



# Juveniles on Formal Probation, 2012

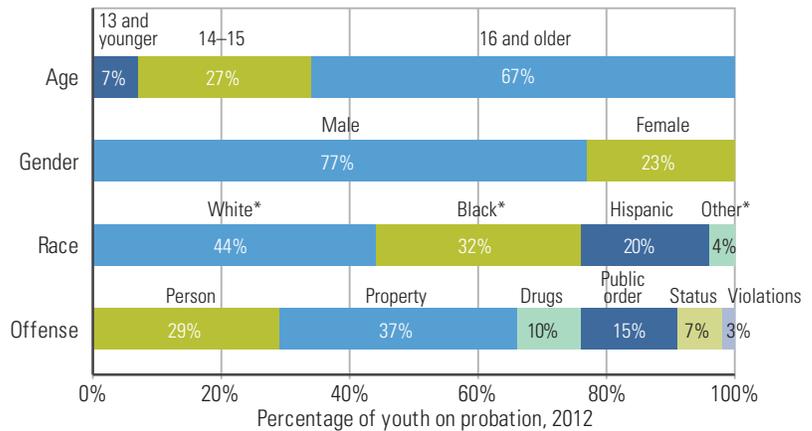
Charles Puzzanchera

## Highlights

This bulletin summarizes findings from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Census of Juveniles on Probation, which is based on a 1-day count of youth under formal probation supervision in the United States.

- An estimated 247,050 youth were under formal probation supervision on October 24, 2012.
- More than three of every four (77%) probationers in 2012 were male and two-thirds (67%) were age 16 or older.
- Non-Hispanic white youth accounted for the majority (44%) of those on probation, followed by non-Hispanic black youth (32%) and Hispanic youth (20%). Combined, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial youth accounted for about 4% of those on probation.
- More than one-third (37%) were on probation as the result of a property offense; theft (12%) and burglary (11%) were the most common property offenses for which youth were on probation.

## Characteristics of youth on probation, 2012



\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race. Other race includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and two or more races.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

## Acknowledgments

This bulletin was written by Charles Puzzanchera, Senior Research Associate, with assistance from Julie Boc, Research Associate, at the National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by OJJDP to support the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Program. Hyunshik Lee, Suzanne Kaasa, and other project staff at Westat, Inc. are acknowledged for their efforts to conduct the 2012 Census of Juveniles on Probation.

This bulletin was prepared under grand number 2016-JF-FX-K001 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Suggested citation: Puzzanchera, C. 2018. Juveniles on Formal Probation, 2012, *Juvenile Justice Statistics Bulletin*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

## Overview of the CJP

The purpose of the Census of Juveniles on Probation (CJP) is to collect individual-level data about youth on formal probation. Formal probation includes youth adjudicated for one or more delinquency or status offenses, and includes school-based probation if a court ordered it following adjudication. This also includes juveniles supervised via contract by private agencies. [See the methods section for more information about CJP inclusion criteria.] Conducted by Westat and the National Center for Juvenile Justice, the 2012 CJP collected several important individual characteristics of juveniles on probation in the U.S. on October 24, 2012. The individual characteristics include age, sex, race, residence, most serious offense, and offense location. [See methods section for more information.]

## Analysis

### Two-thirds of the 247,050 youth on probation were age 16 or older

According to the 2012 CJP, nearly a quarter of a million youth [see table 1] were on formal probation on October 24, 2012, the reference date for the data collection effort. Two-thirds of these youth were age 16 or older; conversely, youth ages 12 or younger accounted for about 2% of youth on probation. Typical of other stages of the juvenile justice system, males accounted for a disproportionate share of youth on probation (77%). Minority youth (black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial) accounted for more than half (56%) of all youth on probation, with non-Hispanic black youth (32%) and Hispanic youth (20%) accounting for the largest share among non-white youth. Comparatively, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial youth

accounted for about 4% of youth on formal probation.

### The characteristics of probationers varied by gender

Females on formal probation were more likely to be younger than their male counterparts [see table 2]: 36% of female probationers were age 15 or younger, compared with 32% of males. Conversely, a smaller proportion of females on probation (16%) were over age 17 compared to their male peers (20%).

The proportion of females who were Hispanic (16%) was smaller than that of males (21%) and the proportion of females who were white (46%) was slightly higher than that of males (43%) [see table 3]. Proportions for other races and ethnicities were similar for males and females.

