

ITEM 7
PROPOSED STATEWIDE COST ESTIMATE

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6
as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

21-TC-01

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January 31, 2023

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Exhibit A

And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

Re: Decision

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335,
Section 2 (SB 203)

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

Dear Mr. Cook and Mr. Lemus:

On January 27, 2023 the Commission on State Mandates adopted the Decision approving the Test Claim on the above-captioned matter.

Sincerely,

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE TEST CLAIM

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6,
As Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335
(SB 203)

Filed on December 22, 2021

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

Case No.: 21-TC-01

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation


DECISION PURSUANT TO
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500 ET
SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF
REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2,
CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.

(Adopted January 27, 2023)

(Served January 31, 2023)

TEST CLAIM

The Commission on State Mandates adopted the attached Decision on January 27, 2023.



Heather Halsey, Executive Director

BEFORE THE
 COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

<p>IN RE TEST CLAIM</p> <p>Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6, As Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)</p> <p>Filed on December 22, 2021</p> <p>County of Los Angeles, Claimant</p>	<p>Case No.: 21-TC-01</p> <p><i>Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation</i></p> <p>DECISION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500 ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.</p> <p><i>(Adopted January 27, 2023)</i></p> <p><i>(Served January 31, 2023)</i></p>
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DECISION

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) heard and decided this Test Claim during regularly scheduled hearings on December 2, 2022, and January 27, 2023. Fernando Lemus and Lucia Gonzalez appeared on behalf of the County of Los Angeles (claimant). Chris Hill appeared on behalf of the Department of Finance (Finance).

The law applicable to the Commission’s determination of a reimbursable state-mandated program is article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, Government Code sections 17500 et seq., and related case law.

The Commission adopted the Revised Proposed Decision to approve the Test Claim by a vote of 7-0, as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	Yes
Gayle Miller, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	Yes
Scott Morgan, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	Yes
Renee Nash, School District Board Member	Yes
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	Yes
Lynn Paquin, Representative of the State Controller, Vice Chairperson	Yes
Spencer Walker, Representative of the State Treasurer	Yes

Summary of the Findings

This Test Claim addresses Statutes 2020, chapter 335, which amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, effective January 1, 2021, to provide that “a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference” “[p]rior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights.” The section prohibits the youth from waiving this consultation.¹ Additionally, section 625.6 exempts from this requirement an interrogation of the minor limited to questions reasonably necessary to obtain information that the officer reasonably believes are necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.² The section also exempts an interrogation by a probation officer “in the normal performance of the probation officer’s duties under [Welfare and Institutions Code] [s]ection 625, 627.5, or 628.”³

The Commission finds that the Test Claim was timely filed within 365 days of both the effective date of the test claim statute and the date of first incurring costs pursuant to that statute.⁴

The Commission also finds that section 625.6(a) imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program on counties and cities as described below.

First, while section 625.6(a) could arguably be viewed as requiring minors themselves to procure and consult with legal counsel before they allow themselves to be interrogated by local law enforcement, the other provisions of section 625.6,⁵ the legislative history of that section,⁶ and the section’s statutory context⁷ all indicate that section 625.6(a) imposes its requirement on law enforcement, not minors.⁸ Thus, the Commission finds that the statute requires law enforcement

¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

² Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c).

³ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

⁴ Government Code section 17551; California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c).

⁵ See Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(b) (penalizing law enforcement for violations of section 625.6(a)), (c) (excepting an interrogating officer from section 625.6(a) under specific circumstances), and (d) (excepting a probation officer from section 625.6(a) when in the normal performance of their duties under section 625, 627.5, or 628).

⁶ See e.g. Exhibit E (4), Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1 (stating that the test claim statute “*requires law enforcement to provide a person 17 years of age or younger access to legal counsel before the person waives their Miranda rights*” (emphasis added)).

⁷ See e.g. Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5 (requiring a *probation officer* to advise a minor in temporary custody, as specified, to advise the minor of their *Miranda* rights and notify the judge of the juvenile court if the minor or the minor’s parent or guardian requests counsel).

⁸ See *In re Anthony L.* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 438, 450 (interpreting section 625.6(a) as imposing its requirement on law enforcement without discussion); *Y.C. v. Superior Court* (2021) 71 Cal.App.5th 410, 252, *as modified on denial of reh’g* (Dec. 6, 2021), review denied (Feb. 16, 2022) (same).

to ensure that youths, 17 years old or younger, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to provide the consultation in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The Commission further finds that counties and cities are mandated to comply with the test claim statute. The requirement imposed by the test claim statute is triggered by law enforcement's decision to interrogate a minor. However, case law suggests that a local decision is not truly voluntary if it is, as a practical matter, constrained by duty.⁹ Because a law enforcement officer's decision to interrogate a minor is constrained by the officer's sworn duty to investigate apparent criminal activity¹⁰ and to protect the citizenry,¹¹ the Commission finds that law enforcement's decision to interrogate a minor is not a truly voluntary decision that would preclude reimbursement for downstream costs.

However, the requirements are not state-mandated with respect to school districts and community college districts since they are statutorily authorized, but not required, to hire peace officers and, unlike counties and cities, do not provide policing services as a core function or duty.¹² And there is no evidence in the record showing that the districts are compelled to provide policing services as a practical matter to carry out their core educational functions.¹³

The Commission finds that the test claim statute's requirements are new with respect to 16 and 17 year olds except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel. Prior to the test claim statute, federal and state law required state and local law enforcement to provide a minor with legal counsel, and prohibited interrogation or further interrogation of that minor until counsel has been provided or the individual has validly waived their right thereto, when the minor affirmatively requested counsel.¹⁴ And Welfare and Institutions Code section

⁹ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁰ See *People v. Coston* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 898, 903; *McCain v. Sheridan* (1958) 160 Cal.App.2d 174, 177-178.

¹¹ *Lopez v. Southern Cal. Rapid Transit Dist.* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 780, 799; *Pasos v. Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission* (2020) 52 Cal.App.5th 690, 702, as modified on denial of reh'g (Aug. 18, 2020).

¹² Education Code sections 38000, 72330; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1368.

¹³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (Kern High School Dist.)* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 727, 744, 754; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1368.

¹⁴ See *Malloy v. Hogan* (1964) 378 U.S. 1, 11 (Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination applies against both state and federal authorities); see e.g. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 494-498 (applying the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination to interrogations

625.6, as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, further required law enforcement to ensure that minors 15 years or younger consult with legal counsel before custodial interrogation and the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, with certain exceptions. However, there was no requirement to provide counsel to 16- or 17-year-old minors at the interrogation stage. Instead, Welfare and Institutions Code section 634 provides that the appointment of counsel to minors who appear without counsel occurs later at the detention hearing. The detention hearing is required to be provided “before the expiration of the next judicial day after a petition to declare the minor a ward or dependent child has been filed.”¹⁵ Thus, under prior law, if a 16- or 17-year-old minor requested counsel but did not have counsel at the interrogation stage, local law enforcement had no choice but to refrain from interrogating the minor. The only 16- or 17-year-old minors who would have the opportunity to consult with counsel prior to the detention hearing were those who chose to retain counsel. Accordingly, the requirement of the test claim statute is *not* new when 16- or 17-year-old minors who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel. Thus, the test claim statute’s requirement that law enforcement ensure that minors consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation or the waiver of any *Miranda* rights is new with respect to minors 16 or 17 years of age except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel.

The Commission finds the test claim statute imposes a new program or higher level of service in an existing program because it both imposes unique requirements on local agencies that do not generally apply to all residents and entities in the state and carries out the governmental function of providing a service to the public, either of which is sufficient for a requirement to constitute a “program” within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6.¹⁶ The test claim statute imposes unique requirements on local agencies because it only applies in the context of custodial interrogations,¹⁷ which are uniquely governmental actions defined as “questioning initiated by *law enforcement officers* after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way.”¹⁸ The test claim statute carries out the governmental function of providing a service to the public by seeking to minimize false confessions extracted from minors in custodial interrogations¹⁹ and protect minors from “psychologically coercive interrogations and other psychologically coercive dealings with the police.”²⁰

conducted by local police officers). If an individual has a private attorney, they may of course consult with that attorney instead of relying on government-appointed counsel. (*Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 471-473; Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625 and 627.5.)

¹⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 632.

¹⁶ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56.

¹⁷ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

¹⁸ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 38 U.S. 436, 444, emphasis added.

¹⁹ See Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 4.

²⁰ Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1.

Finally, the Commission finds there is substantial evidence that the claimant has incurred increased costs mandated by the state to comply with the test claim statute.²¹ Moreover, although Statutes 2020, chapter 92 and Penal Code section 987.6 provide potential sources of offsetting revenue to counties for public defender and appointed counsel costs, that revenue is not “specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the state mandate” such that Government Code section 17556(e) would preclude reimbursement. And none of the other exceptions to reimbursement in Government Code section 17556 apply. Consequently, the Commission finds that the test claim statute imposes increased costs mandated by the state.

Accordingly, the Commission approves this Test Claim and finds that Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a), as amended by Statutes 2020, chapter 335, imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program on counties and cities, beginning January 1, 2021, to perform the following activity:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The following state funds will be identified in the Parameters and Guidelines as potential offsetting revenues:

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county’s costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county’s costs to comply with the mandate.

Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:

²¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11, 18-20 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, para. 15 and Attachment A), and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, paras. 3 and 5); See Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 4; Exhibit E (12), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Statistics National Report Series Bulletin (May 2021), page 3, <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/juvenile-arrests-2019.pdf> (accessed on July 7, 2022).

- When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.²²
- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.²³
- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.²⁴
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.²⁵

COMMISSION FINDINGS

I. Chronology

- 01/01/2021 Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 was amended by Statutes 2020, chapter 335.
- 12/22/2021 The claimant filed the Test Claim.²⁶
- 03/07/2022 The Department of Finance (Finance) filed comments on the Test Claim.²⁷
- 04/06/2022 The claimant filed rebuttal comments.²⁸
- 09/13/2022 Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Decision.²⁹
- 12/02/2022 The Commission continued the hearing on the Test Claim.³⁰
- 01/12/2023 Commission staff issued the Revised Proposed Decision.

²² Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

²³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

²⁴ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

²⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

²⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 1.

²⁷ Exhibit B, Finance's Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 1.

²⁸ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 1.

²⁹ Exhibit D, Draft Proposed Decision, issued September 13, 2022.

³⁰ Exhibit E (13), Commission on State Mandates, Excerpt from the Transcript of the December 2, 2022 Commission Meeting.

II. Background

A. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Custodial Interrogations under Federal and State Law.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment,³¹ provides that “No person shall ... be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself ...”

In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the United States Supreme Court held that this privilege against self-incrimination applies to custodial interrogations.³² A custodial interrogation occurs when “a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way.”³³ Such interrogations, the court concluded, “contain[] inherently compelling pressures which work to undermine the individual’s will to resist and to compel him to speak where he would not otherwise do so freely.”³⁴ “In order to combat these pressures” and “to assure that the individual’s right to choose between silence and speech remains unfettered throughout the interrogation process,” the court held that individuals facing custodial interrogation must be afforded several rights.³⁵ These rights are set forth in an advisement often referred to as a *Miranda* warning.³⁶

The individual in custody and prior to interrogation must be advised of their Fifth Amendment right to remain silent,³⁷ provided with an explanation that anything they say can and will be used

³¹ *Malloy v. Hogan* (1964) 378 U.S. 1, 6.

³² *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 461.

³³ *People v. Ochoa* (1998) 19 Cal.4th 353, 401; see also *J.D.B. v. North Carolina* (2011) 564 U.S. 261, 270 (Both “custody” and “interrogation” are terms of art. A suspect is “in custody” if a reasonable person in the same circumstances would not have felt at liberty to terminate the interrogation and leave.); *Pennsylvania v. Muniz* (1990) 496 U.S. 582, 601 (A suspect is under interrogation if they are subject to “express questioning or words or actions that, given the officer's knowledge of any special susceptibilities of the suspect, the officer knows or reasonably should know are likely to “have ... the force of a question on the accused,” (Citation), and therefore be reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response.”).

³⁴ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 467.

³⁵ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 467 & 469.

³⁶ See e.g. *Missouri v. Seibert* (2004) 542 U.S. 600, 604. “The right to counsel for purposes of custodial interrogation implicates the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination, and must be distinguished from the Sixth Amendment right to counsel, which attaches upon the initiation of formal criminal proceedings.” (*People v. Nelson* (2012) 53 Cal.4th 367, 371 (citing to U.S. Const., 5th & 6th Amends.; *People v. Gonzalez* (2005) 34 Cal.4th 1111, 1123 [discussing *McNeil v. Wisconsin* (1991) 501 U.S. 171, 177-178].)

³⁷ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 467-468.

against them,³⁸ clearly informed of their right to counsel,³⁹ and advised that a lawyer will be appointed to represent them if they cannot afford one.⁴⁰ If an individual wishes to forgo these rights, they may validly waive them by doing so “voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently.”⁴¹

Law enforcement must respect these rights by ceasing interrogation once the individual “indicates in any manner, at any time prior to or during questioning, that [they] wish[] to remain silent” or “states that [they] want[] an attorney.”⁴²

As the Court elaborated, an individual invoking their right to counsel “does not mean, as some have suggested, that each police station must have a ‘station house lawyer’ present at all times to advise prisoners ... If authorities conclude that they will not provide counsel during a reasonable period of time in which investigation in the field is carried out, they may refrain from doing so without violating the person’s Fifth Amendment privilege so long as they do not question [them] during that time.”⁴³

If law enforcement fails to respect these rights, “a heavy burden rests on the government to demonstrate that the defendant knowingly and intelligently waived [their] privilege against self-incrimination and [their] right to retained or appointed counsel.”⁴⁴

These protections have long been enshrined in state law.⁴⁵ In 1968, a year after *Miranda* was handed down, the Legislature codified these rights specifically for minors who are taken into temporary custody at Welfare and Institutions Code section 625:

In any case where a minor is taken into temporary custody on the ground that there is reasonable cause for believing that such minor is a person described in Section 601 or 602, or that he has violated an order of the juvenile court or escaped from any commitment ordered by the juvenile court, the officer shall advise such minor that anything he says can be used against him and shall advise him of his constitutional rights, including his right to remain silent, his right to

³⁸ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 469.

³⁹ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 471.

⁴⁰ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 473.

⁴¹ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 444.

⁴² *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 473-474.

⁴³ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 474.

⁴⁴ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 475.

⁴⁵ California Constitution article I, section 15. See *People v. May* (1988) 44 Cal.3d 309, 316 (“The question is not whether the [defendant] had a constitutional right [under *Miranda*] to refuse to disclose any information during the police interrogation []. He clearly had such rights under both the state and federal Constitutions.”); see also Evidence Code section 940 (“To the extent that such privilege exists under the Constitution of the United States or the State of California, a person has a privilege to refuse to disclose any matter that may tend to incriminate him.”).

have counsel present during any interrogation, and his right to have counsel appointed if he is unable to afford counsel.⁴⁶

That same year, the Legislature enacted Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5, which provides the same right to counsel when a minor is taken into temporary custody before a probation officer:

In any case where a minor is taken before a probation officer pursuant to the provisions of Section 626 [temporary custody] and it is alleged that such minor is a person described in Section 601 or 602, the probation officer shall immediately advise the minor and his parent or guardian that anything the minor says can be used against him and shall advise them of the minor's constitutional rights, including his right to remain silent, his right to have counsel present during any interrogation, and his right to have counsel appointed if he is unable to afford counsel. If the minor or his parent or guardian requests counsel, the probation officer shall notify the judge of the juvenile court of such request and counsel for the minor shall be appointed pursuant to Section 634.⁴⁷

Welfare and Institutions section 634 provides that “[i]n a case in which the minor is alleged to be a person described in Section 601 or 602, the court shall appoint counsel for the minor if he or she appears at the hearing without counsel, whether he or she is unable to afford counsel or not, unless there is an intelligent waiver of the right of counsel by the minor.” The hearing at which counsel is appointed is a detention hearing which must take place “before the expiration of the next judicial day after a petition to declare the minor a ward or dependent child has been filed.”⁴⁸ A juvenile delinquency detention hearing is also commonly called an arraignment.⁴⁹

California has long provided the statutory right to adults, after arrest, to make a phone call to an attorney.⁵⁰ In 1971, the Legislature amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 627 to provide that immediately after a minor has been taken “to a place of confinement” and “no later than three hours after [the minor] has been taken into custody,” the minor shall be advised that

⁴⁶ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625. This language was amended into the section by Statutes 1967, chapter 1355, and has remained in that section unchanged ever since. (See Stats.1971, ch. 1730 § 1, Stats. 1971, ch. 1748, § 69; Stats.1976, ch. 1068, § 24.)

⁴⁷ Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5, added by Statutes 1967, chapter 1355. The section has not been amended since.

⁴⁸ Welfare and Institutions Code section 632.

⁴⁹ Exhibit E (14), Juvenile FAQs, Law Offices of Los Angeles County Public Defender website, <https://pubdef.lacounty.gov/juvenile/juv-faqs/> (accessed on December 22, 2022).

⁵⁰ Penal Code section 851.5, added by Statutes 1959, chapter 1862. As amended in 1975, Penal Code section 851.5(b) requires any police or detention facility to post a conspicuous sign which provides the phone number for the public defender or other indigent defense counsel. Although the corollary statute for minors, Welfare and Institutions Code section 627 was amended five years later in 1980, the requirement for the posting of a sign was not included and Penal Code section 851.5 is not applicable to minors.

they have the right to make at least two phone calls at their own expense: one to their parent or guardian, a responsible relative or their employer, and the other to an attorney.⁵¹ As further amended in 1980, Welfare and Institutions Code section 627 now states the following:

Immediately after being taken to a place of confinement pursuant to this article and, except where physically impossible, no later than one hour after he has been taken into custody, the minor shall be advised and has the right to make at least two telephone calls from the place where he is being held, one call completed to his parent or guardian, a responsible relative, or his employer, and another call completed to an attorney. The calls shall be at public expense, if the calls are completed to telephone numbers within the local calling area, and in the presence of a public officer or employee. Any public officer or employee who willfully deprives a minor taken into custody of his right to make such telephone calls is guilty of a misdemeanor.⁵²

Although minors, like adults, may legally effectuate a valid waiver of their *Miranda* rights,⁵³ jurists have increasingly questioned whether minors — particularly young children — are truly capable of voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently waiving their rights and understanding the consequences of not invoking them.⁵⁴ “A growing body of research indicates that adolescents are less capable of understanding their constitutional rights than their adult counterparts, and are also more prone to falsely confessing to a crime they did not commit.”⁵⁵

Such concerns have led courts to recognize the propriety — and often need — of taking a juvenile suspect’s minor status into account when determining whether the child is in “custody”⁵⁶ or has made a legally valid waiver of their *Miranda* rights.⁵⁷ For example, the court in *In re IF*, explained how these custody determinations are made in juvenile cases:

Custody determinations are resolved by an objective standard: Would a reasonable person interpret the restraints used by the police as tantamount to a formal arrest? [Citations.] The totality of the circumstances surrounding an incident must be considered as a whole.” (*People v. Pilster* (2006) 138

⁵¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 627, as amended by Statutes 1971, chapter 1030.

⁵² Welfare and Institutions Code section 627. as amended by Statutes 1980, chapter 1092.

⁵³ *Fare v. Michael C.* (1979) 442 U.S. 707, 724-725.

⁵⁴ See e.g. *In re Joseph H.* (2015) 200 Cal.Rptr.3d 1, 1-5 (statement by Liu, J., dissenting from denial of review).

⁵⁵ Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 4; see also *In re Elias V.* (2015) 237 Cal.App.4th 568, 577-578, 588-589, as modified (June 24, 2015) (“The developing consensus about the dangers of interrogation has resulted from the growing number of studies showing that the risk interrogation will produce a false confession is significantly greater for juveniles than for adults; indeed, juveniles usually account for one-third of proven false confession cases.”).

⁵⁶ *J.D.B. v. North Carolina* (2011) 564 U.S. 261, 277.

⁵⁷ *Fare v. Michael C.* (1979) 442 U.S. 707, 725.

Cal.App.4th 1395, 1403, 42 Cal.Rptr.3d 301, fn. omitted.) Courts have identified a variety of circumstances to be considered as part of the custody determination. . .

In juvenile cases, the same factors still apply, but with an added consideration. In *J.D.B. v. North Carolina* (2011) 564 U.S. 261, 131 S.Ct. 2394, 180 L.Ed.2d 310 (*J.D.B.*), the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that a child's age may be considered in the *Miranda* analysis, "so long as the child's age was known to the officer at the time of police questioning, or would have been objectively apparent to a reasonable officer." (*Id.* at p. 277, 131 S.Ct. 2394.) The court recognized that, "a reasonable child subjected to police questioning will sometimes feel pressured to submit when a reasonable adult would feel free to go." (*Id.* at p. 272, 131 S.Ct. 2394; see also *Haley v. Ohio* (1948) 332 U.S. 596, 599, 68 S.Ct. 302, 92 L.Ed. 224 [in the context of police interrogation, events "[t]hat would leave a man cold and unimpressed can overawe and overwhelm a lad in his early teens"].) Although age may not be a significant factor in every case, the court observed, common sense dictates that "children cannot be viewed simply as miniature adults." (*J.D.B.*, *supra*, at pp. 262 & 274, 131 S.Ct. 2394.) Accordingly, the court concluded that "a child's age properly informs the *Miranda* custody analysis." (*Id.* at p. 265, 131 S.Ct. 2394.)⁵⁸

However, neither the United States Supreme Court nor the California Supreme Court has yet interpreted the Fifth Amendment as requiring additional protections for minors facing custodial interrogations.⁵⁹

In order to address this perceived shortcoming,⁶⁰ the California Legislature has, in recent years, passed two bills requiring minors to consult with legal counsel before undergoing custodial interrogations: Statutes 2017, chapter 681 and the test claim statute, Statutes 2020, chapter 335.

B. Statutes 2017, Chapter 681

Statutes 2017, chapter 681 added Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6. As enacted, that section generally required "a youth 15 years of age or younger [to] consult with legal counsel in

⁵⁸ *In re IF* (2018) 20 Cal.App.5th 735, 760. See also *Fare v. Michael C.* (1979) 442 U.S. 707, 724-725 ("[T]he determination whether statements obtained during custodial interrogation are admissible against the accused is to be made upon an inquiry into the totality of the circumstances surrounding the interrogation, to ascertain whether the accused in fact knowingly and voluntarily decided to forgo his rights to remain silent and to have the assistance of counsel. [Citation.] [¶] This totality-of-the-circumstances approach is adequate to determine whether there has been a waiver even where interrogation of juveniles is involved.").

⁵⁹ See *In re Joseph H.* (2015) 200 Cal.Rptr.3d 1, 1-5 (statement by Liu, J., dissenting from denial of review).

⁶⁰ See Exhibit E (1), Senate Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 395 (2017-2018 Regular Session), as introduced, pages 2-3; Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, pages 4-7.

person, by telephone, or by video conference” prior to a custodial interrogation and before waiving their *Miranda* rights. That section also prohibited the youth from waiving this consultation.⁶¹

To discourage violations, the section required courts to “consider the effect of a failure to comply with”⁶² the requirement when deciding whether a child properly waived their *Miranda* rights and determining whether the statements were voluntary.⁶³

The section exempted an officer from its requirement if the officer both (1) reasonably believed the information sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and (2) limited their questions to those reasonably necessary to obtain that information.⁶⁴ The section also exempted probation officers from this requirement when taking a minor into temporary custody, advising the minor of their constitutional rights, or investigating the circumstances for which the minor was taken into custody, as specified.⁶⁵

All of these provisions were to sunset on January 1, 2025.⁶⁶

The Legislature’s stated motivation for enacting these provisions was the increased vulnerability of children and adolescents “to psychologically coercive interrogations and in other dealings with the police [as compared with] resilient adults experienced with the criminal justice system.”⁶⁷ Because of these vulnerabilities, it was the Legislature’s view that youths under 18

⁶¹ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a), as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 2.

⁶² Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(b), as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 2. This is not the same as requiring the statements to be excluded. The Truth-in-Evidence provision of the California Constitution prohibits exclusion of evidence in a criminal proceeding except pursuant to the United States Constitution or a state statute enacted by a two-thirds vote of the membership in each house of the Legislature. Because Statutes 2017, chapter 681 did not receive a two-thirds vote in at least one house, that statute could not require the exclusion of statements obtained in violation of its provisions. (*In re Anthony L.* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 438, 449-450.)

⁶³ *In re Anthony L.* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 438, 450.

⁶⁴ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c), as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 2.

⁶⁵ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d), as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 2; see also Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 395 (2017-2018 Regular Session), as amended September 7, 2017, page 1.

⁶⁶ Former Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(f), as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 2.

⁶⁷ Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 1.

years of age facing custodial interrogations “should consult with legal counsel to assist in their understanding of their rights and the consequences of waiving those rights.”⁶⁸

C. The Test Claim Statute – Statutes 2020, Chapter 335

Statutes 2020, chapter 335 amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 to expand the provisions enacted by Statutes 2017, chapter 681 in several ways. First, it permanently expanded these requirements to also apply to 16 and 17 year olds. As amended by the test claim statute, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a) now also requires youths of 16 or 17 years of age to “consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference” “[p]rior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights.”⁶⁹ As under the original version of section 625.6, the legal consultation may not be waived.

Second, the test claim statute removed the January 1, 2025, sunset date, thereby also permanently requiring youths of 15 years of age or younger to consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation or waiving their *Miranda* rights.⁷⁰

And third, the test claim statute additionally requires a court to consider any willful violation of either of these requirements in determining the credibility of a law enforcement officer under Evidence Code section 780.⁷¹

With these amendments, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 now states the following:

- (a) Prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights, a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived.
- (b) The court shall, in adjudicating the admissibility of statements of a youth 17 years of age or younger made during or after a custodial interrogation, consider the effect of failure to comply with subdivision (a) and, additionally, shall consider any willful violation of subdivision (a) in determining the credibility of a law enforcement officer under Section 780 of the Evidence Code.
- (c) This section does not apply to the admissibility of statements of a youth 17 years of age or younger if both of the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat.
 - (2) The officer’s questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.

⁶⁸ Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 1.

⁶⁹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

⁷⁰ Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 2.

⁷¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(b).

(d) This section does not require a probation officer to comply with subdivision (a) in the normal performance of the probation officer's duties under Section 625, 627.5, or 628.⁷²

The legislative findings accompanying these provisions echoed those contained in Statutes 2017, chapter 681.⁷³ They describe the vulnerability of minors to “psychologically coercive interrogations and other psychologically coercive dealings with the police,”⁷⁴ which committee analyses of the bill note also make minors more prone to falsely confessing to crimes they do not commit.⁷⁵ The legislative findings also declare the Legislature's view that “[i]n situations of custodial interrogation and prior to making a waiver of rights under *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, a youth under 18 years of age should consult with legal counsel to assist in their understanding of their rights and the consequences of waiving those rights.”⁷⁶

Although the test claim statute does not explicitly state who must pay for the legal consultations that it requires, committee analyses of both the test claim statute and its predecessor display a legislative expectation that counties and cities would be responsible for these expenses.⁷⁷ In addition, the Senate Floor Analysis of the test claim statute explains the fiscal effect of the bill based on county public defender costs as follows:

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee, cost pressures (Local Funds/General Fund (GF) - Proposition 30) in the low millions of dollars annually for 482 cities and 58 counties to provide legal counsel to minors ages 16 and 17 prior to custodial interrogations. The Department of Justice reported approximately 43,000 juvenile arrests in 2019. The average hourly rate for attorneys in California is approximately \$250. If 10%, or 4,300 of those arrested as juveniles are 16 or 17 years of age, annual costs across the state for legal

⁷² Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5, and 628 describe the “normal course of duties” of a probation officer with respect to minors in temporary custody. (See Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 2). Section 625 describes the situations in which a peace officer may take a minor into temporary custody without a warrant. If the minor is then taken before the probation officer of the relevant county, section 627.5 requires that probation officer to advise the minor and their guardian of the minor's *Miranda* rights and, if those rights are invoked, requires appointment of that counsel, while section 628 further requires that probation officer to immediately investigate the circumstances for which the minor was taken into custody, as specified.

⁷³ See Statutes 2017, chapter 681, section 1; Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1.

⁷⁴ Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1.

⁷⁵ Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 4.

⁷⁶ Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1.

⁷⁷ See e.g. Exhibit E (2), Senate Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 395 (2017-2018 Regular Session), as introduced, page 1; Exhibit E (4), Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1.

services will be approximately \$2.2 million dollars. Public defender costs vary across the state but, in most cases, suspects are not required to pay any fee for public defender services. These costs may be reimbursable by the state pursuant to requirements of Proposition 30. Costs to the GF will depend on whether the Commission on State Mandates determines these costs to be reimbursable.⁷⁸

III. Positions of the Parties

A. County of Los Angeles

The claimant, County of Los Angeles, alleges that the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution. According to the claimant, the test claim statute's requirement that 16 and 17 year olds consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights,⁷⁹ constitutes a reimbursable state-mandated program because the required activities are only provided by local governmental agencies and also because providing these activities constitutes a higher level of service.⁸⁰

The claimant states that it complied with Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 as follows:

To comply with WIC § 625.6, law enforcement agencies in the County contact the Public Defender to arrange *Miranda* consultations (consultations) for juveniles prior to custodial interrogations. These contacts by law enforcement agencies are referred to by the Public Defender as *Miranda* Calls. [Fn. Omitted.] The Public Defender created the Juvenile *Miranda* Duty program to perform these consultations. [Fn. Omitted.] The Public Defender is the primary agency that provides indigent defense services to those accused of crimes and is the only agency providing consultations in the County.

The Juvenile *Miranda* Duty program is staffed by Public Defender attorneys who are available 24 hours a day, every day of the year. [Fn. Omitted.] The attorneys are assigned shifts that are referred to by the Public Defender as *Miranda* Duty. Consultations are conducted over the telephone or in person. An attorney will interview the youth and discuss with the youth his or her *Miranda* rights. The duration of the consultation may vary depending on various factors, including the youth's level of education, experience, maturity, and sophistication.

⁷⁸ Exhibit E (5), Senate Rules Committee, Office of Senate Floor Analyses, Analysis of SB 203, (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, pages 6-7.

⁷⁹ See Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2 ("The County agrees that the mandated program stated in Senate Bill (SB) 203 should be narrowly focused to capture the costs incurred in providing services to juveniles with a maximum age 15 years to 17 years of age. The County is aware that the deadline for filing a test claim on SB 395 has passed; however, the program was extended by the Legislature in SB 203 to include older juveniles. The County urges the Commission to grant the test claim as it relates to those older juveniles with a maximum age 15 years to 17 years of age.").

⁸⁰ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 13.

Pursuant to SB 203, a law enforcement agency contacts the Public Defender's Juvenile Headquarters or County Operator to arrange for a legal consultation prior to a custodial interrogation. [Fn. Omitted.] The supervising attorney then arranges the consultation or designates another attorney to handle the Miranda Call. The supervising attorneys are assigned Miranda Duty on a weekly rotating basis.

Prior to the passage of these laws, the Public Defender was not obligated to provide any representation before appointment at the arraignment stage of a criminal proceeding. Now, the Public Defender is required to provide consultations for juvenile arrestees prior to their appointment at the arraignment stage.⁸¹

The claimant alleges that it incurred increased costs of \$5,821.45 in the 2020-2021 fiscal year to comply with the test claim statute.⁸² Specifically, the claimant alleges that it incurred these costs in providing consultations to minors as part of its Juvenile Miranda Duty program, described above.⁸³

The claimant further estimates that it will incur \$13,000 in increased costs for complying with Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 in the 2021-2022 fiscal year⁸⁴ and that annual costs across the state for legal services will be approximately \$6,427,500.⁸⁵

The claimant also states that it has not received any funding to offset its costs incurred pursuant to the test claim statute.⁸⁶ This includes any funding received pursuant to Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869). According to the claimant, all of the public defender fees that were eliminated by that bill related to the registration and cost of court-appointed lawyers, and therefore could not have been used to offset costs incurred pursuant to the test claim statute, which the claimant

⁸¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 10.

⁸² Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11, 18-20 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 15 and Attachment A), and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II in the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, paras. 3 and 5).

⁸³ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 10-11, 18-19 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 15), and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II in the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 3).

⁸⁴ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11 and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II in the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, paras. 5 and 6).

⁸⁵ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11 and 22 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II in the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 7).

⁸⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 12, 15, and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II in the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 6).

maintains requires legal consultations prior to the appointment of counsel.⁸⁷ Thus, any funding received to backfill revenues lost from the repeal of those fees would similarly not be provided to offset those costs.⁸⁸

The claimant did not file comments on the Draft Proposed Decision. However, at the hearing on December 2, 2022, Craig Osaki, with the Los Angeles County's Public Defender's Office, testified under oath that the public defender's office is appointed to a minor's case at the arraignment hearing which begins their obligation to defend. He explained that the interrogation of a minor happens before the appointment of counsel at the arraignment hearing. He stated that under the test claim statute, which requires consultation prior to the interrogation, the public defender's office is obligated to provide the consultation whether or not the minor affirmatively requests counsel.⁸⁹ He further clarified that after an advisement under *Miranda*, if the minor invokes their right to counsel, the interrogation ceases and an attorney will be provided at the arraignment hearing if charges are brought forth. A peace officer seeking to interrogate a minor cannot appoint counsel. Generally, under prior law, the officer would cease the interrogation until after the arraignment if the right to counsel were invoked.⁹⁰

B. Department of Finance

Finance points out that the claimant's alleged costs may include costs not required by the test claim statute.⁹¹ Finance observes that although preexisting law already required local agencies to provide legal consultations to youths ages 15 years of age or younger, the claimant does not exclude those minors in calculating its statewide cost estimate.⁹² Accordingly, "Finance recommends the Commission examine the estimated costs cited by the Claimant to ensure they only include the increased cost of providing legal counsel to youths ages 16 and 17 years old."⁹³

Finance also suggests that state funding provided to the claimant pursuant to Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) may serve as an offset to any state-mandated costs incurred by the claimant pursuant to the test claim statute.⁹⁴ Finance notes that Statutes 2020, chapter 92 repealed various criminal administrative fines and fees, including the public defender fee, and annually appropriated \$65 million from the State's General Fund through the 2025-26 fiscal year

⁸⁷ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2.

