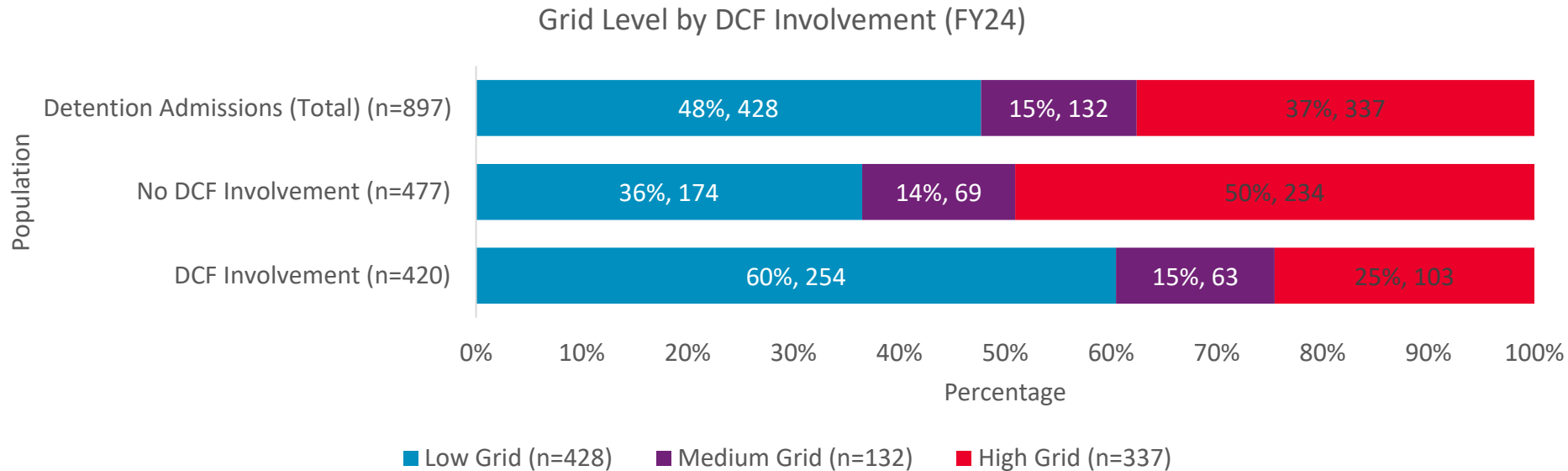
Specifics Cohorts of Youth

Dually Involved Youth: Youth with both DYS & DCF Involvement



In FY24, 47% (n=420) of admissions were for youth who had DCF involvement, down from 51% (n=395) and 50% (n=335) in FY22 and FY23 respectively.

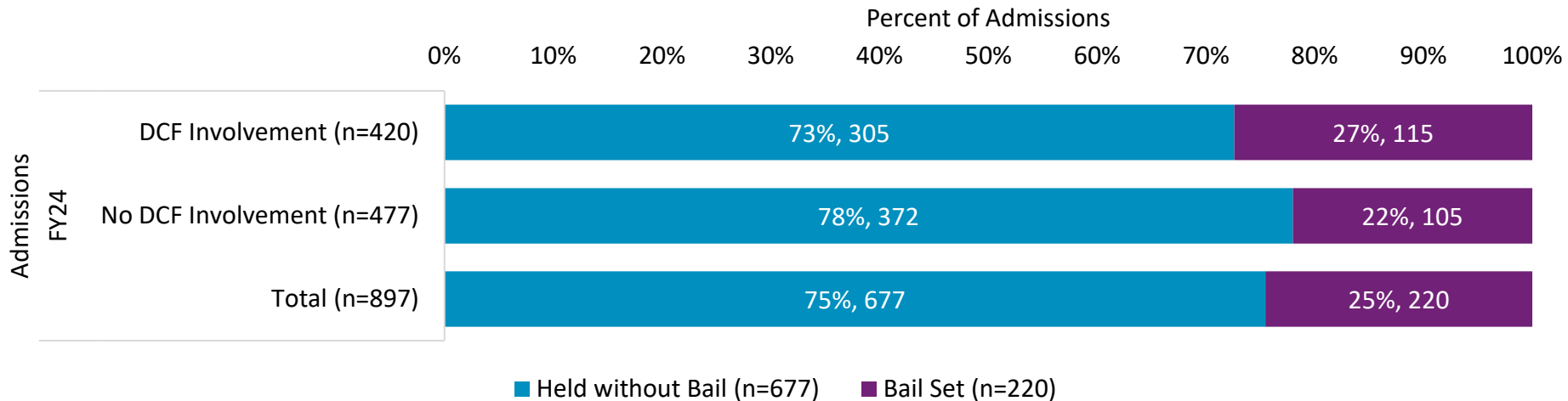
Dually Involved Youth: Youth with both DYS & DCF Involvement



Youth with DCF involvement were more likely to be detained for lower-level offenses than youth without DCF involvement.

Dually Involved Youth: Youth with both DYS & DCF Involvement

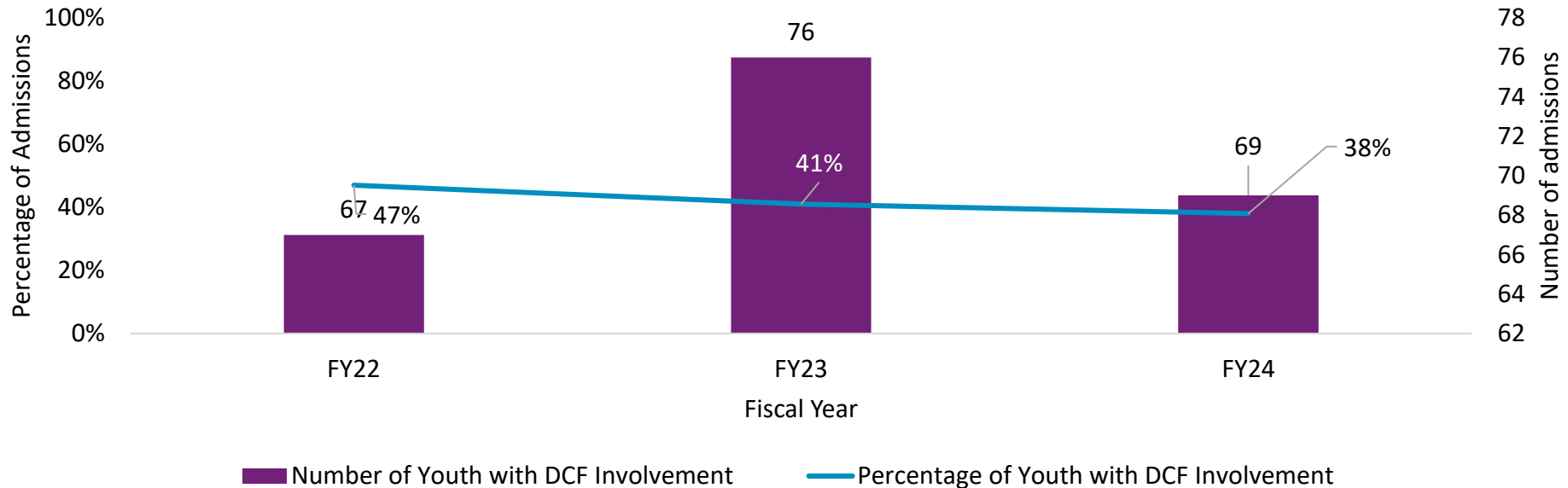
Figure X:
Bail Status by DCF Involvement (FY24)



Youth with DCF involvement were more likely to be held with bail set, and for lower amounts, than youth without DCF involvement.

Dually Involved Youth: Youth with both DYS & DCF Involvement

Youth with DCF Involvement at Time of First Commitment



There was a decline in the percent of first-time commitments for youth with DCF involvement, down from 41% of first-time commitments in FY23 to 38% in FY24.

Black & Latino Youth

MA Juvenile Justice Process Point by Race/Ethnicity (FY24)



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Black & Latino Youth

Between FY23 and FY24, there was an increase in cases involving Black and Latino youth at most process points, and a decrease in cases involving white youth. At some process points, particularly custodial process points and at the initial stage of the juvenile justice system, this has worsened disparities.

There were large increases in system use for Black youth particularly across the initial stages of the juvenile justice system. Between FY23-FY24:

- Applications for complaint initiated by arrest involving Black youth increased by 14%. In FY24, Black youth were 5.42 times more likely to be arrested than issued a summons compared to white youth in the state (up from 4.89 times more likely in FY23).
- Overnight arrest admissions involving Black youth increased by 13%. In FY24, Black youth were 3.30 times more likely to be held overnight compared to white youth. (up from 2.66 times more likely in FY23).

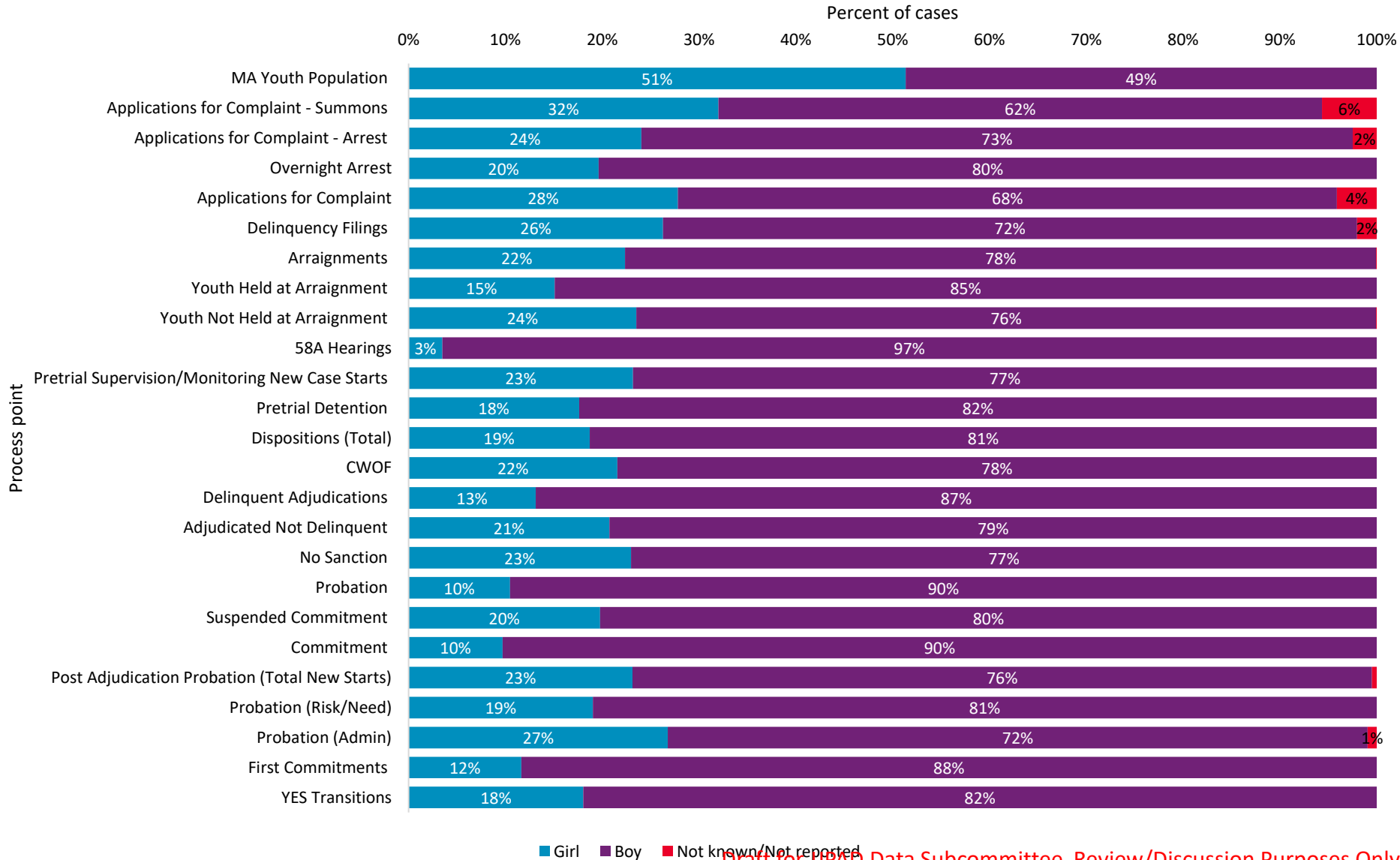
Black & Latino Youth

The number of cases involving Latino youth increased at almost every process point – with the largest increases happening across custodial process points. Between FY23-FY24:

