



Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014

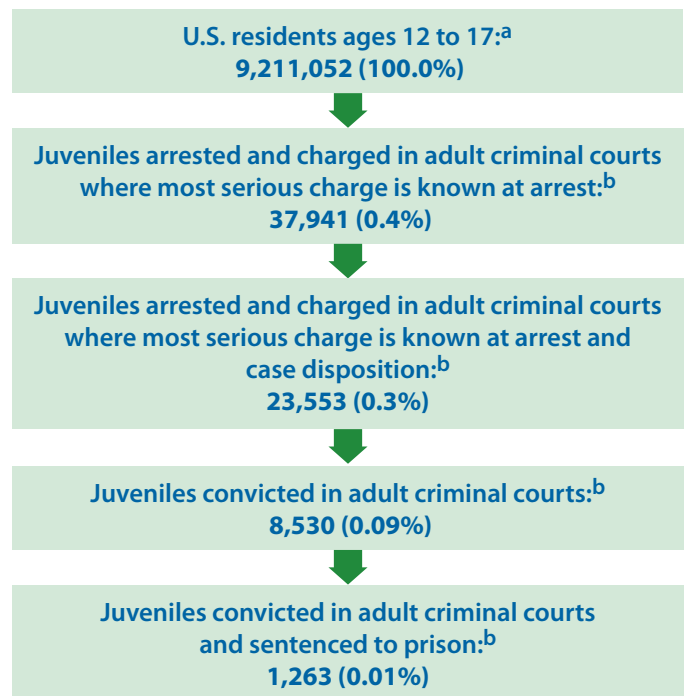
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In 2014, there were 37,941 cases filed in adult criminal courts against juveniles, persons ages 12 to 17, in 23 states where the most serious charge was known at arrest (**figure 1**).¹ Of those, 23,553 criminal cases were processed in adult criminal courts where the most serious charge was known at case disposition.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted the Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts (SJCACC) with support from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The project was designed to collect information on the characteristics of cases and persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts with a final finding (disposition) in adult criminal courts between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014. BJS requested administrative data extracts from court data management systems in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The court systems in 23 states provided sufficient data extracts for all criminal cases in adult courts with a disposition in calendar year 2014 where the person charged was age 17 or younger at the time of the offense, regardless of the upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts.²

This report uses data from those 23 states for juveniles charged in adult criminal courts in 2014 and focuses on the 23,553 cases where the most serious charge was known at case disposition. (See *Methodology*.) It covers cases filed in adult criminal courts against these juveniles at several stages throughout the court process: most serious charge at arrest, method of disposition (court trial, jury trial, plea, or other), case outcome (conviction, nonconviction, or other), and sentencing. It also presents statistics on the demographic characteristics of these juveniles.

FIGURE 1
U.S. residents ages 12 to 17 arrested and charged in adult criminal courts in 23 states, 2014



Note: Counts and percentages are for persons ages 12 to 17 in 23 states. See *Methodology* for a list of these states. See appendix table 1 for counts and percentages.

^aU.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for 23 states, 2014.

^bNumber is based on a case. Persons who had more than one arrest or conviction are counted separately. Four states provided information on convicted cases only.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

¹The number of cases filed made up 0.4% of U.S. residents ages 12 to 17.

²One state provided data for 2012.

HIGHLIGHTS

In the 23 states examined through the Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts in 2014:

- For one-third of persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts, the most serious offense was a property crime both at arrest (32%) and at disposition (33%).
- Most persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts were male (75%).
- Across offense types, the most serious charge at disposition differed from the most serious charge at arrest in up to 15% of the cases for person ages 12 to 17.
- At case disposition, 65% of persons ages 12 to 17 charged with a felony in adult criminal courts were convicted, compared to 25% of persons charged with a misdemeanor.
- Property, violent, and driving-related offenses each accounted for about one-quarter of convictions for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts.
- Seven in 10 convictions of persons ages 12 to 17 in adult criminal courts resulted from guilty pleas.
- More than half of all females ages 12 to 17 convicted in adult criminal courts were sentenced to court costs or restitution only.

64% of juveniles charged in adult courts in states where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was less than 17 were arrested for a misdemeanor offense

The upper age of jurisdiction is the maximum age at which a juvenile court has jurisdiction over an individual, which differs by state. Most states set this age at 17, though in 2014, 10 states set the upper age of jurisdiction at either 15 or 16. (See *How persons age 17 or younger are charged in adult courts* for more information.) Three states (Michigan, New York, and North Carolina) had an upper age of jurisdiction of 16 or younger, and 20 states had an upper age of jurisdiction of age 17. States with an upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction below 17 had more persons ages 12 to 17 with criminal charges in

adult courts (15,410 arrest charges in 3 states) than states with an upper age of 17 (8,143 arrest charges in 20 states) (table 1).

Across 23 states in 2014, a misdemeanor was the most serious charge a person was arrested for in more than half (53%) of cases against persons ages 12 to 17 in adult criminal courts in 23 states (not shown in tables). Sixty-four percent of juveniles charged in adult courts in states where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was less than 17 were arrested for a misdemeanor offense, compared to 34% of those in states with 17 as the upper age of jurisdiction. In states where the upper age of jurisdiction was less than 17, more than 95% of persons ages 12 to 15 charged in adult courts were charged with a felony.

TABLE 1
Severity of arrest charges in 23 states, by age of offender and state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, 2014

Age of offender	Total	Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction less than 17 ^a				Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction 17 ^b			
		Number	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^c	Number	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^c
Total	23,553	15,410	23.1%	63.7%	13.2%	8,143	41.3%	33.9%	24.7%
12-14	341	48	97.9	2.1!	0.0	293	50.2	17.6	32.2
15	787	148	95.3	4.1!	0.7!	639	46.4	19.9	33.7
16	8,200	5,940	20.9	70.4	8.7	2,260	43.6	28.5	27.9
17	14,225	9,274	23.0	60.6	16.3	4,951	39.1	39.1	21.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. For states with an upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts of 17, excludes 121 cases where the seriousness of the arrest charge was unknown. Percentages based on nonmissing data. Four states provided information on convicted cases only.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aMichigan, New York, and North Carolina.

^bAlabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

^cIncludes infraction, traffic, violation, and unspecified other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

How persons age 17 or younger are charged in adult courts

State laws determine the age at which persons are automatically charged in adult criminal courts. Persons at or below this age, commonly called the *upper age of jurisdiction*, are handled in juvenile courts. States may make exceptions—such as for murder or other crimes of violence, or evidence of repeated criminal activity—to lower the upper age of jurisdiction.

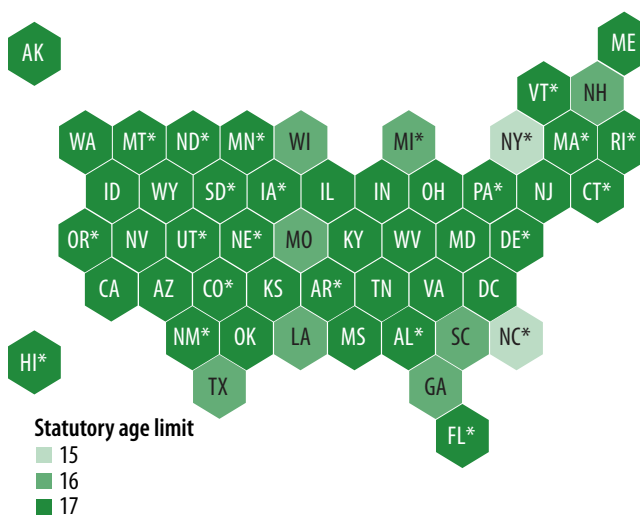
In 2014, New York and North Carolina set the upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts at 15, and eight states set the upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts at 16 (Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin) (**map 1**). This means that in North Carolina and New York, all persons age 16 or older at the time of the offense, and in the eight states that set the upper age at 16, all persons age 17 or older, would be charged in adult courts. The remaining states set the upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts at 17, meaning that persons age 18 or older would be charged in adult criminal courts. The three states in this report that set the upper age of jurisdiction at less than 17 in 2014 are Michigan, New York, and North Carolina. Some states have changed the upper age of jurisdiction for juvenile courts since 2014.

States where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 17 can transfer cases from juvenile courts to adult criminal courts under certain state-defined conditions. Common methods of transfer from juvenile to adult courts include juvenile waiver, statutory exclusion, and concurrent jurisdiction.

- **Juvenile waiver**—Cases filed in juvenile court may meet certain criteria, often set by state law, to be moved to adult criminal court. Typically, a judicial officer holds a hearing where the prosecutor and the defense attorney present their cases. The judicial officer then decides whether the defendant will remain in juvenile court or grants a juvenile waiver to have the case heard in adult criminal court.
- **Statutory exclusion**—State statutes outline specific conditions where a juvenile can be excluded from juvenile court. Examples of such conditions include the seriousness of the crime and the age difference between the perpetrator and victim.

MAP 1

Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, by U.S. state, 2014



Note: See appendix table 2 for counts.

*State provided data used in the Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts report.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Justice Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics, <http://www.jjgps.org/jurisdictional-boundaries#compare-transfer-policies?age=-1&action=2&year=2014&state=52&offense=-1>.

- **Concurrent jurisdiction**—Some state statutes establish that a prosecutor has discretion to charge a case in either juvenile court or adult criminal court. Concurrent jurisdiction usually is associated with the seriousness of the offense, whether the crime was a crime of violence, and the criminal history of the defendant.

After a case is filed in adult criminal court, a motion may be made to request the case be remanded to juvenile court at the adult court proceeding. Once a case is filed in the adult court, the judge can order that the case be returned to juvenile court for processing. State laws, prosecutor and judicial discretion, the seriousness of the offense, and the criminal history of the defendant could impact the decision to remand.

32% of persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts were arrested for a property crime as the most serious offense

Overall, 32% of juveniles charged in adult criminal courts were arrested for a property crime as the most serious offense (table 2).³ Nearly twice as many juveniles were charged in adult criminal courts in the 3 states where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was less than

³See *Methodology* for a complete description of offense categories and offenses, which include violent, property, drug, public order, weapons, and driving-related offenses.

17 (15,410) as in the 20 states where the upper age of jurisdiction was 17 (8,143). Overall, a higher proportion of violent offenses were charged in states with the upper age of jurisdiction of juvenile courts at age 17 (27%) than in states where the upper age of jurisdiction of juvenile courts was less than 17 (13%). Similarly, a higher proportion of driving-related offenses were charged in states with 17 as the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction (32%) than in states with the upper age of jurisdiction below 17 (14%). One percent of the charges were filed against persons ages 12 to 14.

TABLE 2
Most serious offense at arrest in 23 states, by age of offender and state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, 2014

Age of offender	Total	Most serious offense at arrest					
		Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Driving-related
Total	23,553	17.5%	31.8%	6.9%	18.9%	4.4%	20.4%
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction less than 17^a							
Total	15,410	12.8%	37.2%	6.2%	23.7%	5.8%	14.3%
12-14	48	87.5	4.2!	0.0	2.1!	6.3!	0.0
15	148	83.8	7.4	0.0	0.7!	8.1	0.0
16	5,940	13.0	41.0	4.8	25.4	6.3	9.4
17	9,274	11.2	35.5	7.2	23.1	5.4	17.7
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction 17^b							
Total	8,143	26.5%	21.5%	8.4%	9.7%	1.9%	32.1%
12-14	293	40.0	13.8	4.1	7.9	3.4	30.7
15	639	33.8	14.1	2.7	7.7	2.6	39.1
16	2,260	29.1	18.4	5.0	8.7	1.9	37.0
17	4,951	23.7	24.3	10.8	10.5	1.7	29.1

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Excludes two cases (state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction less than 17) and 98 cases (state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction 17) where the seriousness of the arrest charge was unknown. Percentages based on nonmissing data. Four states provided information on convicted cases only.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases or the coefficient of variation is more than 50%.