⁸⁸ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2.

⁸⁹ Exhibit E (13), Commission on State Mandates, Excerpt from the Transcript of the December 2, 2022 Commission Meeting, pages 15-16.

⁹⁰ Exhibit E (13), Commission on State Mandates, Excerpt from the Transcript of the December 2, 2022 Commission Meeting, pages 17-19.

⁹¹ Exhibit B, Finance's Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 1.

⁹² Exhibit B, Finance's Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, pages 1-2.

⁹³ Exhibit B, Finance's Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 1.

⁹⁴ Exhibit B, Finance's Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 2.

to backfill counties for the lost fee revenue.⁹⁵ Accordingly, Finance also recommends the Commission consider this funding while reviewing this Test Claim.⁹⁶

Finance did not file comments on the Draft Proposed Decision.

IV. Discussion

Article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution provides in relevant part the following:

Whenever the Legislature or any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the state shall provide a subvention of funds to reimburse such local government for the costs of such programs or increased level of service...

The purpose of article XIII B, section 6 is to “preclude the state from shifting financial responsibility for carrying out governmental functions to local agencies, which are ‘ill equipped’ to assume increased financial responsibilities because of the taxing and spending limitations that articles XIII A and XIII B impose.”⁹⁷ Thus, the subvention requirement of section 6 is “directed to state-mandated increases in the services provided by [local government] ...”⁹⁸

Reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 is required when the following elements are met:

1. A state statute or executive order requires or “mandates” local agencies or school districts to perform an activity.⁹⁹
2. The mandated activity constitutes a “program” that either:
 - a. Carries out the governmental function of providing a service to the public; or
 - b. Imposes unique requirements on local agencies or school districts and does not apply generally to all residents and entities in the state.¹⁰⁰
3. The mandated activity is new when compared with the legal requirements in effect immediately before the enactment of the test claim statute or executive order and it increases the level of service provided to the public.¹⁰¹
4. The mandated activity results in the local agency or school district incurring increased costs, within the meaning of section 17514. Increased costs, however,

⁹⁵ Exhibit B, Finance’s Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 2.

⁹⁶ Exhibit B, Finance’s Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, page 2.

⁹⁷ *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 81.

⁹⁸ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56.

⁹⁹ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874.

¹⁰⁰ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875 (reaffirming the test set out in *County of Los Angeles* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56).

¹⁰¹ *San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875, 878; *Lucia Mar Unified School District v. Honig* (1988) 44 Cal.3d 830, 835.

are not reimbursable if an exception identified in Government Code section 17556 applies to the activity.¹⁰²

The Commission is vested with the exclusive authority to adjudicate disputes over the existence of state-mandated programs within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution.¹⁰³ The determination whether a statute or executive order imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program is a question of law.¹⁰⁴ In making its decisions, the Commission must strictly construe article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, and not apply it as an “equitable remedy to cure the perceived unfairness resulting from political decisions on funding priorities.”¹⁰⁵

A. The Test Claim Was Timely Filed with a Potential Period of Reimbursement Beginning January 1, 2021.

Government Code section 17551(c) states that test claims “shall be filed not later than 12 months following the effective date of a statute or executive order, or within 12 months of incurring increased costs as a result of a statute or executive order, whichever is later.” Section 1183.1(c) of the Commission’s regulations defines 12 months as 365 days.¹⁰⁶

Here, the test claim statute went into effect on January 1, 2021,¹⁰⁷ and the claimant asserts that it first incurred costs related to implementing that statute on that date.¹⁰⁸ The Test Claim was filed on December 22, 2021.¹⁰⁹ Thus, the Test Claim was timely filed within 365 days of both the effective date of the test claim statute and the date that the claimant first incurred costs pursuant to that statute.¹¹⁰

Government Code section 17557(e) requires a test claim to be “submitted on or before June 30 following a fiscal year in order to establish eligibility for reimbursement for that fiscal year.”

Because the Test Claim was filed on December 22, 2021, the potential period of reimbursement under Government Code section 17557 begins on July 1, 2020. However, since the test claim

¹⁰² *County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 487; *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1265, 1284; Government Code sections 17514 and 17556.

¹⁰³ *Kinlaw v. State of California* (1991) 54 Cal.3d 326, 335.

¹⁰⁴ *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 109.

¹⁰⁵ *County of Sonoma v. Commission on State Mandates* (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1265, 1280 [citing *City of San Jose v. State of California* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1802, 1817].

¹⁰⁶ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c).

¹⁰⁷ Statutes 2020, chapter 335; see California Constitution article IV, section 8.

¹⁰⁸ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, paragraph 4).

¹⁰⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 1.

¹¹⁰ Government Code section 17551; California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.1(c).

statute has a later effective date, the potential period of reimbursement for this Test Claim begins on the statute's effective date, January 1, 2021.

B. Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6(a), as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335, Imposes a Reimbursable State-Mandated Program on Cities and Counties to Ensure that 16 or 17 Year Olds Consult with Legal Counsel Prior to Custodial Interrogation and Before Waiving Any *Miranda* Rights, Except For Those Who Affirmatively Request To Consult With Retained Private Counsel.

As described below, the Commission finds that Welfare and Institutions section 625.6(a), as amended by the test claim statute (Stats. 2020, ch. 335), imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program on cities and counties within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution as specified herein.

1. The Test Claim Statute Imposes a State-Mandated Program, Only on Cities and Counties to Ensure that Youths 17 Years of Age or Younger Consult with Legal Counsel Prior to Custodial Interrogation and Before Waiving Any *Miranda* Rights.

As amended by the test claim statute, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a) states the following:

- (a) Prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights, a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference. The consultation may not be waived.

By the plain language of the statute, subdivision (a) does not apply in the following situations:

- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and that officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.¹¹¹
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.¹¹²

¹¹¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

¹¹² Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

The claimant asserts that section 625.6(a) imposes new requirements on itself and other local governments to provide 16 and 17 year olds with legal consultations prior to custodial interrogations or the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.¹¹³ Finance does not contest this assertion.¹¹⁴

As explained below, the Commission agrees that the test claim statute imposes state-mandated requirements on cities and counties. While the statutory language could arguably be viewed as requiring minors *themselves* to procure and consult with legal counsel before they allow themselves to be interrogated by local law enforcement, the much stronger reading of the language is that it places that onus on *local law enforcement*.

- a. The test claim statute imposes a requirement on local government to ensure that youths, 17 years or younger, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The rules of statutory construction require the Commission to construe statutory language in the context of its legislative purpose.¹¹⁵ In order to determine that purpose, the Commission, like the courts, “must look first to the words of the statute themselves, giving to the language its usual, ordinary import and according significance, if possible, to every word, phrase and sentence ... The words of the statute must be construed in context, keeping in mind the statutory purpose, and statutes or statutory sections relating to the same subject must be harmonized, both internally and with each other, to the extent possible [Citations.] Both the legislative history of the statute and the wider historical circumstances of its enactment may be considered in ascertaining the legislative intent.”¹¹⁶

Here, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a), as amended by the test claim statute, provides that “a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel” prior to

¹¹³ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, Pages 10-11; see Exhibit C, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2, where the claimant states that “The County agrees that the mandated program stated in Senate Bill (SB) 203 should be narrowly focused to capture the costs incurred in providing services to juveniles with a maximum age 15 years to 17 years of age. The County is aware that the deadline for filing a test claim on SB 395 has passed; however, the program was extended by the Legislature in SB 203 to include older juveniles. The County urges the Commission to grant the test claim as it relates to those older juveniles with a maximum age 15 years to 17 years of age.” Since SB 203, the test claim statute, only expanded the alleged program to include 16 and 17 year olds, the Commission understands the claimant’s request that “the Commission [] grant the test claim as it relates to those older juveniles” as a request for costs associated with juveniles who are 16 or 17 years of age. Regardless, as explained in the Discussion, *post*, costs associated with ensuring that 15 year olds consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and the waiver of any *Miranda* rights are not reimbursable in this action because those costs were already imposed by preexisting law (specifically, Statutes 2017, chapter 681) at the time the test claim statute was enacted.

¹¹⁴ See Exhibit B, Finance’s Comments on the Test Claim, filed March 7, 2022, pages 2-3.

¹¹⁵ *Dyna–Med, Inc. v. Fair Employment & Housing Com.* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 1379, 1386.

¹¹⁶ *Dyna–Med, Inc. v. Fair Employment & Housing Com.* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 1379, 1386-1387.

custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. If viewed in isolation, this language could be interpreted as requiring the minors themselves to procure and consult with legal counsel before waiving their *Miranda* rights or being interrogated by local law enforcement. “But our courts have recognized that the meaning of isolated statutory language can be informed by and indeed must be consistent with the provisions of the relevant statute as whole.”¹¹⁷ And in the present matter, those provisions, the legislative history, and the statutory context all point to a different reading of subdivision (a).

First, both the codified and uncodified provisions of the test claim statute indicate that subdivision (a) is a requirement on the interrogating officer, not the minor.

Subdivision (b) indicates that subdivision (a) is a requirement on the interrogating officer by essentially penalizing that officer — not the minor — for noncompliance. If responsibility for complying with subdivision (a) lay with the minor, one would expect the penalty for violating that subdivision to also lie with the minor. However, under subdivision (b), that penalty lies with the interrogating officer. Subdivision (b) devalues evidence that an interrogating officer may obtain if subdivision (a) is violated by requiring a court to consider the effect of that violation in adjudicating the admissibility of statements procured thereby.¹¹⁸ Subdivision (b) also requires the court to “consider any willful violation of subdivision (a) in determining the *credibility of a law enforcement officer*.”¹¹⁹ Both of these consequences weaken the case against the minor and therefore make much more sense if the onus for compliance with subdivision (a) rests with the interrogating officer. If the onus lay with the minor, these consequences would nonsensically disincentivize compliance with that subdivision.

Subdivisions (c) and (d) similarly indicate that the onus for compliance with subdivision (a) rests with the interrogating officer, not the minor. Subdivision (c) provides that section 625.6 does not apply to the admissibility of a minor’s statements if “[t]he *officer* who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary...” and “[t]he *officer’s* questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.”¹²⁰ And subdivision (d) provides that the section “does not require a *probation officer* to comply with subdivision (a) in the normal performance of the *probation officer’s* duties

¹¹⁷ *People v. Valencia* (2017) 3 Cal.5th 347, 356.

¹¹⁸ See *In re Anthony L.* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 438, 449-450. In that case, the court also concluded that the former version of Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 could not render a minor’s inculpatory statements inadmissible because the statute that added that former section, Statutes 2017, chapter 681, had not been passed by a two-thirds vote in each house. (*Ibid.*) However, since the test claim statute *was* passed by a two-thirds vote in each house (see California Legislative Information website, https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billVotesClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB203 (accessed on August 18, 2022) (showing that Statutes 2020, chapter 335, passed with 32 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly)), it is unclear whether courts will continue to interpret current section 625.6 in this manner.

¹¹⁹ Emphasis added.

¹²⁰ Emphasis added.

under Section 625, 627.5, or 628.”¹²¹ Both of the provisions situate control over compliance with subdivision (a) with the interrogating officer, not the minor.

The test claim statute’s uncodified provisions reinforce this reading of subdivision (a). The legislative findings in section one of the test claim statute describe minors as vulnerable and less capable than adults and declares that the purpose of the test claim statute is to protect minors facing custodial interrogations.¹²² And, as these findings implicitly recognize, it is law enforcement, not the minor, who controls the situation in a custodial interrogation.¹²³ It would be contrary to these declarations to read section 625.6(a) as requiring these vulnerable, less capable minors to *themselves* obtain and consult with legal counsel in such an overwhelming situation.¹²⁴

Second, the legislative history of section 625.6 similarly indicates that the section imposes its requirement on law enforcement, not the minor. The legislative history of a section includes committee analyses of the bills that enacted and amended it,¹²⁵ and here, those analyses display a clear legislative intent to impose a duty on law enforcement, not minors. The Assembly Committee on Appropriations’ analysis of the test claim statute explicitly states that the bill “requires law enforcement to provide a person 17 years of age or younger access to legal counsel

¹²¹ Emphasis added.

¹²² Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1 (“The United States Supreme Court has recognized [that] [¶] ... Children are generally less mature and responsible than adults, ... [¶] characteristically lack the capacity to exercise mature judgment and...[¶] are generally more vulnerable to outside influences than adults...” “The law enforcement community now widely accepts what science and the courts have recognized: that children and adolescents are much more vulnerable to psychologically coercive interrogations and other psychologically coercive dealings with the police than resilient adults experienced with the criminal justice system.” “For these reasons, in situations of custodial interrogation and prior to making a waiver of rights under *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, a youth under 18 years of age should consult with legal counsel to assist in their understanding of their rights and the consequences of waiving those rights.”).

¹²³ See Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1. This power imbalance is inherent in a custodial setting. (See *J.D.B. v. North Carolina* (2011) 564 U.S. 261, 270 (A suspect is only “in custody” if a reasonable person in the same circumstances would not have felt at liberty to terminate the interrogation and leave.).)

¹²⁴ See Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1 (“Addressing the specific context of police interrogation, the United States Supreme Court observed that events that would have a minimal impact on an adult can overwhelm an early teen child, noting that no matter how sophisticated the child may be, the interrogation of a child cannot be compared to the interrogation of an adult.”).

¹²⁵ *People v. Taylor* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 433, 438 (quoting *People v. Ledesma* (1997) 16 Cal.4th 90, 95).

before the person waives their Miranda rights.”¹²⁶ Consistent with this description, committee analyses of both bills also describe those bills as imposing costs on *local governments*, not private persons facing interrogation.¹²⁷

Third, the statutory context surrounding Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 also indicates that the section imposes its requirement on law enforcement, not minors. Welfare and Institutions Code section 625 provides that if a minor is taken into temporary custody, the *officer* shall advise the minor of their constitutional rights, including the right to have counsel present during interrogation and the right to have counsel appointed if the minor is unable to afford counsel. Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5 similarly provides that if a minor is taken into custody by a probation officer, the *probation officer* shall immediately advise the minor and their parent or guardian of the minor’s constitutional rights, including the right to have counsel present during any interrogation, and the right to have counsel appointed if the minor is unable to afford counsel. Section 627.5 further states that “[i]f the minor or his parent or guardian requests counsel, *the probation officer* shall notify the judge of the juvenile court of such request and counsel for the minor shall be appointed pursuant to Section 634.” Welfare and Institutions Code section 627 also requires *law enforcement* to allow the minor to make a phone call to the parent and an attorney immediately after “confinement” and no later than one hour after being taken into custody. And if the minor or their parent or guardian desires but cannot afford counsel, Welfare and Institutions Code section 634 authorizes *the court* to appoint counsel at the county’s expense. All of these provisions strongly suggest that responsibility for ensuring that a minor without a private attorney has counsel lies with a governmental entity and not the minor themselves.

The claimant also requests reimbursement for other components of its Juvenile Miranda Duty program, which is staffed by Public Defender attorneys who are available 24 hours a day.¹²⁸ Providing 24 hour services is not required by the test claim statute, but may be proposed for inclusion in the Parameters and Guidelines, and may be approved by the Commission *if* the activity is supported by evidence in the record showing it is “reasonably necessary for the performance of the state-mandated program” in accordance with Government Code section 17557(a), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, sections 1183.7(d) and 1187.5.

¹²⁶ Exhibit E (4), Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1, emphasis added.

¹²⁷ Exhibit E (2), Senate Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 395 (2017-2018 Regular Session), as introduced, page 1 (“**Fiscal Impact:** [¶] Local government: Major non-reimbursable local costs, potentially in the millions of dollars (local funds) annually to provide legal counsel to minors prior to custodial interrogations, to the extent local agencies (482 cities and 58 counties) incur additional costs to provide counsel and/or incur operational delays.”); Exhibit E (4), Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1 (“**FISCAL EFFECT:** [¶] Cost pressures (Local Funds/General Fund (GF) - Proposition 30) in the low millions of dollars annually for 482 cities and 58 counties to provide legal counsel to minors ages 16 and 17 prior to custodial interrogations.”).

¹²⁸ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 10.

In sum, the provisions of the test claim statute, the legislative history of section 625.6, and the statutory context of that section all indicate that the legislative purpose of section 625.6(a) was to require law enforcement, not the minor, to ensure that the minor consults with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. If the minor does not have private counsel,¹²⁹ counsel will be provided at the county’s expense, consistent with Welfare and Institutions Code section 634. Thus, when read in the context of that legislative purpose, section 625.6(a)¹³⁰ imposes the following requirement on law enforcement, not on minors:

- Ensuring that youth, 17 years old or younger, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not have a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.
 - b. Counties and cities are mandated by the state to comply with the test claim statute, but school districts and community college districts are not.

To be reimbursable under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, the requirements must be mandated by the state; or ordered, commanded, or legally compelled by state law.¹³¹ Generally, a requirement is not mandated by the state if it is triggered by a local voluntary decision.¹³² However, the courts have recognized the possibility that a state-mandated

¹²⁹ Nothing in the language of section 625.6 limits the “legal counsel” with whom a minor must consult to a public defender or other government-provided counsel. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the statutory language permits a minor to consult with a private attorney if they have one. (Accord *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 472-473 (The Fifth Amendment only requires the government to provide counsel if the person being interrogated cannot afford one.)).

¹³⁰ Perhaps because this conclusion is self-evident, courts interpreting section 625.6(a) have read it as imposing its requirement on law enforcement without discussion. (See e.g. *In re Anthony L.* (2019) 43 Cal.App.5th 438, 450 (interpreting section 625.6(a) as imposing its requirement on law enforcement without discussion); *Y.C. v. Superior Court* (2021) 71 Cal.App.5th 410, 252, *as modified on denial of reh'g* (Dec. 6, 2021), review denied (Feb. 16, 2022) (same).)

¹³¹ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (Kern High School Dist.)* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 727, 741.

¹³² *Coast Community College District v. Commission on State Mandates* (2022) 13 Cal.5th 800 [514 P.3d 854, 863]; see e.g. *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 107; see also *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (Kern High School Dist.)* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 727, 743 (“In *City of Merced*, the city was under no legal compulsion to resort to eminent domain—but when it elected to employ that means of acquiring property, its obligation to compensate for lost business goodwill was not a reimbursable state mandate, because the city was not required to employ eminent domain in the first place. Here as well, if a school district elects to participate in or continue participation in any underlying voluntary

program may exist when that decision is not truly voluntary, i.e., when local government is compelled as a practical matter to perform the requirements.¹³³

The test claim statute's requirements on law enforcement to ensure that a youth, 17 years old or younger, consults with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights is triggered by a law enforcement officer's decision to interrogate the youth. As explained below, although this decision is made at the local level and the triggered requirement therefore not legally compelled by state law, the decision is not truly voluntary within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6.

Case law suggests that a local decision is not truly voluntary for the purposes of article XIII B, section 6 if it is, as a practical matter, constrained by duty. In *San Diego Unified School Dist.*, the California Supreme Court suggested that a local discretionary action should not be considered voluntary if, as a practical matter, it must inevitably occur.¹³⁴ In that case, the Court was faced with statutory hearing requirements triggered by two types of school expulsions: "mandatory" expulsions, which state law required school principals to recommend whenever a student was found to be in possession of a firearm at school or at a school activity off school grounds, and "discretionary" expulsions, which state law granted school principals the authority to recommend for other conduct.¹³⁵ Although the Court confidently concluded that costs for the hearing requirements triggered by "mandatory" expulsions were reimbursable state mandated costs,¹³⁶ it hesitated to apply that same logic to deny reimbursement for the "discretionary" expulsions.¹³⁷ Instead, it cautioned that denying reimbursement whenever a requirement was triggered by a technically discretionary local action may well contravene both the intent underlying article XIII B, section 6 and past holdings,¹³⁸ stating:

Upon reflection, we agree with the District and amici curiae that there is reason to question an extension of the holding of *City of Merced* so as to preclude

education-related funded program, the district's obligation to comply with the notice and agenda requirements related to that program does not constitute a reimbursable state mandate.").

¹³³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (Kern High School Dist.)* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 727, 744, 754. This form of compulsion is also referred to as "nonlegal compulsion." (See e.g. *Coast Community College District v. Commission on State Mandates* (2022) 13 Cal.5th 800 [514 P.3d 854, 867-868].)

¹³⁴ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888; see *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹³⁵ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 869-870.

¹³⁶ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 881-882.

¹³⁷ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888.

¹³⁸ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888.

reimbursement under article XIII B, section 6 of the state Constitution and Government Code section 17514, whenever an entity makes an initial discretionary decision that in turn triggers mandated costs. Indeed, it would appear that under a strict application of the language in *City of Merced*, public entities would be denied reimbursement for state-mandated costs in apparent contravention of the intent underlying article XIII B, section 6 of the state Constitution and Government Code section 17514 and contrary to past decisions in which it has been established that reimbursement was in fact proper. For example, as explained above, in *Carmel Valley*, *supra*, 190 Cal.App.3d 521, 234 Cal.Rptr. 795, an executive order requiring that county firefighters be provided with protective clothing and safety equipment was found to create a reimbursable state mandate for the added costs of such clothing and equipment. (*Id.*, at pp. 537–538, 234 Cal.Rptr. 795.) The court in *Carmel Valley* apparently did not contemplate that reimbursement would be foreclosed in that setting merely because a local agency possessed discretion concerning how many firefighters it would employ—and hence, in that sense, could control or perhaps even avoid the extra costs to which it would be subjected. *Yet, under a strict application of the rule gleaned from City of Merced, supra, 153 Cal.App.3d 777, 200 Cal.Rptr. 642, such costs would not be reimbursable for the simple reason that the local agency’s decision to employ firefighters involves an exercise of discretion concerning, for example, how many firefighters are needed to be employed, etc. We find it doubtful that the voters who enacted article XIII B, section 6, or the Legislature that adopted Government Code section 17514, intended that result, and hence we are reluctant to endorse, in this case, an application of the rule of City of Merced that might lead to such a result.*¹³⁹

In *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)*, the Third District Court of Appeal suggested that duty is the dividing line between truly voluntary and technically discretionary decisions.¹⁴⁰ In that case, the court was tasked with determining whether the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act (POBRA), which granted procedural protections to state and local peace officers subject to investigation, interrogation, or discipline, imposed a reimbursable state mandated program on school districts and community college districts that employ peace officers.¹⁴¹ The court held that because those protections were triggered by a local discretionary decision, that statute did not impose a reimbursable state mandated program on those districts.¹⁴² However, the court also clarified that this discretionary

¹³⁹ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888, footnote omitted and emphasis added.

¹⁴⁰ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁴¹ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1358.

¹⁴² *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

decision was *not* the district’s decision to investigate, interrogate, or discipline its peace officers, but rather the district’s decision to employ peace officers in the first place.¹⁴³ It explained that since counties and cities had a basic and mandatory duty to provide policing services,¹⁴⁴ their administration of this duty, as a practical matter, necessarily included actions such as investigating, interrogating, or disciplining its peace officers. Thus, like the “discretionary” expulsions discussed in *San Diego Unified School Dist.*, those actions and the downstream requirements imposed by the POBRA statutes could not reasonably be considered “truly voluntary” when performed by counties and cities.¹⁴⁵

The same logic applies here. As the court stated in *POBRA*, counties and cities have an ordinary, principal, and mandatory duty to provide policing services within their jurisdiction. They are required by the California Constitution and state statute to employ peace officers.¹⁴⁶ County sheriffs are required by Government Code sections 26600 et seq. to preserve the peace, investigate public offenses, and to make arrests of persons who commit public offenses. City chiefs of police are conferred these same powers by Government Code sections 41601. And the courts have also recognized that “[l]aw enforcement officers are the guardians of the peace and security of the community, and the efficiency of our whole system, designed for the purpose of maintaining law and order, depends upon the extent to which such officers perform their duties

¹⁴³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁴⁴ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁴⁵ See *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁴⁶ Article XI of the California Constitution provides for the formation of counties and cities. Section 1 states that the Legislature shall provide for an elected county sheriff. Section 5 specifies that city charters are to provide for the “government of the city police force.” Government Code sections 36505 and 41601 et seq. require the city council of a general law city to appoint the chief of police, imbue that officer with “the powers conferred upon sheriffs by general law,” and require deputies, police officers, and watchpersons in the city to promptly execute that officer’s lawful orders.

and are faithful to the trust reposed in them”¹⁴⁷ and that “[p]olice and fire protection are two of the most essential and basic functions of local government.”¹⁴⁸

Moreover, like the student expulsions discussed in *San Diego Unified School Dist.* and the procedural protections discussed in *POBRA*, custodial interrogations must necessarily occur as part of a city or county’s duty to provide policing services because a law enforcement officer’s decision to interrogate is constrained by that duty. School expulsions necessarily occur as part of a school district’s administration of its duty to educate students because that duty includes providing students with a safe learning environment.¹⁴⁹ Thus, whenever expelling a student is the best means of providing students with that safe learning environment, a school principal is duty-bound to recommend that expulsion.¹⁵⁰ The same goes for law enforcement. When an officer is faced with the decision of whether or not to interrogate a suspect, their discretion is similarly constrained by their sworn duty to investigate apparent criminal activity¹⁵¹ and to protect the citizenry.¹⁵²

Consequently, under the logic of *POBRA* and *San Diego Unified School Dist.*, the decision to interrogate a youth is not a truly “voluntary” local action within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 that would preclude reimbursement for downstream statutory requirements triggered by those actions.

Although the Commission’s decisions are not precedential, the Commission notes that this conclusion is consistent with its past decisions. In *Post-Conviction: DNA Court Proceedings*, 00-TC-21, the Commission similarly determined that a statute that required the court to “appoint

¹⁴⁷ *Lopez v. Southern Cal. Rapid Transit Dist.* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 780, 799 (internal quotations omitted); see also *Pasos v. Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission* (2020) 52 Cal.App.5th 690, 702, as modified on denial of reh’g (Aug. 18, 2020); *Allen v. Payne* (1934) 1 Cal.2d 607, 608 (“From the time of the adoption of our Constitution to the present, the accepted practice has been to leave the detection of crime in the hands of sheriffs and district attorneys, and in our opinion the departure from that practice finds no support in authority or legislative policy. The ferreting out of evidence of crime is a statutory duty expressly imposed upon certain officers, having the equipment and qualified personnel to perform it.”); *Christal v. Police Commission of City and County of San Francisco* (1939) 33 Cal.App.2d 564, 567.

¹⁴⁸ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887-888; *Carmel Valley Fire Protection Dist. v. State* (1987) 190 Cal.App.3d 521, 537.

¹⁴⁹ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887 footnote 22.

¹⁵⁰ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 887 footnote 22.

¹⁵¹ See *People v. Coston* (1990) 221 Cal.App.3d 898, 903; *McCain v. Sheridan* (1958) 160 Cal.App.2d 174, 177-178.

¹⁵² *Lopez v. Southern Cal. Rapid Transit Dist.* (1985) 40 Cal.3d 780, 799; *Pasos v. Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission* (2020) 52 Cal.App.5th 690, 702, as modified on denial of reh’g (Aug. 18, 2020).

counsel to investigate and, *if appropriate*, to file a motion for DNA testing” mandated the filing of that motion.¹⁵³ In reaching that conclusion, the Commission reasoned that “an attorney’s duty is ‘to present his case vigorously in a manner as favorable to the client as the rules of law and professional ethics will permit’” and that “[b]ecause whether or not to file the DNA testing motion is a matter of professional judgment, the indigent defense counsel’s duty to file it, if appropriate, *is not truly discretionary. Rather, it is an activity mandated by the state.*”¹⁵⁴

Similarly, in its decision on reconsideration of the test claim that was at issue in *POBRA*, the Commission held that a local entity does not decide who to investigate or discipline based on the costs incurred to the entity. Instead, a local entity makes this decision, like the expulsion decisions discussed by the Supreme Court in *San Diego Unified School Dist.*, to maintain the public’s confidence in its police force and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens.¹⁵⁵

Accordingly, the Commission finds that the test claim statute’s requirement on county and city law enforcement to ensure that youths, 17 years old or younger, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before waiving any *Miranda* rights is not triggered by a local discretionary decision within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6, but is instead a requirement mandated by the state on counties and cities.

The same conclusion, however, does not apply to school districts or community college districts. Unlike counties and cities, school districts and community college districts are permitted, but not required, by statute to employ peace officers who supplement the general law enforcement agencies of counties and cities, and are not mandated by the state to comply with the test claim statute.¹⁵⁶ As noted above, the court in *POBRA* held that the statutes in that case did not impose a state-mandated program on school districts or community college districts because their protections were triggered by the districts’ voluntary, discretionary decisions to employ peace officers.¹⁵⁷ The court reasoned that unlike counties and cities, which “have as an ordinary, principal, and mandatory duty the provision of policing services within their territorial jurisdiction,” “the districts in issue [we]re authorized, but not required, to provide their own peace officers and d[id] not have provision of police protection as an essential and basic

¹⁵³ Exhibit E (8), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on *Post Conviction: DNA Court Proceedings*, 00-TC-21 and 01-TC-08, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/00tc21,01tc08sod.pdf> (accessed on September 1, 2022), adopted July 28, 2006, page 13, emphasis added.

¹⁵⁴ Exhibit E (8), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on *Post Conviction: DNA Court Proceedings*, 00-TC-21 and 01-TC-08, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/00tc21,01tc08sod.pdf> (accessed on September 1, 2022), adopted July 28, 2006, page 13, emphasis added.

¹⁵⁵ Exhibit E (7), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on Reconsideration of *Peace Officer Procedural Bill of Rights*, 05-RL-4499-01, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/4499sod.pdf> (accessed on August 19, 2022), adopted April 26, 2006, page 21.

¹⁵⁶ Education Code sections 38000, 72330.

¹⁵⁷ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1357-1367.

function. It [was] not essential unless there [wa]s a showing that, as a practical matter, exercising the authority to hire peace officers [wa]s the only reasonable means to carry out their core mandatory functions.¹⁵⁸ And here, it is not alleged and there is no evidence in the record that, as a practical matter, exercising the authority to hire peace officers is the only reasonable means for school districts and community college districts to carry out their core mandatory function to provide educational services.

Accordingly, the Commission finds that the test claim statute imposes state-mandated duties only on counties and cities.

2. The Test Claim Statute Imposes a New Program or Higher Level of Service With Respect to 16 and 17 Year Olds Except For Those Who Affirmatively Request To Consult With Retained Legal Counsel.

In order for the state-mandated activity to constitute a new program or higher level of service, it must be new when compared with the legal requirements in effect immediately before the enactment of the test claim statute and increase the level of service provided to the public.¹⁵⁹ In addition, the requirement must either carry out the governmental function of providing a service to the public, or impose unique requirements on local agencies or school districts that do not apply generally to all residents and entities in the state.¹⁶⁰

As discussed below, the Commission finds that the requirement is new and constitutes a new program or higher level of service with respect to 16 and 17 year olds except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel. The requirement is new, except to the extent that it (1) requires law enforcement to allow minors who invoke their right to consult with retained legal counsel to consult with their counsel upon request or (2) requires law enforcement to ensure that youths 15 years or younger consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation.

For decades, the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution has required state and local law enforcement to provide an individual in custody with legal counsel upon that individual's affirmative request and prohibited interrogation or further interrogation of that individual until counsel has been provided or the individual has validly waived their right thereto.¹⁶¹ As

¹⁵⁸ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁵⁹ *San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875, 878; *Lucia Mar Unified School District v. Honig* (1988) 44 Cal.3d 830, 835.

¹⁶⁰ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 874-875 (reaffirming the test set out in *County of Los Angeles* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56).

¹⁶¹ See *Malloy v. Hogan* (1964) 378 U.S. 1, 11 (Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination applies against both state and federal authorities); see e.g. *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 494-498 (applying the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination to interrogations conducted by local police officers). If an individual has a private attorney, they may of course consult with that attorney instead of relying on government-appointed counsel. (*Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 471-473.)

described in the Background, Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625 and 627.5 have long imposed the same requirements on local law enforcement agencies with respect to minors in temporary custody, as well.¹⁶² However, Welfare and Institutions Code section 634 provides that the appointment of counsel to minors who appear without counsel occurs later at the detention hearing. The detention hearing is required to be provided “before the expiration of the next judicial day after a petition to declare the minor a ward or dependent child has been filed.”¹⁶³ Thus, under prior law, if a minor requested counsel but did not have counsel at the interrogation stage, local law enforcement had no choice but to refrain from interrogating the minor. Thus, the only minors who would have the opportunity to consult with counsel prior to the detention hearing were the minors who exercised their right to consult with retained counsel. Accordingly, the requirement of the test claim statute is *not* new when minors affirmatively request to consult with retained counsel.