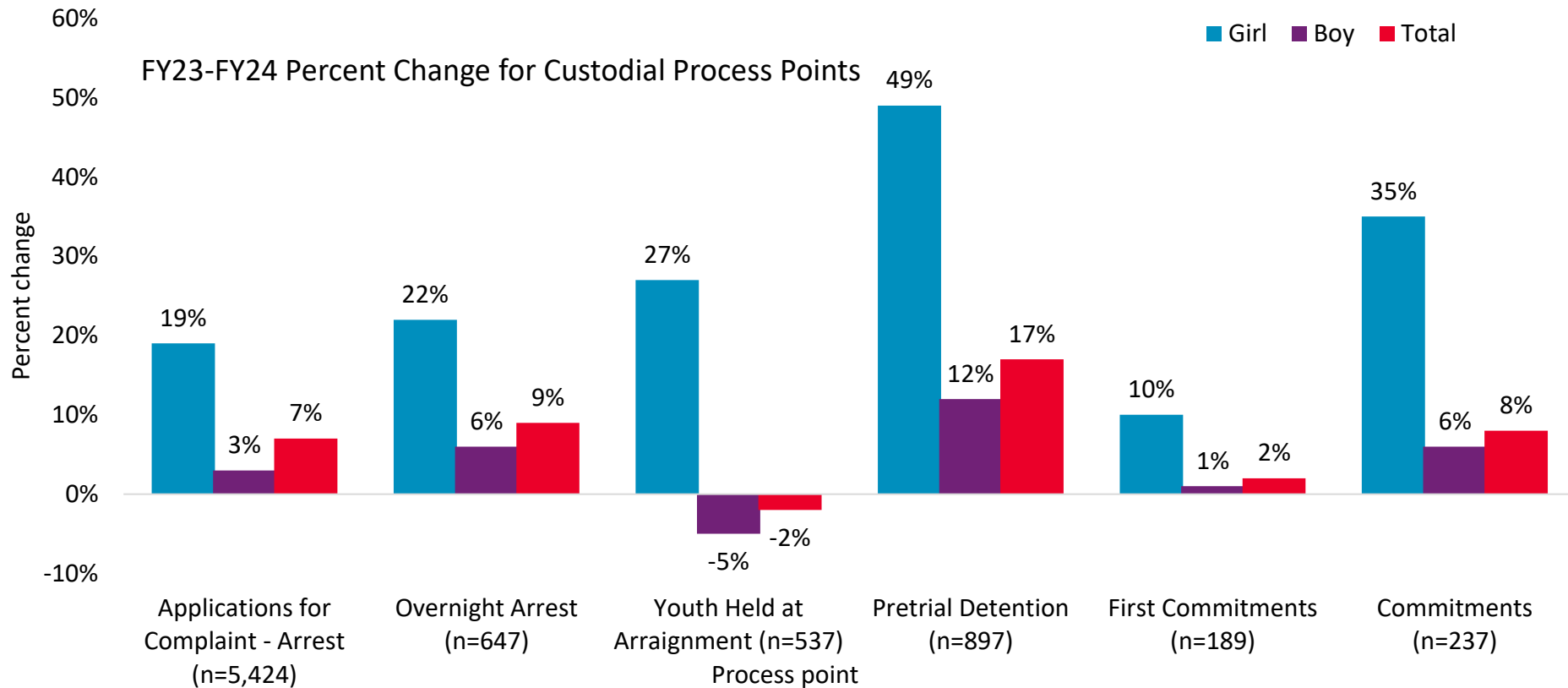
- Overnight arrest admissions involving Latino youth increased by 16%. In FY24, Latino youth were 3.44 times more likely to be held overnight compared to white youth (up from 2.79 times more likely in FY23).
- First time commitments involving Latino youth increased by 20%. In FY24, Latino youth were 3.26 times more likely to be committed compared to white youth (up from 1.19 times more likely in FY23).

Girls

FY24 Juvenile Justice System Process Points by Gender Distribution



Girls

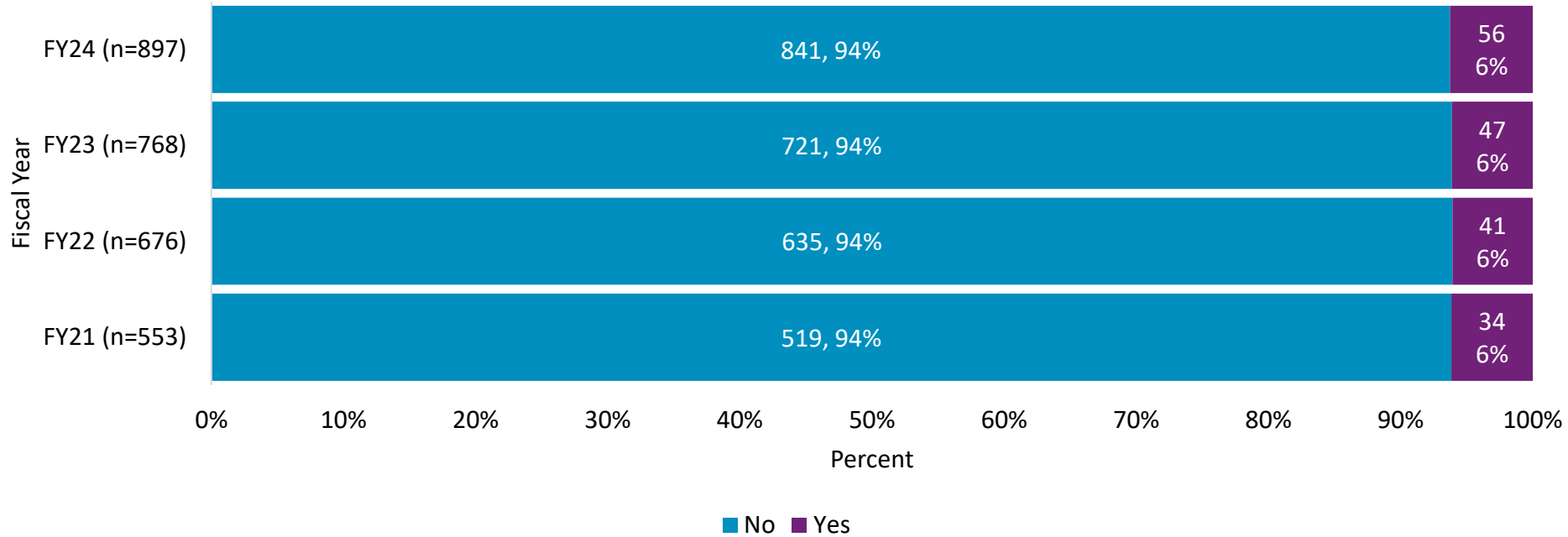


However, compared to boys, there was a greater rate of increase in cases involving girls at almost all process points. This increase was greatest at custodial process points.

Source: Applications for complaint, youth held at arraignment, and commitment data retrieved between 10/2024 and 1/2025 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687> ; Overnight arrest admissions, pretrial detention, and first-time commitment data provided to the OCA by DYS' Department of Research

LGBTQ+ Youth

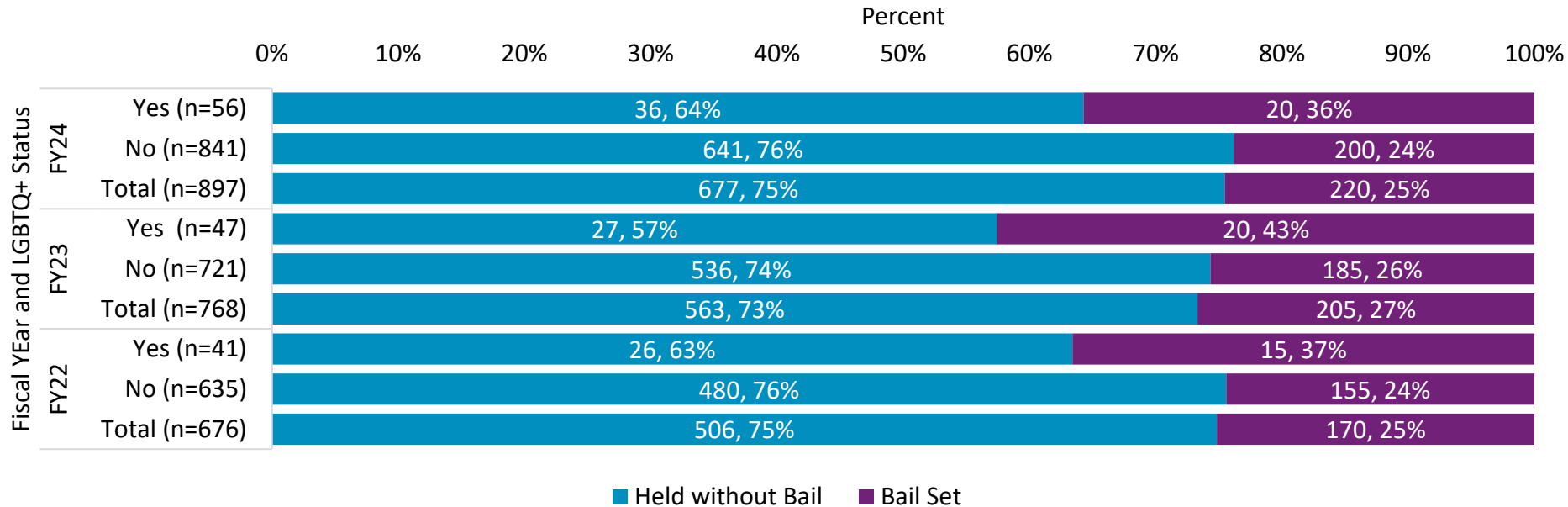
Pretrial Detention by LGBTQ+ Status (FY21-FY24)



6% (n=56) of pretrial detention admissions were for youth who identified as LGBTQ+.