^aMichigan, New York, and North Carolina.

^bAlabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

In 2014, males (75%) made up the majority of juveniles arrested in 23 states

Among persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts, a higher proportion were male (75%) than female (22%) in 2014. Females ages 12 to 17 were most likely to be charged with a property offense (45%) (table 3). Males ages 12 to 17 charged in adult courts were most commonly arrested for a property (29%), public order (20%), or violent (20%) offense.

The majority of persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts were black (38%) or white (35%). Among juveniles charged in adult courts in 2014, the most common offenses charged against white persons at arrest were driving-related (37%) and property (32%), while the most common offenses charged against black persons were property (34%) and violent (26%) offenses.

TABLE 3
Most serious offense at arrest in 23 states, by demographic characteristics, 2014

Demographic characteristic	Total	Percent of total	Most serious offense at arrest ^a					
			Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Driving-related
Total	23,553	100%	17.5%	31.8%	6.9%	18.9%	4.4%	20.4%
Age								
12-14	341	1.4%	46.7%	12.4%	3.6%	7.1%	3.8%	26.3%
15	787	3.3	43.4	12.9	2.2	6.4	3.6	31.6
16	8,200	34.8	17.4	34.8	4.9	20.9	5.1	16.9
17	14,225	60.4	15.5	31.6	8.4	18.7	4.1	21.7
Sex								
Male	17,758	75.4%	20.0%	28.5%	7.4%	20.3%	5.4%	18.4%
Female	5,208	22.1	9.2	44.5	5.2	14.5	1.2	25.4
Unknown	587	2.5	16.5	18.6	9.0	16.9	3.1	35.9
Race								
White ^b	8,191	34.8%	10.8%	31.7%	8.9%	10.0%	1.7%	36.9%
Black ^b	8,914	37.8	25.6	34.2	4.8	22.6	6.3	6.5
Hispanic	4,836	20.5	15.0	29.2	6.7	29.0	6.0	13.9
Other ^{b,c}	453	1.9	8.4	45.3	9.1	13.8	4.7	18.7
Unknown ^{b,d}	1,159	4.9	17.0	19.9	8.9	13.0	2.2	38.9

Note: Excludes 100 cases missing most serious charge at arrest. Percentages based on non-missing information. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

^aExcludes 100 cases missing most serious charge at arrest.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cOther includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and Americans Indians or Alaska Natives. Categories are not separated due to small numbers of sample cases.

^dUnknown includes 737 cases where race was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

Property offenses were the most serious charge in one-third of case dispositions for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts

Disposition of the case is the next stage of court case processing after the filing of arrest charges. As with the most serious offense at arrest, the distribution of the most serious offense at case disposition varied across states with different upper ages of jurisdiction

for juvenile courts. Overall, property (33%) and driving-related (21%) offenses made up the majority of the most serious offenses at disposition in adult criminal courts for juveniles (table 4). In states where the upper age of jurisdiction was less than 17, property (40%) and public order (22%) were the most serious offenses at case disposition. In states where the upper age of jurisdiction was 17, driving-related (32%) and violent (27%) were the most serious offenses at case disposition.

TABLE 4
Most serious offense at disposition in 23 states, by age of offender and state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, 2014

Age of offender	Total	Most serious offense at disposition					
		Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Driving-related
Total	23,553	17.7%	33.3%	6.8%	17.6%	3.7%	20.9%
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction less than 17^a							
Total	15,410	12.9%	39.7%	6.1%	21.8%	4.6%	14.8%
12-14	48	87.5	4.2!	0.0	2.1!	6.3!	0.0
15	148	84.5	7.4	0.0	0.7!	7.4	0.0
16	5,940	13.2	43.6	4.6	24.1	4.7	9.7
17	9,274	11.2	37.9	7.2	20.9	4.5	18.4
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction 17^b							
Total	8,143	26.8%	21.4%	8.0%	9.6%	2.0%	32.3%
12-14	293	39.9	13.7	4.1	8.5	3.4	30.4
15	639	34.6	14.1	2.7	7.7	2.7	38.3
16	2,260	29.5	18.3	4.9	8.6	1.9	36.8
17	4,951	23.8	24.2	10.4	10.3	1.8	29.6

Note: Excludes 131 offenses where the most serious charge at disposition was unknown. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Percentages based on nonmissing data.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases or the coefficient of variation is more than 50%.

^aMichigan, New York, and North Carolina.

^bAlabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

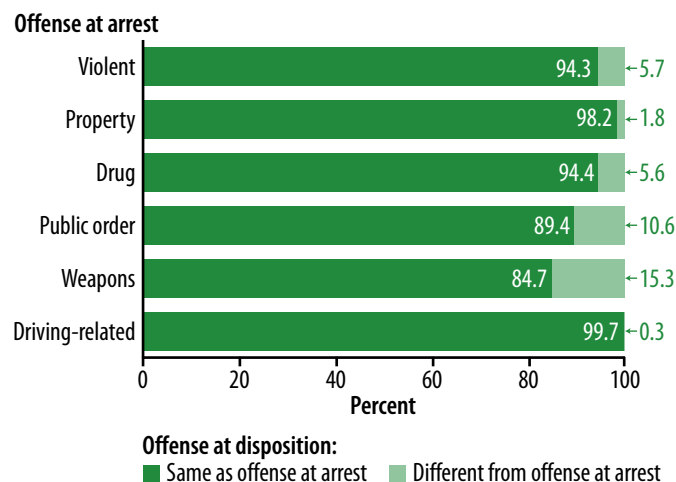
At case disposition, half of all charges against males ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts resulted in a case disposition for a property (30%) or violent (20%) offense

For male juveniles, the most serious charges at case disposition were predominantly property offenses (30%) and violent offenses (20%; **table 5**). For female juveniles, the most serious charges at case disposition were predominantly property offenses (45%) and driving-related offenses (26%). The most serious charges at disposition for black juveniles were predominantly property offenses (36%) and violent offenses (26%). The most serious charges for white juveniles at case disposition were predominantly driving-related offenses (37%) and property offenses (32%).

15% of juvenile cases charged for a weapons offense at arrest concluded with a different charge at disposition

Nearly all cases where the most serious charge at arrest was a driving-related or property offense remained the same at disposition (**figure 2**). Eleven percent of public order arrests had a case disposition for a charge other than public order, and 15% of weapons arrests had a case disposition for a charge other than weapons. Seven percent of weapons offenses at arrest were disposed of as violent offenses, and 7% of public order offenses at arrest were disposed of as property offenses (not shown in tables).

FIGURE 2
Percent of cases for persons ages 12 to 17 in 23 states where most serious offense at disposition was the same type as the most serious offense at arrest, 2014



Note: Excludes 131 cases missing the most serious charge at disposition. Percentages based on nonmissing data. See appendix table 3 for percentages.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

TABLE 5
Most serious offense at disposition in 23 states, by demographic characteristics, 2014

Demographic characteristic	Total	Percent of total	Most serious offense at disposition					
			Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Driving-related
Total	23,553	100%	17.7%	33.3%	6.8%	17.6%	3.7%	20.9%
Age								
12-14	341	1.4%	46.6%	12.3%	3.5%	7.6%	3.8	26.1%
15	787	3.3	44.0	12.8	2.2	6.4	3.6	31.1
16	8,200	34.8	17.8	36.6	4.7	19.8	4.0	17.2
17	14,225	60.4	15.6	33.1	8.3	17.2	3.6	22.3
Sex								
Male	17,758	75.4%	20.2%	30.3%	7.2%	18.7%	4.6%	19.0%
Female	5,208	22.1	9.6	45.2	5.0	13.6	0.9	25.7
Unknown	587	2.5	16.4	19.5	9.0	16.9	2.2	36.0
Race								
White ^a	8,191	34.8%	11.1%	31.9%	8.6%	9.7%	1.6%	37.1%
Black ^a	8,914	37.8	25.7	36.3	4.9	21.0	5.3	6.9
Hispanic	4,836	20.5	15.6	32.4	6.5	26.1	4.7	14.8
Other ^{a,b}	453	1.9	8.7	45.8	8.0	13.6	4.7	19.3
Unknown ^{a,c}	1,159	4.9	16.3	20.3	8.7	13.5	2.0	39.2

Note: Excludes 131 cases with unknown serious charge at disposition. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Percentages based on nonmissing data. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bOther includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and Americans Indians or Alaska Natives. Categories are not separated due to small numbers of sample cases.

^cUnknown includes 735 cases where race was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

Almost two-thirds of felony charges filed for persons ages 12 to 17 in adult criminal courts were convicted at disposition

Information about the outcome of the arrest charges was available for 81% of cases (19,141). Case outcome varied by offense seriousness and type of charge. Sixty-five percent of felony charges filed against persons

ages 12 to 17 resulted in a conviction, compared to 25% of misdemeanor charges (table 6). Driving-related offenses filed against juveniles in adult criminal courts resulted in conviction 92% of the time when charged as a felony and 58% of the time when charged as a misdemeanor. Nonconvictions include dismissals, not guilty findings, deferred prosecutions, and cases sent back to juvenile or family court for processing.

TABLE 6
Outcome for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts in 23 states, by severity of charge and most serious charge at disposition, 2014

Offense	Total	Conviction	Nonconviction ^a	Other ^b
Total	19,141	44.5%	54.1%	1.4%
Felony				
Total	5,228	65.2%	31.1%	3.7%
Violent	2,637	63.4	32.0	4.5
Property	1,582	70.0	26.6	3.4
Drug	395	60.0	37.2	2.8
Public order	224	57.1	39.3	3.6!
Weapons	378	66.4	32.5	1.1!
Driving-related	12	91.7	8.3!	0.0
Misdemeanor				
Total	11,123	24.7%	74.9%	0.4%
Violent	1,232	30.0	68.8	1.2
Property	5,523	22.1	77.5	0.3
Drug	876	32.4	66.2	1.4!
Public order	3,688	14.1	85.8	0.1!
Weapons	463	26.4	72.9	0.7!
Driving-related	1,107	57.8	42.0	0.2!
Other^c				
Total	2,790	85.8%	13.1%	1.1%
Violent	194	95.9	4.1!	0.0
Property	325	97.5	2.5!	0.0
Drug	288	81.9	18.1	0.0
Public order	157	82.8	15.3	1.9!
Weapons	15	86.7	13.3!	0.0
Driving-related	1,754	83.5	15.1	1.5

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Excludes 4,412 charges missing case outcome (4,397), missing type of offense (131), and/or missing seriousness of charge (22). Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Two states did not provide any information about case outcomes. Percentages based on nonmissing data.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on fewer than 10 cases or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes dismissals, not guilty findings, deferred prosecutions, cases sent back to juvenile or family court for case processing, and unspecified nonconvictions.

^bIncludes conviction vacated, abated by death of defendant, and unspecified other.