### The age profile of youth on probation varied little by race

The age profile of youth on probation varied little for white, black, and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth [see table 4]: 66% of white youth on probation were age 16 or older, compared with 64% each of black youth and American Indian/Alaskan Native youth. Conversely, youth age 16 or older accounted for a larger proportion of youth on probation for Hispanic youth (73%) and Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth (79%).

### About 9 of every 10 youth were on probation as a result of a nonviolent offense

Serious violent crimes, i.e., murder, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, were relatively uncommon among those on

**Table 1: Characteristics of youth on formal probation, 2012**

Characteristic	Estimated number	Percentage
Youth on formal probation	247,050	100%
Age on reference date		
Age 12 and younger	5,368	2%
Age 13	10,975	4
Age 14	24,207	10
Age 15	41,273	17
Age 16	57,605	23
Age 17	60,144	24
Age 18 and older	47,477	19
Gender		
Male	189,763	77%
Female	57,287	23
Race/ethnicity		
White*	107,506	44%
Black*	79,560	32
Hispanic	48,984	20
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	4,642	2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	2,734	1
2 or more races*	3,624	1

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table 2: Age profile of youth on probation, by gender, 2012**

Age on reference date	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
Age 12 and younger	2	2	2
Age 13	4	4	5
Age 14	10	9	11
Age 15	17	16	19
Age 16	23	23	25
Age 17	24	25	23
Age 18 and older	19	20	16

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table 3: Race/ethnicity profile of youth on probation, by gender, 2012**

Race/ethnicity	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
White*	44	43	46
Black*	32	32	32
Hispanic	20	21	16
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	2	2	2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	1	1	1
2 or more races*	1	1	2

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table 4: Age profile of youth on probation, by race/ethnicity, 2012**

Age on reference date	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Age 12 and younger	2	3	1	3	<1
Age 13	5	5	3	6	2
Age 14	10	11	8	10	6
Age 15	17	18	15	17	12
Age 16	23	24	22	25	24
Age 17	25	23	26	24	24
Age 18 and older	18	17	25	15	32

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Previously, most of what was known about probation was based on juvenile court data**

Prior to the Census of Juveniles on Probation project, national data about youth on probation were not available. In fact, most of what has been known about probation comes from OJJDP's National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive) project, which develops national estimates of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases handled by U.S. courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Data collected through the Archive project documents the characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases that result in probation, such as the most serious offense, and the age, sex, and race of youth involved in these cases. From the Archive data, in 2012, probation was the most serious disposition imposed in more than half of all delinquency cases disposed and more than 60% of all delinquency cases that received a formal court sanction (i.e., cases that resulted in an adjudication of delinquency). As such, probation has long been considered the "work-horse" of the juvenile justice system.

Despite relying on different data collection methods and units of count, the CJP and the Archive produce similar demographic profiles regarding formal probation.

Comparison of youth on formal probation, 2012:

	CJP (youth)	Archive (cases)
Estimated number	247,050	241,800
Percent involving:		
Female	23%	25%
Age 15 or younger	33	53
White	44	47
Person offense	29	23

Data sources: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012; and National Center for Juvenile Justice, *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile Court Case Records 2012*. [machine-readable data file].

**Table 5: Offense profile of youth on formal probation, 2012**

Most serious offense	Estimated number	Percentage
Total	247,050	100%
Person offense	70,446	29
Murder	239	<1
Sexual assault	9,164	4
Robbery	7,395	3
Aggravated assault	11,912	5
Simple assault	38,470	16
Other person	3,266	1
Property offense	90,518	37
Burglary	28,259	11
Theft	29,990	12
Auto theft	2,919	1
Unauthorized use of an auto/joyriding	2,533	1
Arson	1,993	1
Vandalism	13,764	6
Trespassing	2,272	1
Stolen property	1,283	1
Other property	7,507	3
Drug violation offense	24,570	10
Possession	16,399	7
Trafficking	3,736	2
Other drugs	4,435	2
Public order offense	36,558	15
Weapons	7,987	3
Nonviolent sex offenses	5,352	2
Public intoxication	395	<1
Obstruction of justice	7,891	3
Disorderly conduct	3,445	1
Driving under the influence	1,672	1
Other public order	9,817	4
Status offense	17,175	7
Runaway	1,176	<1
Incorrigible	3,612	1
Curfew	441	<1
Liquor	3,824	2
Truancy	7,012	3
Other status	1,108	<1
Violations	7,783	3
Technical violation	3,546	1
Nontechnical violation	1,412	1
Other violation*	2,825	1

