JUSTICE POLICY INSTITUTE

Key online tools and how they might be used in a state-based policy report
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[Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Statistical Briefing Book.](#)

Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (1990-2013) provides access to national, state, and county level population data detailed by age, sex, race, and ethnicity. Users can view population profiles for a single jurisdiction or create state or county Comparison tables.

- Can be used to calculate a rate or quickly know, what the juvenile population is in a jurisdiction by age, sex, race and Hispanic ethnicity;

Easy Access to the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (1980-2012) lets users access more than two decades of national and state data on victims of and youth arrested for homicide, including age, sex, and race of both the youth arrested and the victim, the relationship between the two, and the type of weapon used.

- To the degree that there is a need to show that most young people who come into the attention of the media and law enforcement were not involved in a homicide, this data is available by state. (e.g. In Kansas, in 2012, there were two young people arrested for homicide, versus 91 adults). Take care to use the information in a way that doesn't stigmatize adults.

Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics (1994-2012) provides access to national, state, and county level arrest statistics. Users can choose between displays of arrests and arrest rates for youth (persons under age 18), adults, or all ages combined. Displays present arrest statistics in 29 detailed offense categories

- 2012 is the latest year for which data is available and shows how many young people are arrested for certain type of behavior identified by law enforcement by state and county. The data isn't available consistently for every state (e.g. Illinois has big gaps, and Kansas, has more coverage for a few big counties, like Sedgwick).

    o Could be useful when combined with other tools to help make the case that sending young people to a facility for certain offenses is ineffective;

Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts (1997-2012) gives users quick access to state and county juvenile court case counts for delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases.

- The data tool generates a count of young people petitioned by type of case, such as delinquency, status, or dependency. While some states didn't report data (Kansas and Virginia), Illinois and New Jersey do have data available. The list could potentially show the number of youth diverted, or youth who were arrested but who petition wasn't sustained.

Juvenile Justice GPS

Charting national change in juvenile justice policy and practice, using statistics to better understand and encourage reform**.**

Key data points that could be used for a state-based study

- Status Offenses

  o Reports the rates, and the numbers of youth confined for status offenses counted in the state (Virginia and New Jersey are available). It allows you to compare how juvenile status offenses are defined from state-to-state, but some states are not available.

- Systems integration

  o Shows which states share data and information about dual-status youth and how they do it (through an MOU or data sharing agreement);

    - It shows that at the institutional level (either child services or juvenile justice) there are attempts to address the needs of dual-status youth. This could include resources dedicated to preventing further involvement in the system, including and especially outside an out-of-home placement.

  o The site uses the transfer of youth from child protection systems to the juvenile justice system as an indicator for how well the state is addressing the challenge of dual-status youth.

    - *"Juvenile Justice Transfers"* defined as *"the number of children under the care of the State child protection system who were transferred into the custody of the State juvenile justice system in the Federal Fiscal Year."*

- Racial and ethnic disparities

- o "States that publish racial and ethnic fairness indicators and release them in a transparent manner on a sustained bases over time,";

- o "States that have conducted point-in-time research to assess disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system and have proposed solutions based on data;"

- Juvenile justice services

  - o Provides information on the structure of the system (state-run versus county-run), the use of and strategies for (statute, a support center) advancing evidence-based approaches, the use of risk assessments in probation, and the tracking of recidivism, if at all.

- Transfer and jurisdictional boundaries

  - o Provides information and data on the number of young people who end up in adult court, how they get there, and data trends around the issue. http://www.jjgps.org/jurisdictional-boundaries

Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (1997-2013) was developed to facilitate independent analysis of national data on the characteristics of youth held in residential placement facilities, including detailed information about the youth's age, sex, race/ethnicity, placement status, length of stay, and most serious offense.