^cIncludes infraction, traffic, violation, and unspecified other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

More than half of persons ages 12 to 14 charged with a felony offense in adult criminal courts were convicted

In 2014, 54% percent of persons ages 12 to 14 charged with a felony and 52% of persons charged with a

misdemeanor in adult criminal courts were convicted (table 7). Eighty-two percent of persons age 16 and 71% of persons age 17 charged with misdemeanors in adult criminal courts resulted in nonconviction at case disposition.

TABLE 7
Outcome for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts in 23 states, by severity of charge and age of defendant, 2014

Age of defendant	Total	Conviction	Nonconviction ^a	Other ^b
Total	19,141	44.5%	54.1%	1.4%
Felony	5,228	65.2%	31.1%	3.7%
12-14	178	54.4	41.6	3.9!
15	424	68.6	29.2	2.1!
16	1,660	61.7	34.2	4.2
17	2,966	67.3	29.0	3.7
Misdemeanor	11,123	24.6%	75.0%	0.4%
12-14	50	52.0	46.0	2.0!
15	125	75.2	24.0	0.8!
16	4,485	17.7	82.1	0.2
17	6,463	28.2	71.3	0.5
Other^c	2,790	85.1%	13.9%	1.0%
12-14	94	92.6	7.4!	0.0
15	214	89.7	10.3	0.0
16	906	86.6	13.2	0.1!
17	1,576	83.1	15.2	1.8

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Excludes 4,412 cases missing case outcome (4,397) and missing seriousness of charge (22) at disposition. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Two states did not provide any information about case outcomes. Percentages based on nonmissing data.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on fewer than 10 cases or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes dismissals, not guilty findings, deferred prosecutions, cases sent back to juvenile or family court for case processing, and unspecified nonconvictions.

^bIncludes conviction vacated, abated by death of defendant, and unspecified other.

^cIncludes infraction, traffic, violation, and unspecified other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

Property, violent, and driving-related offenses each accounted for about one-quarter of convictions for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts

There were 8,530 convictions of juveniles charged in adult criminal courts in 23 states in 2014, or about 45% of the 19,141 cases with information on most serious charge at case disposition. The most commonly convicted offenses for persons age 12 to 14 were violent (40%) or driving-related (39%) (table 8). Females ages 12

to 17 were most often convicted for driving-related (40%) and property (28%) offenses, while males were most often convicted for property (30%) and violent (28%) offenses. For whites ages 12 to 17, driving-related (40%) and property (25%) offenses were the most serious charges at conviction. For blacks, the most serious charges at conviction were violent (39%) and property (34%) offenses, and for Hispanics, the most serious charges at conviction were property (34%) and violent (26%) offenses.

TABLE 8
Most serious offense at conviction in 23 states, by demographic characteristics, 2014

Demographic characteristic	Total	Percent of total	Most serious offense at conviction					
			Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Driving-related
Total	8,530	100%	25.2%	29.0	7.9%	8.6%	4.4%	24.9%
Age								
12-14	210	2.5%	40.4%	7.1%	3.8%!	6.7%	2.9%!	39.0%
15	581	6.8	37.2	13.1	2.2	5.7	3.8	38.0
16	2,606	30.6	26.8	30.5	5.7	7.1	4.6	25.4
17	5,133	60.2	22.4	31.0	9.9	9.7	4.4	22.6
Sex								
Male	6,895	80.8%	28.0%	30.0%	8.2%	7.9%	5.1%	20.8%
Female	1,293	15.2	13.1	27.7	6.7	11.6	1.3	39.7
Unknown	342	4.0	14.6	14.0	7.0	10.5	2.3!	51.5
Race								
White ^a	3,144	36.9%	13.9%	25.0%	8.5%	10.9%	1.4%	40.2%
Black ^a	3,032	35.5	39.2	33.9	6.1	6.3	7.6	7.0
Hispanic	1,546	18.1	26.0	33.7	10.3	6.4	5.8	17.7
Other ^{a,b}	150	1.8	16.1	24.2	8.1	7.4	0.7!	43.6
Unknown ^{a,c}	658	7.7	14.7	15.8	8.2	12.9	1.7	46.7

Note: Excludes 40 cases where offense was unknown at conviction. Percentages based on non-missing data. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on fewer than 10 cases or the coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bOther includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and Americans Indians or Alaska Natives. Categories are not separated due to small numbers of sample cases.

^cUnknown includes 395 cases where race was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

Seven in 10 cases that resulted in the conviction of a person ages 12 to 17 came through guilty plea

There are three primary methods of conviction: bench or court trial, jury trial, and plea. The U.S. Constitution guarantees the right to a trial by jury, where persons are selected by a judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney (or defendant, if self-represented) to decide whether the prosecutor proved the case beyond a reasonable doubt. In a bench or court trial, a judge hears the facts of the case and decides the outcome. Defendants also can enter an admission of guilt (guilty plea) or a plea of

nolo contendere, where the defendant admits that the prosecutor has enough evidence to prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt but maintains their innocence. Seventy percent of convictions of persons ages 12 to 17 in adult criminal courts were by guilty plea, 5% by a bench trial, and 3% by a jury trial (table 9).⁴ Twelve percent of persons ages 12 to 14 convicted in adult criminal courts were convicted by a judge during a bench trial.

⁴Nine of the 23 states were unable to provide the method of conviction. As a result, the method of conviction was unknown in 22% of cases.