LGBTQ+ Youth

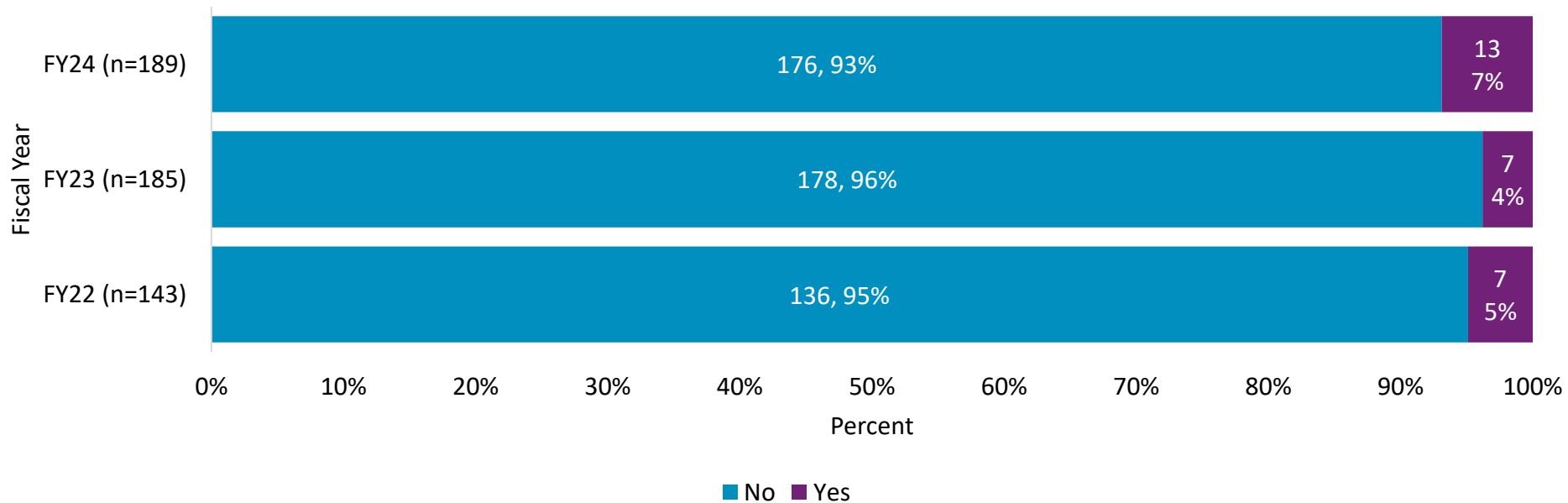
Detention Admissions by Bail Status and LGBTQ+ Status (FY22- FY24)



Consistent with previous years, youth who identified as LGBTQ+ were held on cash bail more frequently, and for less amounts, than youth who did not identify as LGBTQ+.

LGBTQ+ Youth

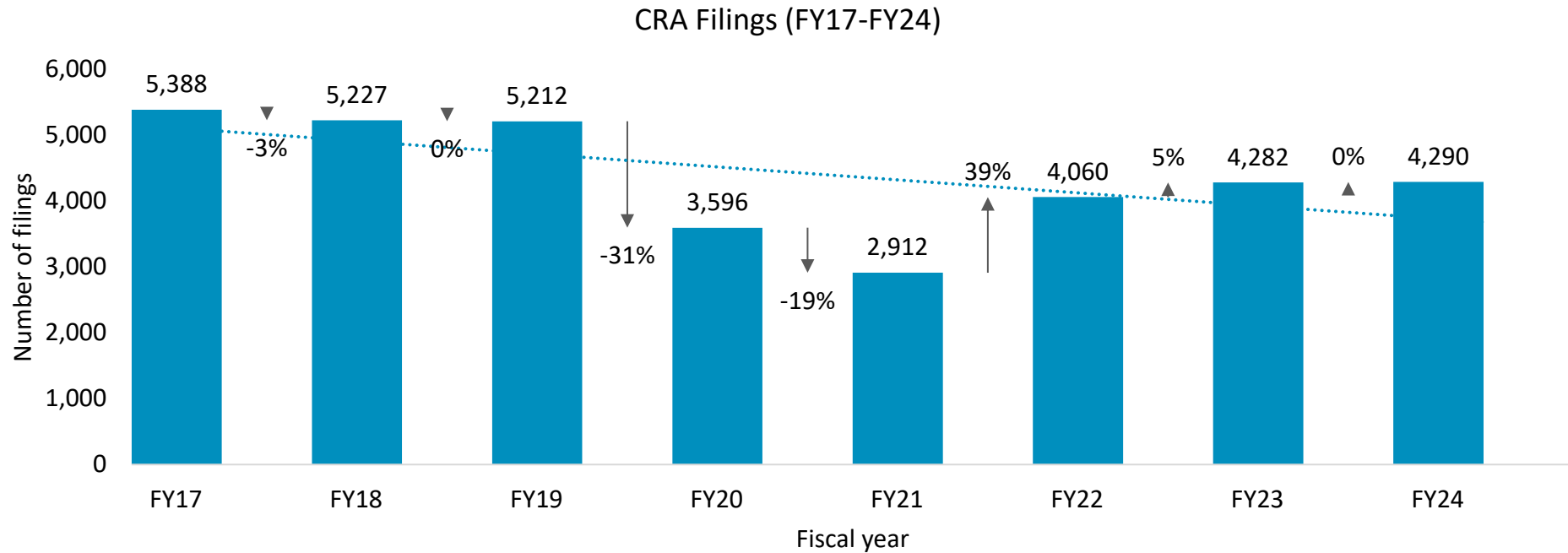
First Time Commitments by LGBTQ+ Status



Of the 189 first-time commitments to DYS, 7% (n=13) were for youth who identify as LGBTQ+, 3 percentage points more than FY23.

Utilization of Other State Resources

Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Petitions

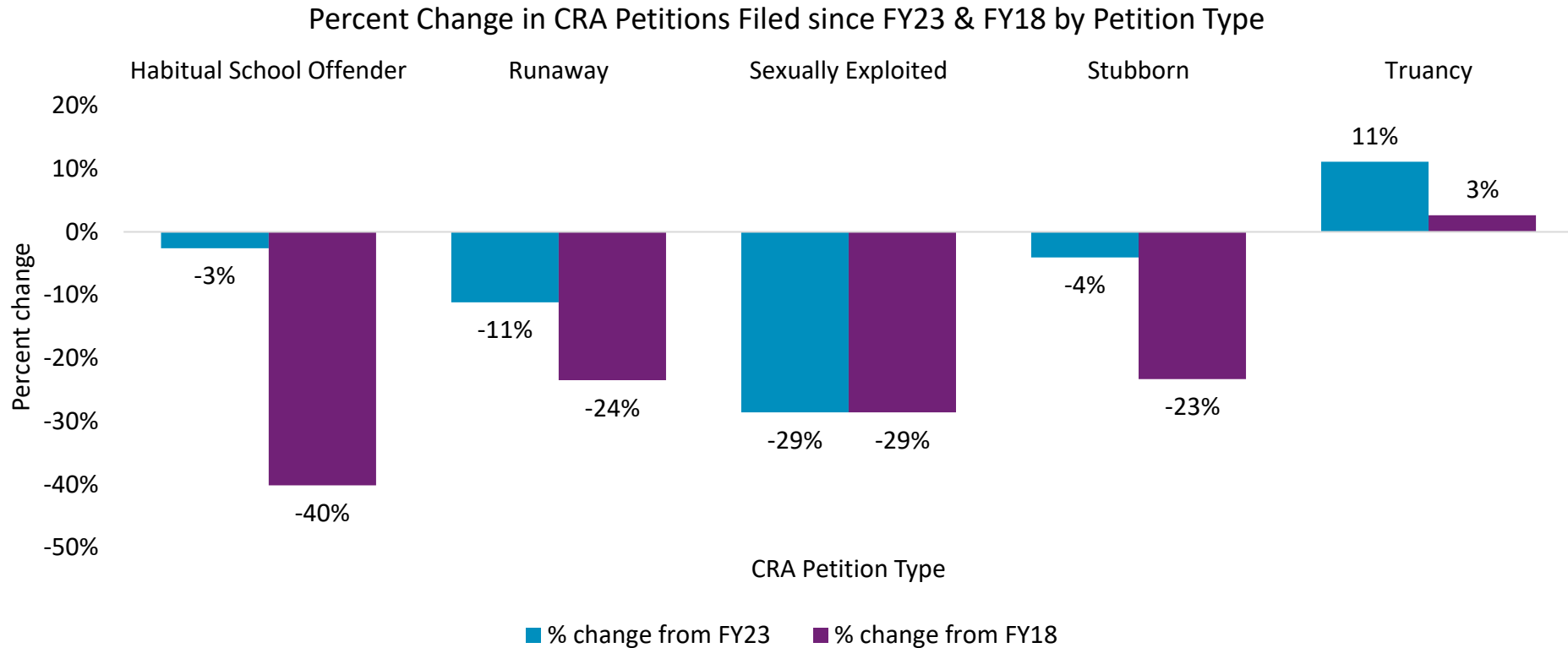


In FY24, there were 4,290 CRA petitions filed with the Juvenile Court, an increase of less than 1% from FY23. The number of CRA petitions is down 18% since FY18.

Source: FY17-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofChildRequiringAssistanceFilings/CRACasesbyRaceEthnicity>

Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Petitions



Between FY23 and FY24, the number of CRA filings across all petition types decreased, except for truancy petitions. Truancy petitions:

- Increased 11% between FY24 % FY23

Total CRA petitions are down 18% compared to FY18, while CRA truancy petitions have increased 3% since FY18.

Source: FY18 & FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofChildRequiringAssistanceFilings/CRACasesbyRaceEthnicity>

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Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Petitions

Table x: Juvenile Court Clinic CRA Evaluations as an Estimated Percent of Total CRA Filings (FY17-FY24)

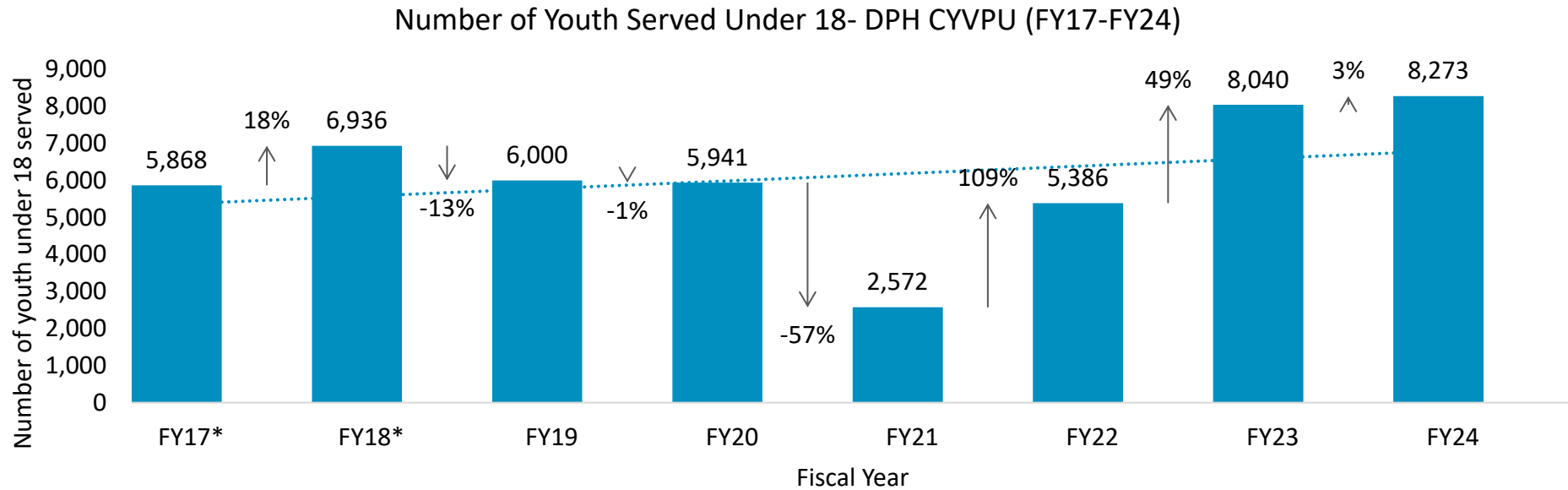
Measure	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Total CRA Filings	5,388	5,227	5,212	3,596	2,912	4,060	4,282	4,290
Child Requiring Assistance Eval.	466	417	462	250	254	350	280	348
Evals. as a percent of Total CRA Filings	9%	8%	9%	7%	9%	9%	7%	8%

Source: FY17-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofChildRequiringAssistanceFilings/CRACasesbyRaceEthnicity> ; Child Requiring Assistance Evaluation data provided to the OCA by the Department of Mental Health's Forensic Services

- The number of referrals to the Juvenile Court Clinics for CRA evaluations has declined 17% since FY18
- The table above estimates the % of CRA filings that result in a court clinic evaluation – in FY24 8% of all CRA filings resulted in an evaluation

Child and Youth Violence Prevention Programs, Department of Public Health (DPH)



In FY24, 8,273 youth under 18 years old participated in DPH CYVPU programming across the state through the Youth Violence Prevention grants offered through the Department's Healing, Equity, and Leadership (HEAL) initiative.

