

Juvenile Justice System Data Breakdown (FY25)

Worcester 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](#).

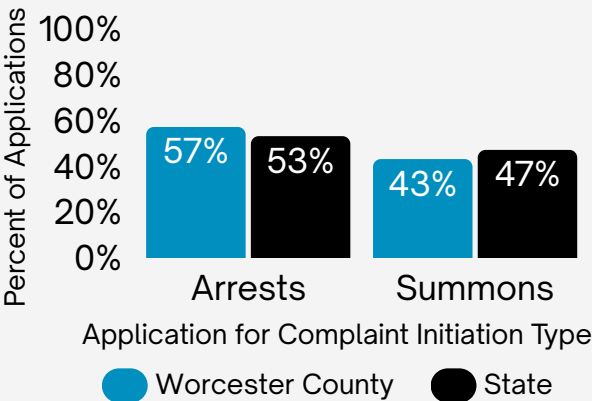
Applications for Complaint

Comparable rate of applications for complaint as the rest of the state

Rate of applications for complaint per 1,000 youth



Use of Arrests vs Summons



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

Delinquency Filings

Delinquency filing rate on par with the state rate

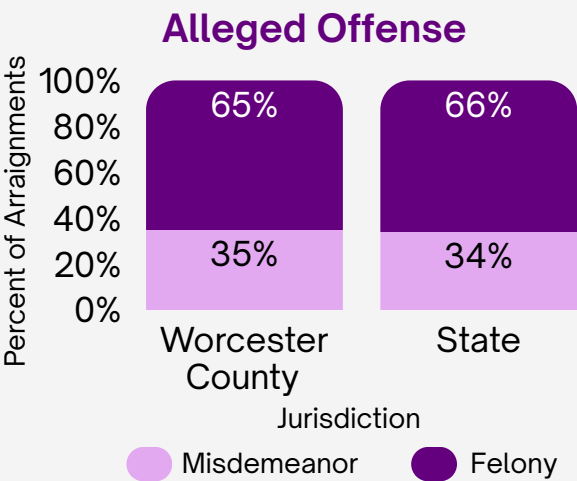
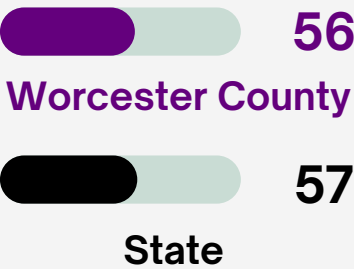
65 out of 100
applications for complaint resulted in a delinquency filing
(state rate: 67 out of 100)



Arraignments

A similar rate of filings were arraigned in Worcester County as across the state

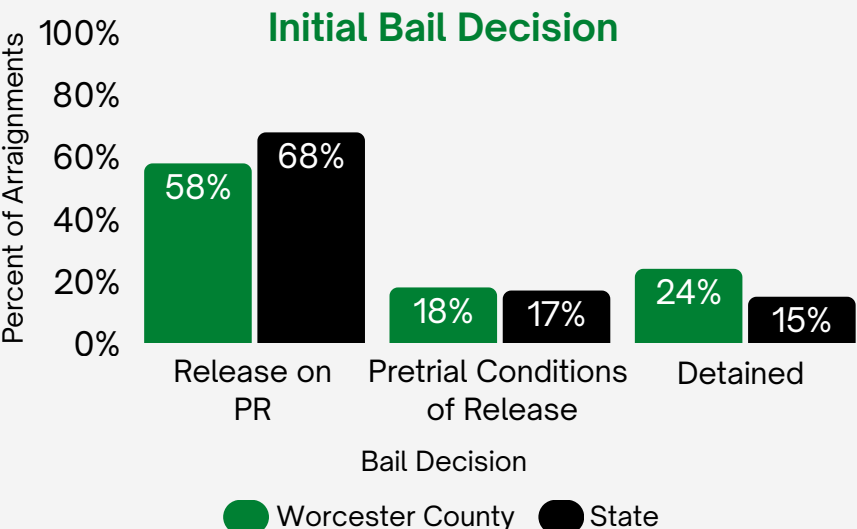
Rate of arraignments per 100 delinquency filings



The distribution of arraignments by offense severity was in line with the state

Pretrial Conditions of Release and Detention

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

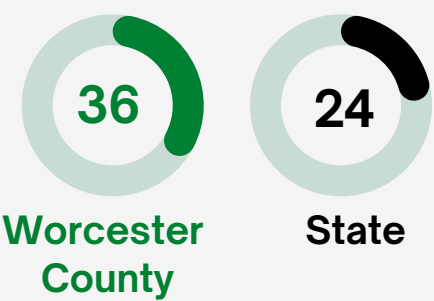


For more on statewide trends, findings, and recommendations, check out the [Juvenile Justice Policy & Data Board's 2025 Annual Report](#).

Pretrial Conditions of Release and Detention

Higher rate of pretrial detention, largely driven by cash bail and bail/PR revocations