TABLE 9
Method of conviction for persons ages 12 to 17 in 23 states, by age of offender, 2014

Age of offender	Total	Method of conviction			
		Bench trial	Jury trial	Guilty plea*	Unknown
Total	8,530	5.1%	2.8%	70.3%	21.7%
12-14	210	11.9	8.6	57.1	22.4
15	581	9.1	5.3	58.7	26.9
16	2,606	5.4	2.5	71.8	20.3
17	5,133	4.3	2.5	71.3	21.9

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Unknown includes nine states (1,743 cases) that did not report the method of conviction and 112 cases where the method of conviction was missing. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Two states did not provide any information about case outcomes. Percentages based on nonmissing data. A bench trial is one where the judge decides the facts of the case and the outcome. A jury trial is a trial where persons selected by the judge, prosecutor, and defense attorney decide if the prosecutor proved the case beyond a reasonable doubt.

*Includes pleas of nolo contendere, where the defendant in a criminal case does not accept or deny responsibility but waives the right to a trial and agrees to accept the sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

About one-third of juveniles ages 12 to 17 convicted of a violent offense in adult criminal courts were sentenced to prison only

Sentences ordered varied by type of offense. Thirty-six percent of persons ages 12 to 17 convicted of a violent offense in adult criminal courts were sentenced to prison only, and 23% were sentenced to probation only (table 10). About half of persons ages 12 to 17 convicted

of a property offense in adult criminal courts were sentenced to either probation only (32%) or jail only (21%). Seventy-nine percent of persons ages 12 to 17 convicted of a driving-related offense were sentenced to court costs or restitution only. Across all offense types, the most commonly ordered sentences for persons ages 12 to 17 charged in adult criminal courts were court costs or restitution only (32%) and probation only (21%).

TABLE 10
Percent of persons ages 12 to 17 sentenced in adult criminal courts in 23 states, by most serious offense at disposition, 2014

Most serious offense at disposition	Total	Prison only ^a	Jail only	Split sentence ^b	Probation only	Other sentence only ^c	Costs or restitution only
Total	8,530	16.3%	15.1%	9.6%	20.5%	6.5%	31.9%
Violent	2,137	35.5	11.8	17.3	22.6	8.7	4.1
Property	2,464	16.4	20.9	10.3	31.8	5.9	14.7
Drug	674	9.1	20.4	8.4	22.5	2.4	37.3
Public order	727	6.6	20.9	7.9	17.7	2.6	44.2
Weapons	373	27.9	22.6	7.6	32.4	1.8!	7.6
Driving-related	2,115	0.0	6.1	2.2	4.5	8.5	78.7

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Excludes 804 convictions missing sentences and 40 offenses missing type of offense. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Two states did not provide any information about case outcomes. One state provided information on case outcomes, but not for sentencing. Percentages based on nonmissing data. Only the most serious sentencing type is counted and is ordered in terms of seriousness: prison only, jail only, split sentence, probation only, other sentence only, or court costs and restitution only.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases or the coefficient of variation exceeds 50%.

^aIncludes sentences to life and life without parole.

^bIncludes sentences to incarceration (prison or jail) and probation.

^cIncludes sentences to youthful offender program or juvenile facility, treatment/counseling, blended juvenile/adult sentence, community service, license suspended, license revoked, and unspecified other.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

More than half of all females convicted in adult criminal courts were sentenced to court costs or restitution only

The most common sentences for both males and females ages 12 to 17 in adult criminal courts were court costs or restitution only (27% of males; 52% of females) and

probation only (22% of males; 18% of females), but males (19%) were sentenced to prison only more than females (3%) (table 11). Almost half (48%) of all white persons ages 12 to 17 were sentenced to court costs or restitution only, while the most common sentences for black persons ages 12 to 17 were prison only (27%) and probation only (24%).

TABLE 11
Percent of persons ages 12 to 17 sentenced in adult criminal courts in 23 states, by demographic characteristics, 2014

Demographic characteristics	Total	Percent of total	Prison only ^a	Jail only	Split sentence ^b	Probation only	Other sentence only ^c	Costs or restitution only
Total	8,530	100%	16.3%	15.1%	9.6%	20.5%	6.5%	31.9%
Age								
12–14	210	2.5%	17.9%	7.0%	12.9%	10.4%	8.0%	43.8%
15	581	6.8	20.8	4.8	10.8	12.8	10.5	40.3
16	2,606	30.6	16.7	13.9	9.0	22.2	7.1	31.1
17	5,133	60.2	15.6	17.3	9.6	21.1	5.7	30.8
Sex								
Male	6,895	80.8%	19.3%	15.7%	10.2%	21.6%	6.4%	26.8%
Female	1,293	15.2	3.4	13.3	5.3	18.4	7.7	51.9
Unknown	342	4.0	5.3	10.3	12.9	7.8	4.1	59.6
Race								
White ^d	3,144	36.9%	8.6%	11.0%	7.2%	19.1%	6.3%	47.9%
Black ^d	3,032	35.5	26.8	18.6	11.5	23.8	6.4	12.9
Hispanic	1,546	18.1	17.8	19.2	7.6	23.8	6.6	25.0
Other ^{d,e}	150	1.8	7.7	18.3	7.0	14.8	14.8	37.3
Unknown ^{d,f}	658	7.7	4.2	8.6	17.3	6.5	6.0	57.3

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Excludes 804 convictions missing sentences. Four states provided information on convicted cases only. Two states did not provide any information about case outcomes. One state provided information on case outcomes, but not for sentencing. Percentages based on nonmissing data. Only the most serious sentencing type is counted and is ordered in terms of seriousness: prison only, jail only, split sentence, probation only, other sentence only, or court costs and restitution only.

^aIncludes 16 life or life without parole sentences.

^bIncludes a sentence to incarceration (prison or jail) and a sentence to probation.

^cIncludes a sentence to youthful offender program or juvenile facility, treatment/counseling, blended juvenile/adult sentence, community service, license suspended, license revoked, and unspecified other.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^eOther includes Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and Americans Indians or Alaska Natives. Categories are not separated due to small numbers of sample cases.