Note: *In FY17 and FY18, DPH reported totals for youth 18 years old and younger. For all other fiscal years, the total counts are for youth "under 18" years old. For FY19-FY21 between 15%-38% of data is missing. The overall grant was reprocured in FY23.

Child and Youth Violence Prevention Programs (DPH)

Youth Served by DPH Youth Violence Prevention (FY17-FY24)

Number of youth under 18 served in each program

8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0

	FY17*	FY18*	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Primary Violence Prevention	5,379	6,651	4,364	3,986	1,354	2,646	7,045	7,322
Safe Spaces for LGBTQIA+ Youth	489	285	313	304	279	624	863	739
Opportunity Youth^ +	0	0	1,323	1,651	939	2,116	132	212

Fiscal Year

In FY24:

- 7,322 youth under 18 were directly served by the PVP program, a 4% increase from FY23
- 739 youth under 18 were directly served by the Safe Spaces program, a 14% decrease from FY23
- 212 youth under 18 were directly served by the Opportunity Youth program, a 61% increase from FY23. This program began in FY18.

*In FY17 and FY18, DPH reported totals for youth 18 years old and younger. For all other fiscal years, the total counts are for youth “under 18” years old. For FY19-FY21 between 15%-38% of data is missing.

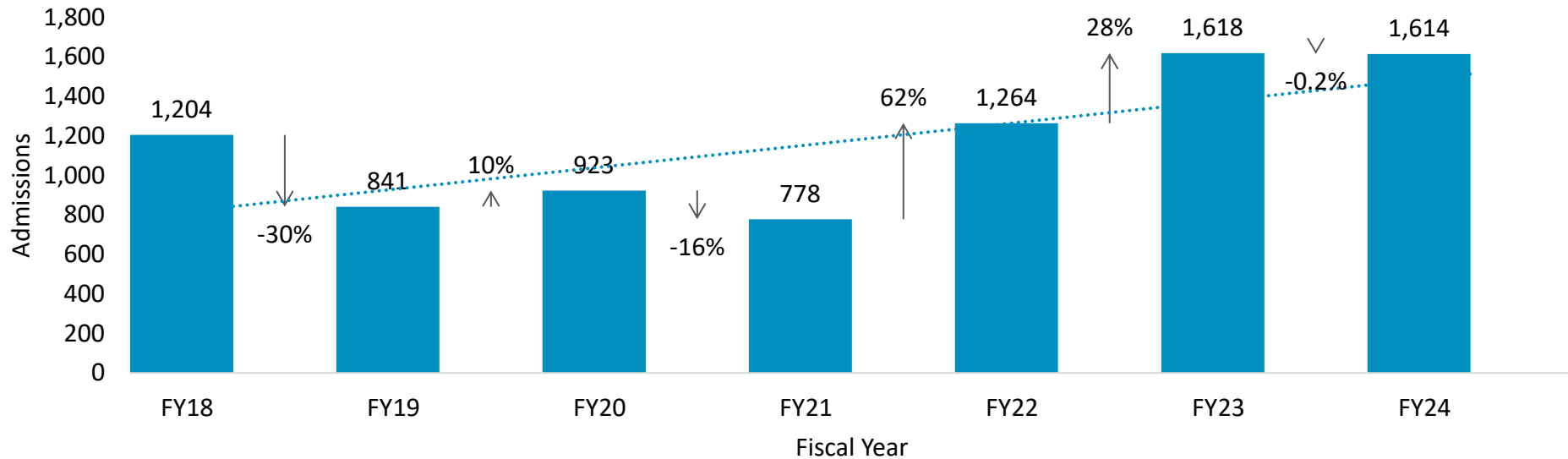
^In FY17 no Youth at Risk Grants (currently Opportunity Youth) programs were funded. +Youth at Risk Grant program funding was reestablished toward the end of FY18 via mini-grants, but no data were collected. The overall grant was reproced in FY23.

Source: Data provided to the OCA from DPH CYCPU



Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

BSAS Admissions (FY18-FY24)



There were four fewer admissions to BSAS in FY24 than FY23. The number of youth admissions to BSAS services is up 34% since FY18.

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

Table X: BSAS Admissions by Service Type and Year (FY18-FY24)

Service	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1st Offender Drunk Driver	9	9	*	10	*	*	17
Clinical Stabilization	541	427	268	241	202	158	114
Criminal Justice Diversion	28	16	6	**	*	6	*
Intervention	7	*	356	311	826	1,231	1,329
Outpatient Counseling	341	253	194	111	169	134	100
Recovery Support	0	*	0	0	*	*	**
Residential	163	116	89	94	53	52	18
Other	115	12	**	*	*	27	29
Total	1,204	841	923	778	1,264	1,618	1,614

To maintain client confidentiality, the data in cells with counts ≤ 5 are suppressed (primary cell suppression*). Secondary cell suppression (**) is then applied so the values in the primary suppressed cells cannot be calculated. Due to continuous data updates, do not compare the information in this report to any prior statistics. Source: Data provided to the OCA by the DPH BSAS

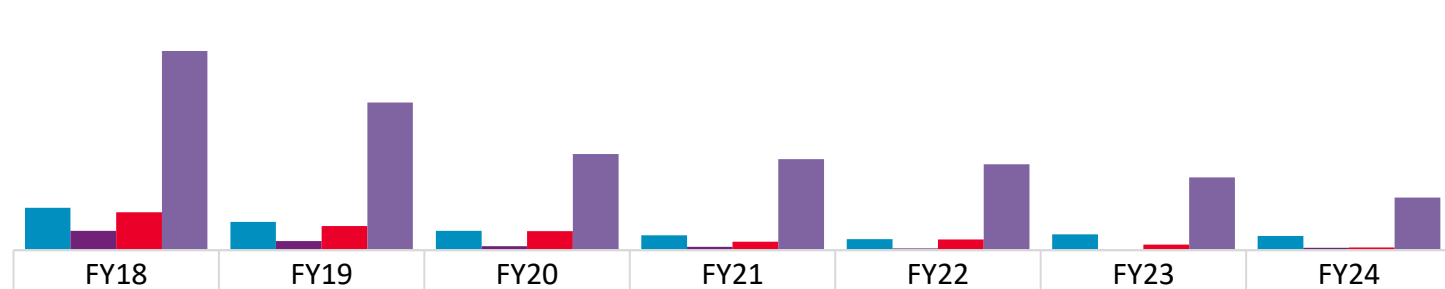
Consistent with recent years, most admissions are for BSAS' "intervention" service.

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

BSAS Admissions by Referral Source (FY18-FY24)

Number of admissions

900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0



	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Pre-Adjudication	166	111	75	58	43	62	55
Post-Adjudication	75	35	16	13	7		10
Dept. of Children & Families	148	94	74	33	42	22	11
All other Referral Sources	778	577	375	356	336	284	206

Fiscal year

In FY24:

- 55 BSAS admissions were referred from a juvenile justice stakeholder pre-adjudication, and 10 were referred post-adjudication – a 73% decrease from FY18

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

Table x: BSAS Referrals as an Estimated Percent of Alcohol/Drug Applications for Complaint (FY18-FY24)

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

Note: Data is approximate based on aggregate applications and aggregate BSAS referrals. We are unable to match individual applications for complaint (Trial Court data) with a BSAS referral outcome (DPH data).

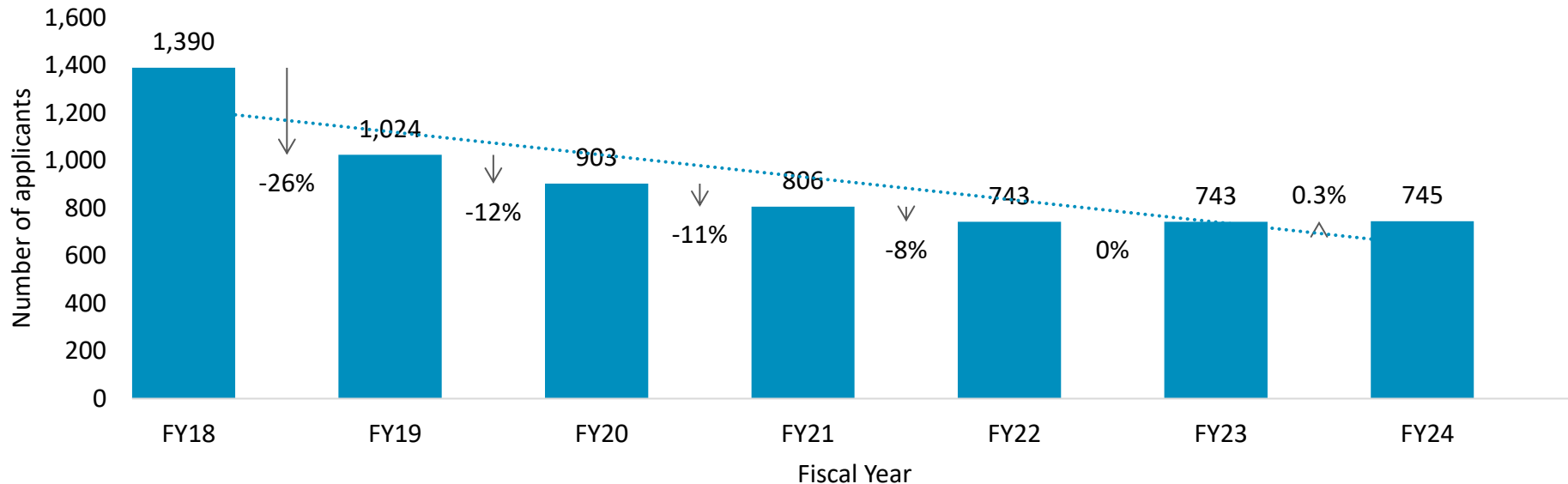
Source: Application for complaint data retrieved from the Trial Court's Public Tableau Dashboard here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofSelectedJuvenileMatters/JuvenileMattersbyRaceEthn> ; BSAS referral data provided to the OCA by the DPH BSAS