\* Not specified as technical or nontechnical in original data.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

probation in 2012; these four offenses combined to account for 12% of those on probation [see table 5]. The offense profile of those on formal probation was largely comprised of nonviolent offenses. For example, nearly 1 of every 6 youth were on probation for simple assault, and about 1 of every 10 were on probation as a result of a burglary or theft offense. Combined, these three offenses accounted for nearly 40% of all youth on probation in 2012.

More broadly, property offenses were the most serious offense resulting in probation for 37% of probationers in 2012, while 29% were on probation as the result of a person offense. Fewer than 1 of every 10 (7%) youth were on probation for a status offense, and fewer than 1 in every 20 (3%) were on probation following a violation.<sup>1</sup>

### Across most offenses, white youth accounted for less than half of those on probation

Overall, white youth accounted for 44% of those on formal probation in 2012, but race proportions varied by offense [see table 6]. For example, minority youth accounted for at least half of all youth on probation for most person and property offenses, as well as all probation violations. Conversely, white youth accounted for the majority of youth on probation for drug and status offenses.

<sup>1</sup> Probation violations can be grouped into two general categories: technical and nontechnical violations. Technical violations include acts by a probationer that do not conform to the conditions of his/her probation or parole. Testing positive for drugs, violating electronic monitoring/house arrest, and not attending school are examples of technical violations of probation. Nontechnical violations are acts which involve a new criminal offense, i.e., a violation of the condition that one not commit a crime. States vary in terms of how these matters are handled within their juvenile justice system. For example, some states may report these under the criminal offense which was committed.

**Table 6: Demographic characteristics of youth on formal probation, by offense, 2012**

Most serious offense	Percentage of formal probationers		
	Female	Age 15 and younger	White
Total	23%	33%	44%
Delinquency offense	22	33	43
Person offense	25	37	39
Murder	18	14	49
Sexual assault	3	41	53
Robbery	9	23	11
Aggravated assault	25	32	32
Simple assault	34	41	43
Property offense	19	32	43
Burglary	9	30	39
Theft	30	32	44
Auto theft	17	23	31
Unauthorized use of an auto/joyriding	26	30	46
Arson	13	49	60
Vandalism	15	38	51
Trespassing	18	32	43
Stolen property	12	31	29
Drug violation offense	18	23	52
Possession	19	24	51
Trafficking	13	23	41
Public order offense	23	33	41
Weapons	10	31	26
Nonviolent sex offenses	8	41	61
Public intoxication	34	21	59
Obstruction of justice	29	27	33
Disorderly conduct	36	44	47
Driving under the influence	23	4	57
Status offense	44	42	62
Runaway	61	44	52
Incorrigible	42	46	63
Curfew	29	38	57
Liquor	37	19	71
Truancy	48	50	62
Violations	25	22	30
Technical violation	26	23	27
Nontechnical violation	20	29	33

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

### Females accounted for more than 40% of youth on probation for status offenses

Status offenses, behaviors that are considered illegal only when committed by a juvenile, accounted for a small proportion of youth (7%) on probation. Overall, more than 4 of every 10 youth on probation for a status offense were female, but the proportion varied by offense. For example, girls accounted for 29% of youth on probation for curfew violations and 61% of youth on probation for running away. Comparatively, females accounted for a small share of those on probation for violent offenses: females accounted for about one of every seven (14%) youth on probation for a serious violent crime (murder, robbery, violent sexual assault, and aggravated assault).

### Youth age 15 or younger accounted for less than half of those on probation across all offenses

Overall, youth age 15 or younger accounted for just one-third of all youth on formal probation in 2012. Youth in this age group accounted for 40% or more of those on probation for a range of offenses, including sexual assault, simple assault, arson, non-violent sex offenses, and disorderly conduct, as well as runaway, incorrigible, and truancy offenses.

### Status offenses were relatively common among younger probationers and females

About 1 of every 10 (11%) probationers age 13 or younger was on probation for a status offense [see table 7]. Truancy was the most common offense for this group of young probationers: 56% of status offenders age 13 or younger were on probation for a truancy

offense. Status offenses were also relatively common among female probationers. About one of every eight (13%) females was on probation for a status offense; truancy was the most serious offense for 45% of female status offenders on probation.