In addition, prior to the test claim statute, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, required law enforcement to ensure that “youth[s] 15 years or younger” consult with legal counsel before custodial interrogation and the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, with certain exceptions, even when the youths did not request counsel.¹⁶⁴ By the plain language of the statute, this includes youths up to and including those with a maximum age of 15 years. Thus, the requirement imposed by the test claim statute for youths 15 years or younger is *not* new.¹⁶⁵

In sum, the requirement imposed by the test claim statute is *not* new with respect to all youths age 15 and under and those youths 16 or 17 years of age who affirmatively request to consult with retained counsel.

State requirements that build upon existing requirements are “new,” and go beyond just increasing the costs of existing services, when they increase the actual level or quality of

¹⁶² Statutes 1967, chapter 1355.

¹⁶³ Welfare and Institutions Code section 632.

¹⁶⁴ As discussed above, section 625.6, as amended by the test claim statute, required law enforcement, not the youths themselves, to ensure that youths consulted with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. As the relevant statutory language, statutory context, and legislative history of the version of the section originally added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681, is generally the same as that discussed above, it is the Commission’s view that this prior version of the section also imposed its requirement on law enforcement, not the youths themselves. See also Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5 (If a minor in temporary custody or their parent or guardian requests counsel after a probation officer advises the minor of their *Miranda* rights, the probation officer must notify the judge of the juvenile court of the request and counsel for the minor must be appointed pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 634.).

¹⁶⁵ Accordingly, any costs associated with ensuring that 15 year olds consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and waiver of any *Miranda* rights are not reimbursable under this test claim.

governmental services provided.¹⁶⁶ And in *County of San Diego v. Commission on State Mandates*, the California Supreme Court suggested that such increases may include the expansion of existing state programs to serve additional populations.¹⁶⁷

Here, the test claim statute increases the actual level or quality of governmental services provided by expanding the population which law enforcement is required to ensure actually consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights to include 16 and 17 year olds. Prior to the test claim statute, youths of 16 or 17 years of age had to either affirmatively request, or have their parent or legal guardian affirmatively request, to consult with retained or appointed legal counsel in order to consult with counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and they could waive their *Miranda* rights without any legal consultation.¹⁶⁸ But as committee analyses of the test claim statute explain, this opt-in system was insufficient to fully protect those minors' Fifth Amendment rights.¹⁶⁹ Because minors are less capable than adults at understanding their constitutional rights, more impulsive, more easily influenced by others (especially by figures of authority), more sensitive to rewards (especially immediate rewards), and less able to weigh in on the long-term consequences of their actions, they are much more likely to waive their Fifth Amendment rights without fully understanding them and, in the ensuing custodial interrogation, to also falsely confess to crimes that they did not commit.¹⁷⁰ The test claim statute sought to remedy this situation by *increasing* the level of governmental protections afforded to minors facing custodial interrogations, specifically, by ensuring that 16 and 17 year olds understand their *Miranda* rights before waiving them and thereby minimizing false confessions extracted from those minors in custodial interrogations¹⁷¹ and protecting them from "psychologically coercive interrogations and other psychologically coercive dealings with the police."¹⁷² Thus, the Commission finds that replacing consultations available only upon request with mandatory, unwaivable legal consultations is new and represents an increase in the actual level or quality of governmental services provided to 16 and 17 year olds who do not affirmatively request to speak with retained counsel, and is not merely an increase in costs.

Although the Commission's decisions are not precedential, the Commission notes that this conclusion is consistent with its past decisions. In its Decision on *Domestic Violence Arrests*

¹⁶⁶ *San Diego Unified School Dist. v. Commission on State Mandates* (2004) 33 Cal.4th 859, 877.

¹⁶⁷ See *County of San Diego v. Commission on State Mandates* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 196, 217.

¹⁶⁸ Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-474.

¹⁶⁹ Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, pages 2-4.

¹⁷⁰ Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 4.

¹⁷¹ See Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, pages 2-4.

¹⁷² Statutes 2020, chapter 335, section 1.

and Victim Assistance, 98-TC-14, the Commission determined that providing an existing victim card to victims of additional crimes constituted a new program or higher level of service.¹⁷³ And in its Decision on *Permanent Absent Voters II (As Amended)*, 03-TC-11, the Commission similarly determined that expanding eligibility for permanent absent voter status to all voters went “beyond creating a higher level of service in an existing program. . . .”¹⁷⁴

The Commission’s conclusion in this Test Claim is also not inconsistent with its Decision in *Extended Conditional Voter Registration*, 20-TC-02. In that Test Claim, the Commission concluded that a statute that required counties to provide existing voter services to people requesting those services at additional locations, but did not expand the times for which these services are provided by the counties or require the counties to create new locations for voters to access those services, did not impose a reimbursable state-mandated program because county elections officials already had a preexisting duty to provide those services to any voter requesting them.¹⁷⁵ That statute is distinguishable from the test claim statute in that it did not increase the population entitled to existing services, but rather made it more convenient for all voters to access the same services by making the services available at additional locations. Here, in contrast, the test claim statute requires county and city law enforcement to affirmatively ensure a new population of youth that do not request counsel actually consults with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which as indicated above, is an increase in the level of service provided to the public.

In addition, the test claim statute imposes unique requirements on local agencies that do not generally apply to all residents and entities in the state.¹⁷⁶ The plain language of the test claim statute indicates that its reach is limited to governmental entities. As amended by the test claim statute, Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6 only requires consultations to be provided to minors prior to a “custodial interrogation” or “the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.” A “custodial interrogation” is a uniquely governmental action defined as “questioning initiated by *law enforcement officers* after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way.”¹⁷⁷ “*Miranda* rights” are similarly uniquely

¹⁷³ Exhibit E (6), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on *Domestic Violence Arrests and Victim Assistance*, 98-TC-14, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/doc44.pdf> (accessed on September 1, 2022), adopted December 9, 2004, pages 17-18.

¹⁷⁴ Exhibit E (9), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on *Permanent Absent Voter II (As Amended)*, 03-TC-11, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/03tc11sod.pdf> (accessed on September 1, 2022), adopted July 28, 2006, page 9.

¹⁷⁵ Exhibit E (10), Commission on State Mandates, Decision on *Extended Conditional Voter Registration*, 20-TC-02, <https://csm.ca.gov/decisions/20tc02-120621.pdf> (accessed on September 1, 2022), adopted December 3, 2021, pages 42-54.

¹⁷⁶ *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 56.

¹⁷⁷ *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 38 U.S. 436, 444, emphasis added.

governmental in that they are rights constitutionally guaranteed against the government.¹⁷⁸ Thus, the test claim statute’s requirement, which applies only in this uniquely governmental context, is also unique to government.

Consequently, section 625.6(a) imposes a new program or higher level of service within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 on counties and cities to perform the following activity:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

3. The Test Claim Statute Results in Increased Costs Mandated by the State Within the Meaning of Article XIII B, Section 6 and Government Code Section 17514.

The final criteria that must be met in order for the mandated new requirement to constitute a reimbursable state-mandated program under article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution is that the mandated activity must result in a local agency incurring increased costs within the meaning of Government Code section 17514. That section defines “costs mandated by the state” as “any increased costs which a local agency or school district is required to incur after July 1, 1980, as a result of any statute enacted on or after January 1, 1975, or any executive order implementing any statute enacted on or after January 1, 1975, which mandates a new program or higher level of service of an existing program within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.” Government Code section 17564 also provides that “[n]o claim shall be made pursuant to Sections 17551, . . . , nor shall any payment be made on claims submitted pursuant to Sections 17551 or 17561, . . . , unless these claims exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).” Even if the claims exceed \$1,000, however, the claimed costs are not reimbursable if an exception identified in Government Code section 17556 applies.

Here, as explained below, there is substantial evidence that the claimant incurred over \$1,000 in complying with the test claim statute, as required by Government Code section 17564. Further, although Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) and Penal Code section 987.6 provide potential sources of offsetting revenue to counties, that revenue is not “specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the state mandate” such that Government Code section 17556(e) would preclude reimbursement. Moreover, none of the other exceptions to reimbursement in Government Code section 17556 applies. Consequently, the Commission finds that the test claim statute imposes increased costs mandated by the state.

¹⁷⁸ See *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 38 U.S. 436, 440-444; see also Exhibit E (3), Assembly Committee on Public Safety, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, pages 3-4.

- a. There is substantial evidence that the claimant incurred over \$1,000 in costs to perform the mandated activities.

The claimant asserts that its total increased costs to comply with the test claim statute in the 2020-2021 fiscal year were \$5,821.45.¹⁷⁹ These costs are “for the Miranda consultations” that the claimant’s Public Defender’s Office provides pursuant to its Juvenile Miranda Duty program.¹⁸⁰

Although Finance observes,¹⁸¹ and the claimant concedes,¹⁸² that these costs include the provision of legal consultations to youth ages 15 years of age or younger, which had already been required under preexisting law, the claimant has not indicated what part of the initially claimed costs were incurred with respect to juveniles 16 or 17 years of age. The claimant has also not indicated whether any part of the initially claimed costs were incurred with respect to juveniles who affirmatively requested a consultation with an attorney before custodial interrogation, as required by existing state and federal law.

However, even without a precise figure, the claimant’s evidence, along with information that is officially noticed,¹⁸³ is sufficient to support a finding that the county’s costs with respect to such juveniles did exceed \$1,000 in the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Juveniles waive their *Miranda* rights at much higher rates than adults.¹⁸⁴ Also, just over two-thirds of juvenile arrests in 2019 were of juveniles 15 to 17 years of age.¹⁸⁵ Thus, a substantial portion of the claimant’s \$5,821.45 cost of

¹⁷⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11, 18-20 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, para. 15 and Attachment A), and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, paras. 3 and 5).

¹⁸⁰ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 11, 18-20 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, para. 15 and Attachment A), and 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, para. 3).

¹⁸¹ Exhibit B, Finance’s Comments, filed March 7, 2022, pages 1-2.

¹⁸² Exhibit C, Claimant’s Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2.

¹⁸³ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1187.5(c) (“Official notice may be taken in the manner and of the information described in Government Code Section 11515.”); see Government Code section 11515 and Evidence Code section 452(g) and (h).

¹⁸⁴ Exhibit E (11), Scott, Duell and Steinberg, *Brain Development, Social Context and Justice Policy*, 57 Washington University Journal of Law & Policy (2018), page 36. The Commission notes that it need not take separate judicial notice of this study because it is already cited and discussed in the legislative history of Statutes 2020, chapter 335. (See *Voris v. Lampert* (2019) 7 Cal.5th 1141, 1147 fn. 5; Gov. Code, § 11515; Cal. Code. Regs. tit. 2, § 1187.5(c).)

¹⁸⁵ Exhibit E (12), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Statistics National Report Series Bulletin (May 2021), <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/juvenile-arrests-2019.pdf> (accessed on July 7, 2022), page 3. Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1187.5(c), Government Code section

providing legal consultations to minors 17 years of age or younger were for consultations provided to minors 16 or 17 years of age. Thus, substantial evidence supports the claimant's allegation that its costs of ensuring that youths, ages 16 and 17 years old, except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel, consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation or the waiver of any *Miranda* rights exceed \$1,000.

- b. Although Government Code section 17556(e) does not apply to deny the Test Claim, Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) and Penal Code section 987.6 may provide potential offsetting revenues to counties if received and used for this program. No other exception to reimbursement in Government Code section 17556 applies to deny this Test Claim.

Under Government Code section 17556(e), the Commission is prohibited from finding costs mandated by the state if "... an appropriation in a Budget Act or other bill provides for offsetting savings to local agencies or school districts that result in no net costs to the local agencies or school districts, or includes additional revenue that was specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the state mandate."

As explained below, Statutes 2020, chapter 92 and Penal Code section 987.6 may provide potential offsetting revenues to counties if received and used to cover the costs of the state-mandated program. However, as neither of these funding sources are sufficient to fully fund the costs of the state-mandated program, Government Code section 17556(e) does not apply to deny this claim.

In its comments on this Test Claim, Finance argues that Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869), which repealed various fees, including public defender fees, and annually appropriates \$65 million to backfill counties for the lost revenue, "may serve as an offset to any state-mandated costs incurred by the Claimant."¹⁸⁶

In response, the claimant asserts that the public defender fees that were eliminated by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 would not have covered its costs in providing legal counsel to juveniles prior to custodial interrogation, as the eliminated fees related to court-appointed lawyers and therefore would not have covered legal consultations, such as those required by the test claim statute, which are provided prior to the appointment of counsel at the arraignment stage of a criminal proceeding.¹⁸⁷ Accordingly, any backfill provided pursuant to that bill would not "provide[] for additional revenue specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate" within the meaning of Government Code section 17556(e).

11515, and Evidence Code section 452(g) and (h), the Commission takes notice of statistical data released by the U.S. Department of Justice. (See *Powell v. Superior Court* (1991) 232 Cal.App.3d 785, 795 fn. 7, modified (July 30, 1991).)

¹⁸⁶ Exhibit B, Finance's Comments, filed March 7, 2022, page 2.

¹⁸⁷ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2; see also Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 10 and 17 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 7).

The relevant fees that Statutes 2020, chapter 92 repealed were provided in Penal Code section 987.4 and Government Code section 27712. Prior to Statutes 2020, chapter 92, Penal Code section 987.4 authorized a court to order the parent or guardian of a minor represented by the public defender or assigned counsel in a criminal proceeding to reimburse the county for its expenses in providing that counsel if the court determines that the parent or guardian has the ability to pay.¹⁸⁸ Government Code section 27712 similarly authorized a court to order a person provided legal assistance by the public defender or assigned counsel “in any case in which a party is provided legal assistance” to reimburse the county its expenses in providing that counsel if the court determines, upon conclusion of the proceedings or upon withdrawal of the public defender or counsel, that the person has the ability to pay.¹⁸⁹

Statutes 2020, chapter 92, repealed these and other fees effective July 1, 2021. To backfill county revenues lost from that repeal, the bill annually appropriated \$65 million from the General Fund to the Controller for the 2021–2022 to 2025–2026 fiscal years.¹⁹⁰ Under a subsequent bill, Statutes 2021, chapter 79 (AB 143), these moneys must be allocated to counties based on their average adult populations, average felony and misdemeanor arrests, and average traffic and nontraffic felony and misdemeanor filings, as specified.

¹⁸⁸ Prior to Statutes 2020, chapter 92, Penal Code section 987.4, as added by Statutes 1970, chapter 723, provided, in full:

When the public defender or an assigned counsel represents a person who is a minor in a criminal proceeding, at the expense of a county, the court may order the parent or guardian of such minor to reimburse the county for all or any part of such expense, if it determines that the parent or guardian has the ability to pay such expense.

¹⁸⁹ Prior to Statutes 2020, chapter 92, Government Code section 27712, as added by Statutes 1985, chapter 1485, provided, in relevant part:

In any case in which a party is provided legal assistance, either through the public defender or private counsel appointed by the court, upon conclusion of the proceedings, or upon the withdrawal of the public defender or private counsel, after a hearing on the matter, the court may make a determination of the ability of the party to pay all or a portion of the cost of such legal assistance. ... If the court determines, or upon petition by the county financial evaluation officer is satisfied, that the party has the ability to pay all or part of the cost, it shall order the party to pay the sum to the county in any installments and manner which it believes reasonable and compatible with the party’s ability to pay. ...

¹⁹⁰ Statutes 2020, chapter 92, section 67 (“...The sum of sixty-five million dollars (\$65,000,000) is hereby annually appropriated from the General Fund to the Controller beginning in the 2021–22 fiscal year to the 2025–26 fiscal year, inclusive, to backfill revenues lost from the repeal of those fees specified in this act, unless future legislation extends the provisions of this act. These funds are appropriated to the Controller for allocation to counties according to a schedule provided by the Department of Finance....”).

The Commission finds that a portion of the costs mandated by the state in this case on counties could have been offset by those former fees and therefore, the state funds appropriated by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 and Statutes 2021, chapter 79, to backfill the fees may provide potential offsetting revenues to counties. As stated above, the claimant's argument as to why those fees are inapplicable is that custodial interrogations occur before the Public Defender is appointed at the arraignment stage of a criminal proceeding.¹⁹¹ But while this may be the order of events in a typical situation, it is not necessarily true for all situations. In *McNeil v. Wisconsin*, for example, the U.S. Supreme Court addressed a situation where a person was interrogated in custody multiple times after criminal proceedings against him had already commenced.¹⁹² Thus, if a minor's appointed counsel provides consultation pursuant to the test claim statute, and the minor or the minor's parent or guardian has the ability to pay for all or a part of that consultation, then former Penal Code section 987.4, which authorized a court to order the minor's parent or guardian with the ability to pay to provide reimbursement "[w]hen the public defender or an assigned counsel represents a person who is a minor in a criminal proceeding, at the expense of a county," and former Government Code section 27712, which required a court to order a party who is provided legal assistance through a public defender or appointed counsel in any case to reimburse the county for the cost of that assistance to the extent the party has the ability to pay, would have authorized the county to recoup at least some of its costs of providing that consultation.

Consequently, the Commission finds that the \$65,000,000 appropriated by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 may provide potential offsetting revenues to the extent that the funding is provided to backfill a county for fees that it could have collected under former Penal Code section 987.4 or former Government Code section 27712 and used by a county to partially offset its costs of ensuring that a youth, 16 or 17 years of age, who has been arraigned, is subject to a subsequent custodial interrogation, and does not request counsel,¹⁹³ consults with legal counsel prior to that subsequent custodial interrogation or the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

¹⁹¹ Exhibit C, Claimant's Rebuttal Comments, filed April 6, 2022, page 2; see also Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, pages 10 and 17 (Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy of the Juvenile Division of the County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, para. 7).

¹⁹² *McNeil v. Wisconsin* (1991) 501 U.S. 171, 173-174 (the defendant was interrogated in custody multiple times regarding a murder in a different jurisdiction after criminal proceedings against him had already commenced on the unrelated crime of armed robbery).

¹⁹³ As the U.S. Supreme Court explains in *McNeil v. Wisconsin*, a person who invokes their Sixth Amendment right to criminal defense counsel does not thereby automatically invoke their Fifth Amendment right to counsel with respect to all subsequent custodial interrogations. (*McNeil v. Wisconsin* (1991) 501 U.S. 171, 178 ("To invoke the Sixth Amendment interest is, as a matter of fact, not to invoke the *Miranda-Edwards* interest. One might be quite willing to speak to the police without counsel present concerning many matters, but not the matter under prosecution. It can be said, perhaps, that it is likely that one who has asked for counsel's assistance in defending against a prosecution would want counsel present for all custodial interrogation, even interrogation unrelated to the charge. [But t]hat is not necessarily true...".))

However, the costs of providing consultations to minors who do not have criminal proceedings against them or whose parents or guardians cannot afford to pay for the consultations, are not covered by those prior fees. In addition, even if the funds can be used, there is no requirement that a county use the funds to pay for the state-mandated program here. Accordingly, funding that the claimant receives pursuant to Statutes 2020, chapter 92, to backfill revenues lost due to the repeal of those fees is not “specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the state mandate” such that Government Code section 17556(e) would apply to deny the claim.

In addition, Penal Code section 987.6 requires the Director of Finance, from funds made available, to reimburse counties for costs up to ten percent of the amounts actually expended in providing counsel for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act.¹⁹⁴ This funding could be used by a claimant when the test claim statute requires county law enforcement to ensure that a juvenile who has already been charged with a violation of state criminal law consults with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation or the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.¹⁹⁵

However, Penal Code section 987.6 was not specifically intended to fund the costs of the state-mandated program in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the mandate. Any funding received under that section is necessarily insufficient to fund the full cost of the state-mandated program because (1) not all 16 and 17 years olds that undergo custodial interrogations are charged with crimes or detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, (2) not all crimes are state law violations, and (3) regardless, reimbursement under this provision is limited to 10% of the county’s actual costs. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that funding will always be available to Finance for these purposes. As the Declaration of Sung Lee (Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office) states, “The County has not received any local, State, or federal funding to offset the increased direct and indirect costs associated with the mandatory provision of legal counsel to arrested or in-custody youths under

¹⁹⁴ Penal Code section 987.6, as last amended by Statutes 1970, chapter 723, states the following:

- (a) From any state moneys made available to it for such purpose, the Department of Finance shall, pursuant to this section, pay to the counties an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts actually expended by the counties in providing counsel in accordance with the law whether by public defender, assigned counsel, or both, for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, Division 5 (commencing with Section 5000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code, who desire, but are unable to afford, counsel.
- (b) Application for payment shall be made in such manner and at such times as prescribed by the Department of Finance and the department may adopt rules necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

¹⁹⁵ See e.g. *McNeil v. Wisconsin* (1991) 501 U.S. 171, 173-174 and 176-179 (addressing a situation in which a suspect was interrogated in custody after a public defender was appointed to represent him and discussing the interaction of the rights to counsel under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments under such circumstances).

17 years of age or younger pursuant to SB 203.”¹⁹⁶ This would presumably include any funding received under Penal Code section 987.6. And Finance has not filed evidenced rebutting that allegation.¹⁹⁷

Consequently, although funding pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 may provide potential offsetting revenues to counties if received and used for the mandate, it is not “specifically intended to fund the costs of the state mandate in an amount sufficient to fund the cost of the state mandate” such that Government Code section 17556(e) would apply to deny the claim. These sources of potential offsetting revenue, however, will be identified in the Parameters and Guidelines.

- c. None of the other exceptions to reimbursement in Government Code section 17556 apply.

The other provisions of Government Code section 17556 prohibit the Commission from finding costs mandated by the state if the Commission finds (1) the claimant requested legislative authority for the program, (2) the test claim statute affirmed a mandate that has been declared existing law, (3) the local agency has fee authority sufficient to pay for the mandated program or increased level of service, (4) the test claim statute imposes duties that are necessary to implement a ballot measure, or (5) the test claim statute created a new crime or infraction, eliminated a crime or infraction, or changed the penalty for a crime or infraction, as specified.¹⁹⁸

Here there are no facts or law to suggest that any of these exceptions are applicable. There is no evidence that the claimant requested legislative authority for the program and no law suggesting that the test claim statute affirmed a mandate that has been declared existing law, that the claimant has fee authority sufficient to pay for costs imposed by the test claim statute, or that the test claim statute imposes a duty necessary to implement a ballot measure. And the plain language of the test claim statute does not create or eliminate a crime or infraction or change the penalty therefor. The plain language of the test claim statute merely requires law enforcement to ensure that minors consult with legal counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. While the consequences for noncompliance with this requirement may make it less *likely* that the minor will be convicted of a crime or infraction,¹⁹⁹ this is not the same as creating, eliminating, or changing the penalty for any crime or infraction.

¹⁹⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim, filed December 22, 2021, page 21 (Declaration of Sung Lee, Departmental Finance Manager II with the County of Los Angeles Public Defender’s Office, para. 6).

¹⁹⁷ See *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates* (2016) 1 Cal.5th 749, 769, as modified on denial of *reh’g* (Nov. 16, 2016).

¹⁹⁸ See also California Constitution article XIII B, section 6(a)(2) (“the Legislature may, but need not, provide a subvention of funds for ... [¶] [1]egislation defining a new crime or changing an existing definition of a crime.”).

¹⁹⁹ Under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(b), “The court shall, in adjudicating the admissibility of statements of a youth 17 years of age or younger made during or after a custodial interrogation, consider the effect of failure to comply with subdivision (a) and, additionally, shall

Accordingly, the Commission finds that the test claim statute imposes increased costs mandated by the state.

V. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Commission approves this Test Claim and finds that Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a), as amended by Statutes 2020, chapter 335, imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program only on counties and cities, beginning January 1, 2021, to perform the following activity:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.²⁰⁰

The following state funds will be identified in the Parameters and Guidelines as potential offsetting revenues:

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.

Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:

- When the 16 or 17 year old who affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.²⁰¹
- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.²⁰²

consider any willful violation of subdivision (a) in determining the credibility of a law enforcement officer under Section 780 of the Evidence Code.”

²⁰⁰ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

²⁰¹ Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

²⁰² *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.²⁰³
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.²⁰⁴

²⁰³ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

²⁰⁴ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On January 31, 2023, I served the:

- **Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines, Schedule for Comments, and Notice of Tentative Hearing Date issued January 31, 2023**
- **Decision adopted January 27, 2023**

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335, Section 2 (SB 203)

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

By making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on January 31, 2023 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 1/12/23

Claim Number: 21-TC-01

Matter: Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

Claimant: County of Los Angeles

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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March 27, 2023

Exhibit B

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And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

Re: Decision and Parameters and Guidelines

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335,
Section 2 (SB 203)

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

Dear Mr. Lemus and Ms. Sidarous:

On March 24, 2023 the Commission on State Mandates adopted the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on the above-captioned matter.

Please keep the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines together as one document, as it together constitutes the entire decision of the Commission and the "Decision" portion informs the interpretation of the "Parameters and Guidelines." It is hoped that by providing the entire Decision and Parameters and Guidelines with the claiming instructions that claimants will be better equipped to correctly claim reimbursement, resulting in fewer reductions upon audit and fewer incorrect reduction claims.

Sincerely,

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

<p>IN RE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES</p> <p>Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6, As Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)</p> <p>The period of reimbursement begins January 1, 2021.</p>	<p>Case No.: 21-TC-01</p> <p><i>Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation</i></p> <p>DECISION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500 ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.</p> <p><i>(Adopted March 24, 2023)</i></p> <p><i>(Served March 27, 2023)</i></p>
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PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The Commission on State Mandates adopted the attached Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on March 24, 2023.



Heather Halsey, Executive Director

BEFORE THE
COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

<p>IN RE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES</p> <p>Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6, As Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)</p> <p>The period of reimbursement begins January 1, 2021.</p>	<p>Case No.: 21-TC-01</p> <p><i>Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation</i></p> <p>DECISION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 17500 ET SEQ.; CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 2, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 2.5, ARTICLE 7.</p> <p><i>(Adopted March 24, 2023)</i></p> <p><i>(Served March 27, 2023)</i></p>
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DECISION

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) heard and decided the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines during a regularly scheduled hearing on March 24, 2023. Fernando Lemus appeared on behalf of the County of Los Angeles (claimant). Donna Ferebee appeared on behalf of the Department of Finance (Finance).

The law applicable to the Commission’s determination of a reimbursable state-mandated program is article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution, Government Code sections 17500 et seq., and related case law.

The Commission adopted the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines by a vote of 6-0, as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	Yes
Gayle Miller, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	Yes
Scott Morgan, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	Yes
Renee Nash, School District Board Member	Yes
Sarah Olsen, Public Member	Absent
Lynn Paquin, Representative of the State Controller, Vice Chairperson	Yes
Spencer Walker, Representative of the State Treasurer	Yes

I. Summary of the Mandate

These Parameters and Guidelines address the state-mandated activity arising from Statutes 2020, chapter 335, which amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, to provide that “a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference” “[p]rior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.”

On January 27, 2023, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted its Decision finding that the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514.¹ The Commission approved this Test Claim for the following mandated activity beginning January 1, 2021:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The Commission also determined that reimbursement is *not* required in the following situations:

- When the 16 or 17 year old who affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.²
- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.³
- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer’s questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.⁴
- In the normal performance of a probation officer’s duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.⁵

In addition, the Commission identified the following state funds as potential offsetting revenues to be included in the Parameters and Guidelines:

¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023.

² Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

⁴ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county’s costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county’s costs to comply with the mandate.

II. Procedural History

On January 27, 2023, the Commission adopted the Test Claim Decision.⁶ On January 31, 2023, the Commission issued the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines.⁷ On February 24, 2023, the State Controller’s Office (Controller) filed Late Comments concurring with the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines.⁸ Neither the claimant nor the Department of Finance (Finance) filed comments on the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines. Pursuant to section 1183.9(d) of the Commission’s regulations,⁹ Commission staff issued the Proposed Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on March 7, 2023.

III. Discussion

The test claim statute requires law enforcement to ensure that youths, 17 years old or younger, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to provide the consultation in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The Parameters and Guidelines contain the following information:

A. Eligible Claimants (Section II. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

Counties and cities are mandated to comply with the test claim statute. However, the requirements are not state-mandated with respect to school districts and community college

⁶ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023.

⁷ Exhibit B, Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines, issued January 31, 2023.

⁸ Exhibit C, Controller’s Late Comments on the Draft Expedited Parameters and Guidelines, filed on February 24, 2023.

⁹ California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.9(d) provides: “If no comments are filed on the draft expedited parameters and guidelines that raise substantive issues regarding any of the elements described in section 1183.7, a draft proposed decision in accordance with section 1183.13(a) of these regulations need not be prepared and the executive director may schedule the proposed decision and parameters and guidelines for adoption at the next regularly scheduled hearing in accordance with section 1183.13(d) of these regulations.”

districts since they are statutorily authorized, but not required, to hire peace officers and, unlike counties and cities, do not provide policing services as a core function or duty.¹⁰

B. Period of Reimbursement (Section III. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

Government Code section 17557(e) requires a test claim to be “submitted on or before June 30 following a fiscal year in order to establish eligibility for reimbursement for that fiscal year.” Because this Test Claim was filed on December 22, 2021, the potential period of reimbursement under Government Code section 17557 would typically begin on July 1, 2020. However, since the test claim statute has a later effective date, the period of reimbursement begins on January 1, 2021.¹¹

C. Reimbursable Activities (Section IV. of the Parameters and Guidelines)

As determined by the Commission in the Test Claim Decision, the test claim statute’s requirements are new with respect to 16 and 17 year olds except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel. Prior to the test claim statute, there was no requirement to provide counsel to 16 and 17 year olds at the interrogation stage. Thus, if a 16- or 17-year-old minor requested counsel but did not have access to private counsel at the interrogation stage, local law enforcement had no choice but to refrain from interrogating the minor. The only 16- or 17-year-old minors who would have the opportunity to consult with counsel at the interrogation stage were those who retained private counsel. Accordingly, the requirement of the test claim statute is *not* new when 16- or 17-year-old minors who affirmatively request to consult with their private counsel.¹²

The Commission approved the Test Claim for the following mandated activity beginning January 1, 2021:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

Reimbursement is *not* required in the following situations:

- When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.¹³

¹⁰ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 27-33; Education Code sections 38000, 72330; *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1368.

¹¹ Statutes 2020, chapter 335; see California Constitution article IV, section 8(c).

¹² Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 33-37.

¹³ Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.¹⁴
- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.¹⁵
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.¹⁶

The Parameters and Guidelines also require that claimants identify the number of 16 and 17 year olds that required consultation in accordance with this mandated program in their reimbursement claims.

D. The Remaining Sections of the Parameters and Guidelines

Section V. of the Parameters and Guidelines (Claim Preparation and Submission) identifies the following direct costs that are eligible for reimbursement: salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, contracted services, and fixed assets. However, training costs are not included in the Parameters and Guidelines because those activities were not approved in the Test Claim Decision, nor has the claimant requested these costs as reasonably necessary to perform the mandated activities or submitted any evidence to support such a request.¹⁷

Section VII. of the Parameters and Guidelines (Offsetting Revenues and Reimbursements) requires that reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, state and federal funds, any service charge, fee, or assessment authority to offset all or part of the costs of this program, and any other funds that are not the claimant's proceeds of taxes, shall be identified and deducted from any claim submitted for reimbursement. Such offsetting revenue or reimbursement includes the following potential offsetting revenues identified in the Test Claim Decision:¹⁸

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily

¹⁴ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

¹⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

¹⁶ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

¹⁷ California Code of Regulations, title 2, sections 1183.7(d), 1187.5.

¹⁸ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 39-43.

detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.

The remaining sections of the Parameters and Guidelines contain standard boilerplate language.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Commission hereby adopts the Proposed Decision and Parameters and Guidelines.

PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES¹⁹

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6(a)

As Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

21-TC-01

Period of reimbursement begins January 1, 2021

I. SUMMARY OF THE MANDATE

These Parameters and Guidelines address state-mandated activities arising from Statutes 2020, chapter 335, which amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, to provide that “a youth 17 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference” “[p]rior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights.”

On January 27, 2023, the Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted its Decision finding that the test claim statute imposes a reimbursable state-mandated program within the meaning of article XIII B, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 17514. The Commission approved this Test Claim for the following mandated activity beginning January 1, 2021:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

II. ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS

Only a city, county, or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this mandate is eligible to claim reimbursement. School districts and community college districts are not eligible for reimbursement under this program.

¹⁹ Please note that the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines is a single document and must be read as a whole. It is not intended to be separated and should be posted in its entirety.

III. PERIOD OF REIMBURSEMENT

Government Code section 17557(e) states that a test claim shall be submitted on or before June 30 following a given fiscal year to establish eligibility for that fiscal year. The claimant filed the test claim on December 22, 2021, establishing eligibility for reimbursement for the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Although that fiscal year began on July 1, 2020, the test claim statute did not go into effect until January 1, 2021.²⁰ Therefore, costs incurred are reimbursable on or after January 1, 2021.