The table above compares the number of youth referred to BSAS with the number of applications for complaint with underlying drug/alcohol offenses. In FY24, an estimated 20% of eligible applications for complaint were referred to BSAS. The estimated percent of eligible applications for complaint has gone down since CJRA implementation

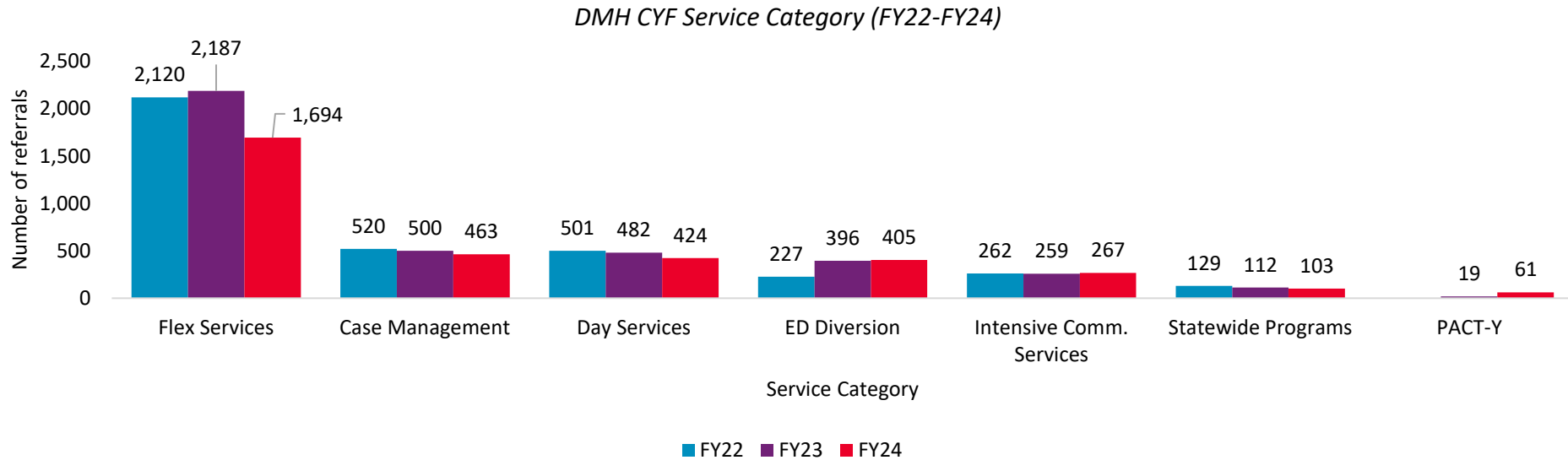
Child, Youth, and Family Programming, Department of Mental Health (DMH)

DMH Full Service Authorization Applicants (FY18-FY24)



- In FY24, the number of youth applicants for DMH full-service authorization stayed virtually the same compared to FY22&FY23
- Of the 745 applications, DMH approved 41% (n=305) and denied 29% (n=214)
- The remaining applications were withdrawn either by DMH service authorization staff or parent/caregivers withdrawing from the process

Child, Youth, and Family Programming, (DMH)



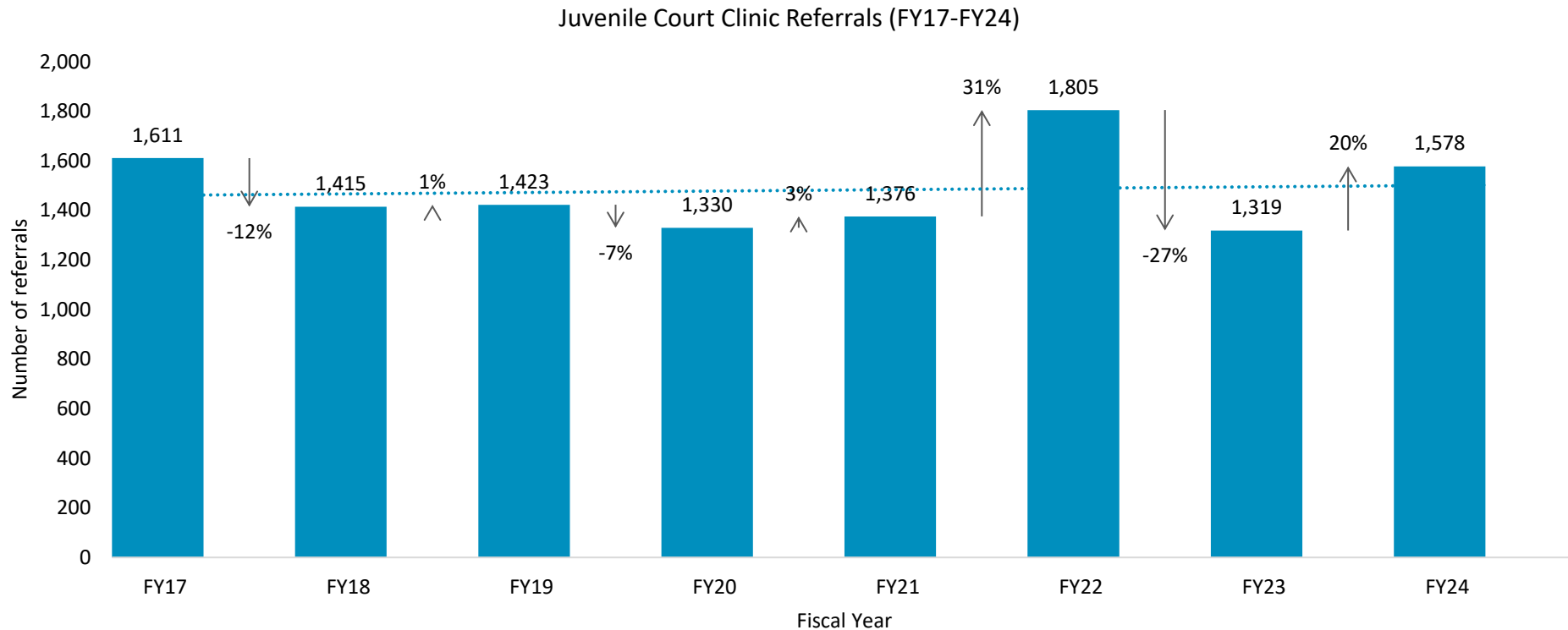
DMH provided 2,547 youth statewide with community mental health services in FY24:

- The number of youth enrolled in these services decreased 23% from the previous FY
- The number of youth enrolled in PACT-Y program tripled between FY23 and FY24
- The number of youth who received emergency room diversion services increased just 2% after increasing 74% in FY23

Note: Youth can be enrolled in multiple services, therefore numbers do not add up across service categories. *Statewide Programs includes Intensive Residential Treatment (ages 13-18), Clinically Intensive Residential Treatment (ages 6-12), and Continuing Care inpatient services for DMH youth who need the most intensive level of clinical treatment available. Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Department of Mental Health, Child, Youth, and Family Programming

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Juvenile Court Clinics (DMH)



There was a 20% increase in the number of Juvenile Court clinic referrals in FY24 compared to FY23. There has been a 12% increase in referrals since FY18 with a sharp increase post-pandemic.

Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Department of Mental Health's Forensic Services

Juvenile Court Clinics (DMH)

Table x: Most Frequent Juvenile Court Clinic Referral Reasons (FY17-FY24)

Referral Reason	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Other^	236	118	32	429	507	611	384	496
Child Requiring Assistance Eval.	466	417	462	250	254	350	280	348
Behavioral Health Screening	178	234	325	186	106	257	156	232
Competency and/or Criminal Responsibility Eval.	240	209	157	109	128	140	132	180
Diagnostic Study (c119 §68A)	226	195	174	128	92	115	111	102
Case Management	0	0	*	*	63	125	115	93
Substance Abuse Commitment Eval.	94	84	80	47	70	62	73	67
Care & Protection Eval	101	64	85	46	94	84	34	60

^"Other" is inclusive of multidisciplinary meetings, consultations, specialized evaluations

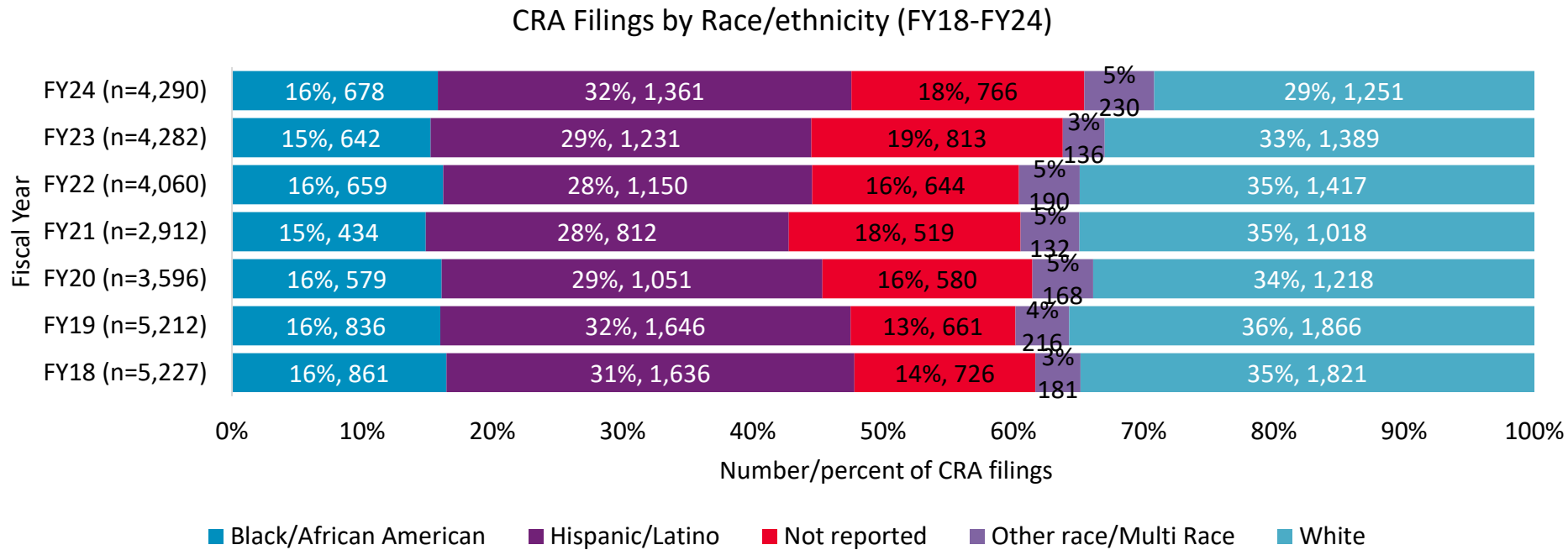
Source: Data provided to the OCA by the Department of Mental Health's Forensic Services

Most youth are referred to the Court Clinic for "other" reasons or for a CRA evaluation. This has been consistent over the past several years.