### More than one-third of probationers in each race group were on probation for a property offense

Common across offense profiles was that property offenses accounted for the largest share for each race group, followed by person offenses [see table 8]. However, offense profiles did vary by race. For example, compared with other race groups, a larger proportion of black youth were on probation for a person offense (33%), and a smaller proportion were on probation for a drug offense (7%).

Within each general offense group, specific offenses accounted for a relatively large share of the offense profile. For example, across race groups, burglary and theft were the most common offenses for youth on probation for a property offense, simple assault was the most common offense among youth on probation for a person offense, and drug possession was the most common offense among drug offenders.

**Table 7: Offense profile of youth on formal probation, by age and gender, 2012**

Most serious offense	Age 13 and younger	Age 14–15	Age 16 and older	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	34	32	27	28	31
Property	34	36	37	39	30
Drugs	4	8	11	11	8
Public order	15	15	15	15	15
Status	11	8	6	5	13
Violations	1	2	4	3	3

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table 8: Offense profile of youth on formal probation, by race/ethnicity 2012**

Most serious offense	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	26	33	26	24	31
Property	36	36	38	38	39
Drugs	12	7	11	13	9
Public order	14	15	16	15	13
Status	10	5	4	8	5
Violations	2	4	5	3	3

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

## The characteristics of youth on formal probation differ from those committed to residential placement

Probation and residential placement are qualitatively different dispositions; the imposition of either may be influenced by a range of factors, such as a youth's age, offending history, and their current offense. Not surprisingly, the characteristics of youth on formal probation differ considerably from those committed (i.e., youth in placement as part of a court-ordered disposition) to

residential placement. Compared with the profile of youth on formal probation (CJP), the profile of committed youth from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) includes a smaller proportion of females, youth age 15 or younger, and white youth. Conversely, youth held for person offenses accounted for a larger share of the committed population (38% vs. 29%).

Comparison of characteristics of youth on formal probation and youth committed to residential placement:

	CJP 2012 (youth)	CJRP 2013 (youth)
Estimated number	247,050	35,659
Percent involving:		
Female	23%	13%
Age 15 or younger	33	26
White	44	34
Person offense	29	38

Data sources: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012; and Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, available online [www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp).

# Methodology

## Survey Coverage

The purpose of the CJP was to collect individual-level data about youth on probation, including their numbers and characteristics. The CJP survey asked respondents to report the total number of juveniles on formal probation within their reporting jurisdiction on the reference date of October 24, 2012. For each youth on probation, responding agencies were asked to provide the following information: sex, date of birth, race, most serious offense, state and county where most serious offense was committed, and the state and county where the juvenile resided on the census reference date.

The CJP sought to collect data on juveniles under formal probation supervision from each U.S. state, territory, and the District of Columbia — collectively referred to as states in this section. In some states, these data were reported by central agencies, and in other states the data was collected from local agencies or a combination of central and local agencies. The survey frame included the highest-level data reporters for each state to reduce the number of respondents, avoid double-counting youth, and maximize data collection efficiencies. Examples of the types of agencies surveyed include state administrative office of the courts, department of health and human services, and state and local probation agencies.

Data collection for the CJP ran from March 2013 through April 2014. Westat served as OJJDP's primary data collection agent and the National Center for Juvenile Justice assisted with the data collection and analysis. Respondents were encouraged to complete the survey online, but were offered options of completing a paper questionnaire, submitting data via other electronic formats, or answering questions over the phone.

Although U.S. territories were in-scope for the sample, none responded to the survey; as such, they are not included in any estimates.

## Inclusion criteria

The purpose of the Census of Juveniles on Probation was to collect individual-level data about youth on formal probation. Formal probation includes youth adjudicated for one or more delinquency or status offenses, and includes school-based probation if a court ordered it following adjudication. This also includes juveniles supervised via contract by private agencies.

The CJP also includes:

- Juveniles receiving aftercare/reentry supervision if it is a continuation of formal court-ordered probation following release from residential placement.
- Juveniles who were legally the responsibility of a responding agency but were supervised outside its jurisdiction, such as through an interstate compact agreement.