Reimbursement for state-mandated costs may be claimed as follows:

1. Actual costs for one fiscal year shall be included in each claim.
2. Pursuant to Government Code section 17561(d)(1)(A), all claims for reimbursement of initial fiscal year costs shall be submitted to the State Controller (Controller) within 120 days of the issuance date for the claiming instructions.
3. Pursuant to Government Code section 17560(a), a local agency may, by February 15 following the fiscal year in which costs were incurred, file an annual reimbursement claim that details the costs actually incurred for that fiscal year.
4. If revised claiming instructions are issued by the Controller pursuant to Government Code section 17558(c), between November 15 and February 15, a local agency filing an annual reimbursement claim shall have 120 days following the issuance date of the revised claiming instructions to file a claim. (Gov. Code §17560(b).)
5. If the total costs for a given fiscal year do not exceed \$1,000, no reimbursement shall be allowed except as otherwise allowed by Government Code section 17564(a).
6. There shall be no reimbursement for any period in which the Legislature has suspended the operation of a mandate pursuant to state law.

IV. REIMBURSABLE ACTIVITIES

To be eligible for mandated cost reimbursement for any fiscal year, only actual costs may be claimed. Actual costs are those costs actually incurred to implement the mandated activities. Actual costs must be traceable and supported by source documents that show the validity of such costs, when they were incurred, and their relationship to the reimbursable activities. A source document is a document created at or near the same time the actual cost was incurred for the event, or activity in question. Source documents may include, but are not limited to, employee time records or time logs, sign-in sheets, invoices, and receipts.

Evidence corroborating the source documents may include, but is not limited to, worksheets, cost allocation reports (system generated), purchase orders, contracts, agendas, training packets, and declarations. Declarations must include a certification or declaration stating, "I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct," and must further comply with the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 2015.5. Evidence corroborating the source documents may include data relevant to the reimbursable activities otherwise in compliance with local, state, and federal government requirements. However, corroborating documents cannot be substituted for source documents.

²⁰ Statutes 2020, chapter 335; see California Constitution article IV, section 8(c).

The claimant is only allowed to claim and be reimbursed for increased costs for the reimbursable activity identified below. Increased cost is limited to the cost of an activity that the claimant is required to incur as a result of the mandate.

For each eligible claimant that incurs increased costs, the following activity is reimbursable:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.²¹

In their reimbursement claims, claimants shall identify the number of 16 and 17 year olds that required consultation in accordance with the above reimbursable activity.

Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:

- When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.²²
- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.²³
- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.²⁴
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.²⁵

V. CLAIM PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

Each of the following cost elements must be identified for each reimbursable activity identified in Section IV., Reimbursable Activities, of this document. Each claimed reimbursable cost must be supported by source documentation as described in Section IV. Additionally, each reimbursement claim must be filed in a timely manner.

²¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

²² Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

²³ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

²⁴ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

²⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

A. Direct Cost Reporting

Direct costs are those costs incurred specifically for the reimbursable activities. The following direct costs are eligible for reimbursement.

1. Salaries and Benefits

Report each employee implementing the reimbursable activities by name, job classification, and productive hourly rate (total wages and related benefits divided by productive hours). Describe the specific reimbursable activities performed and the hours devoted to each reimbursable activity performed.

2. Materials and Supplies

Report the cost of materials and supplies that have been consumed or expended for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Purchases shall be claimed at the actual price after deducting discounts, rebates, and allowances received by the claimant. Supplies that are withdrawn from inventory shall be charged on an appropriate and recognized method of costing, consistently applied.

3. Contracted Services

Report the name of the contractor and services performed to implement the reimbursable activities. If the contractor bills for time and materials, report the number of hours spent on the activities and all costs charged. If the contract is a fixed price, report the services that were performed during the period covered by the reimbursement claim. If the contract services are also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the services used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed. Submit contract consultant and attorney invoices with the claim and a description of the contract scope of services.

4. Fixed Assets

Report the purchase price paid for fixed assets (including computers) necessary to implement the reimbursable activities. The purchase price includes taxes, delivery costs, and installation costs. If the fixed asset is also used for purposes other than the reimbursable activities, only the pro-rata portion of the purchase price used to implement the reimbursable activities can be claimed.

5. Travel

Report the name of the employee traveling for the purpose of the reimbursable activities. Include the date of travel, destination, the specific reimbursable activity requiring travel, and related travel expenses reimbursed to the employee in compliance with the rules of the local jurisdiction. Report employee travel time according to the rules of cost element A.1., Salaries and Benefits, for each applicable reimbursable activity.

B. Indirect Cost Rates

Indirect costs are costs that are incurred for a common or joint purpose, benefiting more than one program, and are not directly assignable to a particular department or program without efforts disproportionate to the result achieved. Indirect costs may include both: (1) overhead costs of

the unit performing the mandate; and (2) the costs of the central government services distributed to the other departments based on a systematic and rational basis through a cost allocation plan.

Compensation for indirect costs is eligible for reimbursement in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular 2 CFR, Chapter I and Chapter II, Part 200 et al. Claimants have the option of using 10 percent of direct labor, excluding fringe benefits, or preparing an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) if the indirect cost rate claimed exceeds 10 percent.

If the claimant chooses to prepare an ICRP, both the direct costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR, Chapter I and Chapter II, Part 200 et al.) and the indirect costs shall exclude capital expenditures and unallowable costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR, Chapter I and Chapter II, Part 200 et al.). However, unallowable costs must be included in the direct costs if they represent activities to which indirect costs are properly allocable.

The distribution base may be: (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditures and other distorting items, such as pass-through funds, major subcontracts, etc.); (2) direct salaries and wages; or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution.

In calculating an ICRP, the claimant shall have the choice of one of the following methodologies:

1. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR, Chapter I and Chapter II, Part 200 et al.) shall be accomplished by: (1) classifying a department's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect; and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate which is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage that the total amount of allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected; or
2. The allocation of allowable indirect costs (as defined and described in 2 CFR, Chapter I and Chapter II, Part 200 et al.) shall be accomplished by: (1) separating a department into groups, such as divisions or sections, and then classifying the division's or section's total costs for the base period as either direct or indirect; and (2) dividing the total allowable indirect costs (net of applicable credits) by an equitable distribution base. The result of this process is an indirect cost rate that is used to distribute indirect costs to mandates. The rate should be expressed as a percentage which the total amount of allowable indirect costs bears to the base selected.

VI. RECORD RETENTION

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558.5(a), a reimbursement claim for actual costs filed pursuant to this chapter²⁶ is subject to the initiation of an audit by the Controller no later than three years after the date that the actual reimbursement claim is filed or last amended, whichever is later. However, if no funds are appropriated or no payment is made to a claimant for the program for the fiscal year for which the claim is filed, the time for the Controller to initiate an audit shall commence to run from the date of initial payment of the claim. In any case, an audit shall be completed not later than two years after the date that the audit is commenced. All

²⁶ This refers to title 2, division 4, part 7, chapter 4 of the Government Code.

documents used to support the reimbursable activities, as described in Section IV., must be retained during the period subject to audit. If an audit has been initiated by the Controller during the period subject to audit, the retention period is extended until the ultimate resolution of any audit findings.

VII. OFFSETTING REVENUES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

Any offsetting revenue the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, state and federal funds, any service charge, fee, or assessment authority to offset all or part of the costs of this program, and any other funds that are not the claimant's proceeds of taxes, shall be identified and deducted from any claim submitted for reimbursement. Such offsetting revenue or reimbursement includes the following:

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.

VIII. STATE CONTROLLER'S CLAIMING INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Government Code section 17558(b), the Controller shall issue claiming instructions for each mandate that requires state reimbursement not later than 90 days after receiving the adopted parameters and guidelines from the Commission, to assist local governments in claiming costs to be reimbursed. The claiming instructions shall be derived from these parameters and guidelines and the decisions on the test claim and parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

Pursuant to Government Code section 17561(d)(1), issuance of the claiming instructions shall constitute a notice of the right of the eligible claimants to file reimbursement claims, based upon parameters and guidelines adopted by the Commission.

IX. REMEDIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Upon request of an eligible claimant, the Commission shall review the claiming instructions issued by the Controller or any other authorized state agency for reimbursement of mandated costs pursuant to Government Code section 17571. If the Commission determines that the claiming instructions do not conform to the parameters and guidelines, the Commission shall direct the Controller to modify the claiming instructions and the Controller shall modify the claiming instructions to conform to the parameters and guidelines as directed by the Commission.

In addition, requests may be made to amend parameters and guidelines pursuant to Government Code section 17557(d), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 1183.17.

X. LEGAL AND FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES

The decisions adopted for the test claim and parameters and guidelines are legally binding on all parties and interested parties and provide the legal and factual basis for the parameters and guidelines. The support for the legal and factual findings is found in the administrative record. The administrative record is on file with the Commission.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On March 27, 2023, I served the:

- **Decision and Parameters and Guidelines adopted March 24, 2023**

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335, Section 2 (SB 203)

County of Los Angeles, Claimant

By making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on March 27, 2023 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 2/15/23

Claim Number: 21-TC-01

Matter: Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

Claimant: County of Los Angeles

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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January 10, 2024

Exhibit C

Mr. Fernando Lemus
County of Los Angeles
500 West Temple Street,
Room 603
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Ms. Natalie Sidarous
State Controller's Office
Local Government Programs and
Services Division
3301 C Street, Suite 740
Sacramento, CA 95816

And Parties, Interested Parties, and Interested Persons (See Mailing List)

**Re: Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, Schedule for Comments,
and Notice of Hearing**
Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01
Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020,
Chapter 335, Section 2 (SB 203)

Dear Mr. Lemus and Ms. Sidarous:

The Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate for the above-captioned matter is enclosed for your review and comment.

Written Comments

Written comments may be filed on the Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate not later than **5:00 p.m. on January 22, 2024**. You are advised that comments filed with the Commission are required to be electronically filed (e-filed) in an unlocked legible and searchable PDF file, using the Commission's Dropbox. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3(c)(1).) Refer to <https://www.csm.ca.gov/dropbox.shtml> on the Commission's website for electronic filing instructions. If e-filing would cause the filer undue hardship or significant prejudice, filing may occur by first class mail, overnight delivery or personal service only upon approval of a written request to the executive director. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3(c)(2).)

Hearing

This matter is set for hearing on **March 22, 2024, in person at 10:00 a.m., at Park Tower, 980 9th Street, Second Floor Conference Room, Sacramento, California, 95814.**

The Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate will be issued on or about March 8, 2024.

This matter is proposed for the Consent Calendar. Please let us know in advance if you oppose having this item placed on the Consent Calendar.

Please also notify Commission staff not later than the Wednesday prior to the hearing that you or a witness you are bringing plan to testify and please specify the names of the people who will be speaking for inclusion on the witness list.

Mr. Lemus and Ms. Sidarous
January 10, 2024
Page 2

The last communication from Commission staff will be the Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, which will be issued approximately 2 weeks prior to the hearing, and it is incumbent upon the participants to let Commission staff know if they wish to testify or bring witnesses.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Heather Halsey", written in a cursive style.

Heather Halsey
Executive Director

ITEM __

DRAFT PROPOSED STATEWIDE COST ESTIMATE

\$36,766 - \$1,192,335

Initial Claim Period

(Second Half Fiscal Year 2020-2021 and Fiscal Year 2021-2022)

\$19,537 - \$1,037,921, Plus the Implicit Price Deflator

Fiscal Year 2022-2023 and Following

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6
as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335 (SB 203)

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

21-TC-01

The Commission on State Mandates (Commission) adopted this Statewide Cost Estimate by a vote of [vote count will be included in the adopted Statewide Cost Estimate] during a regularly scheduled hearing on March 22, 2024 as follows:

Member	Vote
Lee Adams, County Supervisor	
Deborah Gallegos, Representative of the State Controller, Vice Chairperson	
Jennifer Holman, Representative of the Director of the Office of Planning and Research	
Gayle Miller, Representative of the Director of the Department of Finance, Chairperson	
Renee Nash, School District Board Member	
Spencer Walker, Representative of the State Treasurer	

STAFF ANALYSIS

Summary of the Mandate, Eligible Claimants, and Period of Reimbursement

Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, as amended by Statutes 2020, chapter 335 (SB 203), requires law enforcement to ensure that youths, 16 and 17 years old, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

The Commission adopted the Test Claim Decision on January 27, 2023, and the Decision and Parameters and Guidelines on March 24, 2023, approving reimbursement

for any city, county, or city and county that incurs increased costs as a result of this mandate.

The initial reimbursement period is January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (second half of fiscal year 2020-2021 and fiscal year 2021-2022). Eligible claimants were required to file initial claims with the State Controller's Office (Controller) by October 24, 2023. Late initial reimbursement claims may be filed until October 24, 2024, but will incur a 10 percent late filing penalty of the total amount of the initial claim without limitation.¹

Reimbursable Activity

The Commission approved the following reimbursable activity for this program:

- Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.²

Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:

- When the 16- or 17-year-old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any *Miranda* rights, which is required by existing state and federal law.³
- For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers.⁴
- When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.⁵
- In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628.⁶

¹ Government Code section 17561(d)(3).

² Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(a).

³ Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5; *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) 384 U.S. 436, 470-473.

⁴ *Department of Finance v. Commission on State Mandates (POBRA)* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 1355, 1367-1368.

⁵ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(c)(2).

⁶ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6(d).

Offsetting Revenues and Reimbursements

The Parameters and Guidelines specify that any offsetting revenue the claimant experiences in the same program as a result of the same statutes or executive orders found to contain the mandate shall be deducted from the costs claimed. In addition, reimbursement for this mandate from any source, including but not limited to, service fees collected, federal funds, other state funds, and other funds that are not the claimant's proceeds of taxes shall be identified and deducted from this claim. Such offsetting revenue or reimbursement includes the following:

- Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.
- Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate.

Statewide Cost Estimate

Staff reviewed seven unaudited reimbursement claims submitted by five county claimants and compiled by the Controller and developed the Statewide Cost Estimate based on the assumptions and methodology discussed herein.⁷ Table 1 and Table 2, below, summarize the costs for the initial reimbursement period and the cost estimates for the next fiscal year, respectively.

⁷ The claimants include: the Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange, Santa Clara, and San Mateo.

**Table 1. Initial Reimbursement Period Cost Estimate
(FYs 2020-2021 through 2021-2022)**

<p>Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i>, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.</p> <p>Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights, which is required by existing state and federal law. • For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers. • When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information. • In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628 	\$32,530 - \$1,132,322
Indirect Costs	\$4,236 - \$192,495
Offsetting Revenues or Other Reimbursements	(\$0)
10 Percent Late Filing Penalty	(\$0 - \$132,482)
Total Costs Claimed	\$36,766 - \$1,192,335

Table 2. Estimated Annual Costs for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 and Following

Direct Costs for the Activity	\$16,698 - \$887,112
Indirect Costs	\$2,839 - \$150,809
Offsetting Revenues	(\$0)
Total Costs	\$19,537 - \$1,037,921

Assumptions

1. The amount claimed for the initial reimbursement period may increase if late or amended claims are filed. Only five of 58 eligible county claimants (9 percent of counties) filed claims for the initial reimbursement period, and no cities filed a claim.⁸ There are two parts of the reimbursable activity, each performed by a different department or agency: (1) for law enforcement to “ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights,” and (2) for legal counsel to “consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.”⁹ The only costs claimed were for county indigent defense counsel providing the consultation under the second part of the activity. No cities or counties claimed costs for law enforcement costs under the first part of the activity. Thus, the remaining 53 eligible counties and 336 cities with law enforcement agencies may still file late claims, if they are able to reach the \$1,000 threshold to file, and the five claimants that timely filed may file amended initial claims for additional costs.
2. The County of San Diego claimed costs for attorney time for a full shift as “stand by time.”¹⁰ This activity is not reimbursable. The Commission’s Test Claim Decision states the following:

⁸ This Statewide Cost Estimate assumes there are 394 eligible claimants to claim reimbursement for law enforcement costs to “ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.” All 58 counties have law enforcement agencies (see Cal. Const., art. XI, § 1(b)) and 336 of 481 cities have their own law enforcement agencies. (Exhibit X, U.S. Department of Justice, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018 – Statistical Tables, October 2022, page 5.) This statewide cost estimate also assumes there are 58 eligible county claimants to claim reimbursement to provide indigent “legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.” While cities may, with the permission of the district attorney, prosecute crimes committed in their jurisdictions, there is no reciprocal ability or requirement for a city to provide indigent defense services. (Gov. Code, §§ 41803.5, 27706.)

⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 24-26. See also, Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 25-26, citing to Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1.

¹⁰ Exhibit X, County of San Diego, *Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation*, 21-TC-01 Reimbursement Claim FY 2020-21, pages 6-13; Exhibit X, County of San Diego, *Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation*, 21-TC-01 Reimbursement Claim FY 2021-22, pages 6-17.

The claimant also requests reimbursement for other components of its Juvenile Miranda Duty program, which is staffed by Public Defender attorneys who are available 24 hours a day. [Citation omitted.] Providing 24 hour services is not required by the test claim statute, but may be proposed for inclusion in the Parameters and Guidelines, and may be approved by the Commission *if* the activity is supported by evidence in the record showing it is “reasonably necessary for the performance of the state-mandated program” in accordance with Government Code section 17557(a), and California Code of Regulations, title 2, sections 1183.7(d) and 1187.5.¹¹

There was no request made during the Parameters and Guidelines phase to reimburse attorney stand by time as a reasonably necessary activity to comply with the mandate imposed by the 2020 test claim statute, and the Parameters and Guidelines do not authorize reimbursement for attorney stand by time.¹² Thus, only those attorney hours attributed to “phone time” the County of San Diego spent in the performance of the reimbursable activity to actually consult with a youth have been used in the direct and indirect claimed costs and projected direct and indirect cost calculations.

3. The County of San Mateo provided the consultation services through a contract and so no indirect costs were claimed. Thus, the costs claimed by the County of San Mateo are included in the amount of costs actually claimed, but not included in the projected direct and indirect cost calculations for law enforcement and attorney costs.
4. The statewide costs will vary from year to year, depending on the number of unrepresented youths, 16 and 17 years old, who are subject to the custodial interrogation mandate. The four County claimants who filed reimbursement claims claimed costs for 363 youths, 16 and 17 years old, during the initial claiming period (second half of fiscal year 2020-2021 and fiscal year 2021-2022). In estimating the costs of the proposed legislation, the Legislature relied on arrest numbers.¹³ This Statewide Cost Estimate also relies on arrest numbers because the actual number of youths, 16 and 17 years old, that were subject to custodial interrogation under the test claim statute is unknown.

¹¹ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, page 26.

¹² Exhibit B, Decision and Parameters and Guidelines, adopted March 24, 2023, page 10. Moreover, prior law (Welfare and Institutions Code section 625.6, as added by Statutes 2017, chapter 681), imposed the same requirements for “youth[s] 15 years or younger.” (Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, page 34.) There was no test claim filed on the 2017 statute.

¹³ Exhibit X, Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1.

5. According to the California Department of Justice (DOJ), in 2021, the number of reported statewide arrests of youths ages 15-17 was 14,535.¹⁴ Using population by age data and assuming a consistent distribution, 9,647 youths, 16 and 17 years old, were arrested statewide in 2021.¹⁵ In 2022, the number of reported statewide arrests of youths ages 15-17 was 18,734.¹⁶ Again, making the same calculation, 12,364 youths, 16 and 17 years old, were arrested statewide in 2022.¹⁷ Thus, demonstrating fairly consistent arrest numbers over the three year period.¹⁸

Assuming consistent annual distribution, 4,823 youths were arrested during the second half of fiscal year 2020-2021. In fiscal year 2021-2022, 11,006 youths were arrested statewide (4823.5 (1/2 of 9,647) + 6182 (1/2 of 12,364) and, thus, a total of 15,829 youths, 16 and 17 years old, were arrested during the initial claiming period.

Assuming consistent annual distribution and doubling the arrest during the first half of fiscal year 2022-2023 (6,182) then, 12,364 youths, 16 and 17 years old, are projected to be arrested statewide in fiscal year 2022-2023.

6. Estimated initial and future year costs may be lower if counties and cities do not incur reimbursable costs of \$1,000. The test claim statute requires law enforcement to ensure that youths, 16 and 17 years old, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any Miranda rights except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained private counsel.¹⁹ This requirement is not imposed on probation officers performing their duties under Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, 627.5, or 628, and the number of juveniles arrested during the initial period of reimbursement that were taken into custody by a probation officer is unknown. Section 625 authorizes probation officers to take temporary custody of minors without a warrant who are suspected of being habitually disobedient or truant under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601, or of who have violated a criminal law under Welfare and Institutions Code section

¹⁴ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, 2021 Juvenile Justice in California, page 70.

¹⁵ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, 2021 Juvenile Justice in California, page 112.

¹⁶ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, 2022 Juvenile Justice in California, page 70.

¹⁷ Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, 2022 Juvenile Justice in California, page 112.

¹⁸ Although the arrest data appears to go up in 2022, it is returning to 2020 levels where the statewide number of arrests of youths ages 15-17 was 19,540. Exhibit X, California Department of Justice, 2020 Juvenile Justice in California, page 70.

¹⁹ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, pages 2-4.

602.²⁰ Section 627.5 requires that a probation officer give a *Miranda* warning to minors already in temporary custody.²¹ Finally, Section 628 requires probation officers to immediately investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding why the minor was taken into temporary custody and release the minor to their parent or guardian unless the evidence supports that doing so is contrary to the minor's welfare and continued detention is warranted.²² Thus, the involvement of probation officers in the juvenile delinquency system and the exclusion of these activities from the mandate may explain the reason that so few claims were filed and able to meet the \$1,000 threshold, and may explain why only 363 16 and 17 year old youths were identified by the claimants as being subject to the mandate.²³

7. In the initial claims, the total claimed costs for the attorney consultations is \$25,024 and the number of youths who received consultations is 363. Thus, the cost per youth for a consultation is \$69. The average attorney salary claimed is \$146.85 per hour and the average time for a consultation is .47 hours per youth.

None of the initial claims included any costs for law enforcement officers to ensure that youths consult with counsel. In California, in 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor

²⁰ Welfare and Institutions Code section 625, citing sections 601 and 602. Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 states the following:

(a) Except as provided in Section 707 [when a juvenile is tried as an adult], any minor who is between 12 years of age and 17 years of age, inclusive, when he or she violates any law of this state or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this state defining crime other than an ordinance establishing a curfew based solely on age, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court.

(b) Any minor who is under 12 years of age when he or she is alleged to have committed any of the following offenses is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court:

(1) Murder.

(2) Rape by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

(3) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

(4) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

(5) Sexual penetration by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury.

²¹ Welfare and Institutions Code section 627.5.

²² Welfare and Institutions Code section 628.

²³ Welfare and Institutions Code section 607.3.

Statistics reports the mean hourly salary for the 70,090 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers was \$50.01²⁴ and for the 11,208 Detectives and Criminal Investigators was \$53.04.^{25 26} Thus, this statewide cost estimate uses an average hourly salary for law enforcement officers of \$50.43 or 84 cents per minute.

In the test claim, the County of Los Angeles explained that the law enforcement agencies in the County would contact the Public Defender to arrange Miranda consultations for juveniles prior to custodial interrogations.²⁷ Prior to allowing the juvenile to speak with counsel, and to "ensure" that the youth consults with legal counsel, the law enforcement officer obtains the name, State Bar number, contact number of the attorney, and time the call was made.²⁸ Thus, making the call to ensure compliance with the test claim statute is estimated to take a law enforcement officer about three minutes.

8. Estimated future annual costs will be lower if the claimants receive and apply offsetting revenues. While the Parameters and Guidelines identify several potential offsetting revenue sources, not all claimants receive those funds and those claimants that do, may not apply them to this program. Of the five initial claimants, none indicated that they used offsetting revenues for this program.

²⁴ Exhibit X, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics, May 2022, 33-3051 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, page 2 <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes333051.htm#st> (accessed on December 13, 2023). This data includes police and sheriff's patrol officers from state and local government, the federal executive branch, colleges, universities, professional schools, and secondary and elementary schools.

²⁵ Exhibit X, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment and Wages Statistics, May 2022, 33-3021 Detectives and Criminal Investigators, page 2 <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes333021.htm#st> (accessed on December 13, 2023). This data includes detectives and criminal investigators from state and local government, the federal executive branch, the postal service, colleges, universities, and professional schools.

²⁶ Although this data includes law enforcement salaries from the state, schools, and federal agencies, all the data is only from California and is still an accurate reflection of wages for local government, which would need to compete with other employers to attract potential law enforcement employees.

²⁷ Exhibit A, Test Claim Decision, adopted January 27, 2023, Declaration of Cris Mercurio, Head Deputy, County of Los Angeles Public Defender's Office, page 17.

²⁸ Exhibit X, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Newsletter 18-02 - Custodial Interrogation of Juveniles, page 2. This document also indicates that the information obtained by the officer is recorded in an incident report. Documenting the information was not requested as reasonably necessary for the performance of the mandated activity pursuant to Government Code section 17557(a) and is not listed as a reimbursable activity in the Parameters and Guidelines.

9. Actual costs may be lower if the Controller reduces any reimbursement claim for this program following an audit deeming the claim to be excessive or unreasonable, or not eligible for reimbursement.

Methodology

A. Initial Reimbursement Period Cost Estimate:

The low-end Statewide Cost Estimate for the initial reimbursement period (second half of fiscal year 2020-2021 and all of fiscal year 2021-2022) is based on 7 unaudited, actual reimbursement claims (3 claims filed for fiscal year 2020-2021 and 4 for fiscal year 2021-2022) totaling **\$36,766**. The high end of the estimated potential costs is **\$1,192,335** if all eligible claimants file claims, including law enforcement costs, for the initial reimbursement period.

Activity: The activity consists of ensuring that youths, ages 16 and 17, who do not affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel, consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. The low end of the range is costs actually claimed for this activity. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims for this activity, including law enforcement and attorney consultation costs, and the costs are calculated as follows:

Attorney Consultation Direct Costs:

1. Average Salary per Hour [\$146.85] x Average Consultation Time per Youth [.47] = Estimated Cost per Consultation [\$69]
2. Youths Arrested During the Initial Claiming Period [15,829] – Youths Actually Claimed [363] = Estimated Non-Filer Consultations [15,466]
3. Estimated Cost per Consultation [\$69] x Estimated Non-Filer Consultations [15,466] = Estimated Non-filer Direct Attorney Costs [\$1,067,154]
4. Direct Costs Claimed [\$25,279] + Estimated Non-filer Direct Costs that could be claimed in late claims [\$1,067,154] = Potential Direct Attorney Costs [\$1,092,433]

Law Enforcement Potential Direct Costs:

1. Average Salary per minute [\$0.84] x Minutes to Make Call [3] = Estimated Cost per Call [\$2.52]
2. Estimated Cost per Call [\$2.52] x Youths Actually Claimed [363] = Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs that could be claimed in late claims by Claimants [\$915]
3. Estimated Cost per Call [\$2.52] x Estimated Non-Filer Consultations [15,466] = Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs that could be claimed in late claims [\$38,974]
4. Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs that could be claimed in late claims by Claimants [\$915] + Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs that could be

claimed in late claims [\$38,974] = Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs [\$39,889]

Total Potential Direct Costs:

Potential Direct Attorney Costs [\$1,092,433] + Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs [\$39,889] = Potential Direct Costs [\$1,132,322]

Indirect Costs: The low end of the range for indirect costs is those indirect costs actually claimed. The high end, in addition to indirect costs actually claimed, assumes that all eligible claimants who have not yet filed claims, including claiming law enforcement costs, will file claims for indirect costs at the same average rate actually claimed during the initial period of reimbursement, which is calculated as follows:

1. Indirect Costs Claimed [\$4,236] / Direct Costs Claimed [\$25,279] = Average Indirect Cost Rate [17%].
2. Average Indirect Cost Rate [17%] x Potential Direct Costs [\$1,132,322] = High End of Estimated Indirect Costs [\$192,495].²⁹

Offsetting Revenues: The low end of the range is \$0 because none of the initial claims compiled by the Controller included any offsetting revenues. The high end is also \$0 because there is no data upon which to make a projection.

Late Filing Penalties: The low end is \$0 because none of the initial claims compiled by the Controller were assessed a late filing penalty. The high end assumes that all eligible claimants will file claims for the initial period of reimbursement, including claiming law enforcement costs, which will be subject to a late filing penalty, and that penalty is calculated as follows:

1. Potential Direct Costs [\$1,132,322] + Estimated Indirect Costs [\$192,495] = Potential Total Costs [\$1,324,817]
2. Potential Total Costs [\$1,324,817] x (10% late filing penalty) = Estimated Late Filing Penalties [\$132,482].
3. Actual Late Filing Penalties [\$0] + Estimated Non-filer Late Filing Penalties [\$132,482] = High End of Estimated Late Filing Penalties [\$132,482].

B. Projected Annual Costs for Fiscal Year 2022-2023 and Following:

Beginning in fiscal year 2022-2023, future statewide costs are estimated to range from **\$19,537 to \$1,037,921** annually.

The low end of the range assumes that the same claimants that filed reimbursement claims for the initial period of reimbursement will continue to file annual reimbursement claims for only attorney consultation costs and that number of unrepresented youths, 16

²⁹ The Assembly Committee on Appropriations estimated annual program costs of \$2.2 million. Exhibit X, Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Analysis of SB 203 (2019-2020 Regular Session), as amended July 27, 2020, page 1.

and 17 years old, who are subject to custodial interrogation remains unchanged from the initial claims, as follows:

1. Average Salary per Hour [\$146.85] x Average Consultation Time per Youth [.47] = Estimated Cost per Consultation [\$69]
2. Youths Actually Claimed [363] / 1.5 (to account for the initial reimbursement period length of one and one-half years) = Estimated Youths Claimed Annually [242]
3. Estimated Cost per Consultation [\$69] x Estimated Youths Claimed Annually [242] = Annual Direct Attorney Costs [\$16,698]
4. Average Indirect Cost Rate [17%] x Annual Direct Attorney Costs [\$16,698] = Annual Indirect Costs [\$2,839].
5. Annual Direct Attorney Costs [\$16,698] + Annual Indirect Costs [\$2,839] = Low End Projected Future Annual Costs [\$19,537, plus the implicit price deflator].

The high end of the range assumes that all eligible claimants will file annual claims on both law enforcement and attorney consultation costs and 12,364 unrepresented youths, 16 and 17 years old, who are subject to custodial interrogation are projected to be arrested statewide in fiscal year 2022-2023, as follows:

Future Attorney Potential Direct Costs:

1. Youths Arrested During the 2022-2023 fiscal year [12,364] – Estimated Youths Claimed Annually [242] = Estimated Non-Filer Consultations [12,122]
2. Estimated Cost per Consultation [\$69] x Estimated Non-Filer Consultations [12,122] = Estimated Non-filer Future Direct Attorney Costs [\$836,418]
3. Projected Future Annual Costs [\$19,537] + Estimated Non-filer Future Direct Attorney Costs [\$836,418] = Potential Future Direct Attorney Costs [\$855,955]

Future Law Enforcement Potential Direct Costs:

1. Average Salary per minute [\$0.84] x Minutes to Make Call [3] = Estimated Cost per Call [\$2.52]
2. Estimated Cost per Call [\$2.52] x Youths Arrested During the 2022-2023 fiscal year [12,364] = Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs [\$31,157]

Total Potential Direct Costs:

1. Potential Future Direct Attorney Costs [\$855,955] + Potential Direct Law Enforcement Costs [\$31,157] = High End of Potential Direct Costs [\$887,112]
2. Average Indirect Cost Rate [17%] x Potential Direct Costs [\$887,112] = High End of Estimated Indirect Costs [\$150,809]
3. Potential Direct Costs [\$887,112] + Estimated Indirect Costs [\$150,809] = High End Estimated Annual Costs for 2022-2023 and Following [\$1,037,921, plus the implicit price deflator].

Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate

On January 10, 2024, Commission staff issued the Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate.³⁰

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Commission adopt this Statewide Cost Estimate of \$36,766 to \$1,192,335 for the Initial Claim Period (Second Half Fiscal Year 2020-2021 and Fiscal Year 2021-2022) and \$19,537 to \$1,037,921, plus the implicit price deflator for fiscal year 2022-2023 and following.

³⁰ Exhibit C, Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, issued January 10, 2024.

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY EMAIL

I, the undersigned, declare as follows:

I am a resident of the County of Sacramento and I am over the age of 18 years, and not a party to the within action. My place of employment is 980 Ninth Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California 95814.

On January 10, 2024, I served the:

- **Current Mailing List dated December 6, 2023**
- **Draft Proposed Statewide Cost Estimate, Schedule for Comments, and Notice of Hearing issued January 10, 2024**

Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation, 21-TC-01
Welfare and Institutions Code Section 625.6 as Amended by Statutes 2020, Chapter 335, Section 2 (SB 203)
County of Los Angeles, Claimant

By making it available on the Commission's website and providing notice of how to locate it to the email addresses provided on the attached mailing list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed on January 10, 2024 at Sacramento, California.



Jill L. Magee
Commission on State Mandates
980 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3562

COMMISSION ON STATE MANDATES

Mailing List

Last Updated: 12/6/23

Claim Number: 21-TC-01

Matter: Juveniles: Custodial Interrogation

Claimant: County of Los Angeles

TO ALL PARTIES, INTERESTED PARTIES, AND INTERESTED PERSONS:

Each commission mailing list is continuously updated as requests are received to include or remove any party or person on the mailing list. A current mailing list is provided with commission correspondence, and a copy of the current mailing list is available upon request at any time. Except as provided otherwise by commission rule, when a party or interested party files any written material with the commission concerning a claim, it shall simultaneously serve a copy of the written material on the parties and interested parties to the claim identified on the mailing list provided by the commission. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 2, § 1181.3.)