^fUnknown includes 382 cases where race was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

Methodology

The Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts (SJCACC) was designed to collect information on the characteristics of cases and persons ages 12 to 17, or juveniles, in the 50 states and District of Columbia (DC) who were charged in adult criminal courts between January 1 and December 31, 2014.

The SJCACC was a dual frame sample of all 50 states and DC regarding the characteristics of criminal cases involving defendants age 17 or younger, regardless of the upper age of jurisdiction in the state. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted the SJCACC through a cooperative agreement with Westat, Inc., and the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), with support from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Definition of a case

The SJCACC defined a case as the total set of charges (up to five) against a single defendant arising from a single incident. State prosecutors can file charges in criminal courts in a number of ways. Some examples include:

- One case with multiple defendants. This makes it challenging to determine which defendants are aligned with charges and dispositions.
- One case with one charge and one defendant. In this example, one person with five charges would have five separate cases.
- One case with a single defendant and all charges arising from a single incident. In the Federal Justice Statistics Program, BJS refers to this as a person-case.

The SJCACC requested that adult criminal courts provide or construct person-cases, regardless of how the state prosecutor filed charges in the court. The 23 states that provided the data used in this report indicated that they were able to meet this definition, but not all jurisdictions provided an anonymized person-identifier as requested. Thus, this report refers to cases rather than persons.

Cases eligible for inclusion met the following requirements:

- The case had a final finding (e.g., adjudication, verdict) between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014.
- The defendant had to be a juvenile at the time of the offense.
- The record had information on the type of charge at case disposition.

Data collection and response rate

Court data in states can be centralized, where one or a few agencies are able to report data for the entire state, or decentralized, where access and reporting of court data is the responsibility of the individual counties with little to no state collection of data. The SJCACC began by contacting the state court administrator to determine whether the state had centralized data collection.

Data collection began in the centralized states. For the census portion of the data collection, 26 states and DC were able to provide at least some data for the entire state or jurisdiction, for a response rate of 79%.

Five states provided partial data that were not responsive to the request. These states could not be placed with the decentralized states as the usability of the data was discovered too late in the data collection process.

Seven centralized states were added to the 16 states unable to provide complete extracts. These states were divided into primary sampling units (PSUs) within each state by the size of the population age 17 or younger.

For the sample portion of the data collection, PSUs were selected proportionate to the size of the population age 17 or younger. The 38 selected PSUs consisted of 65 counties. Of the 65 counties, 35 counties (representing 16 PSUs) confirmed that they had no eligible cases (e.g., no persons age 17 or younger charged in adult criminal courts in calendar year 2014), or provided data for a total response rate of 54%. The remaining 30 counties declined to participate or otherwise did not respond to the request. After conducting a nonresponse bias analysis, BJS concluded that the sample data were not sufficient for reporting.

SJCACC census states

Westat and NCJJ collected the data. In 2015, Westat contacted the state court administrator in each of the 26 states and DC to obtain all the cases that received a final finding (i.e., disposition by a judge or verdict from judge or jury) between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014. Data were included if the case was disposed in 2014. One state could not provide data for 2014 and instead provided data for 2012 but were included in this report. Two states and DC did not provide any age information on the offenders, and one state did not provide any information about the charges at arrest, filing, or disposition. This analysis excluded those three states and DC, and this report includes only the 23 centralized states that provided complete data for the state.

Data processing

Jurisdictions submitted data for an entire state in a variety of formats, including hard copy, uniform extract, and nonuniform extract. Uniform extracts included all requested data elements in the requested format (defendant demographics; legal method of transfer to adult court; dates of important hearing events; charge information at arrest, arraignment, and disposition; conviction information; and sentencing information), whereas nonuniform extracts either lacked some of the data elements requested or provided the data elements differently than requested (e.g., providing defendant age at case filing instead of age at offense). Data were standardized and merged into a single, uniform data file, with identical variable formats.

Unit and item nonresponse

This report presents data from the census portion of the data collection. Findings presented reflect the 23 states that met the eligibility criteria of the study. As noted in the tables, four states provided information only about cases that resulted in convictions. Two states did not provide any information on case outcome. One state provided information about case outcome but did not provide information about sentencing. Weights were not applied to make findings nationally representative. This report did not use any weighting or imputation for missing data and includes information about what is missing in each table. Some variables requested, including method of transfer to adult court, were missing too much data to be included in this report.

As noted, data could be submitted in nonuniform extracts where the data elements provided did not match the data elements requested. When age at offense was missing, BJS used the difference between date of birth and date of offense to calculate age. When date of disposition was missing, BJS used other available dates, such as arrest date or sentencing date, to determine whether the case was disposed in 2014. When the date of offense was missing, BJS used the date of arraignment (the closest date to the case filing in court).

Offense categories

The SJCACC asked the courts to identify the most serious offense as a felony, misdemeanor, or other offense. The SJCACC also requested that the courts provide the offenses charged at arrest, at arraignment, and at disposition. Most jurisdictions could provide the charges at these distinct times during a case, while

others could not due to data system limitations (e.g., a single field for charges that gets overwritten as the case progresses and charges change over time).

The SJCACC data extraction guide directed courts to map their offenses to the following categories and definitions. If courts could not map the offenses, Westat and NCJJ mapped the offenses after consulting with the data provider.

Violent offenses

Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter—The willful, nonnegligent killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Negligent homicide should be included under other violent offenses/other offenses against persons.

Violent sexual assault—Sexual acts or attempted sexual acts with a female or male against their will by force or threat of force. Includes rape and violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy). The term includes gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual acts against either sex.

Robbery—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term includes forcible purse snatching.

Aggravated assault—Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death, by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault—Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. Simple assault often is not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.

Other violent offenses/other offenses against persons—This category includes kidnapping, custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, negligent or vehicular homicide, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Property offenses

Burglary—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny.

Larceny-theft—Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. It includes shoplifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft—Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, as well as grand theft auto.