The CJP does **not** include the following:

- Persons under the jurisdiction of an adult court.
- Juveniles under informal probation supervision. Informal juvenile probation is the supervision of persons who have reached an agreement with the probation authority to be supervised in the school or community. Those individuals have not been ordered by a court to serve a period of community supervision following their adjudication.
- Juveniles on school-based probation if it was **not** ordered by a court following adjudication.

- Juveniles residing in a correctional facility, detention center, boot camp, residential treatment facility, or other community-based facility, even if they are also on probation. Those juveniles are counted by another OJJDP data collection.
- Juveniles on parole.
- Juveniles supervised on behalf of another jurisdiction through interstate compact.

## Response Rate

Some agencies did not respond. There are many reasons for non-response. In some cases, agencies simply did not have the ability to pull data at all or could not provide it in the requested format, while other agencies did not have the staff resources to provide the data requested. In some instances, agencies elected not to participate. If a reporting agency did not respond, all juvenile data kept by the agency were considered missing. The reporting agencies varied in their coverage of geographic areas and types of juvenile probationers. Some agencies reported individual juvenile probationer data for their entire state, whereas the majority of reporters covered a single county. Some states had multiple reporters, with one that reported for the majority of their state and other reporters that represented smaller geographic areas. Sometimes, other reporters handled specific types of juvenile probationers across the entire state regardless of the area.

Twenty-six states reported individual-level data for all juvenile probationers in their states, 17 states reported data for slightly less than 100% of youth on formal probation, and the remaining 8 states reported little to no individual data. Among the 8 incomplete states, 4 were able to provide aggregate counts of the number of youth on formal probation, but could not provide any individual details.

The original 2012 CJP survey frame included 783 agencies, which was reduced to 694 after removing duplicates and ineligible agencies discovered after data collection. Of these 694 agencies, 368 provided individual level data on juvenile probationers. As such, the agency level response rate for reporting agencies is 53% (368/694).

However, relying on this response rate alone is misleading because one reporting agency could either represent an entire state or a single local jurisdiction. Therefore, the more informative response rate for CJP is the response rate associated with the individual juveniles on probation, not of reporting agencies. This alternative response rate was calculated for 50 states and DC by dividing the national estimate of youth on probation (247,050) by the number of probationers reported by participating agencies (176,426), which yields a response rate of 71%. The large difference between the agency-level response rate and juvenile-level response rate indicates that larger reporting agencies responded more often.

## Weighting and Imputation of Missing Data

To produce national estimates, a series of non-response adjustments were performed. The CJP was confronted with two types of nonresponse in juvenile-level data: item-level and unit-level. Item-level non-response refers to missing information on an individual record, e.g., missing gender. Westat's proprietary software, *AutoImpute*, which uses a combination of regression modeling and hot-deck imputation, was used to solve item-level missing. Nationally, item nonresponse ranged from 8% to 27% across individual-level variables. In most cases,

imputation was performed within state. In some instances, however, donor records from other states with the same upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction were used in hot-deck imputation.

Unit-level nonresponse refers to situations where the respondent provided little or no youth-level data for juvenile probationers. Unit-level missing was addressed through weighting. Most states (26 of 43 states with usable data) had a response rate of 100%, which did not need nonresponse adjustment weighting. For states reporting less than 100% of their juvenile probation data, nonresponse adjustment weighting was used to estimate the state juvenile probation population.

To develop national estimates, states were treated as primary sampling units (PSUs) and stratified into four strata based on youth population size and state upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. The final weight was obtained through post-stratification of the state-level weights using youth population data. The variables used for post-stratification included demographic variables (age, gender, and race/ethnicity).

## Appendix: Standard Error Tables

Any time national estimates are derived from a sample, users must take caution when comparing one estimate to another. One estimate may be larger than another, but estimates based on a sample always contain a measure of sampling error. Several factors can influence the sampling error of an estimate, such as the amount of variation in the responses and the sample size. Comparing

the sampling error for different estimates, values which appear different may not be statistically different.

The standard error is one measure of sampling error associated with an estimate. Generally, the smaller the standard error of an estimate, the more precise and reliable the estimate; conversely, an estimate with a relatively large standard error is generally less precise and less reliable. Estimates with large standard errors should be interpreted with caution.

Westat's *WesVars* software program was used to generate standard errors around counts and percents from the CJP. The standard errors take into account aspects of the CJP sample. Readers can use the estimates and the standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors can be used to generate confidence intervals.