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Date of Hearing: August 18, 2020

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Lorena Gonzalez, Chair

SB 203 (Bradford) – As Amended July 27, 2020

Policy Committee: Public Safety

Vote: 6 - 1

Urgency: No

State Mandated Local Program: No

Reimbursable: No

SUMMARY:

This bill requires law enforcement to provide a person 17 years of age or younger access to legal counsel before the person waives their Miranda rights. Specifically, this bill:

- 1) Requires a court to consider a lack of consultation with legal counsel for the purposes of determining the admissibility of any statements made to law enforcement.
- 2) Eliminates the sunset date of January 1, 2025 for similar protections that applied only to minors under the age of 16, making them permanent.
- 3) Eliminates the requirement that the Governor convene a panel of experts to examine the effects and outcomes of requiring minors under the age of 16 to consult with counsel prior to any interrogation or Miranda waiver.

FISCAL EFFECT:

Cost pressures (Local Funds/General Fund (GF) - Proposition 30) in the low millions of dollars annually for 482 cities and 58 counties to provide legal counsel to minors ages 16 and 17 prior to custodial interrogations. The Department of Justice (DOJ) reported approximately 43,000 juvenile arrests in 2019. The average hourly rate for attorneys in California is approximately \$250. If 10%, or 4,300 of those arrested as juveniles are 16 or 17 years of age, annual costs across the state for legal services will be approximately \$2.2 million dollars. Public defender costs vary across the state but, in most cases, suspects are not required to pay any fee for public defender services. These costs may be reimbursable by the state pursuant to requirements of Proposition 30. Costs to the GF will depend on whether the Commission on State Mandates determines these costs to be reimbursable.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

People can decide to give up their rights, but for that to be meaningful, they have to understand their rights. What we know now is children and youth have less capacity than adults to quickly grasp complicated concepts and understand the consequences of their actions especially in stressful circumstances like a custodial interrogation. If we ignore that fact, we undermine the justice system and ultimately the Constitution.

- 2) **Juvenile Interrogations.** Existing law requires that, prior to any custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights, a youth 15 years of age or younger must consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone or by video conference. This right cannot be waived. A custodial interrogation occurs when a suspect is questioned by police and is not free to leave. A growing body of research indicates that adolescents are less capable of understanding their constitutional rights than their adult counterparts, and also that they are more prone to falsely confessing to a crime they did not commit. The Legislature enacted SB 395 (Lara), Chapter 681, Statutes of 2017, which provided mandatory counsel to juveniles 15 years of age or under before they could waive their *Miranda* rights. Part of that statute also convened a taskforce of experts to consider the impact of providing counsel to juveniles under the age of 16. That panel has not yet reported back to the Legislature regarding its findings.
- 3) **Prior Legislation.** SB 1052 (Lara), of the 2015-2016 Legislative Session, was similar to this bill in that it would have required that a youth under the age of 18 consult with counsel prior to a custodial interrogation and before waiving any specified rights. SB 1052 was vetoed by Governor Brown.

Analysis Prepared by: Kimberly Horiuchi / APPR. / (916) 319-2081

JUVENILE JUSTICE

IN CALIFORNIA
2020



Rob Bonta, Attorney General
California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Justice Data & Investigative Services Bureau
Criminal Justice Statistics Center

JUVENILE JUSTICE

IN CALIFORNIA
2020

The Role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

- Collect, analyze, and report statistical data that provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process.
- Examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system.
- Promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Rob Bonta, Attorney General

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Executive Summary

Juvenile Justice in California

2020

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to collect and report statistics on juvenile justice in California. *Juvenile Justice in California 2020* provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts. Law enforcement agencies provide information to the DOJ on the number of arrests. Probation departments and superior courts provide information to the DOJ on the types of offenses and administrative actions taken by juvenile and adult courts.

Juvenile Justice in California 2020 reflects data extracted from the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR), the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS), and a file containing dispositions of adult-level felony arrests (Appendix 1 describes the evolution of this system). For this reporting year, referral and petition statistics were submitted to the JCPSS by 57* of California's 58 counties, representing over 99 percent of the state's juvenile population.

Juvenile Justice in California 2020 presents juvenile justice statistics in four sections: Arrests, Referrals, Petitions, and Adult Court Dispositions. The arrest data were reported by law enforcement agencies and referral data were reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made as there are differences in the way data were reported between the two sources. See *Understanding the Data* for more detail.

In reviewing data relating to events occurring during the 2020 calendar year, readers should be mindful of the potential effects of the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. An officially declared State of Emergency covered most of the year, and various health-related orders, rules and guidelines significantly impacted daily life in California and across the world. Whether, how and to what extent the pandemic influenced the data in this report are questions requiring research and careful analysis. For the purposes of this report, the Department simply acknowledges this potential issue.

*Sierra County did not report in 2020. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Below is a summary of facts from each of the sections.

Arrests

The Arrests section presents information on the number of juveniles arrested, the types of arrest charges, and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles as reported in 2020.

- Over forty percent of the juveniles (46.4 percent) were arrested for a misdemeanor offense. Over forty percent (44.1 percent) were arrested for a felony offense, and the remainder (9.5 percent) were arrested for a status offense (Table 1).
- Eight out of ten juveniles arrested (81.9 percent) were referred to county juvenile probation departments (Table 1).
- The number of juvenile arrests has decreased by 40.5 percent from 2019 to 2020 (Table 8).

Referrals

The Referrals section presents information on the number of juveniles referred to county probation departments, who referred the juveniles to the probation departments, the type of referral, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred, and the probation department dispositions as reported in 2020.

- Nine out of ten juveniles referred to county probation departments (92.6 percent) were referred by law enforcement agencies (Table 9).
- Three out of ten (30.8 percent) juveniles referred to county probation departments were detained (Table 14).
- Over one-third (38.2 percent) of the juvenile cases referred to county probation departments were closed at intake, indicating that no further action was taken (Table 14).
- In over half (53.2 percent) of the referrals to the county probation departments, a petition was filed in juvenile court (Table 14).

Petitions

The Petitions section presents information on cases where a petition was filed, including the number of petitions filed, the types of petitions filed, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles, and the dispositions for those petitions handled in juvenile court in 2020.

- Of the juveniles handled formally by the juvenile court, more than half (56.4 percent) were made wards of the court (Table 20).
- Over one-fifth (22.1 percent) of the petitions for formal juvenile court adjudication were dismissed (Table 20).

Adult Court Dispositions

The Adult Court Dispositions section presents information on juveniles whose cases were processed in adult court, including the number and characteristics of the juveniles, and the adult court dispositions reported in 2020.

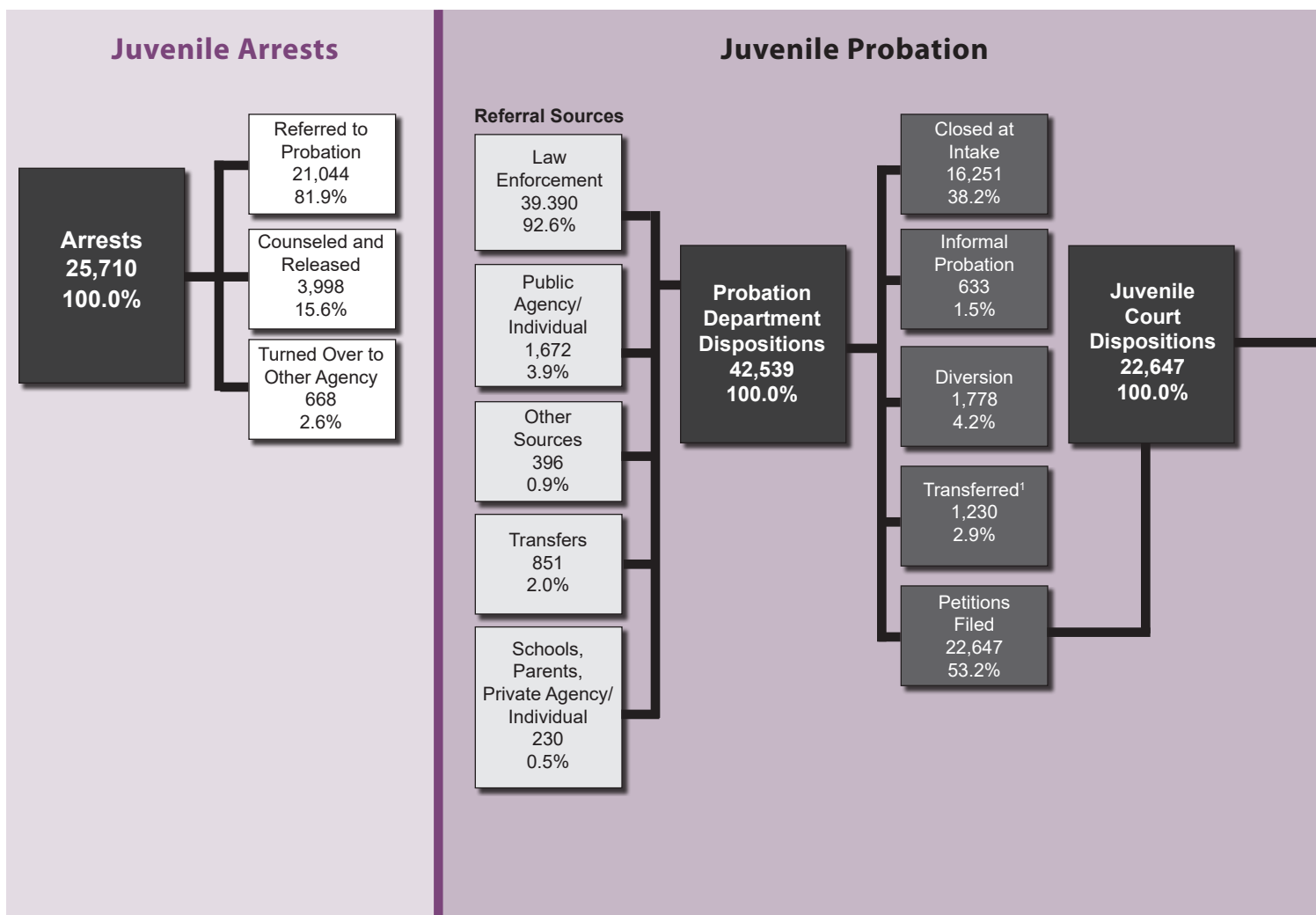
- Of the juveniles tried in adult court, 71.1 percent were convicted (Table 30).

Note:

In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The new law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Proposition 57 did leave in place the process of juveniles being transferred to adult court by a juvenile court judge via fitness hearings.

At-a-Glance

Juvenile Justice System, 2020



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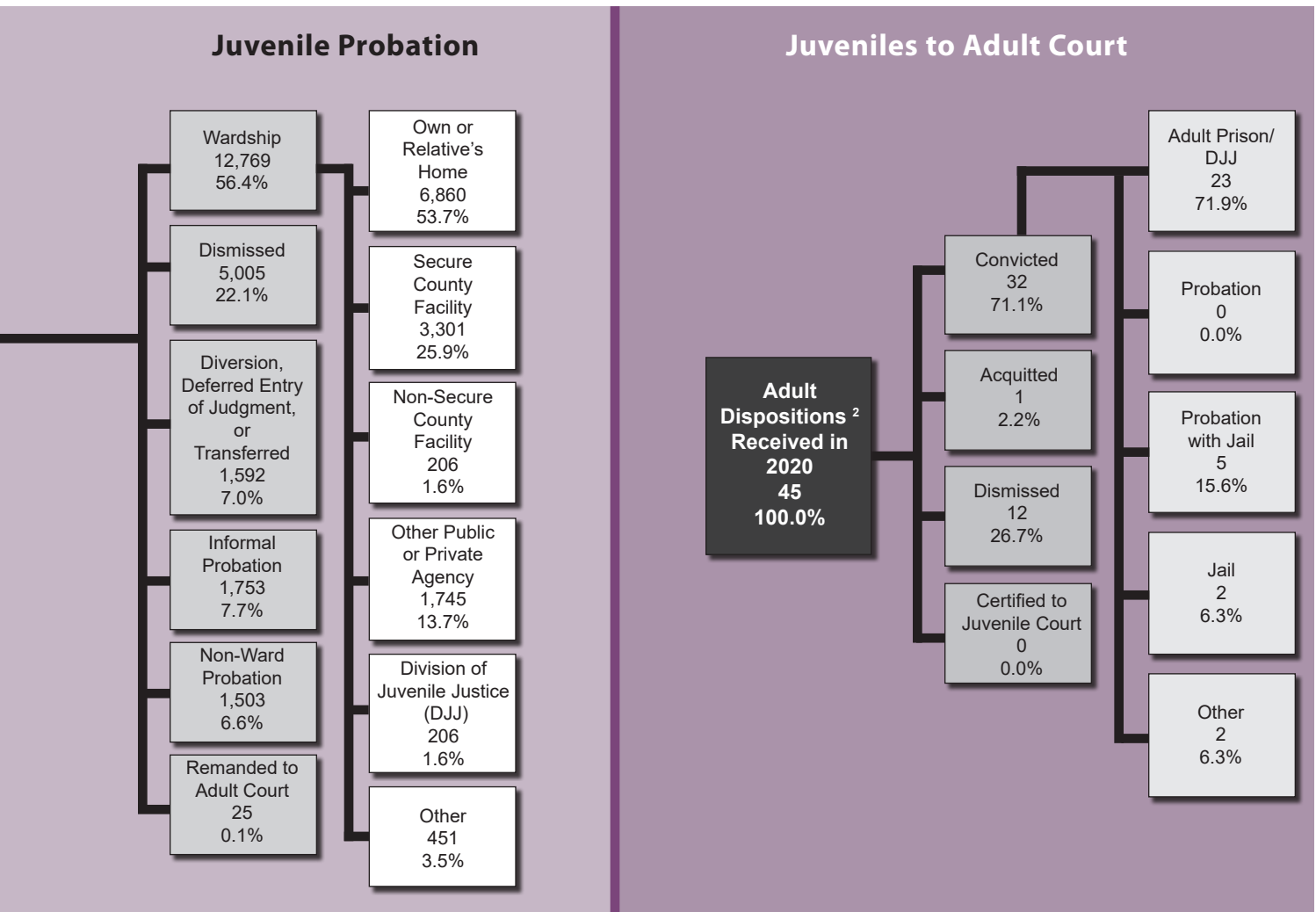
Source: Tables 1, 9, 14, 20, and 30.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹ Transferred includes traffic court and deported.

² In 2020, probation departments reported information on 25 remands to the adult system. The adult court disposition information discussed here is for the 45 dispositions received in 2020.

Juvenile Justice System, 2020 (continued)



- Arrest data were reported to the DOJ by law enforcement agencies and referral data were reported by probation departments. Data comparisons should not be made because of differences in the way data are reported between sources. See Understanding the Data for more detail.
- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. The majority of referrals in this report came from police and sheriff's departments (92.6 percent). (Table 9)
- Probation departments decide how to process referred cases. A case may be closed or transferred; a juvenile may be placed on informal probation or in a diversion program; or a petition may be sought for a court hearing.
- Most formal juvenile court hearings resulted in the juvenile being made a ward of the court (56.4 percent). Most wards were allowed to go home under the supervision of the probation department (53.7 percent). (Table 20)
- Juveniles can be remanded to the adult criminal justice system for prosecution if a juvenile court judge finds the juvenile is unfit for juvenile court. Over two-thirds of dispositions received in adult court in 2020 resulted in a conviction (71.1 percent). (Table 30)

Understanding the Data

Arrests MACR

- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the MACR selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- In 2013, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program revised the definition of "forcible rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will) to "rape" and defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The California DOJ instituted this definition change in January 2014.
- In November 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced a number of marijuana-related offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Caution should be used when comparing felony and misdemeanor arrest data to prior years.
- In November 2016, California voters passed Proposition 64 which legalized the possession and use of marijuana for individuals 21 years of age and older and reduced the offense degree for a number of marijuana-related offenses. Caution should be used when comparing drug offense arrests to prior years.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program only accepts gender values of male and female. Efforts are underway to expand the values accepted for gender.

Referrals and Petitions JCPSS

- Each year there is a difference between the number of referrals to probation via the JCPSS and the number of juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies as "referred to juvenile court and probation" via the MACR. The difference is due, in part, to the various programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to the DOJ. However, there are two primary reasons for the difference:
 - a. Probation departments report caseload information, while law enforcement agencies report information on individual arrests.
 - b. The JCPSS counts only those juveniles who have a final disposition reported to the DOJ. Many probation departments divert juveniles out of the system into other "community based" programs. As a result, many juveniles who are diverted after being referred by law enforcement agencies are not reported on the JCPSS.
- All juvenile referrals for law violations and status offenses are reported in the JCPSS.
- The information presented in this report represents the data received from 57 counties. Sierra County is not included in the JCPSS portion of the report. This one county did not provide the DOJ with data in 2020.
- In 2003, the JCPSS was modified to accept up to five offenses per referral or petition. Previously, the JCPSS would only accept the most serious offense per referral or petition.

- The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation “Hispanic” includes persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.
- In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The new law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Proposition 57 did leave in place the process of juveniles being transferred to adult court by a juvenile court judge via fitness hearings.
- In September of 2018, SB 1391 was signed into law and establishes that no juvenile under the age of sixteen can be transferred to the jurisdiction of adult criminal courts.

Dispositions of Adult-Level Felony Arrests

- Adult felony arrest disposition data are extracted annually from the California DOJ Criminal History System. The data statistically capture the number of adult-level final dispositions that occur each year as a result of a felony arrest and are displayed by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which an arrest occurred.
- Disposition data do not reflect the actual number of final dispositions occurring each year. Fluctuations from year to year may not necessarily be the result of actual occurrences in the criminal justice system, but may reflect the degree to which reports of dispositions were reported and processed.
- “Final disposition” refers to the last adult-level legal action that is reported prior to the close of the annual file. Final disposition can occur at the law enforcement, prosecutorial, or court level. Intermediate dispositions (diversion programs, suspended proceedings, or subsequent actions) are not included in the data.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the extract selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple dispositions, the extract selects the most serious disposition and the associated offense.
- Disposition data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems and criteria.
- The adult felony arrest disposition file includes some persons whose age at arrest was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code sections 602, 707(a), 707(b), 707(c), and 707.1(a).

DATA ANALYSIS

Arrests

A juvenile may be arrested for either violating a criminal statute or committing a status offense. Status offenses are acts that are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

This section contains information on the 25,710 juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in 2020. This section also includes information on the characteristics of juvenile arrests and arrestees, and the law enforcement dispositions of those arrests. Although some arrests involve more than one offense, only the most serious are shown in this report. Arrest data for all 58 counties were extracted from the MACR.

The law enforcement disposition of a juvenile arrest is affected by several variables: investigative findings and the facts surrounding the alleged offense; prior arrest record; seriousness of the offense; determined need for admonishment; recourse to other authority; and other factors determined by the individual case.

Law enforcement agencies have three methods for the disposition of a juvenile arrest:

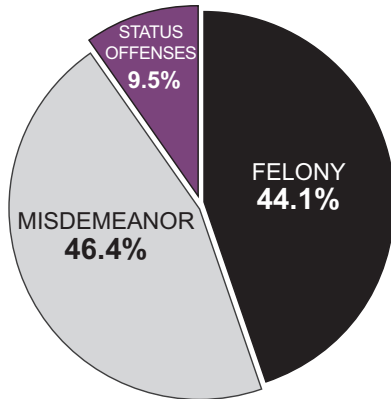
- Refer to probation departments for further processing. Some are handled at the probation level, and others are sent to juvenile and criminal courts for final disposition.
- Handle within the department, where juveniles are counseled and released.
- Turn over to another agency.

Notes: References to race/ethnicity will be made throughout this report. The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation Hispanic can include persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2020
By Level of Offense

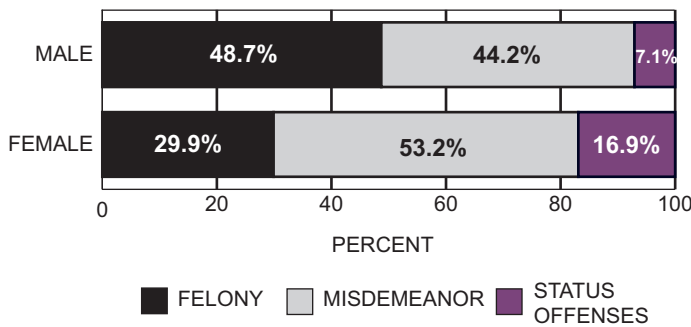


Source: Table 1.

In 2020, of the 25,710 juvenile arrests reported:

- Felony arrests accounted for 44.1 percent (11,332).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 46.4 percent (11,930).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 9.5 percent (2,448).

Juvenile Arrests, 2020
Gender of Arrestee by Level of Offense



Source: Table 1.

In 2020, of the 19,355 arrests of males:

- Felony arrests accounted for 48.7 percent (9,433).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 44.2 percent (8,549).
- Status arrests accounted for 7.1 percent (1,373).

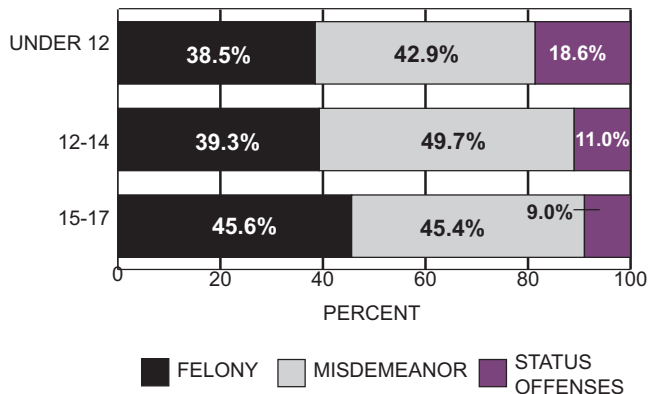
In 2020, of the 6,335 arrests of females:

- Felony arrests accounted for 29.9 percent (1,899).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 53.2 percent (3,381).
- Status arrests accounted for 16.9 percent (1,075).

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2020

Age Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



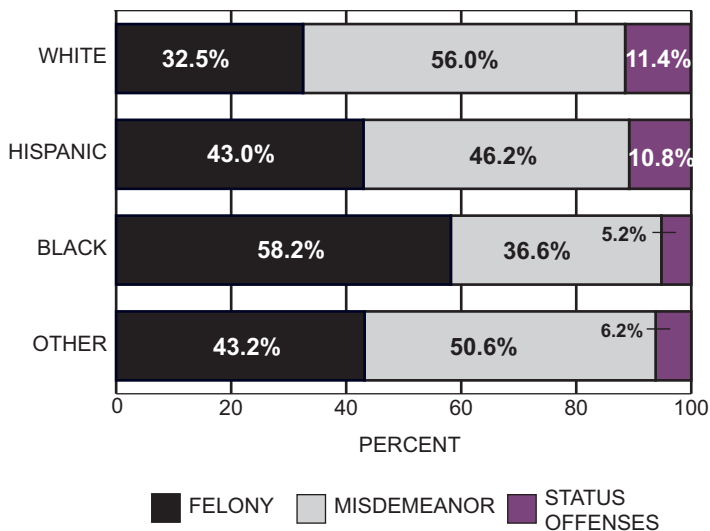
In 2020:

- Juveniles 14 and under were arrested more for misdemeanors than for felonies or status offenses.
- Juveniles 15-17 years of age were arrested more for felonies than for misdemeanors or status offenses.

Source: Table 1.

Juvenile Arrests, 2020

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



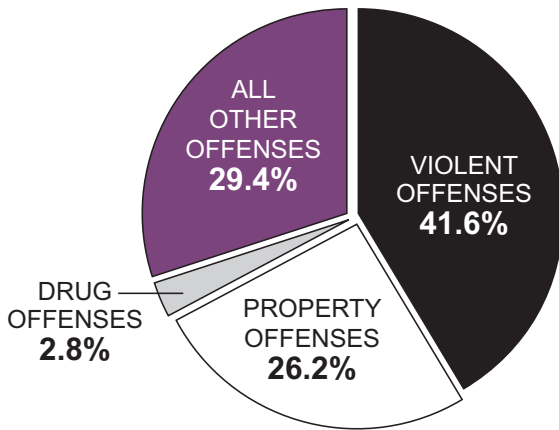
In 2020, of the three defined race/ethnic groups:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor (56.0 percent) or a status offense (11.4 percent).
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony (58.2 percent).

Source: Table 1.

Felony Arrests

Felony Arrests, 2020
By Category

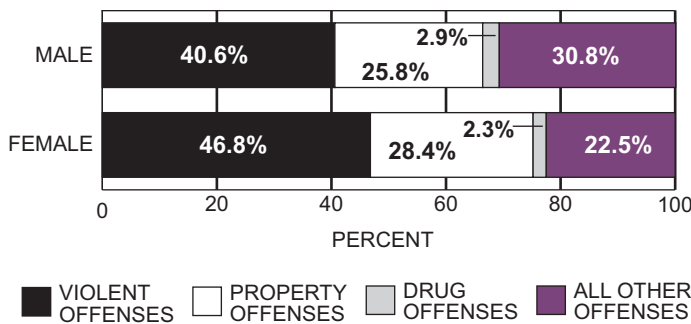


Source: Table 3.

In 2020, of the 11,332 juvenile felony arrests reported:

- 41.6 percent (4,715) were for violent offenses.
- 26.2 percent (2,972) were for property offenses.
- 2.8 percent (317) were for drug offenses.
- 29.4 percent (3,328) were for all other felony offenses.

Felony Arrests, 2020
Gender of Arrestee by Category



Source: Table 3.

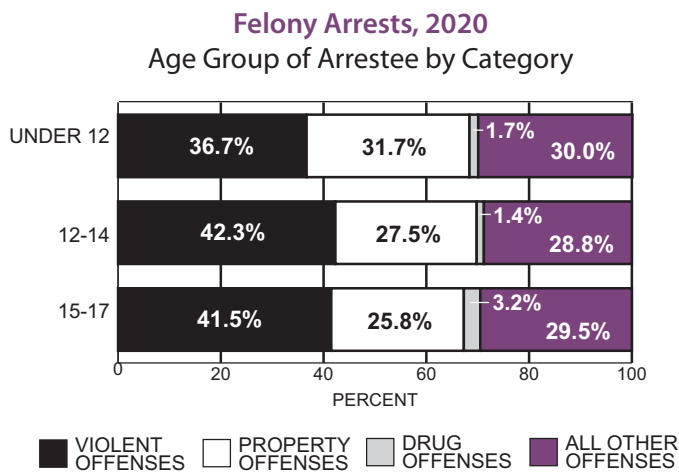
In 2020, of the 9,433 felony arrests of males:

- Violent offenses accounted for 40.6 percent (3,827).
- Property offenses accounted for 25.8 percent (2,432).

In 2020, of the 1,899 felony arrests of females:

- Violent offenses accounted for 46.8 percent (888).
- Property offenses accounted for 28.4 percent (540).

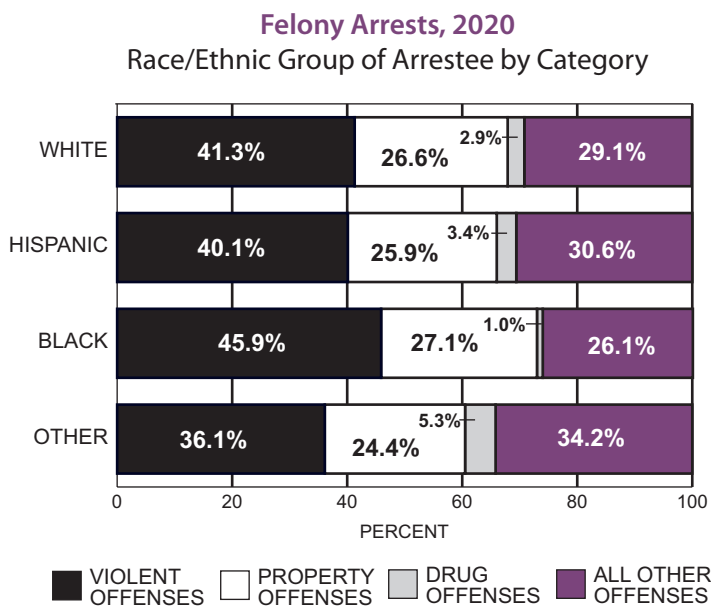
Felony Arrests



In 2020:

- Juveniles in each age group were arrested more for violent offenses than other offense types.

Source: Table 3.



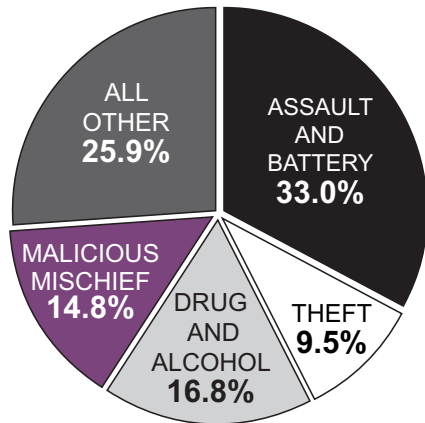
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony violent offense (45.9 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the smallest proportion of felony arrests were for drug offenses.

Source: Table 3.

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2020
By Category

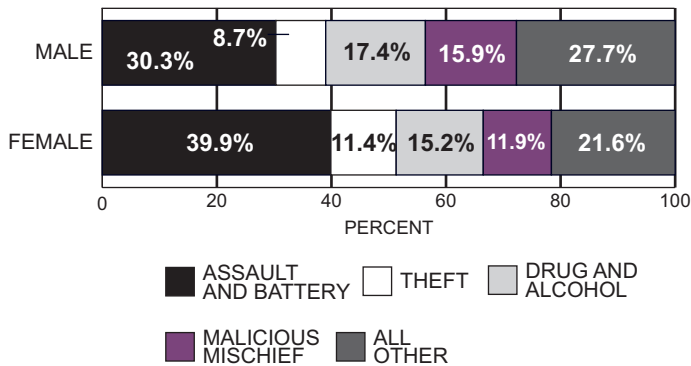


Source: Table 3.

In 2020, of the 11,930 juvenile misdemeanor arrests reported:

- 33.0 percent (3,938) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 9.5 percent (1,129) were for theft offenses.
- 16.8 percent (2,004) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 14.8 percent (1,764) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 25.9 percent (3,095) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2020
Gender of Arrestee by Category



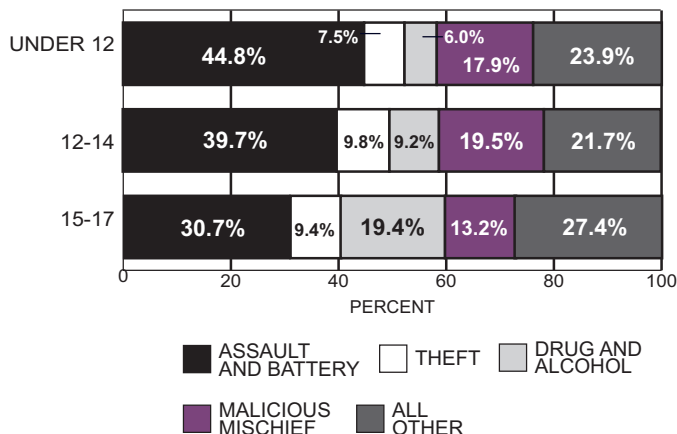
Source: Table 3.

In 2020:

- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than males (39.9 vs. 30.3 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor theft offense than males (11.4 vs. 8.7 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2020
Age Group of Arrestee by Category

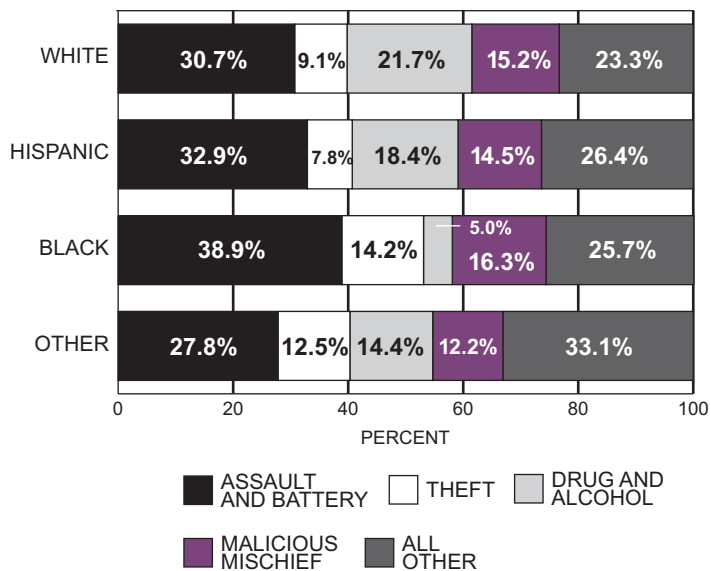


Source: Table 3.

In 2020:

- A greater percentage of juveniles in the under 12 age group were arrested for misdemeanor assault and battery (44.8 percent) than any other age category.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee by Category



Source: Table 3.