Demographic Data of Youth Served by Other State Services

Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Petitions



In FY24:

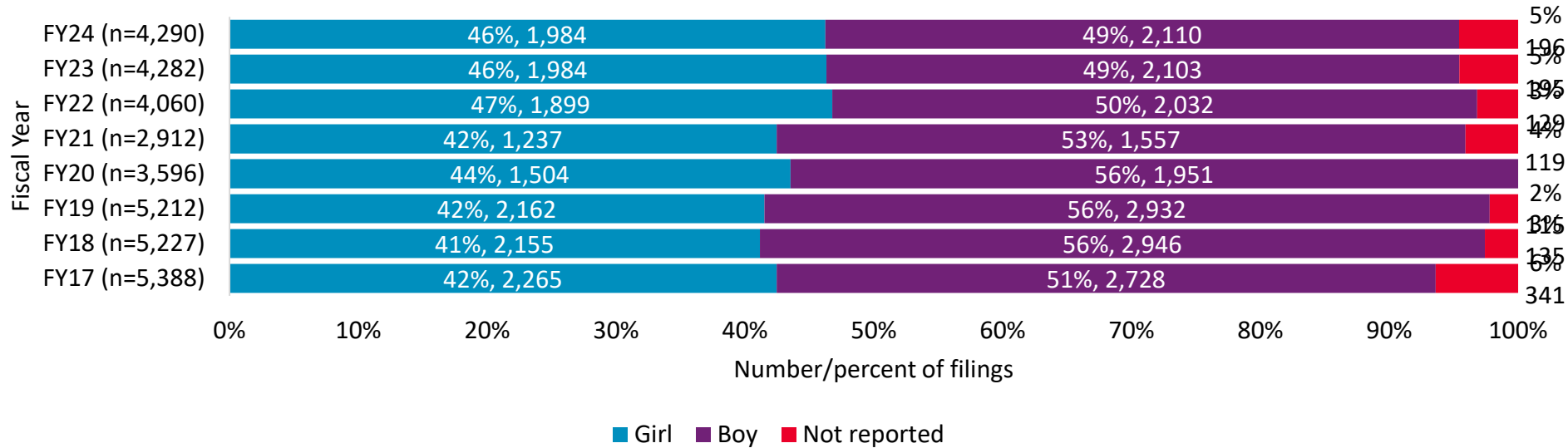
- 32% (n=1,361) of CRA filings were for Hispanic/Latino youth
- The number of CRA filings for white youth declined 10% between FY23 and FY24 while the number of filings for Black and Latino youth increased (6% and 11%, respectively)
- The number of CRA filings has declined across most race categories since FY18. However, the rate of decline for white youth is greatest (-31%)

Source: FY17-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofChildRequiringAssistanceFilings/CRACasesbyRaceEthnicity>

Child Requiring Assistance (CRA) Petitions

CRA Filings by Gender (FY17-FY24)

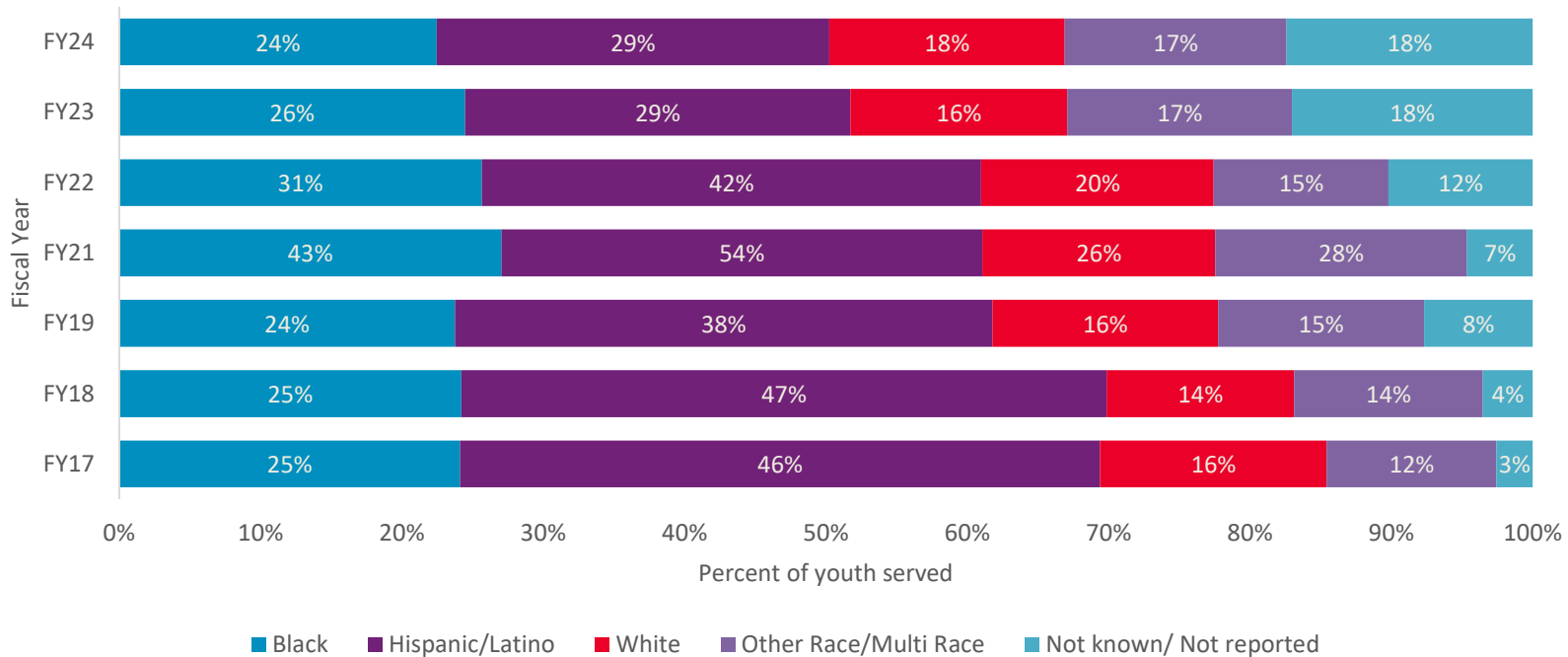


Boys accounted for 49% (n=2,110) of CRA filings in FY24. The number of filings remained consistent between both boys and girls between FY23 and FY24. Since FY18, there has been a sharper decline in the number of CRA filings for boys compared to girls (-28% compared to -8%, respectively).

Source: FY17-FY23 data retrieved from the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report; FY24 data retrieved on 10/2024 from the Massachusetts Trial Court's Tableau Public page here:
<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/drap4687/viz/DemographicsofChildRequiringAssistanceFilings/CRACasesbyRaceEthnicity>

Child and Youth Violence Prevention Programs, Department of Public Health (DPH)

Youth Served (all ages) by DPH CYVPU by Race/ethnicity (FY17-FY24)*



In FY24, more than half (53%) of youth served by the DPH HEAL program identified as Black and/or Hispanic/Latinx, consistent with FY23 but down from prior years.

Note: Race/ethnicity data consists of aggregated counts of all youth served, including youth over 18 years old. Race/ethnicity categories are not mutually exclusive. Youth may self-identify in as many categories as apply to their backgrounds, therefore these percentages will sum to greater than 100% and more than the individual youth totals presented in the above charts. These race/ethnicity counts do not reflect all youth serviced by HEAL programs due to unknown or missing data. For FY19-FY22, between 11% and 38% of data is missing. *FY20 is excluded from this chart because data is unavailable due to a combination of DPH staff turnover and the impacts of the pandemic on both the programs and DPH. The grant was reprocured in FY23. Source: Data provided to the OCA from DPH CYVPU

Child and Youth Violence Prevention Programs, Department of Public Health (DPH)

Table x: Percent of youth served (all ages) by Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity (SOGI)/Transgender Status (FY23-FY24)

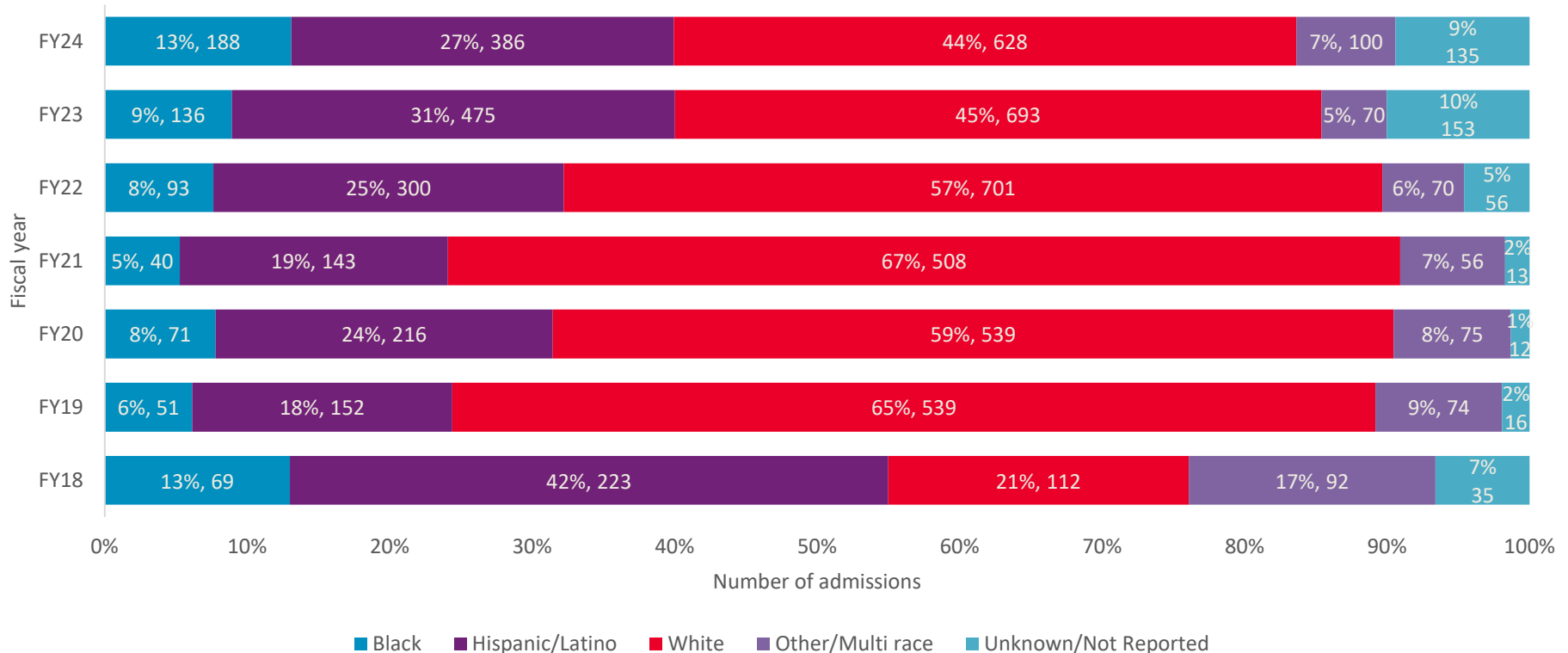
SOGI/Transgender Status	FY23 (n=12,235)	FY24 (n=11,534)
Female	35%	36%
Male	43%	41%
Transgender Female	3%	2%
Transgender Male	4%	2%
Non-Binary, Gender Non-Conforming, Genderqueer	4%	6%
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Questioning, Asexual	26%	19%
Other Sexual Orientation (Not listed above)	1%	0%
Undisclosed/Unknown	11%	13%

SOGI consists of aggregated counts of all youth served, including youth who are 18 and older. FY23 was the first year that DPH HEAL tracked youth's self-identified gender identity, transgender status, and sexual orientation. These counts do not reflect all youth served by these programs because it was not recorded for all youth if it was undisclosed or unknown to the program. Source: Data provided to the OCA from DPH CYVPU

In FY24, 36% of all youth served by DPH HEAL programs identified as girls, 10% identified as transgender, non-binary, or gender nonconforming, and 19% identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, asexual or questioning their sexual orientation.