In 2012, the estimated percent of youth age 15 or younger on probation for a status offense was 42. Using the standard errors produced by *WesVars*, the estimate has a standard error of 1.07 (see appendix table G). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying  $\pm 1.96$  (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the estimated percent is  $42 \pm (1.07 \times 1.96)$  or 39.9 to 44.1. In other words, if different samples using the same procedure were taken from the U.S. population, 95% of the time the proportion of youth age 15 or younger on probation for a status offense would be between 39.9% and 44.1%.

**Table A: Standard errors for figure 1, characteristics of youth on formal probation, 2012**

Characteristic	Percent
Age on reference date	
Age 12 and younger	0.15
Age 14–15	0.40
Age 16 and older	0.53
Gender	
Male	0.32
Female	0.32
Race/ethnicity	
White*	0.83
Black*	0.69
Hispanic	0.38
American Indian/Alaska Native*	0.21
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	0.07
2 or more races*	0.24
Offense	
Person	0.46
Property	0.42
Drugs	0.27
Public order	0.49
Status	0.55
Violation	0.30

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table B: Standard errors for table 1, characteristics of youth on formal probation, 2012**

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Youth on formal probation	7,522	
Age on reference date		
Age 12 and younger	330	0.09
Age 13	434	0.08
Age 14	920	0.17
Age 15	1,453	0.24
Age 16	1,867	0.32
Age 17	1,610	0.32
Age 18 and older	2,373	0.72
Gender		
Male	5,302	0.32
Female	2,336	0.32
Race/ethnicity		
White*	4,018	0.83
Black*	3,116	0.69
Hispanic	1,236	0.38
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	557	0.21
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	180	0.07
2 or more races*	611	0.24

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table C: Standard errors for table 2, age profile of youth on probation, by gender, 2012**

Age on reference date	Total	Male	Female
Age 12 and younger	0.09	0.09	0.14
Age 13	0.08	0.08	0.11
Age 14	0.17	0.13	0.29
Age 15	0.24	0.24	0.37
Age 16	0.32	0.39	0.27
Age 17	0.32	0.32	0.34
Age 18 and older	0.72	0.73	0.74

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table D: Standard errors for table 3, Race/ethnicity profile of youth on probation, by gender, 2012**

Race/ethnicity	Total	Male	Female
White*	0.83	0.78	1.05
Black	0.69	0.62	1.02
Hispanic	0.38	0.37	0.47
American Indian/Alaskan Native*	0.21	0.19	0.31
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*	0.07	0.07	0.11
2 or more races	0.24	0.19	0.40

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

**Table E: Standard error for table 4, age profile of youth on probation, by race/ethnicity, 2012**

Age on reference date	White*		Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*
	White*	Black*		Native*	Islander*
Age 12 and younger	0.12	0.15	0.04	0.50	0.04
Age 13	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.43	0.30
Age 14	0.19	0.29	0.14	0.46	0.22
Age 15	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.81	0.63
Age 16	0.38	0.50	0.25	0.46	1.02
Age 17	0.38	0.41	0.32	1.02	0.58
Age 18 and older	0.84	1.12	0.84	1.16	1.26

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

Table F: Standard errors for table 5, offense profile of youth on formal probation, 2012

Most serious offense	Number	Percent
Total	7,522	
Person offense	2,570	0.46
Murder	23	0.01
Sexual assault	583	0.19
Robbery	302	0.10
Aggravated assault	400	0.20
Simple assault	1,891	0.42
Other person	366	0.15
Property offense	2,788	0.42
Burglary	889	0.30
Theft	1,199	0.20
Auto theft	208	0.07
Unauthorized use of an auto/joyriding	130	0.06
Arson	95	0.03
Vandalism	609	0.16
Trespassing	280	0.11
Stolen property	88	0.03
Other property	343	0.12
Drug violation offense	756	0.27
Possession	660	0.30
Trafficking	211	0.10
Other drugs	602	0.22
Public order offense	1,928	0.49
Weapons	274	0.09
Nonviolent sex offenses	501	0.17
Public intoxication	64	0.03
Obstruction of justice	419	0.11
Disorderly conduct	459	0.18
Driving under the influence	136	0.05
Other public order	1,245	0.47
Status offense	1,497	0.55
Runaway	232	0.09
Incorrigible	358	0.14
Curfew	50	0.02
Liquor	287	0.11
Truancy	1,077	0.40
Other status	329	0.14
Violations	664	0.30
Technical violation	409	0.17
Nontechnical violation	33	0.02
Other violation	359	0.16