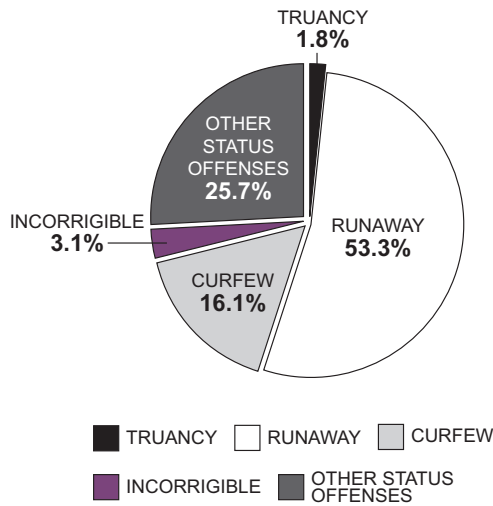
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor drug and alcohol offense (21.7 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense (38.9 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Status Offense Arrests

Status Offense Arrests, 2020

By Category



In 2020, of the 2,448 status offenses reported:

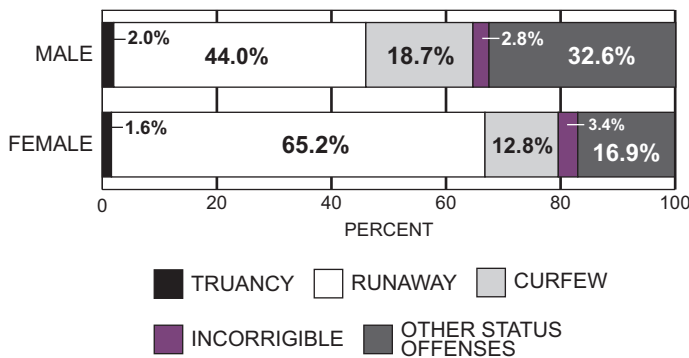
- Truancy violations accounted for 1.8 percent (44).
- Runaways accounted for 53.3 percent (1,305).
- Curfew violations accounted for 16.1 percent (395).
- Incorrigible offenses accounted for 3.1 percent (75).
- "Other" status offenses accounted for 25.7 percent (629).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Status Offense Arrests, 2020

Gender of Arrestee by Category



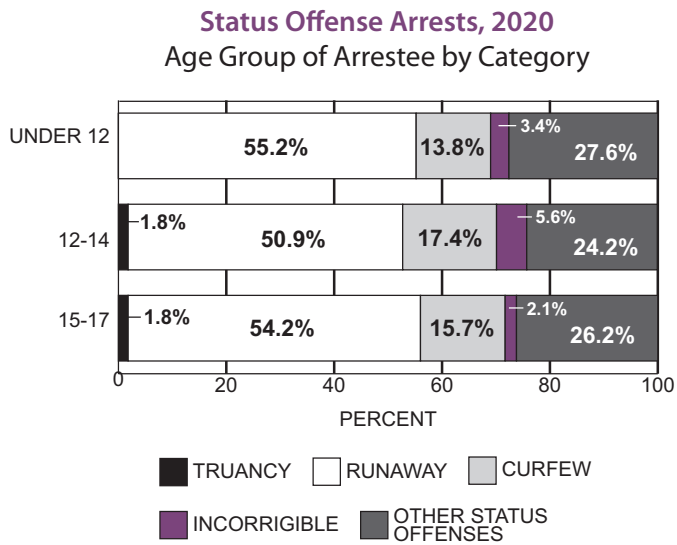
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of males were arrested for curfew violations than females (18.7 vs. 12.8 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for being a runaway than males (65.2 vs. 44.0 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

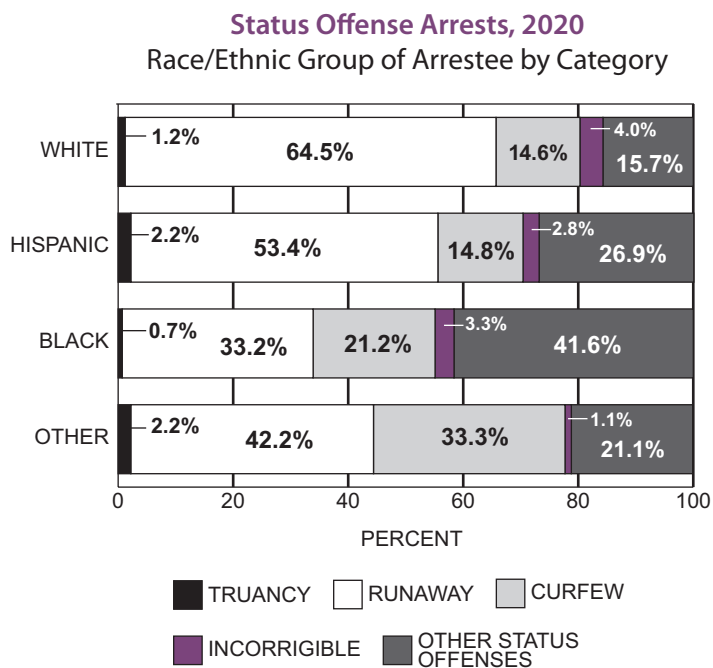
Status Offense Arrests



In 2020:

- For all age groups there were a greater percentage of runaway arrests than any other status offense category.

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.



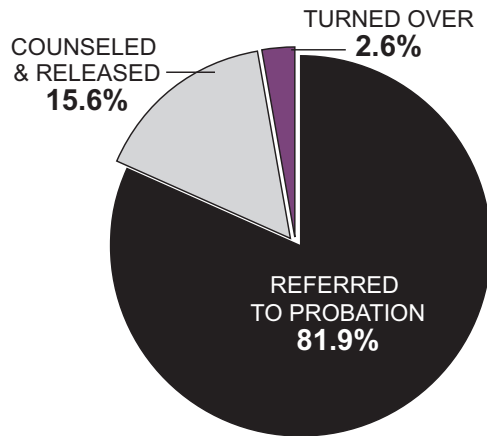
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for runaway offenses than any other race/ethnic group (64.5 percent).
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for other status offenses than any other race/ethnic group (41.6 percent).

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2020
By Type of Disposition



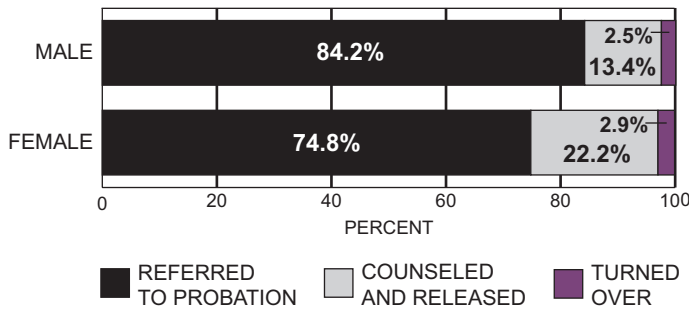
Source: Table 1.

When processing juvenile arrestees, law enforcement agencies may refer juveniles to the probation department, counsel and release them, or turn them over to another agency.

In 2020, of the 25,710 law enforcement dispositions reported:

- 81.9 percent resulted in a referral to probation (21,044).
- 15.6 percent resulted in the juvenile being counseled and released (3,998).
- 2.6 percent resulted in the juvenile being turned over to another agency (668).

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2020
Gender by Disposition



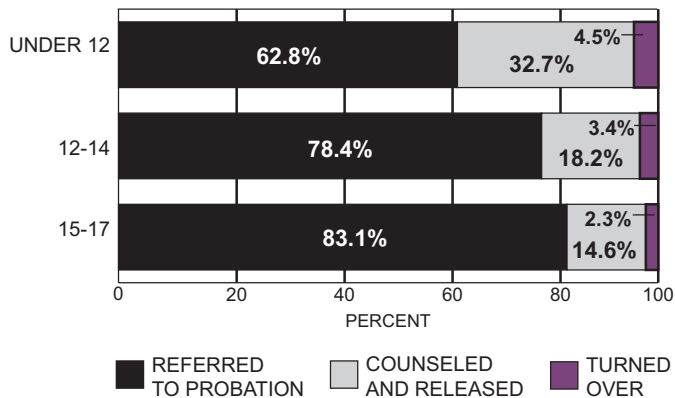
Source: Table 1.

In 2020:

- Males were referred to the probation department more than females (84.2 vs. 74.8 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were counseled and released than males (22.2 vs. 13.4 percent, respectively).

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2020
Age Group by Disposition

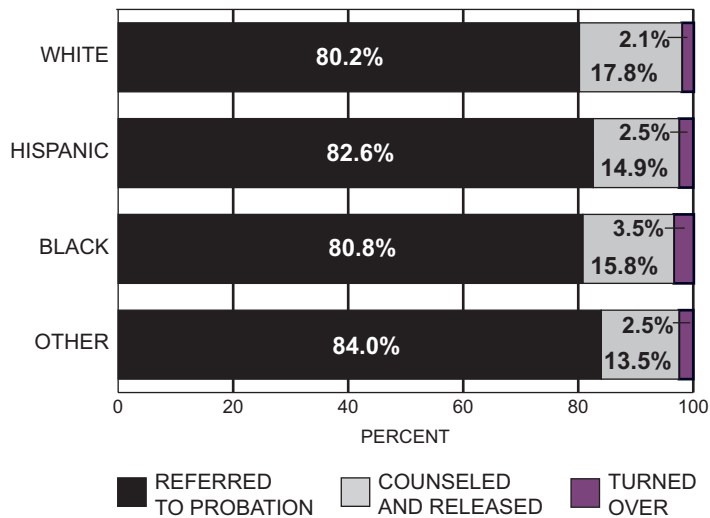


In 2020:

- Regardless of age group, the majority of juvenile offenders were referred to probation.
- A greater percentage of juveniles under 12 were counseled and released than any other age group (32.7 percent).

Source: Table 1.

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition



In 2020:

- Over 80.0 percent of juveniles in each race/ethnic group were referred to probation departments by law enforcement.

Source: Table 1.

Referrals

Juvenile referrals occur when a juvenile is brought to the attention of the probation department for a case review. Juveniles can be referred by a variety of sources, with the largest percentage of referrals coming from law enforcement. Referrals may also be generated by a school, parent, public agency or individual, private agency or individual, or by transfers from another county or state.

Referrals to the probation department consist of two types: new and subsequent. The term “new referral” applies to a juvenile who is not currently supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent referral” applies to a juvenile who is currently supervised by the probation department. A subsequent referral generally results from a new arrest or probation violation.

After a juvenile is referred to the probation department, a probation officer determines whether the juvenile should be detained or released. The probation department also conducts an investigation and determines whether the case should be closed or transferred to another county; whether the juvenile should be placed on informal probation; or whether a petition should be filed with the court.

This section examines referrals by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group. For the purpose of this section, the term “juvenile” refers to those individuals processed through the juvenile court system.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was submitted to the DOJ from referrals reported in the JCPSS (see Understanding the Data).

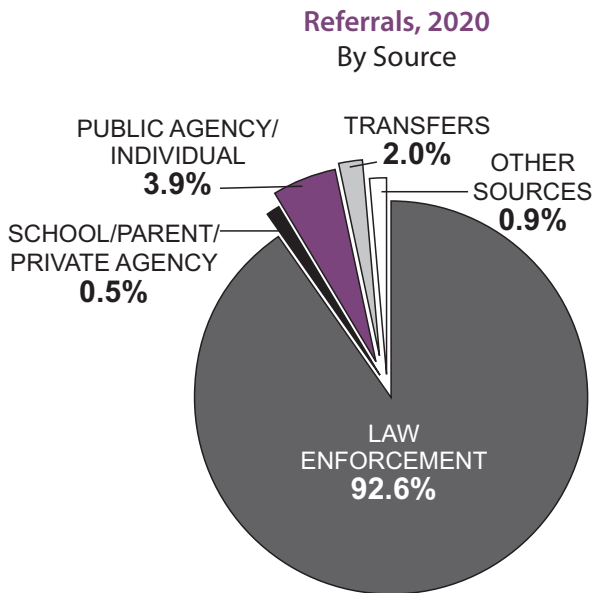
Notes: Arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas referral data are reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the way data are reported between the two sources. See Understanding the Data for more detail.

In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. For additional information, see Understanding the Data.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2020. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

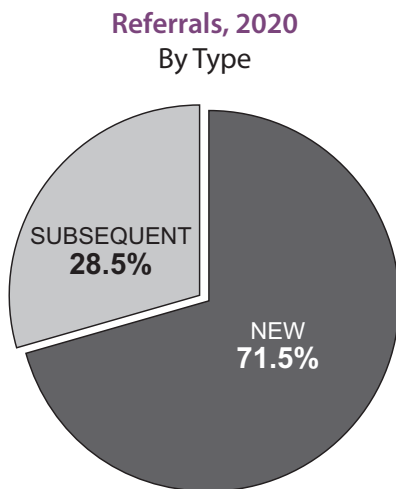
Referral Source and Type



Source: Table 9.

In 2020, of the 42,539 referrals to probation reported:

- 92.6 percent (39,390) were from law enforcement.
- 0.5 percent (230) were from schools, parents, and private agencies or individuals.
- 3.9 percent (1,672) were from public agencies or individuals.
- 2.0 percent (851) were transfers from another county or state.
- 0.9 percent (396) were from other sources.



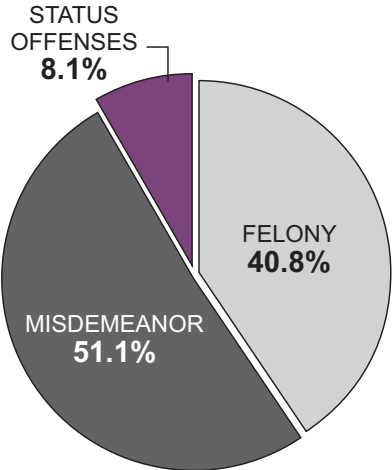
Source: Table 9.

In 2020, of the 42,539 referrals reported:

- 71.5 percent (30,435) were new referrals.
- 28.5 percent (12,104) were subsequent referrals.

Offense Level

Referrals, 2020
By Offense Level



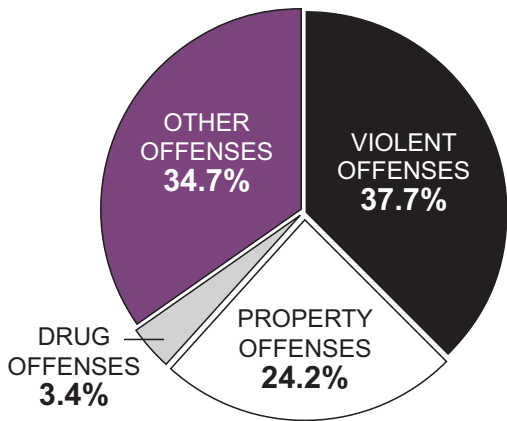
- In 2020, of the 59,316 referral offenses reported:
- 40.8 percent (24,199) were for felonies.
 - 51.1 percent (30,310) were for misdemeanors.
 - 8.1 percent (4,807) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 9.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Referrals for Felony Offenses

Type of Referrals, 2020
By Category

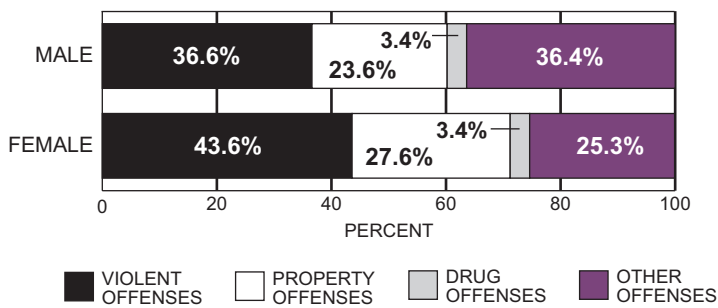


Source: Table 10.

In 2020, of the 24,199 referrals for felony offenses:

- 37.7 percent (9,112) were for violent offenses.
- 24.2 percent (5,864) were for property offenses.
- 3.4 percent (831) were for drug offenses.
- 34.7 percent (8,392) were for other felony offenses.

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2020
Gender by Category



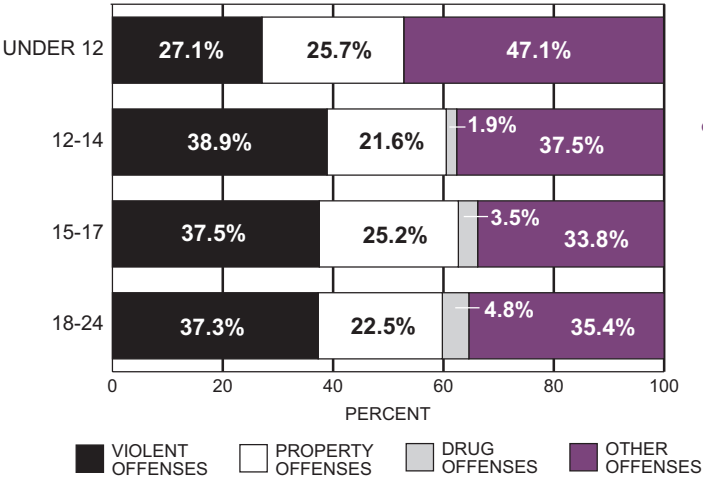
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for felony violent offenses than males (43.6 vs. 36.6 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Felony Offenses

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2020
Age Group by Category

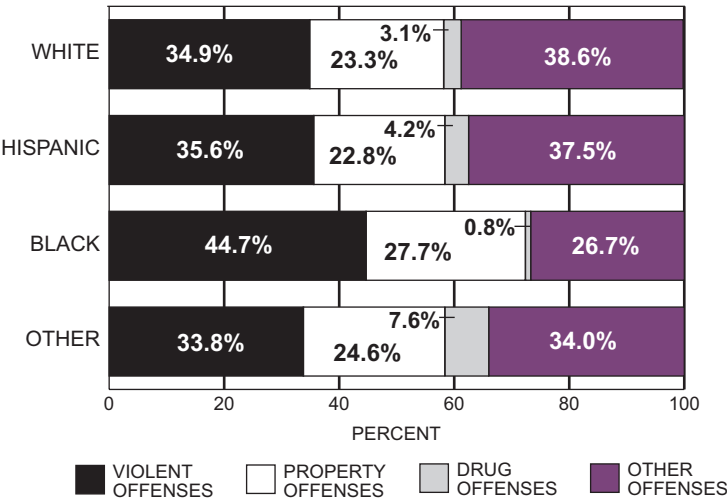


In 2020:

- Referrals for violent offenses are consistent across the 12-14, 15-17, and 18-24 age groups.
- Juveniles under 12 were referred the most for other offenses.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



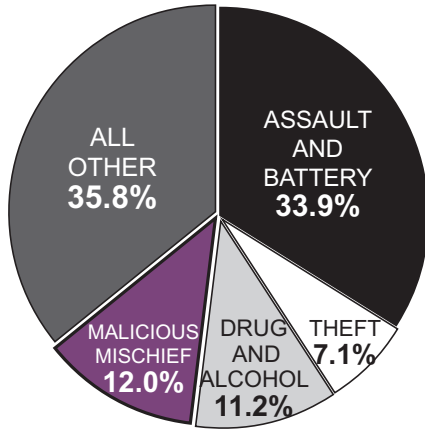
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to the probation department for a violent offense (44.7 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
By Category

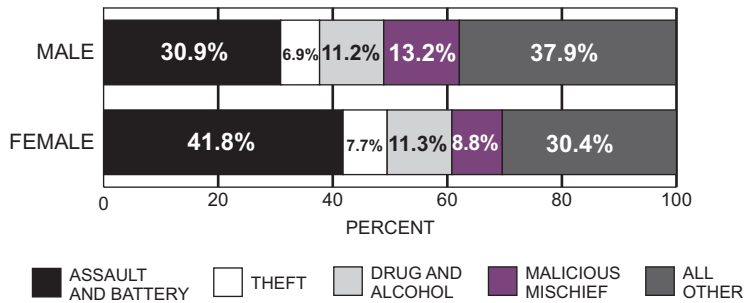


Source: Table 10.

In 2020, of the 30,310 misdemeanor referral offenses reported:

- 33.9 percent (10,266) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 7.1 percent (2,150) were for theft offenses.
- 11.2 percent (3,405) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 12.0 percent (3,627) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 35.8 percent (10,862) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Gender by Category



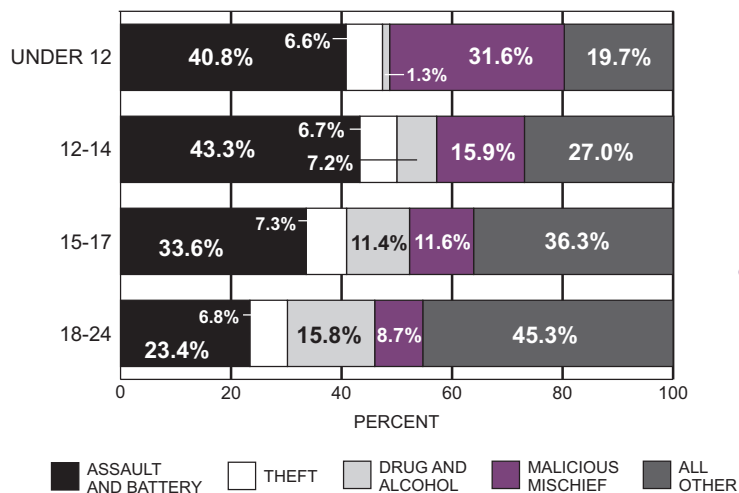
Source: Table 10.

In 2020:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for misdemeanor assault and battery and theft offenses than males (41.8 and 7.7 percent vs. 30.9 and 6.9 percent, respectively).

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Age Group by Category

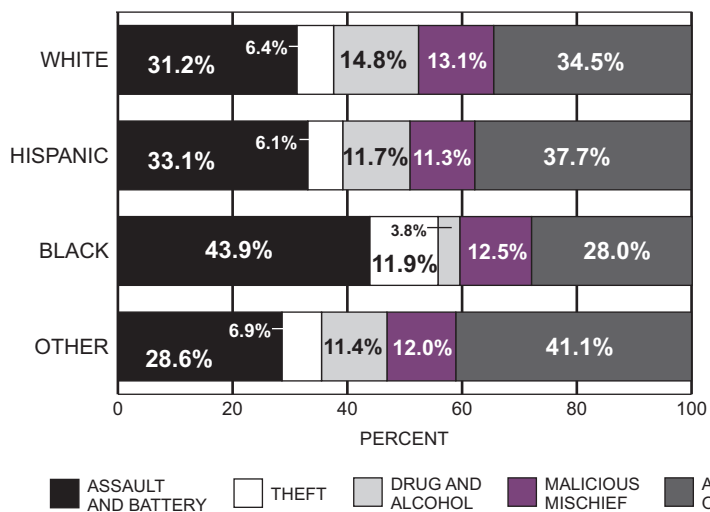


Source: Table 10.

In 2020:

- The proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor malicious mischief decreased with age.
- The 12-14 age group saw the highest referrals for misdemeanor assault and battery.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



Source: Table 10.

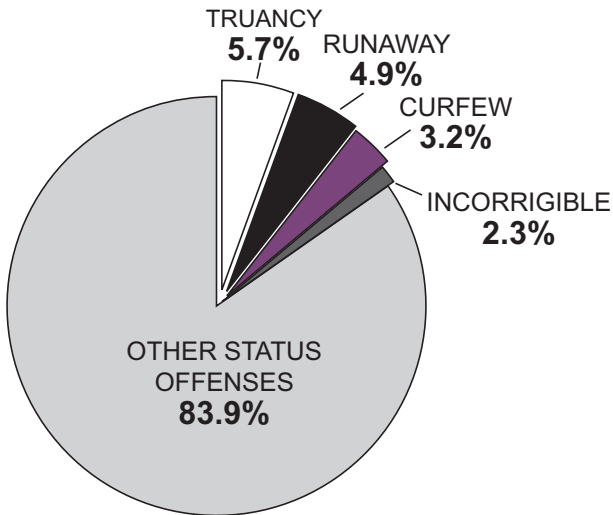
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to probation departments for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than any other race/ethnic group.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2020

By Category



Source: Table 10.

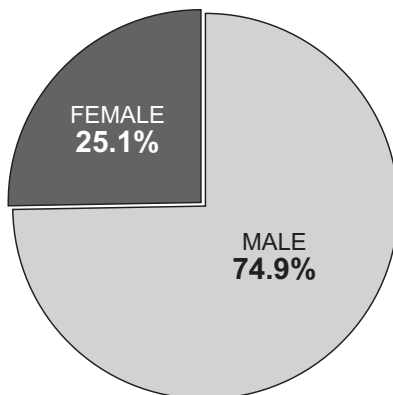
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

In 2020, of the 4,807 referrals for status offenses:

- 5.7 percent (275) were for truancy.
- 4.9 percent (236) were for running away.
- 3.2 percent (156) were for violating curfew.
- 2.3 percent (109) were for incorrigibility.
- 83.9 percent (4,031) were for other status offenses.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2020

By Gender



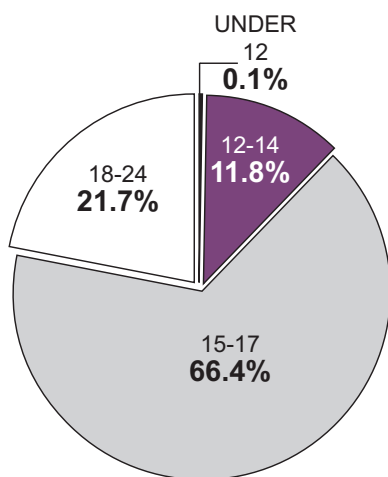
Source: Table 13.

In 2020, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 74.9 percent (3,602) were male, and 25.1 percent (1,205) were female.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2020
By Age Group

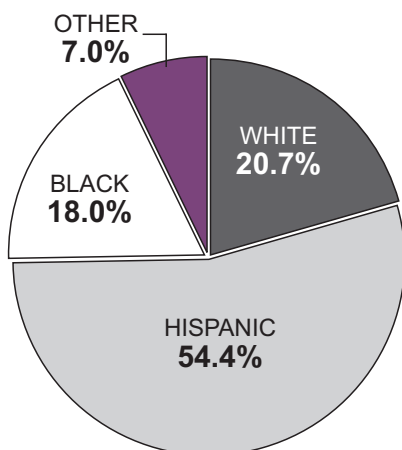


Source: Table 13.

In 2020, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 0.1 percent (4) were juveniles under 12 years of age.
- 11.8 percent (565) were juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 66.4 percent (3,193) were juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 21.7 percent (1,045) were juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2020
By Race/Ethnic Group



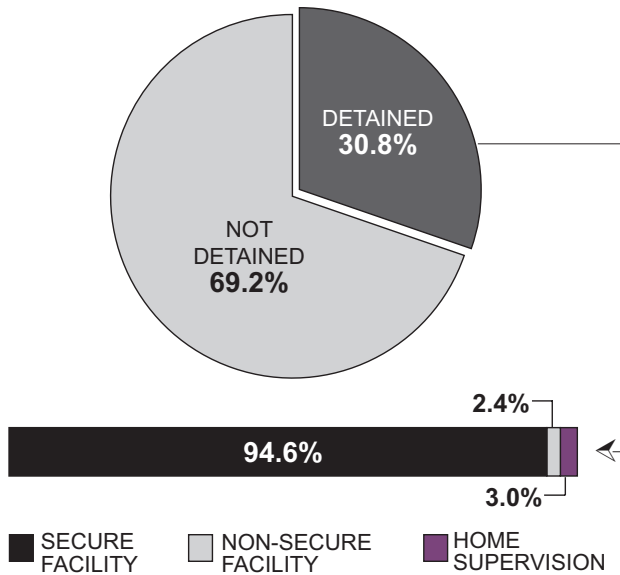
Source: Table 13.

In 2020, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 20.7 percent (993) were white.
- 54.4 percent (2,614) were Hispanic.
- 18.0 percent (865) were black.
- 7.0 percent (335) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2020
By Type

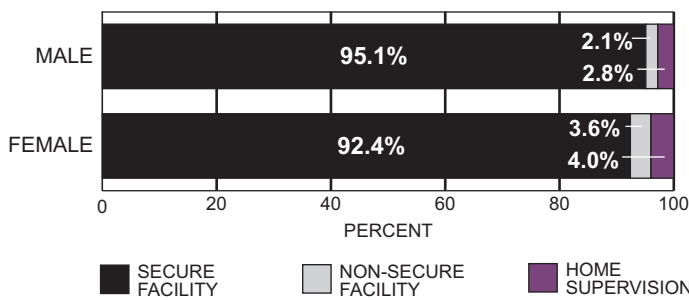


Source: Table 14.

In 2020, of the 39,787 known pre-adjudication detentions reported:

- 69.2 percent (27,548) of juveniles were not detained.
- Of the 30.8 percent (12,239) of juveniles who were detained, 94.6 percent (11,575) were detained in a secure facility.

Detentions, 2020
Gender by Detention Type



Source: Table 14.

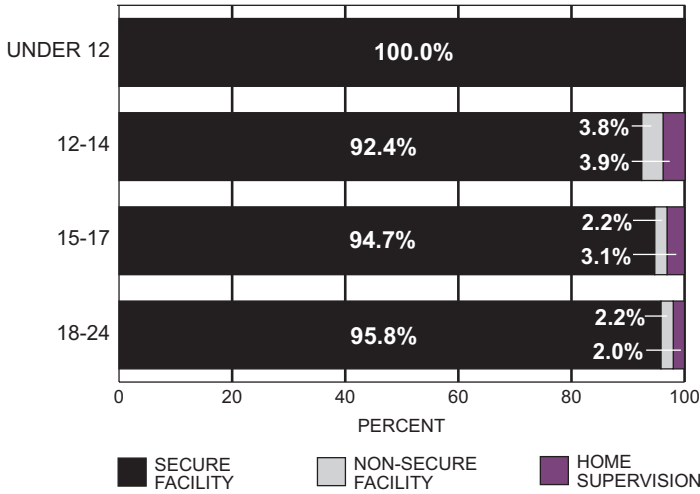
In 2020:

- Regardless of gender, the majority of juveniles detained were held in a secure facility.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2020

Age Group by Detention Type



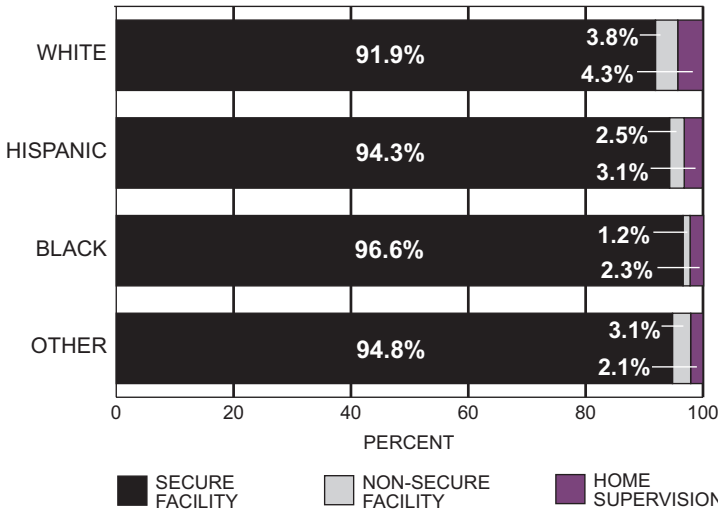
In 2020:

- At least 90 percent of each age group was detained in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Detentions, 2020

Race/Ethnic Group by Detention Type



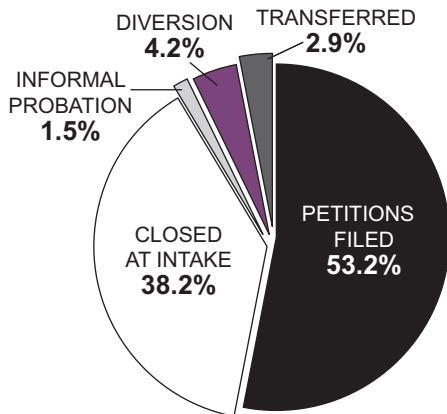
In 2020:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of detained juveniles were in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2020
By Type

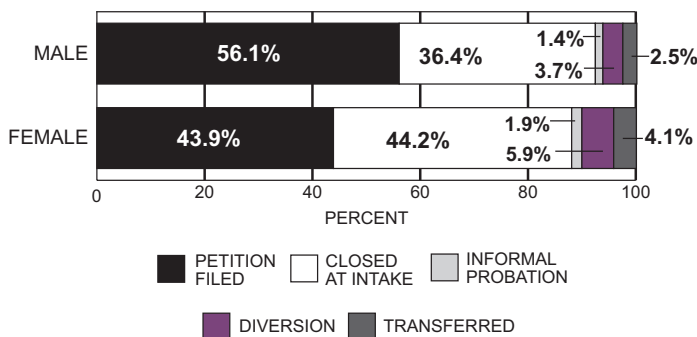


In 2020, of the 42,539 referrals handled by probation departments:

- 53.2 percent (22,647) resulted in a petition being filed.
- 38.2 percent (16,251) were closed at intake.
- 1.5 percent (633) received informal probation.
- 4.2 percent (1,778) received diversion.
- 2.9 percent (1,230) were transferred.