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

BSAS Admissions by Race/Ethnicity (FY18-FY24)



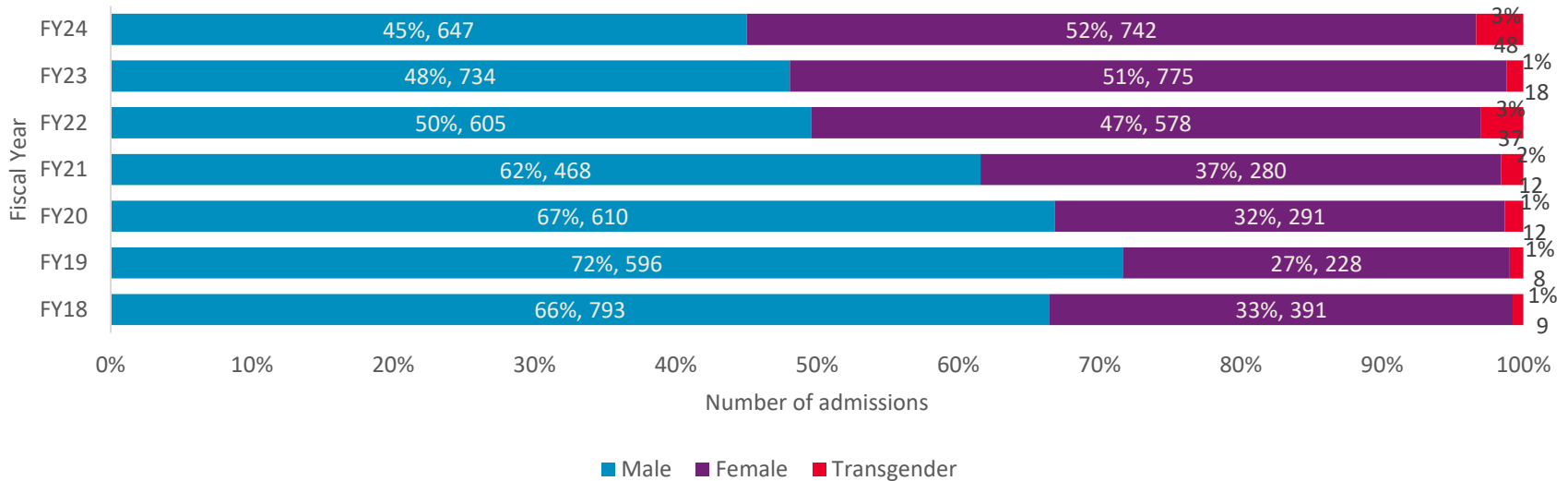
In FY24, 44% (n=628) of admissions to BSAS were for white youth, though the number of admissions for white youth declined 9% since FY23. The number of admissions increased 38% for Black youth between FY23 and FY24 and declined 19% for Latino youth.

While admissions to BSAS for all youth increased since FY18, the number of admissions for white youth increased at the highest rate: 461% compared to a 172% increase for Black youth and a 73% increase for Latino youth.

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

Figure x

BSAS Admissions by Gender Identity (FY18-FY24)



In FY24, girls made up a slight majority of the BSAS admissions. The number of admissions to BSAS for youth identifying as transgender more than doubled between FY23 and FY24. Since FY18, the number of admissions for girls increased 90% (from 391 admissions in FY18 to 742 in FY24) while the number of admissions for boys decreased 18% (from 793 in FY18 to 647 in FY24).

Bureau of Substance Addiction Services Admissions (BSAS) (DPH)

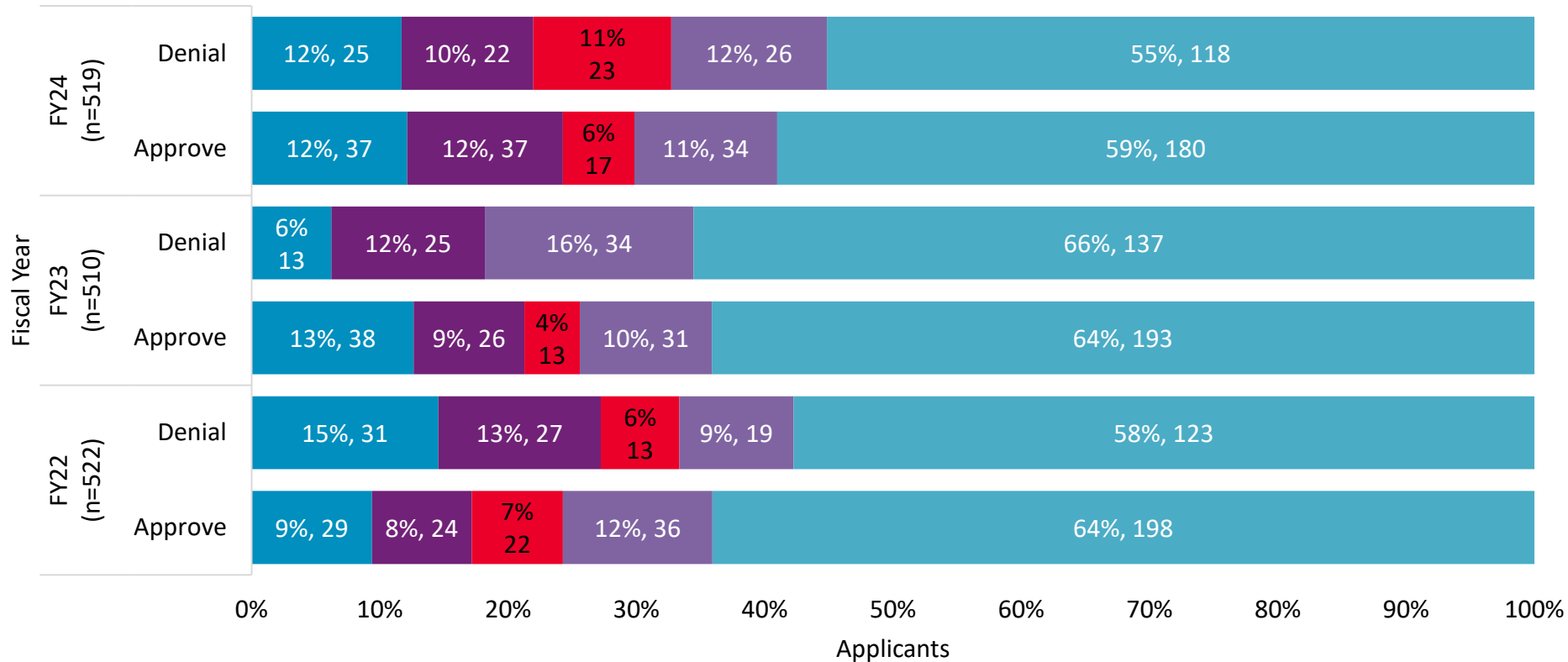
Sexual Orientation	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Heterosexual	1,009	706	468	395	337	272	215
Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual	119	92	58	36	41	53	37
Other	10	8	11	6	35	24	13
Refused	23	20	11	12	23	31	17
Unknown/NA/Missing/Not Collected/Invalid	32	6	365	311	784	1,147	1,155

Source: Data provided to the OCA by the DPH BSAS

In FY24, 3% (n=37) of admissions to BSAS were for youth who identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. However, this is likely an underestimate as 80% of sexual orientation data is missing.

Child, Youth, and Family Programming (DMH)

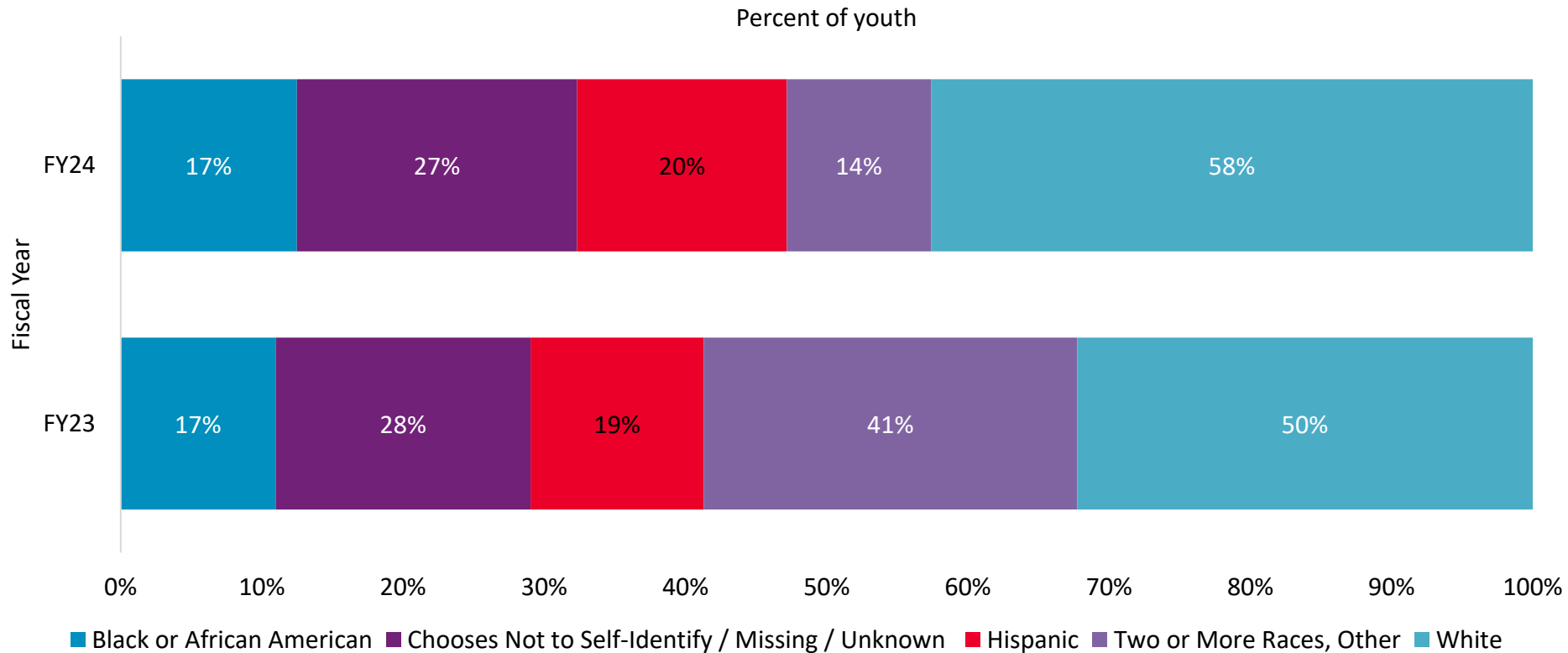
DMH Full Service Authorization Applicants by Race/ethnicity & Program Acceptance (FY22-FY24)



■ Multi-racial/Other races* ■ Black or African American ■ Chooses Not to Self-Identify / Missing / Unknown ■ Hispanic ■ White