Rate of pretrial detention per 100 arraignments

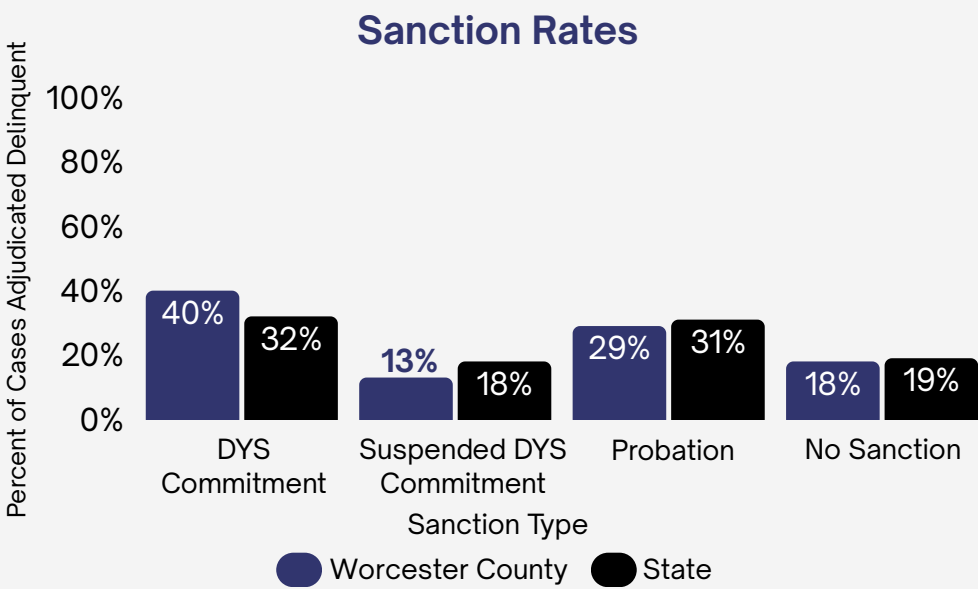


Reason Youth are Held at DYS Pretrial
Worcester County vs. State

Cash bail	28%	vs.	23%
Probation violation hearing	20%	vs.	14%
Bail/PR revoked	30%	vs.	38%
58A Hearing	17%	vs.	15%
Unknown	6%	vs.	11%

Sanctions

Higher use of DYS commitment than the state



Case Dismissals

Lower rate of case dismissals than the state rate



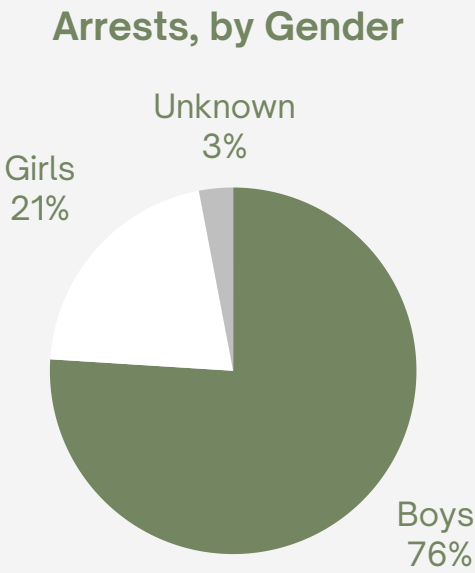
Demographic Breakdown

Compared to white youth in Worcester County...

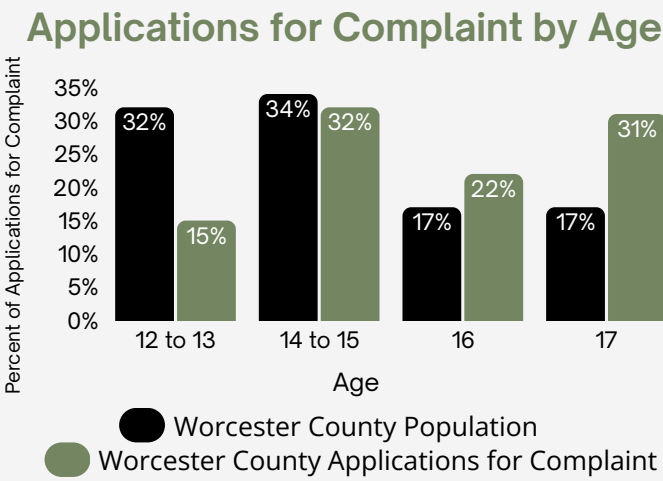
Black youth were...
3.5x more likely to be arrested
(state rate: 4.2x)

Latino/Hispanic youth were...
3.2x more likely to be arrested
(state rate: 2.7x)

Boys accounted for a larger share of arrests than girls



Applications for complaint were concentrated in mid to late adolescence



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

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Data Appendix			
Process Point	Outcome/Measure	Count	Percent
Applications for Complaint (n=1,138)*	Applications for Complaint	1,138*	100%
	Age - 12 to 13	170	15%
	Age - 14 to 15	354	32%
	Age - 16	243	22%
	Age - 17	349	31%
	Summons	487	43%
	Arrests	651	57%
	Gender - Boy	495	76%
	Gender - Girl	139	21%
	Gender - None reported	17	3%
	Race/Ethnicity - Black	91	14%
	Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic/Latino	212	33%
	Race/Ethnicity - White	219	34%
	Race/Ethnicity - Another race	21	3%
	Race/Ethnicity - None reported	108	17%
Delinquency Filings (n=739)	Delinquency Filings	739	100%
Arraignments (n=417)	Arraignments	417	100%
	Felony	269	65%
	Misdemeanor	148	35%
Pretrial Conditions of Release (n=416)** and Detention (n=149)***	Initial Bail Decision	416	100%
	Released on PR****	242	58%
	Detained at Arraignment	101	24%
	Pretrial Conditions of Release (COR)	73	18%
	Pretrial Detention - Held Reason	149	100%
	Cash Bail	41	28%
	Probation violation hearing	30	20%
	Bail/PR revoked	44	30%
	58A Hearing	25	17%
	Unknown	9	6%
Dispositions (n=257) and Dismissals (n=325)	Cases Disposed	257	100%
	Cases Resolved via CWO or Adjudicated Not Delinquent	167	65%
	Cases Adjudicated Delinquent	90	35%
	Judicial Dismissals	325	56%
Sanctions (n=90)	Cases Adjudicated Delinquent	90	100%
	DYS Commitment	36	40%
	Suspended DYS Commitment	12	13%
	Probation	26	29%
	No Sanction	16	18%

*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.