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2020
Gender by Disposition Type



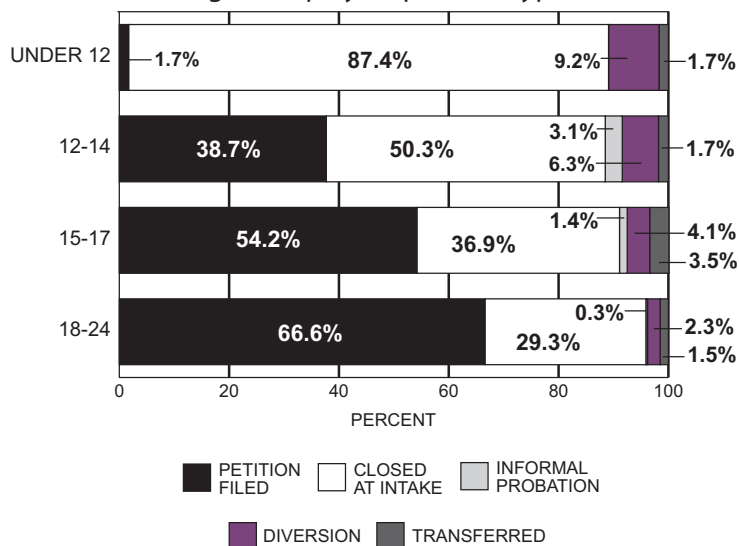
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of males received petitions filed to proceed to juvenile court than females (56.1 vs. 43.9 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females received diversion or were closed at intake than males (5.9 and 44.2 vs. 3.7 and 36.4 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2020
Age Group by Disposition Type

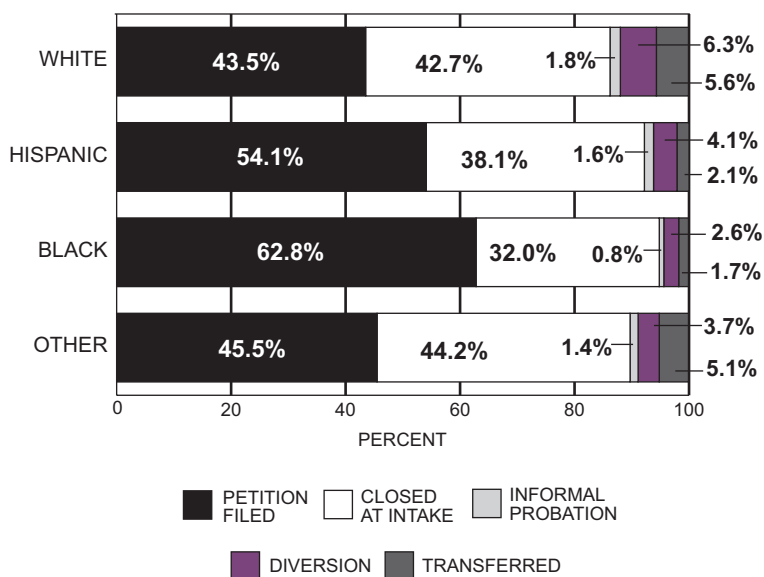


Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

In 2020:

- More than one-half (54.2 percent) of juveniles in the 15–17 age group had petitions filed in juvenile court.
- The proportion of juveniles having petitions filed increased with age. Conversely, the proportions being closed at intake and receiving diversion decreased with age.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition Type



Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

In 2020:

- Black and Hispanic juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed (62.8 and 54.1 percent, respectively) than white and "other" juveniles (43.5 and 45.5 percent, respectively).
- White and "other" juveniles had a larger percentage of petitions closed at intake (42.7 and 44.2 percent, respectively) than Hispanic and black juveniles (38.1 and 32.0 percent, respectively).

Petitions

In the juvenile justice system, a case may be handled informally by the probation department or formally by the juvenile court. If the case proceeds for formal processing, the district attorney files a petition with the juvenile court to initiate court action.

There are two types of petitions filed in juvenile court: new and subsequent. The term “new petition” applies to a juvenile who is not being supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent petition” applies to a juvenile who is currently being supervised by the probation department and subsequently re-offends.

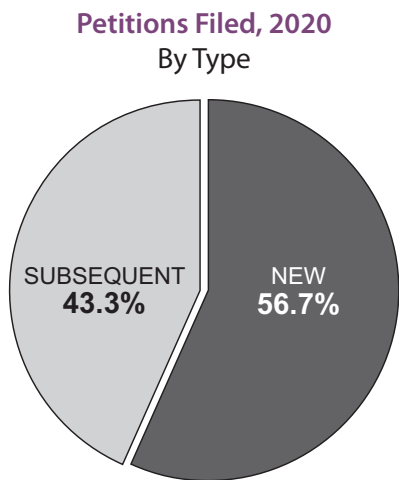
This section examines petitions by gender, age group, race/ethnic group, offense, fitness hearings, and disposition.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was routed to the DOJ from petitions reported in the JCPSS (see Understanding the Data).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2020. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Petition Type



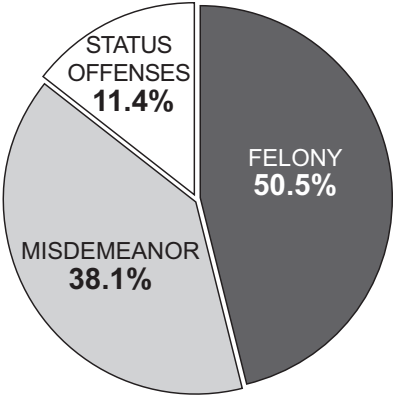
In 2020, of the 22,647 reported petitions filed in juvenile court:

- 56.7 percent (12,841) were new petitions.
- 43.3 percent (9,806) were subsequent petitions.

Source: Table 17.

Petition Level

Petitions Filed, 2020
By Offense Level



In 2020, of the 34,499 petitioned offenses filed:

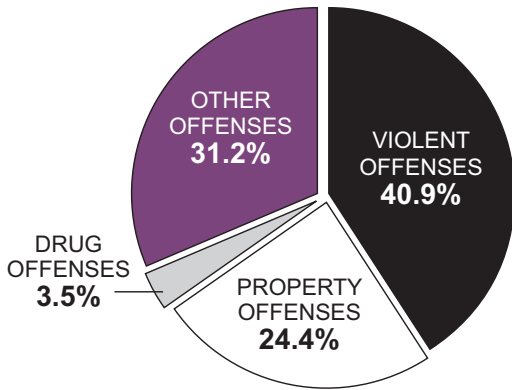
- 50.5 percent (17,426) were for felonies.
- 38.1 percent (13,146) were for misdemeanors.
- 11.4 percent (3,927) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 17.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition filed. Consequently, the number of petition offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2020
By Category

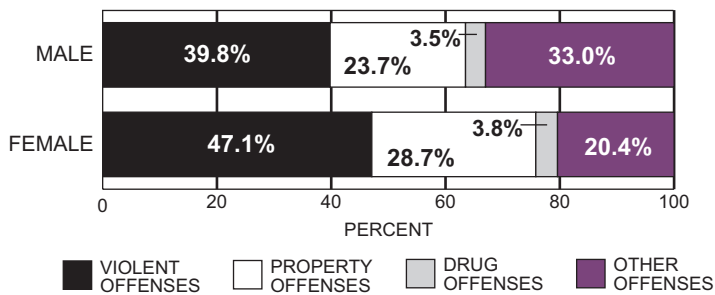


Source: Table 18.

In 2020, of the 17,426 petitioned felony offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 40.9 percent (7,122) were for violent offenses.
- 24.4 percent (4,259) were for property offenses.
- 3.5 percent (614) were for drug offenses.
- 31.2 percent (5,431) were for other felony offenses.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2020
Gender by Category



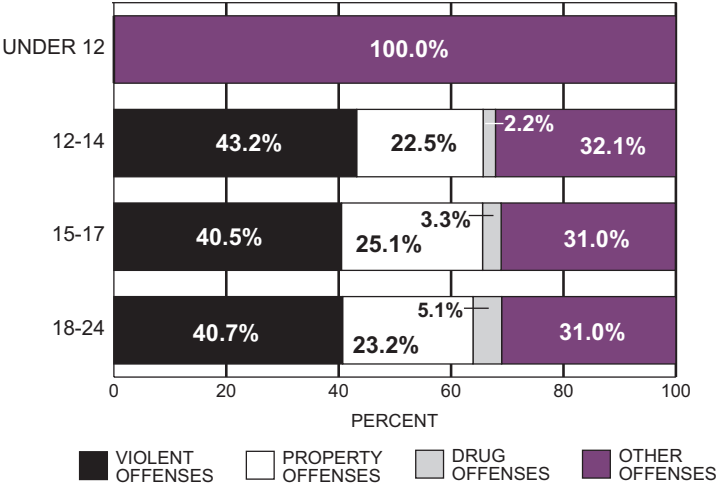
Source: Table 18.

In 2020:

- Females had a larger percentage of petitions filed for violent offenses (47.1 percent) than males (39.8 percent).

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2020
Age Group by Category

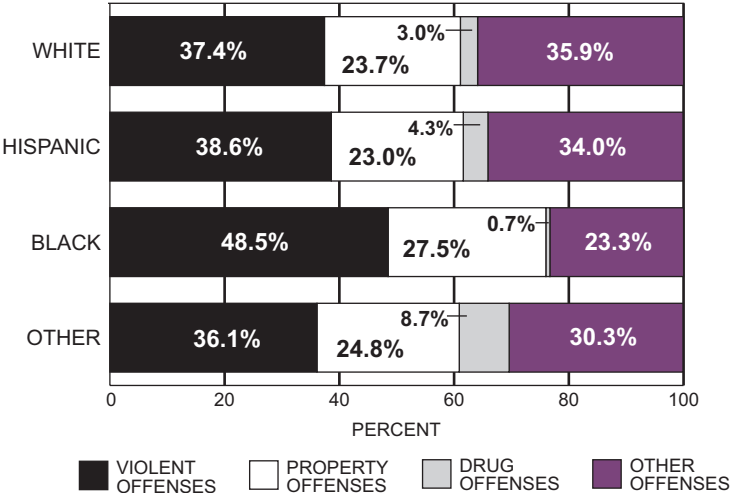


In 2020:

- The 12-14 age group had a greater percentage of violent offenses than any other age group.
- The 15-17 age group had a greater percentage of property offenses than any other age group.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



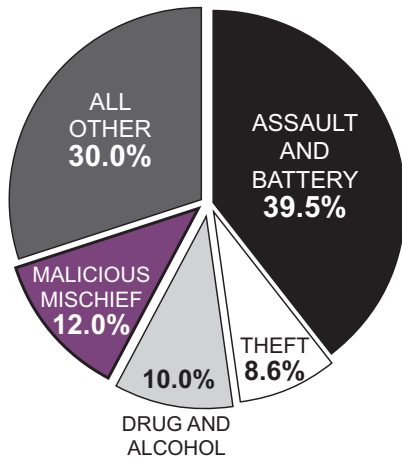
In 2020:

- Black juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed for felony violent offenses and a smaller percentage for felony drug offenses than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
By Category

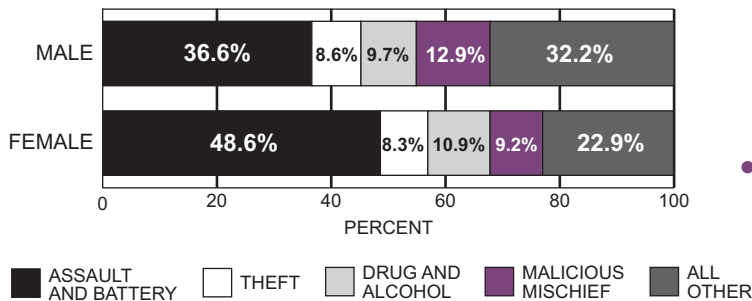


Source: Table 18.

In 2020, of the 13,146 petitioned misdemeanor offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 39.5 percent (5,190) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 8.6 percent (1,124) were for theft offenses.
- 10.0 percent (1,314) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 12.0 percent (1,579) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 30.0 percent (3,939) were for other misdemeanor offenses.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Gender by Category



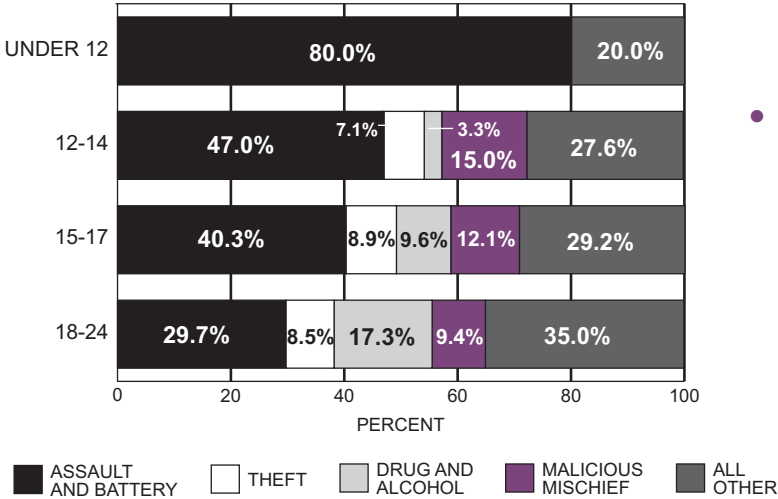
Source: Table 18.

In 2020:

- Males had petitions filed for misdemeanor malicious mischief offenses at a greater percentage than females (12.9 vs. 9.2 percent, respectively).
- Females had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses at a greater percentage than males (48.6 vs. 36.6 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Age Group by Category

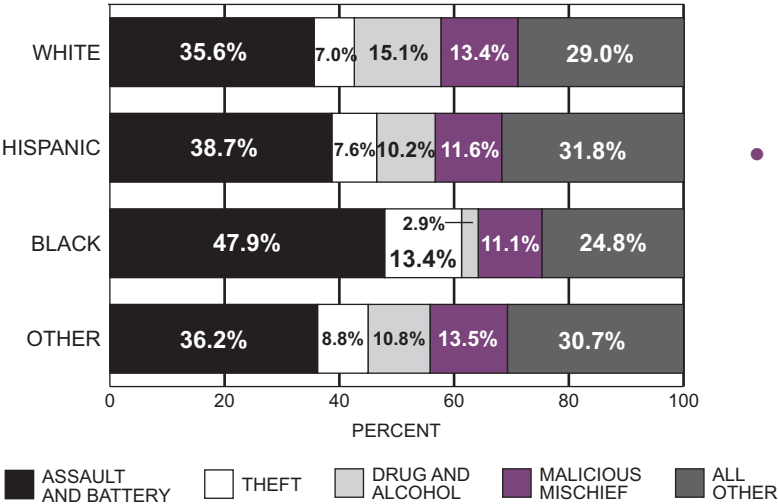


In 2020:

- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age.
- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses decreased with age.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



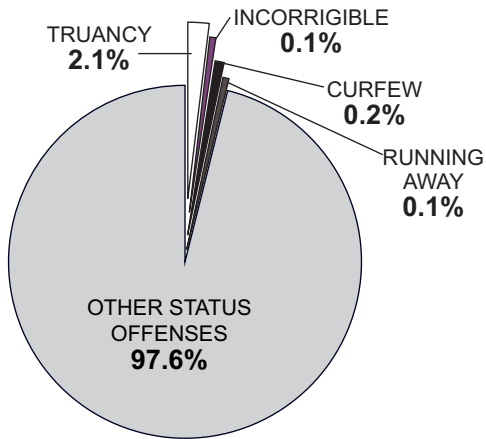
In 2020:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses (15.1 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses (47.9 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2020
By Category



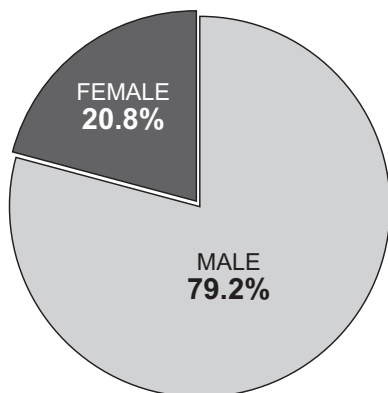
In 2020, of the 3,927 petitioned status offenses reported:

- 2.1 percent (81) were for truancy.
- 0.1 percent (2) were for running away.
- 0.2 percent (8) were for violating curfew.
- 0.1 percent (4) were for incorrigibility.
- 97.6 percent (3,832) were for other status offenses, the majority of which were violations of court orders.

Source: Table 18.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2020
By Gender



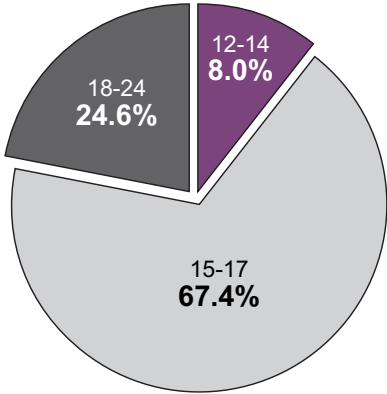
In 2020:

- 79.2 percent (3,109) of petitions for status offenses were male.
- 20.8 percent (818) of petitions for status offenses were female.

Source: Table 23.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2020
By Age Group

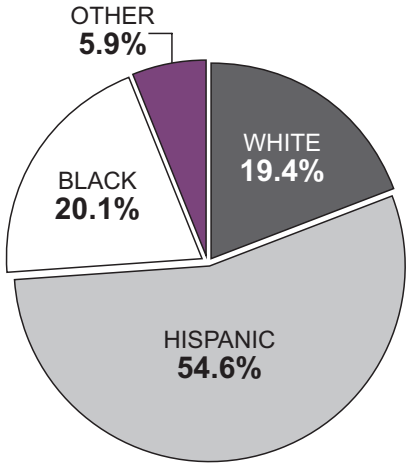


Source: Table 23.

In 2020:

- 8.0 percent (314) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 67.4 percent (2,647) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 24.6 percent (966) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2020
By Race/Ethnic Group



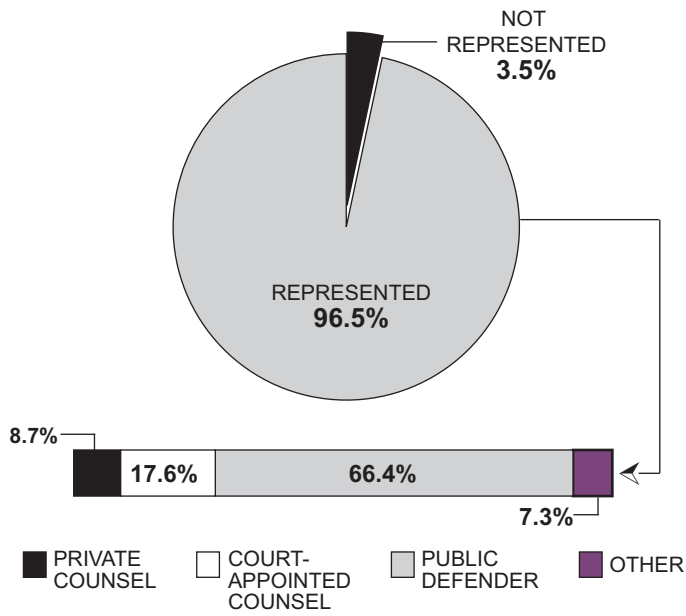
Source: Table 23.

In 2020:

- 19.4 percent (763) of those petitioned for status offenses were white.
- 54.6 percent (2,146) of those petitioned for status offenses were Hispanic.
- 20.1 percent (788) of those petitioned for status offenses were black.
- 5.9 percent (230) of those petitioned for status offenses were from other race/ethnic groups.

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2020
By Type

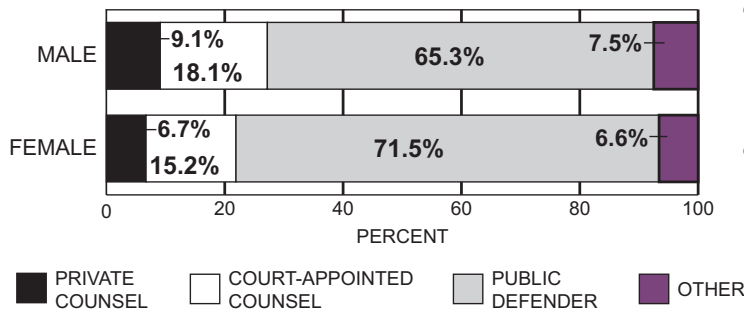


Source: Table 19.

In 2020, of the 17,235 known defense representations reported:

- 96.5 percent (16,636) of the juveniles were represented by counsel.
- 66.4 percent (11,052) of those juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Defense Representation, 2020
Gender by Type



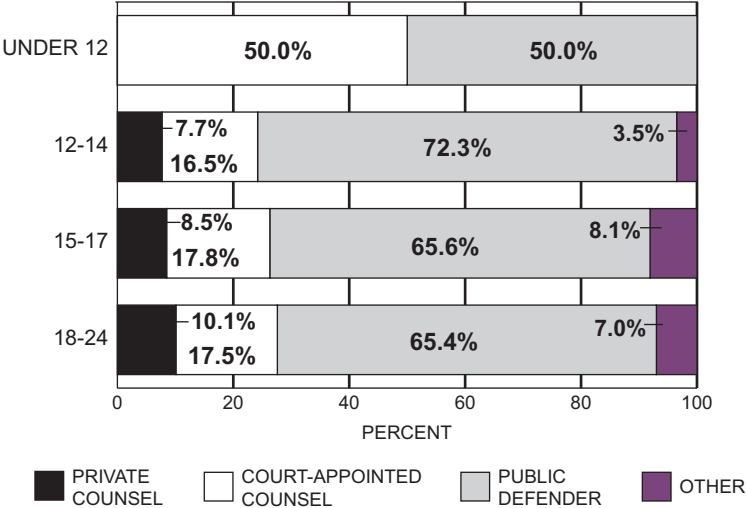
Source: Table 19.

In 2020, of the 16,636 juveniles represented by counsel:

- A greater percentage of males were represented by private counsel than females (9.1 vs. 6.7 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were represented by a public defender than males (71.5 vs. 65.3 percent, respectively).

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2020
Age Group by Type

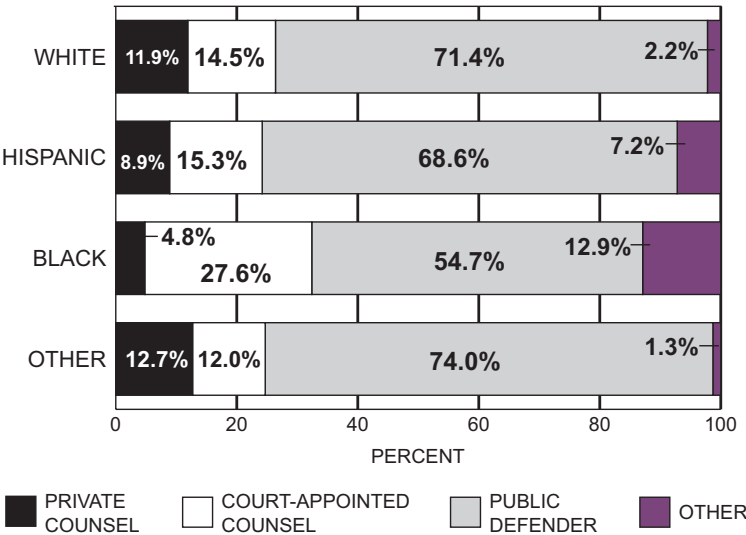


In 2020:

- Juveniles under 12 had a higher percentage (50.0) of court-appointed counsel compared to the other age groups.

Source: Table 19.

Defense Representation, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



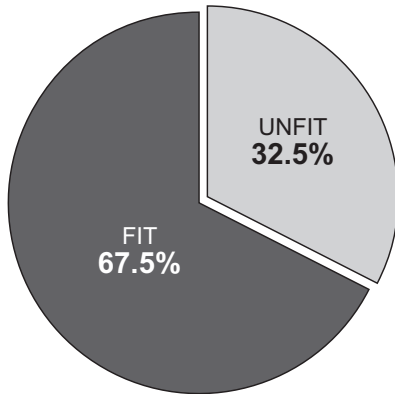
In 2020:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Source: Table 19.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2020
By Outcome

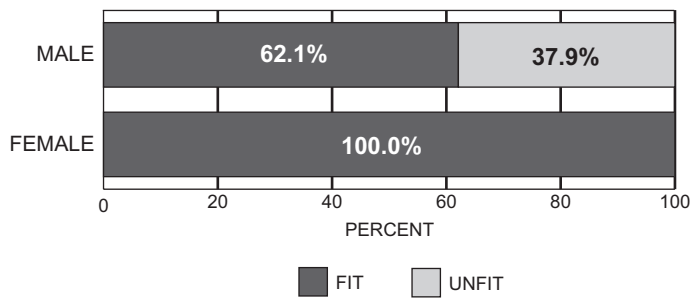


Source: Table 27.

In 2020, of the 77 fitness hearings reported:

- 32.5 percent (25) were determined to be unfit for juvenile court and were transferred to adult court for trial.
- 67.5 percent (52) were determined to be fit and remained in the juvenile system.

Fitness Hearings, 2020
Gender by Outcome



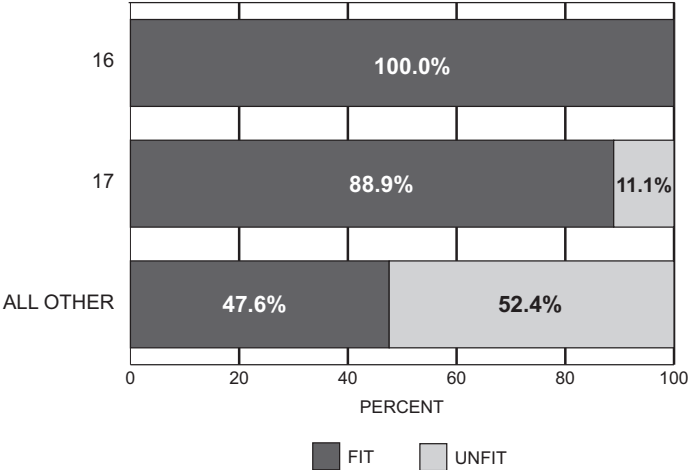
Source: Table 27.

In 2020:

- All females were found to be fit with 100 percent remaining in juvenile court compared to 62.1 percent of males being found fit to stay in juvenile court.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2020
Age by Outcome

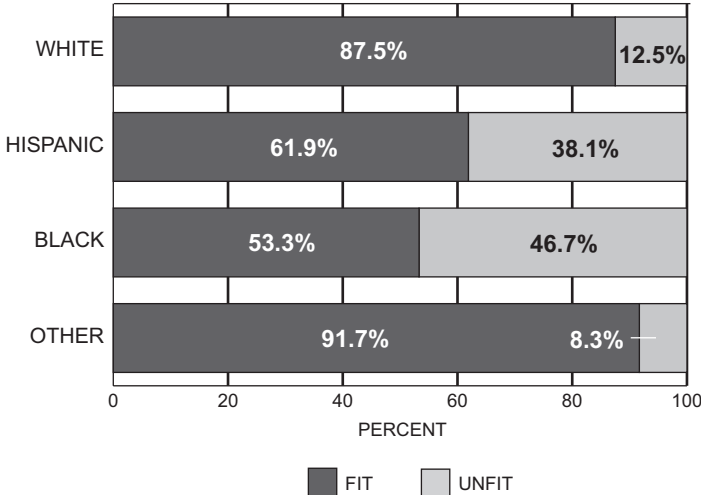


In 2020:

- As juveniles increased in age, they were increasingly found to be unfit for juvenile court.

Source: Table 27.

Fitness Hearings, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Outcome



In 2020:

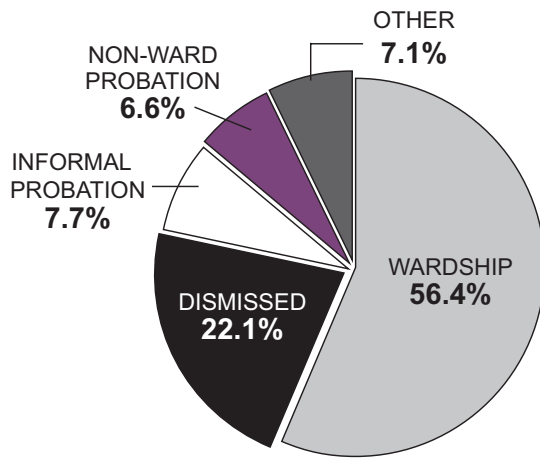
- A greater percentage of Black juveniles (46.7 percent) were found to be unfit for juvenile court compared to different race/ethnic groupings.

Source: Table 27.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2020

By Type



Source: Table 20.

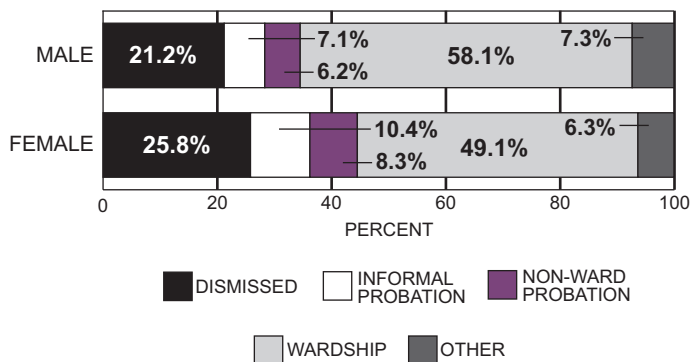
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

In 2020, of the 22,647 juvenile court dispositions:

- 56.4 percent (12,769) resulted in wardship probation.
- 22.1 percent (5,005) were dismissed.
- 7.7 percent (1,753) resulted in informal probation.
- 6.6 percent (1,503) resulted in non-ward probation.
- 7.1 percent (1,617) resulted in other dispositions including transfer, remand to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2020

Gender by Type



In 2020:

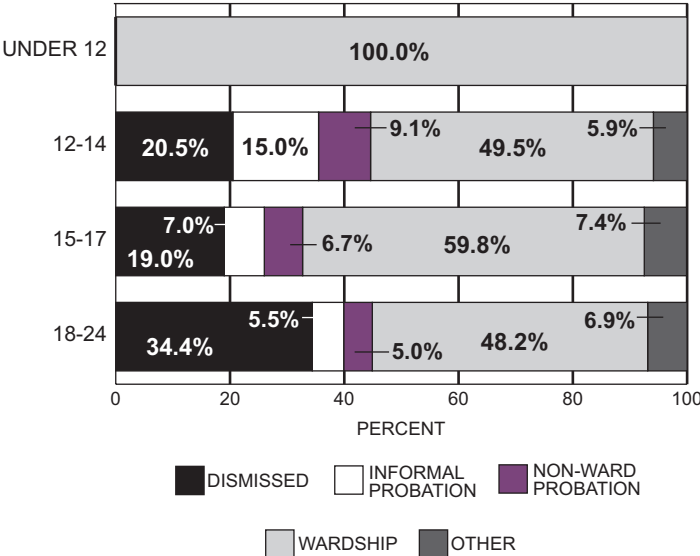
- Males received a wardship disposition more than females (58.1 vs. 49.1 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 20.

Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2020
Age Group by Type

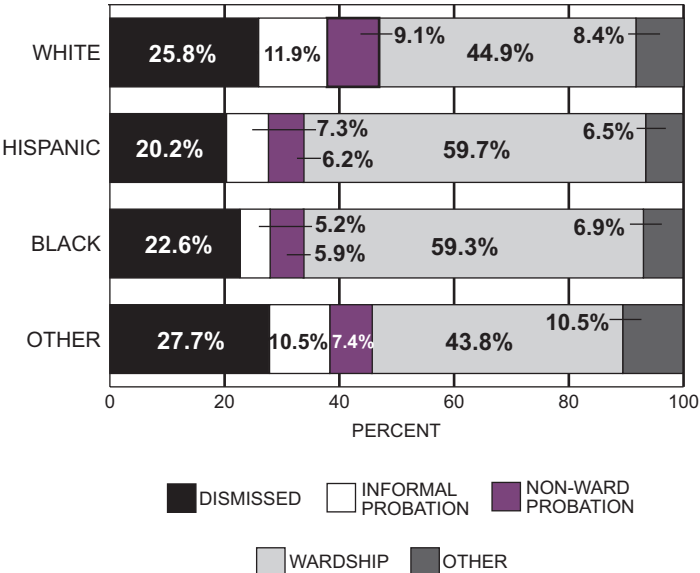


In 2020:

- For all age groups, the most common disposition was wardship probation.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



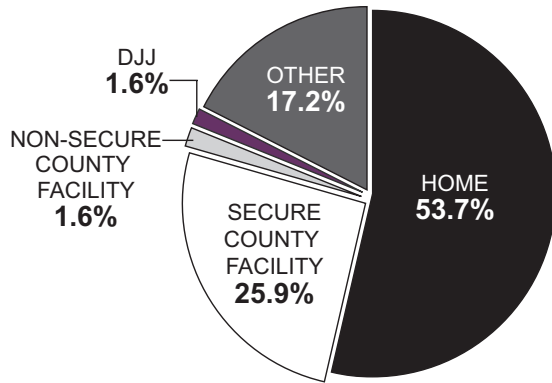
In 2020:

- Hispanic and black juveniles received a greater percentage of wardships than white juveniles or other race/ethnic groups.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2020
By Placement Type

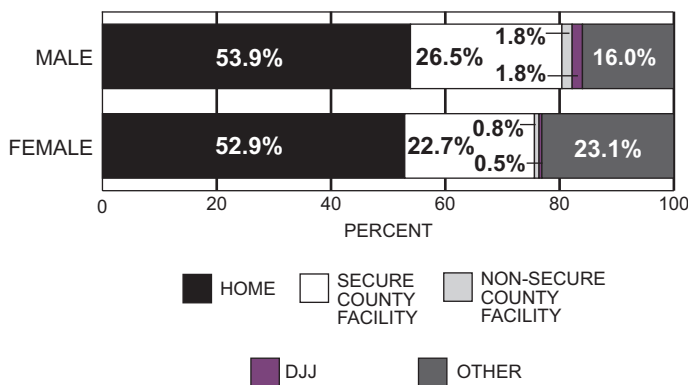


Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2020, of the 12,769 wardship probation placements:

- 53.7 percent (6,860) returned to their own home or a relative's home.
- 25.9 percent (3,301) were sent to a secure county facility.
- 1.6 percent (206) were sent to a non-secure facility.
- 1.6 percent (206) were placed with the DJJ.
- 17.2 percent (2,196) were sent to "other" facilities.