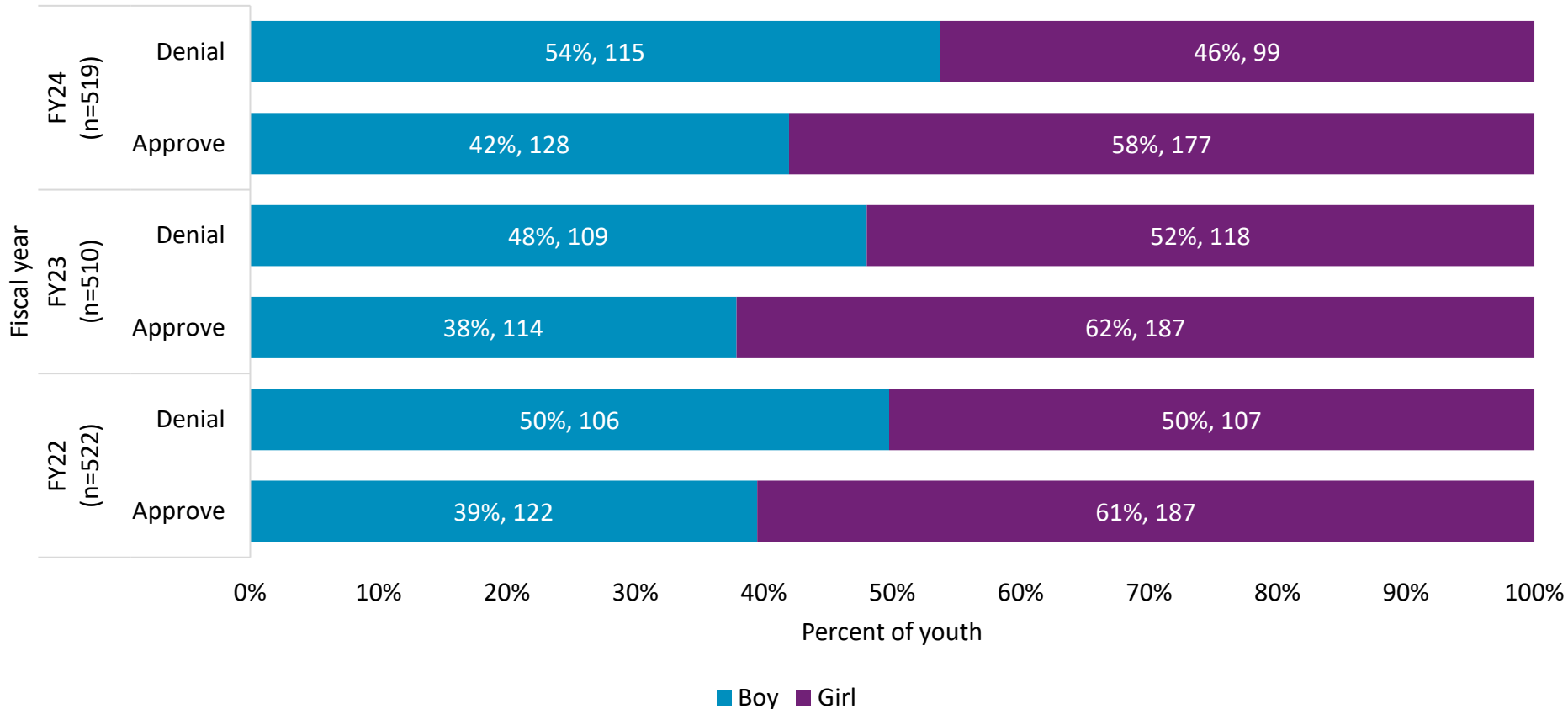
Child, Youth, and Family Programming, (DMH)

DMH CYF Services by Race/Ethnicity FY23-FY24



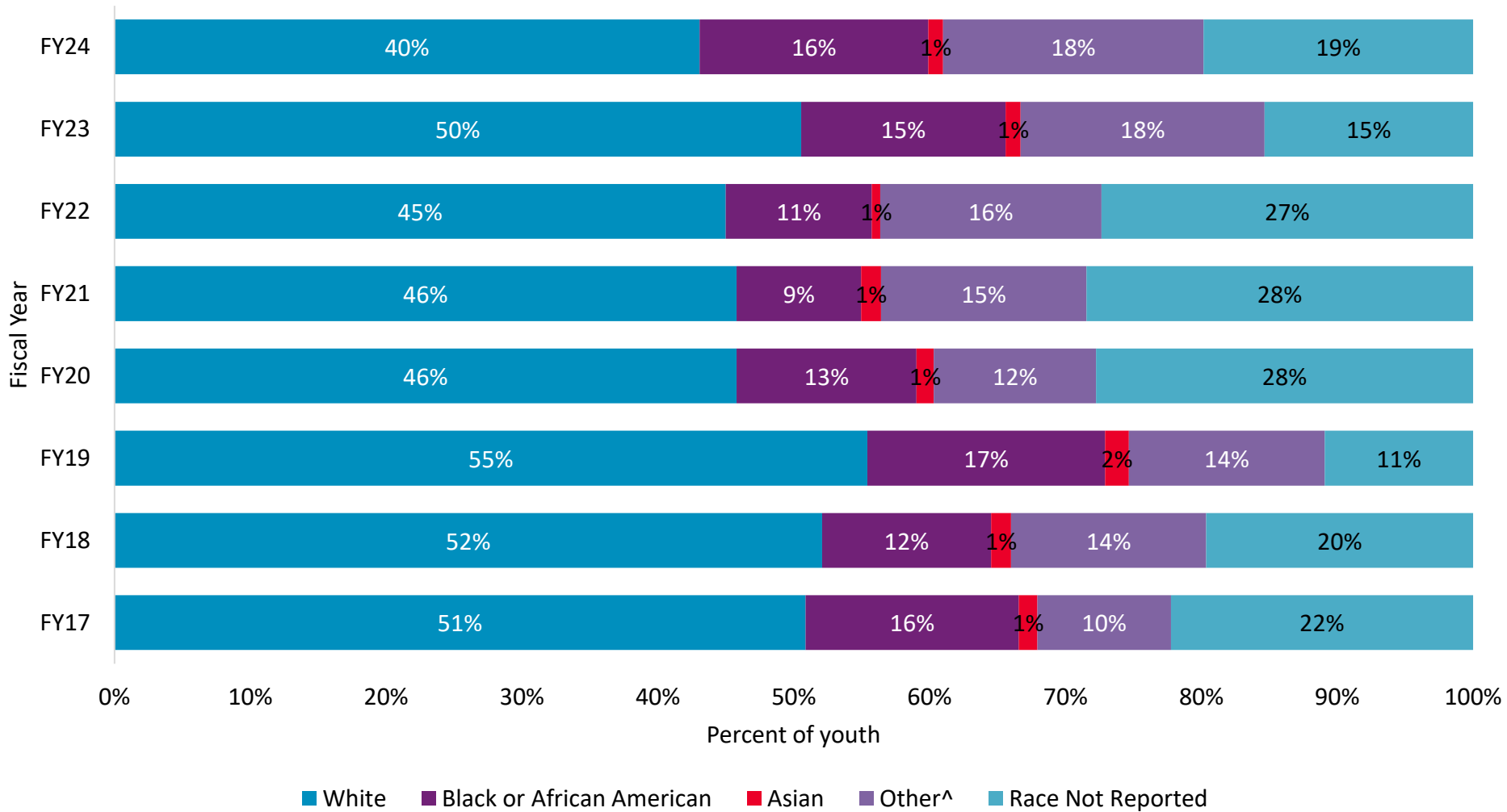
Child, Youth, and Family Programming, (DMH)

DMH Full Service Authorization Applicants by Gender & Program Acceptance (FY22-FY24)



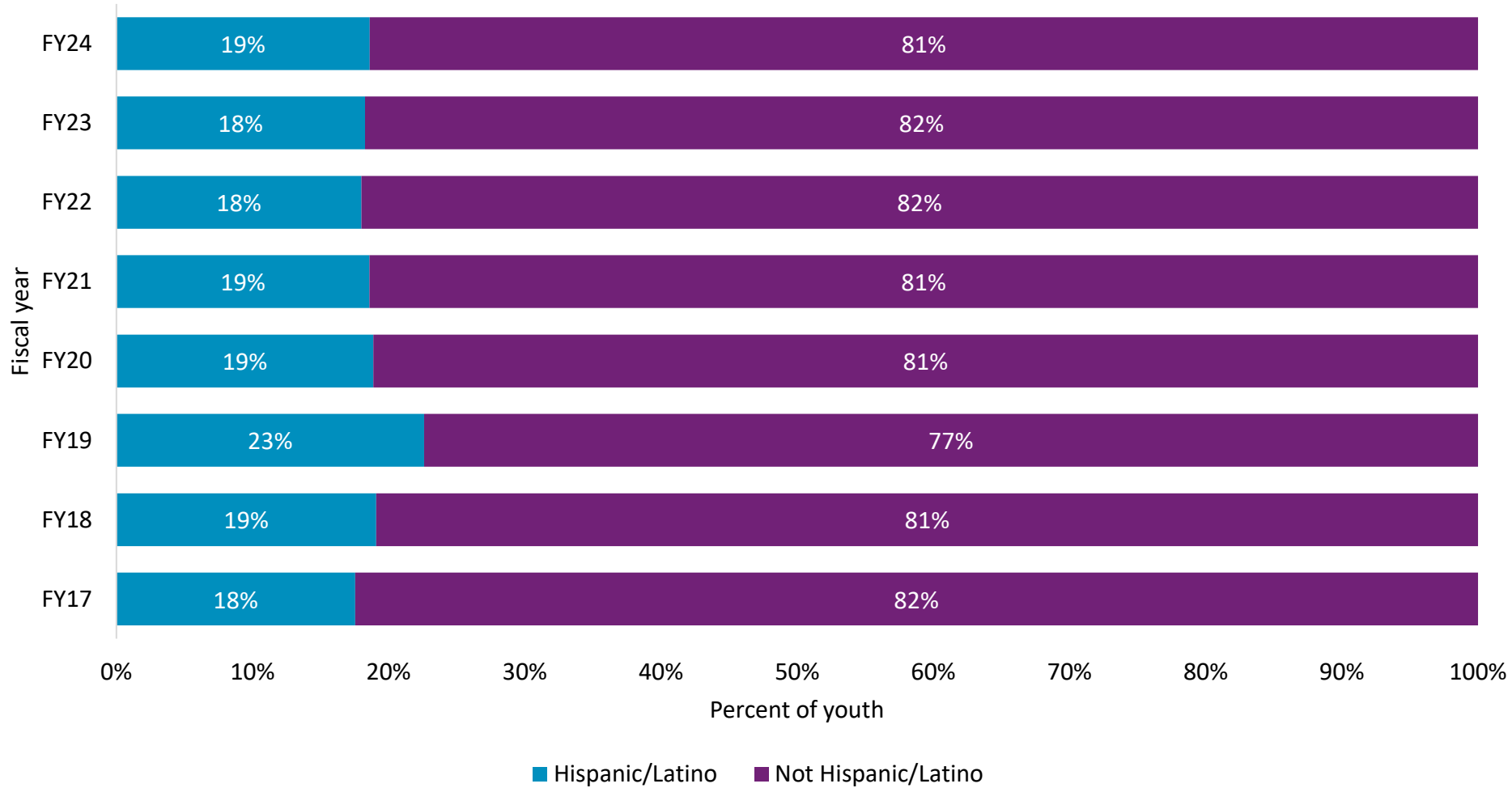
Juvenile Court Clinics (DMH)

Juvenile Court Clinic Youth Served by Race (FY17-FY24)



Juvenile Court Clinics (DMH)

Juvenile Court Clinic Youth Served by Ethnicity (FY17-FY24)



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