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

Table G: Standard errors for table 6, demographic characteristics of youth on formal probation, by offense, 2012

Most serious offense	Female	Age 15 and younger	White
Total	0.32	0.53	0.83
Person offense	0.49	0.57	0.91
Murder	2.44	3.85	3.27
Sexual assault	0.24	0.65	0.97
Robbery	0.20	0.78	0.54
Aggravated assault	0.60	0.43	1.00
Simple assault	0.66	0.78	1.31
Property offense	0.26	0.64	0.89
Burglary	0.22	0.52	0.80
Theft	0.34	0.78	1.03
Auto theft	0.94	1.26	1.39
Unauthorized use of an auto/joyriding	1.34	0.95	1.71
Arson	0.80	1.25	1.65
Vandalism	0.31	1.01	1.08
Trespassing	0.72	2.92	3.68
Stolen property	0.90	2.26	1.80
Drug violation offense	0.31	0.47	1.01
Possession	0.40	0.45	1.11
Trafficking	0.78	0.91	1.82
Public order offense	0.66	0.67	0.97
Weapons	0.31	0.84	0.99
Nonviolent sex offenses	0.37	1.64	1.85
Public intoxication	3.60	2.64	3.84
Obstruction of justice	0.58	0.87	1.61
Disorderly conduct	1.12	1.68	2.55
Driving under the influence	0.88	0.58	1.88
Status offense	0.68	1.07	1.73
Runaway	2.71	2.54	5.26
Incorrigible	1.86	1.25	1.99
Curfew	2.08	2.51	3.01
Liquor	0.89	0.70	1.71
Truancy	1.24	1.96	4.35
Violations	0.71	0.52	1.25
Technical violation	0.86	0.55	1.78
Nontechnical violation	0.20	0.20	0.30

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

Table H: Standard errors for table 7, offense profile of youth on formal probation, by age and gender, 2012

Most serious offense	Age 13 and younger	Age 14–15	Age 16 and older	Male	Female
Person	0.82	0.59	0.41	0.41	0.77
Property	0.67	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.62
Drugs	0.24	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.24
Public order	0.83	0.57	0.45	0.40	0.83
Status	1.04	0.72	0.47	0.39	0.99
Violations	0.13	0.28	0.33	0.27	0.41

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

Table I: Standard errors for table 8, offense profile of youth on formal probation, by race/ethnicity 2012

Most serious offense	White*	Black*	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native*	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander*
Person	0.47	0.63	0.44	1.22	1.69
Property	0.58	0.42	0.45	1.41	1.06
Drugs	0.24	0.43	0.35	1.21	0.60
Public order	0.50	0.65	0.28	1.25	0.86
Status	0.78	0.48	0.39	1.21	1.11
Violations	0.22	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.30

\* Race groups exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity; Hispanic youth can be any race.

Data source: Analysis of Census of Juveniles on Probation, 2012.

## Visit the OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book for more information about youth in the juvenile justice system

[ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb)

The Briefing Book is a comprehensive online resource that describes various topics related to delinquency and the juvenile justice system, including the latest information on juveniles living in poverty, teen birth rates, juvenile victims of violent crime, juvenile arrest rates, juvenile court case processing, and youth in residential placement facilities.

- Visit the “Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime” (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/faqs.asp>) section for information on juvenile arrest rate trends detailed by offense, gender and race.
- Visit the “Juveniles on Probation” (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/probation/faqs.asp>) section for more information on trends and characteristics of delinquency cases that result in probation.
- Visit the “Juveniles in Court” (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/court/faqs.asp>) section for more information on trends and characteristics related to delinquency and petitioned status offense cases, including how these cases are handled in juvenile court.
- Visit the “Juveniles in Corrections” (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/corrections/faqs.asp>) section for more information on juveniles in corrections, with detail on demographic, offense, and facility characteristics.
- Analyze data with the “Easy Access” family of data analysis tools (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/dat.html>). These tools allow users to easily analyze various data sets, including Census Bureau population, FBI homicide and arrest, and OJJDP juvenile court and corrections.