Arson—Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner's consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.

Forgery (and counterfeiting)—Altering, copying, or imitating something without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing it as that which is original or genuine. Includes the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Fraud—Unlawfully depriving a person of their money, property, or legal right, by means of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Included are confidence games, credit or debit card fraud, and bad checks; excludes forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement—Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Vandalism—Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses—Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, distributing, selling, transporting, concealing, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above.

Trespassing—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses—This category includes property offenses not distinguished in the categories above (e.g., extortion, blackmail, tampering, etc.) and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug offenses

Drug trafficking/manufacturing—Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, or transport of a controlled or prohibited drug or attempt to commit these acts (includes possession with intent to sell).

Drug possession/use—Unlawful possession or use of a controlled or prohibited drug or attempt to commit these acts.

Other drug offenses—This category includes drug law violations not distinguished in the categories above (e.g., possession of drug paraphernalia and visiting a place or permitting occupancy of a place where drugs are found).

Public order offenses

Weapons offenses—Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses (not violent)—All offenses having a sexual element not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.

Technical violation of probation or parole—Violations of probation or parole; acts that disobey or go against the conditions of probation or parole. Examples include: failure to participate in a specific program, failure to appear for drug tests or meetings, and failure to pay restitution.

Obstruction of justice/failure to appear—This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations, which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.

Liquor law violations (not minor in possession)—

Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence or minor in possession. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name.

Disorderly conduct—Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Other offenses against public order—This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations, etc.

Other offenses

Note: Courts were instructed not to include cases that had only noncriminal offenses such as minor violations of the law or civil infraction punishable only by a fine.

Driving-related offenses—This category includes offenses consisting of those misdemeanors and felonies relating to the operation of self-propelled surface motor vehicles requiring an appearance in court, including driving under the influence, hit and run, reckless driving, and driving without a license. Vehicular homicide should be included under other violent offenses/other offenses against persons.

Unknown

This category includes all other offenses that do not meet the above definitions.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Counts for figure 1: U.S. residents ages 12 to 17 arrested and charged in adult criminal courts in 23 states, 2014**

Population	Number	Percent
U.S. residents ages 12–17 ^a	9,211,052	100%
Juveniles arrested and charged in adult criminal courts where most serious charge is known at arrest ^b	37,941	0.4
Juveniles arrested and charged in adult criminal courts where most serious charge is known at case disposition ^b	23,553	0.3
Juveniles convicted in adult criminal courts ^b	8,530	0.09
Juveniles convicted in adult criminal courts and sentenced to prison ^b	1,263	0.01

^aU.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for 23 States, 2014. See *Methodology* for a list of the 23 states included.

^bNumber is based on a case. Persons who had more than one arrest or conviction are counted separately. Four states provided information on convicted cases only.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Counts for map 1: Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, by U.S. state, 2014**

State	Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction
Alabama*	17
Alaska	17
Arizona	17
Arkansas*	17
California	17
Colorado*	17
Connecticut*	17
Delaware*	17
District of Columbia	17
Florida*	17
Georgia	16
Hawaii*	17
Idaho	17
Illinois	17
Indiana	17
Iowa*	17
Kansas	17
Kentucky	17
Louisiana	16
Maine	17
Maryland	17
Massachusetts*	17
Michigan*	16
Minnesota*	17
Mississippi	17
Missouri	16
Montana*	17
Nebraska*	17
Nevada	17
New Hampshire	16
New Jersey	17
New Mexico*	17
New York*	15
North Carolina*	15
North Dakota*	17
Ohio	17
Oklahoma	17
Oregon*	17
Pennsylvania*	17
Rhode Island*	17
South Carolina	16
South Dakota*	17
Tennessee	17
Texas	16
Utah*	17
Vermont*	17
Virginia	17
Washington	17
West Virginia	17
Wisconsin	16
Wyoming	17

*State provided data used in the Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts report.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Justice Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics, <http://www.jjgps.org/jurisdictional-boundaries#delinquency-age-boundaries?year=2018&ageGroup=1>.

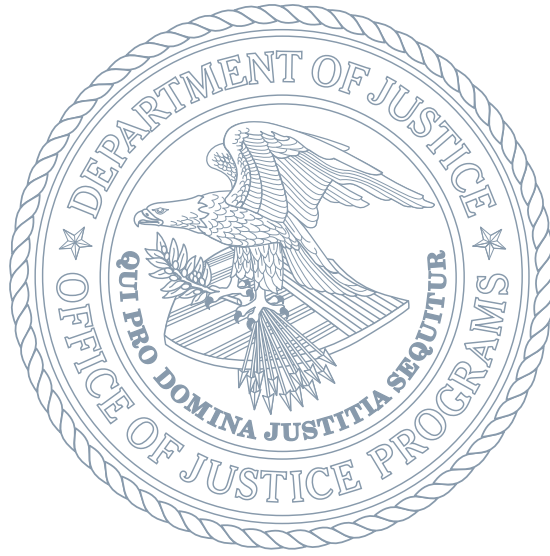
APPENDIX TABLE 3

Counts for figure 2: Percent of cases for persons ages 12 to 17 in 23 states where most serious offense at disposition was the same type as the offense at arrest, 2014

Arrest charge	Disposition	
	Same as arrest charge	Different from arrest charge
Violent	94.3%	5.7%
Property	98.2	1.8
Drug	94.4	5.6
Public order	89.4	10.6
Weapons	84.7	15.3
Driving-related	99.7	0.3

Note: Excludes 131 cases missing the most serious charge at disposition.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Juveniles Charged in Adult Criminal Courts, 2014.

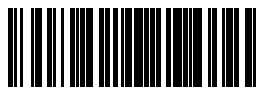


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Suzanne M. Strong, PhD. Ryan Kling verified the report.

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