Wardship Probation, 2020
Gender by Placement Type



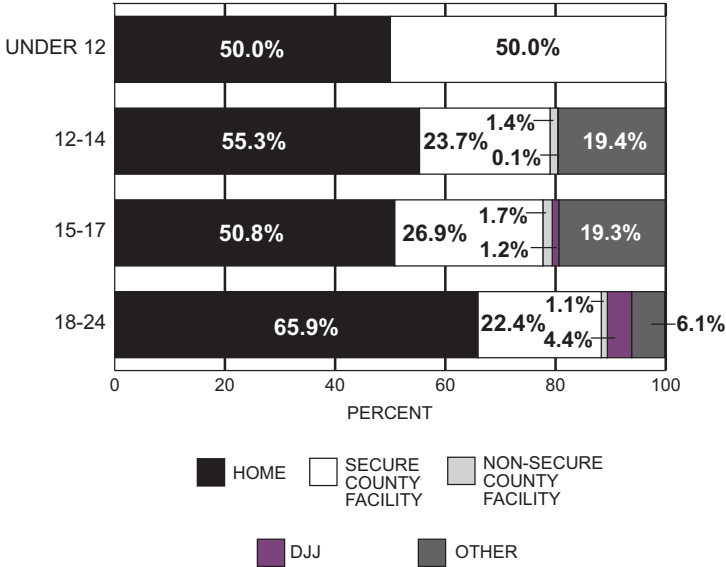
Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2020:

- Males were committed to a secure county facility more than females (26.5 vs. 22.7 percent, respectively).

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2020
Age Group by Placement Type

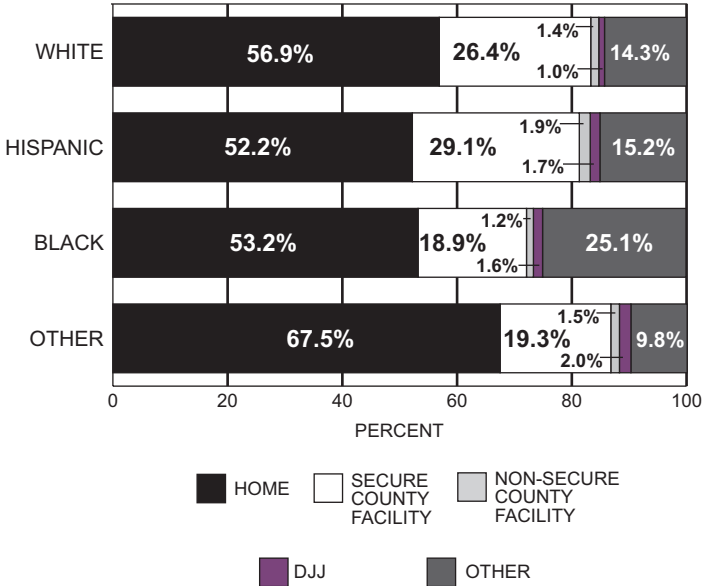


In 2020:

- Regardless of age, at least half of all wardship placements were to the family home or a relative's home.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

Wardship Probation, 2020
Race/Ethnic Group by Placement Type



In 2020:

- A greater percentage of Hispanic juveniles were committed to a secure county facility than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

Adult Court Dispositions

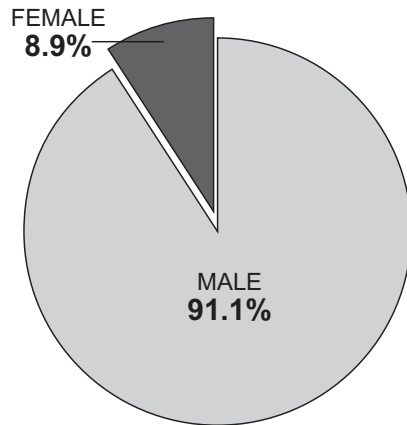
Juveniles can be transferred to the adult justice system for prosecution at the discretion of the district attorney or if they fail a juvenile court fitness hearing. In 2020, probation departments reported 25 remands to the adult system.

The adult-level disposition information in this section pertains to the 45 dispositions received in 2020 and examines adult-level dispositions by gender, age, race/ethnic group, offense, and disposition. The data were obtained from the DOJ's Criminal History System via a statistical export of dispositions. If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the export process selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, it then selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense (see Understanding the Data).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020
By Gender

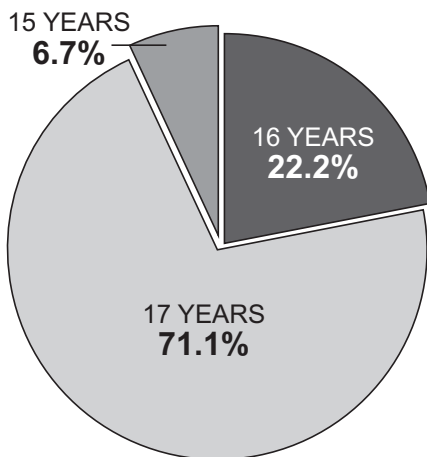


Source: Table 31.

In 2020, of the 45 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 91.1 percent (41) were male.
- 8.9 percent (4) were female.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020
By Age



Source: Table 31.

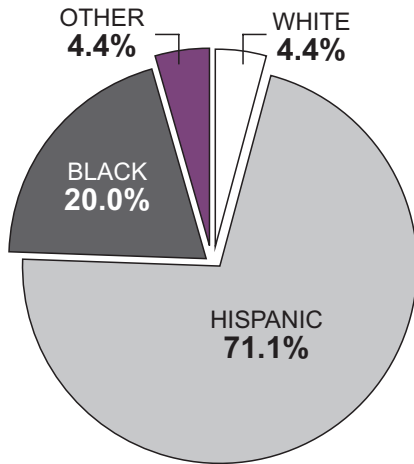
In 2020, of the 45 adult-level court dispositions received:

- None were 14 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 6.7 percent (3) were 15 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 22.2 percent (10) were 16 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 71.1 percent (32) were 17 years of age at the time of arrest.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020

By Race/Ethnic Group



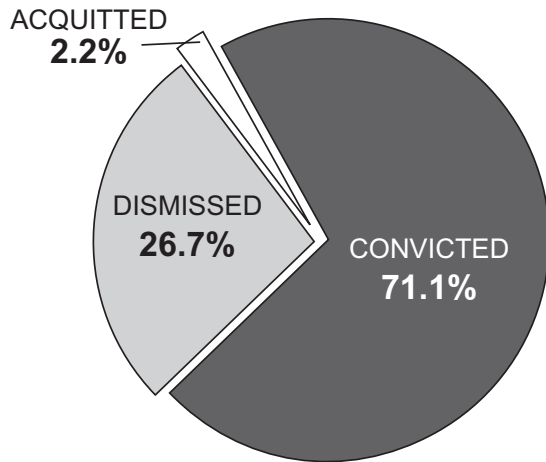
Source: Table 31.

In 2020, of the 45 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 4.4 percent (2) were white.
- 71.1 percent (32) were Hispanic.
- 20.0 percent (9) were black.
- 4.4 percent (2) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020
By Type of Disposition

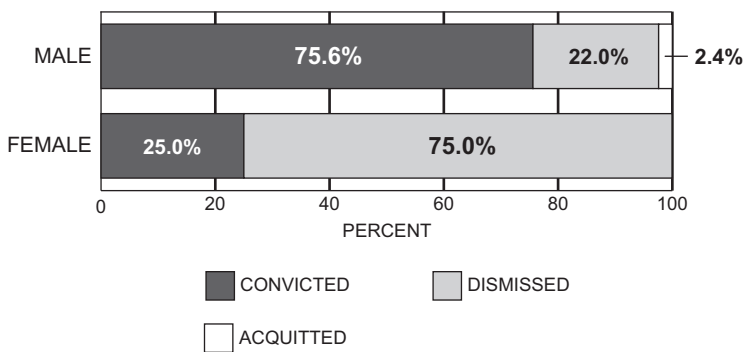


In 2020, of the 45 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 71.1 percent (32) resulted in a conviction.
- 26.7 percent (12) were dismissed.
- 2.2 percent (1) were acquitted.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020
Gender by Type of Disposition



In 2020:

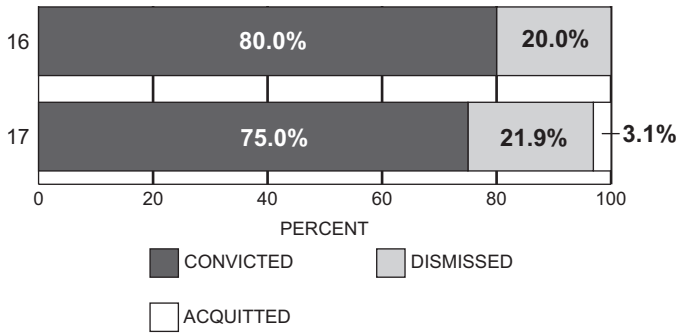
- Males were more likely to be convicted. Of the four females, three were dismissed.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020

Age by Type of Disposition



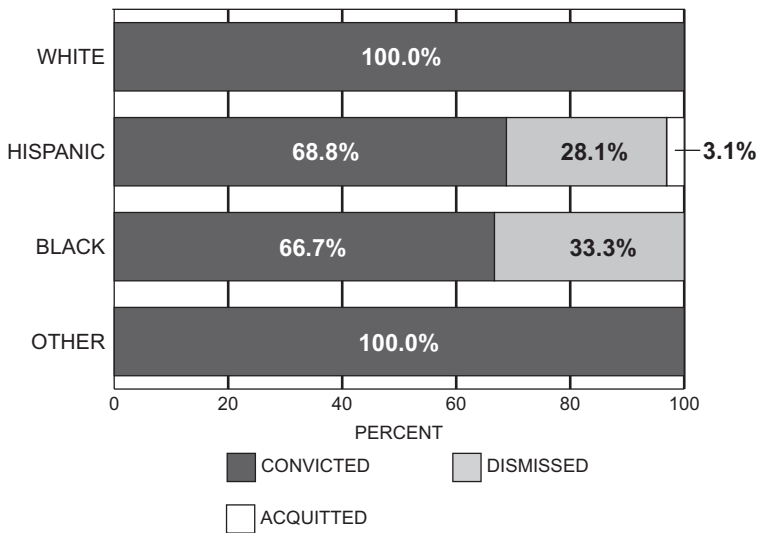
In 2020:

- Both 16 and 17 year-olds were more likely to be convicted.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2020

Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Disposition



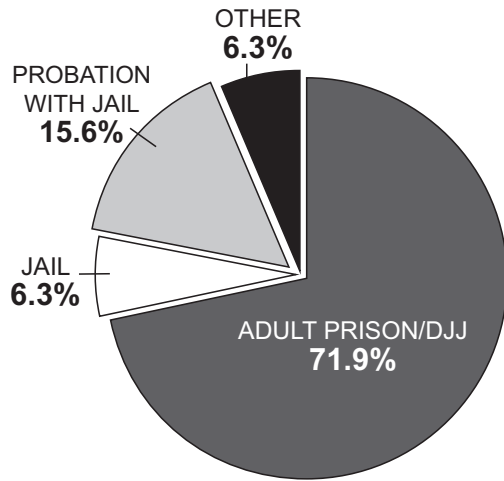
In 2020:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group juveniles were more likely to receive convictions in adult court.

Source: Table 30.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2020
By Type of Sentence

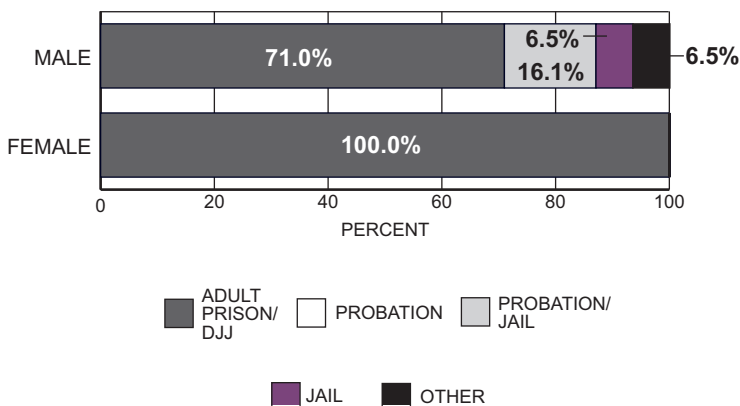


Source: Table 30.

In 2020, of the 32 convictions received:

- 71.9 percent (23) were sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ.
- 15.6 percent (5) received probation with jail.
- 6.3 percent (2) received jail.
- 6.3 percent (2) received other sentences.

Adult Court Convictions, 2020
Gender by Type of Sentence



In 2020:

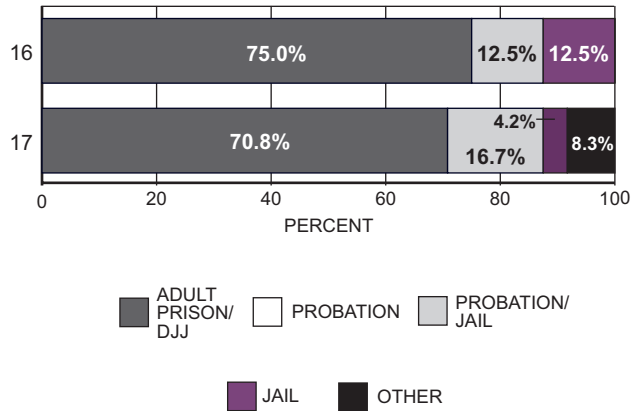
- Convicted males were most likely sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ. The one convicted female was sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ as well.

Source: Table 30.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2020

Age by Type of Sentence



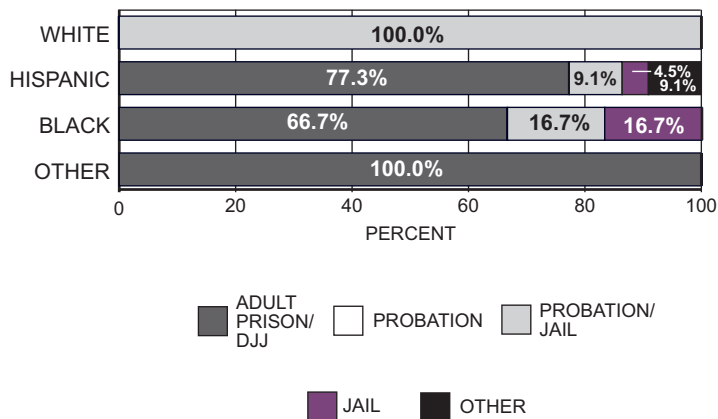
Source: Table 30.

In 2020:

- Over 70.0 percent of juveniles convicted in adult court were sentenced to prison or DJJ.

Adult Court Convictions, 2020

Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Sentence



Source: Table 30.

In 2020:

- No white juveniles were sentenced to adult prison or DJJ.

DATA TABLES

Table 1
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Level of Offense and Law Enforcement Disposition

Level of offense and law enforcement disposition	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number									
Total.....	25,710	19,355	6,355	156	6,014	19,540	5,018	13,976	5,263	1,453	
Felony.....	11,332	9,433	1,899	60	2,364	8,908	1,633	6,007	3,064	628	
Misdemeanor.....	11,930	8,549	3,381	67	2,990	8,873	2,811	6,459	1,925	735	
Status offenses.....	2,448	1,373	1,075	29	660	1,759	574	1,510	274	90	
Law enforcement disposition.....	25,710	19,355	6,355	156	6,014	19,540	5,018	13,976	5,263	1,453	
Referred to probation.....	21,044	16,288	4,756	98	4,714	16,232	4,024	11,549	4,250	1,221	
Counseled and released.....	3,998	2,585	1,413	51	1,097	2,850	891	2,082	829	196	
Turned over to other agency....	668	482	186	7	203	458	103	345	184	36	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	44.1	48.7	29.9	38.5	39.3	45.6	32.5	43.0	58.2	43.2	
Misdemeanor.....	46.4	44.2	53.2	42.9	49.7	45.4	56.0	46.2	36.6	50.6	
Status offenses.....	9.5	7.1	16.9	18.6	11.0	9.0	11.4	10.8	5.2	6.2	
Law enforcement disposition....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Referred to probation.....	81.9	84.2	74.8	62.8	78.4	83.1	80.2	82.6	80.8	84.0	
Counseled and released.....	15.6	13.4	22.2	32.7	18.2	14.6	17.8	14.9	15.8	13.5	
Turned over to other agency....	2.6	2.5	2.9	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.5	2.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 2
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2020
 Offense Level and Category by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number									
Total.....	25,710	19,355	6,355	156	6,014	19,540	5,018	13,976	5,263	1,453	
Felony.....	11,332	9,433	1,899	60	2,364	8,908	1,633	6,007	3,064	628	
Violent offenses.....	4,715	3,827	888	22	999	3,694	675	2,408	1,405	227	
Property offenses.....	2,972	2,432	540	19	651	2,302	435	1,555	829	153	
Drug offenses.....	317	273	44	1	34	282	48	205	31	33	
All other offenses.....	3,328	2,901	427	18	680	2,630	475	1,839	799	215	
Misdemeanor.....	11,930	8,549	3,381	67	2,990	8,873	2,811	6,459	1,925	735	
Assault and battery.....	3,938	2,590	1,348	30	1,186	2,722	863	2,122	749	204	
Theft.....	1,129	742	387	5	294	830	257	507	273	92	
Drug and alcohol.....	2,004	1,491	513	4	276	1,724	611	1,191	96	106	
Malicious mischief.....	1,764	1,360	404	12	584	1,168	426	935	313	90	
All other.....	3,095	2,366	729	16	650	2,429	654	1,704	494	243	
Status offenses.....	2,448	1,373	1,075	29	660	1,759	574	1,510	274	90	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.6	23.4	76.0	19.5	54.4	20.5	5.7	
Felony.....	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.5	20.9	78.6	14.4	53.0	27.0	5.5	
Violent offenses.....	100.0	81.2	18.8	0.5	21.2	78.3	14.3	51.1	29.8	4.8	
Property offenses.....	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.6	21.9	77.5	14.6	52.3	27.9	5.1	
Drug offenses.....	100.0	86.1	13.9	0.3	10.7	89.0	15.1	64.7	9.8	10.4	
All other offenses.....	100.0	87.2	12.8	0.5	20.4	79.0	14.3	55.3	24.0	6.5	
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	71.7	28.3	0.6	25.1	74.4	23.6	54.1	16.1	6.2	
Assault and battery.....	100.0	65.8	34.2	0.8	30.1	69.1	21.9	53.9	19.0	5.2	
Theft.....	100.0	65.7	34.3	0.4	26.0	73.5	22.8	44.9	24.2	8.1	
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	74.4	25.6	0.2	13.8	86.0	30.5	59.4	4.8	5.3	
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	77.1	22.9	0.7	33.1	66.2	24.1	53.0	17.7	5.1	
All other.....	100.0	76.4	23.6	0.5	21.0	78.5	21.1	55.1	16.0	7.9	
Status offenses.....	100.0	56.1	43.9	1.2	27.0	71.9	23.4	61.7	11.2	3.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 4
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	11,332	9,433	1,899	60	2,364	8,908	1,633	6,007	3,064	628	10,060	955	317
Violent offenses.....	4,715	3,827	888	22	999	3,694	675	2,408	1,405	227	4,175	392	148
Homicide.....	79	74	5	1	5	73	6	48	21	4	70	8	1
Rape.....	154	147	7	3	38	113	30	91	26	7	142	8	4
Robbery.....	1,966	1,678	288	7	391	1,568	175	917	791	83	1,710	201	55
Assault.....	2,487	1,902	585	11	561	1,915	461	1,337	556	133	2,224	175	88
Kidnapping.....	29	26	3	0	4	25	3	15	11	0	29	0	0
Property offenses.....	2,972	2,432	540	19	651	2,302	435	1,555	829	153	2,593	296	83
Burglary.....	1,163	1,007	156	11	289	863	196	564	335	68	1,015	103	45
Theft.....	831	653	178	1	134	696	104	427	248	52	730	81	20
Motor vehicle theft.....	898	702	196	2	206	690	102	532	234	30	779	104	15
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	22	17	5	0	2	20	10	8	4	0	20	2	0
Arson.....	58	53	5	5	20	33	23	24	8	3	49	6	3
Drug offenses.....	317	273	44	1	34	282	48	205	31	33	283	20	14
Narcotics.....	148	130	18	1	10	137	25	85	17	21	127	12	9
Marijuana.....	43	38	5	0	5	38	6	28	4	5	41	2	0
Dangerous drugs.....	124	103	21	0	18	106	17	90	10	7	113	6	5
Other drug violations.....	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
All other offenses.....	3,328	2,901	427	18	680	2,630	475	1,839	799	215	3,009	247	72
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lewd or lascivious.....	173	161	12	5	78	90	40	95	28	10	157	13	3
Other sex.....	121	92	29	0	43	78	33	62	10	16	115	2	4
Weapons.....	1,315	1,234	81	2	186	1,127	101	801	359	54	1,166	123	26
Driving under the influence.....	30	25	5	0	2	28	6	19	3	2	30	0	0
Hit-and-run.....	26	25	1	0	1	25	5	15	5	1	25	0	1
Escape.....	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	1,657	1,360	297	11	370	1,276	290	841	394	132	1,510	109	38

(continued)

Table 4 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.5	20.9	78.6	14.4	53.0	27.0	5.5	88.8	8.4	2.8
Violent offenses.....	100.0	100.0	81.2	18.8	0.5	21.2	78.3	14.3	51.1	29.8	4.8	88.5	8.3	3.1
Homicide.....	100.0	100.0	93.7	6.3	1.3	6.3	92.4	7.6	60.8	26.6	5.1	88.6	10.1	1.3
Rape.....	100.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	1.9	24.7	73.4	19.5	59.1	16.9	4.5	92.2	5.2	2.6
Robbery.....	100.0	100.0	85.4	14.6	0.4	19.9	79.8	8.9	46.6	40.2	4.2	87.0	10.2	2.8
Assault.....	100.0	100.0	76.5	23.5	0.4	22.6	77.0	18.5	53.8	22.4	5.3	89.4	7.0	3.5
Kidnapping.....	100.0	100.0	89.7	10.3	0.0	13.8	86.2	10.3	51.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Property offenses.....	100.0	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.6	21.9	77.5	14.6	52.3	27.9	5.1	87.2	10.0	2.8
Burglary.....	100.0	100.0	86.6	13.4	0.9	24.8	74.2	16.9	48.5	28.8	5.8	87.3	8.9	3.9
Theft.....	100.0	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.1	16.1	83.8	12.5	51.4	29.8	6.3	87.8	9.7	2.4
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.2	22.9	76.8	11.4	59.2	26.1	3.3	86.7	11.6	1.7
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	100.0	77.3	22.7	0.0	9.1	90.9	45.5	36.4	18.2	0.0	90.9	9.1	0.0
Arson.....	100.0	100.0	91.4	8.6	8.6	34.5	56.9	39.7	41.4	13.8	5.2	84.5	10.3	5.2
Drug offenses.....	100.0	100.0	86.1	13.9	0.3	10.7	89.0	15.1	64.7	9.8	10.4	89.3	6.3	4.4
Narcotics.....	100.0	100.0	87.8	12.2	0.7	6.8	92.6	16.9	57.4	11.5	14.2	85.8	8.1	6.1
Marijuana.....	100.0	100.0	88.4	11.6	0.0	11.6	88.4	14.0	65.1	9.3	11.6	95.3	4.7	0.0
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	100.0	83.1	16.9	0.0	14.5	85.5	13.7	72.6	8.1	5.6	91.1	4.8	4.0
Other drug violations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	100.0	87.2	12.8	0.5	20.4	79.0	14.3	55.3	24.0	6.5	90.4	7.4	2.2
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	100.0	93.1	6.9	2.9	45.1	52.0	23.1	54.9	16.2	5.8	90.8	7.5	1.7
Other sex.....	100.0	100.0	76.0	24.0	0.0	35.5	64.5	27.3	51.2	8.3	13.2	95.0	1.7	3.3
Weapons.....	100.0	100.0	93.8	6.2	0.2	14.1	85.7	7.7	60.9	27.3	4.1	88.7	9.4	2.0
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	6.7	93.3	20.0	63.3	10.0	6.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	3.8	96.2	19.2	57.7	19.2	3.8	96.2	0.0	3.8
Escape.....	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	100.0	82.1	17.9	0.7	22.3	77.0	17.5	50.8	23.8	8.0	91.1	6.6	2.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 5

JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2020

Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	11,930	8,549	3,381	67	2,990	8,873	2,811	6,459	1,925	735	9,906	1,742	282
Assault and battery.....	3,938	2,590	1,348	30	1,186	2,722	863	2,122	749	204	3,270	557	111
Theft.....	1,129	742	387	5	294	830	257	507	273	92	918	193	18
Petty theft.....	938	592	346	3	258	677	226	414	218	80	754	176	8
Other theft.....	191	150	41	2	36	153	31	93	55	12	164	17	10
Drug and alcohol.....	2,004	1,491	513	4	276	1,724	611	1,191	96	106	1,677	300	27
Marijuana.....	359	292	67	2	95	262	90	221	24	24	287	68	4
Other drugs.....	514	384	130	0	71	443	130	333	26	25	443	61	10
Drunk.....	272	175	97	0	39	233	94	156	10	12	217	54	1
Liquor laws.....	448	315	133	1	67	380	151	257	19	21	370	73	5
Driving under the influence.....	411	325	86	1	4	406	146	224	17	24	360	44	7
Malicious mischief.....	1,764	1,360	404	12	584	1,168	426	935	313	90	1,396	313	55
Disorderly conduct.....	33	30	3	0	7	26	8	16	9	0	25	8	0
Disturbing the peace.....	361	232	129	0	141	220	68	183	93	17	262	97	2
Vandalism.....	796	645	151	6	276	514	184	446	129	37	642	111	43
Malicious mischief.....	56	45	11	1	6	49	15	30	7	4	53	3	0
Trespassing.....	518	408	110	5	154	359	151	260	75	32	414	94	10
All other offenses.....	3,095	2,366	729	16	650	2,429	654	1,704	494	243	2,645	379	71
Manslaughter - misd.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary.....	405	223	182	1	92	312	72	208	100	25	354	44	7
Checks and access cards.....	15	11	4	0	5	10	6	6	2	1	14	1	0
Indecent exposure.....	15	15	0	0	2	13	8	2	2	3	14	1	0
Annoying children.....	31	22	9	0	14	17	6	17	6	2	28	3	0
Obscene matter.....	26	15	11	0	14	12	8	15	2	1	26	0	0
Lewd conduct.....	25	23	2	0	6	19	4	12	6	3	20	4	1
Prostitution.....	5	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	12	10	2	0	6	6	2	6	2	2	8	4	0
Glue sniffing.....	45	36	9	0	5	40	1	42	2	0	38	7	0
Weapons.....	416	382	34	9	111	296	72	268	57	19	338	64	14
Hit-and-run.....	121	89	32	0	12	109	23	77	9	12	103	14	4
Selected traffic.....	278	263	15	0	7	271	80	138	13	47	243	26	9
Joy riding.....	34	32	2	0	4	30	9	17	7	1	31	3	0
Gambling.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	573	425	148	3	127	443	158	320	70	25	450	120	3
FTA-non traffic.....	184	121	63	0	37	147	21	122	34	7	161	7	16
Other misdemeanors.....	909	699	210	3	208	698	183	452	181	93	813	79	17

(continued)

Table 5 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	100.0	71.7	28.3	0.6	25.1	74.4	23.6	54.1	16.1	6.2	83.0	14.6	2.4
Assault and battery.....	100.0	65.8	34.2	0.8	30.1	69.1	21.9	53.9	19.0	5.2	83.0	14.1	2.8
Theft.....	100.0	65.7	34.3	0.4	26.0	73.5	22.8	44.9	24.2	8.1	81.3	17.1	1.6
Petty theft.....	100.0	63.1	36.9	0.3	27.5	72.2	24.1	44.1	23.2	8.5	80.4	18.8	0.9
Other theft.....	100.0	78.5	21.5	1.0	18.8	80.1	16.2	48.7	28.8	6.3	85.9	8.9	5.2
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	74.4	25.6	0.2	13.8	86.0	30.5	59.4	4.8	5.3	83.7	15.0	1.3
Marijuana.....	100.0	81.3	18.7	0.6	26.5	73.0	25.1	61.6	6.7	6.7	79.9	18.9	1.1
Other drugs.....	100.0	74.7	25.3	0.0	13.8	86.2	25.3	64.8	5.1	4.9	86.2	11.9	1.9
Drunk.....	100.0	64.3	35.7	0.0	14.3	85.7	34.6	57.4	3.7	4.4	79.8	19.9	0.4
Liquor laws.....	100.0	70.3	29.7	0.2	15.0	84.8	33.7	57.4	4.2	4.7	82.6	16.3	1.1
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	79.1	20.9	0.2	1.0	98.8	35.5	54.5	4.1	5.8	87.6	10.7	1.7
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	77.1	22.9	0.7	33.1	66.2	24.1	53.0	17.7	5.1	79.1	17.7	3.1
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	21.2	78.8	24.2	48.5	27.3	0.0	75.8	24.2	0.0
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	64.3	35.7	0.0	39.1	60.9	18.8	50.7	25.8	4.7	72.6	26.9	0.6
Vandalism.....	100.0	81.0	19.0	0.8	34.7	64.6	23.1	56.0	16.2	4.6	80.7	13.9	5.4
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	80.4	19.6	1.8	10.7	87.5	26.8	53.6	12.5	7.1	94.6	5.4	0.0
Trespassing.....	100.0	78.8	21.2	1.0	29.7	69.3	29.2	50.2	14.5	6.2	79.9	18.1	1.9
All other offenses.....	100.0	76.4	23.6	0.5	21.0	78.5	21.1	55.1	16.0	7.9	85.5	12.2	2.3
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary.....	100.0	55.1	44.9	0.2	22.7	77.0	17.8	51.4	24.7	6.2	87.4	10.9	1.7
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	40.0	40.0	13.3	6.7	93.3	6.7	0.0
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	86.7	53.3	13.3	13.3	20.0	93.3	6.7	0.0
Annoying children.....	100.0	71.0	29.0	0.0	45.2	54.8	19.4	54.8	19.4	6.5	90.3	9.7	0.0
Obscene matter.....	100.0	57.7	42.3	0.0	53.8	46.2	30.8	57.7	7.7	3.8	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	0.0	24.0	76.0	16.0	48.0	24.0	12.0	80.0	16.0	4.0
Prostitution.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	50.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	33.3	0.0
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	2.2	93.3	4.4	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0
Weapons.....	100.0	91.8	8.2	2.2	26.7	71.2	17.3	64.4	13.7	4.6	81.3	15.4	3.4
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	73.6	26.4	0.0	9.9	90.1	19.0	63.6	7.4	9.9	85.1	11.6	3.3
Selected traffic.....	100.0	94.6	5.4	0.0	2.5	97.5	28.8	49.6	4.7	16.9	87.4	9.4	3.2
Joy riding.....	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	11.8	88.2	26.5	50.0	20.6	2.9	91.2	8.8	0.0
Gambling.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nonsupport.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	74.2	25.8	0.5	22.2	77.3	27.6	55.8	12.2	4.4	78.5	20.9	0.5
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	65.8	34.2	0.0	20.1	79.9	11.4	66.3	18.5	3.8	87.5	3.8	8.7
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.3	22.9	76.8	20.1	49.7	19.9	10.2	89.4	8.7	1.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 7
JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
 Law Enforcement Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Law enforcement disposition	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number									
Total.....	25,710	19,355	6,355	156	6,014	19,540	5,018	13,976	5,263	1,453	
Referred to probation.....	21,044	16,288	4,756	98	4,714	16,232	4,024	11,549	4,250	1,221	
Counseled and released.....	3,998	2,585	1,413	51	1,097	2,850	891	2,082	829	196	
Turned over to other agency....	668	482	186	7	203	458	103	345	184	36	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.6	23.4	76.0	19.5	54.4	20.5	5.7	
Referred to probation.....	100.0	77.4	22.6	0.5	22.4	77.1	19.1	54.9	20.2	5.8	
Counseled and released.....	100.0	64.7	35.3	1.3	27.4	71.3	22.3	52.1	20.7	4.9	
Turned over to other agency....	100.0	72.2	27.8	1.0	30.4	68.6	15.4	51.6	27.5	5.4	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 8
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2015-2020
 Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2015-2020	2019-2020
Total.....	71,923	100.0	62,743	100.0	56,249	100.0	46,423	100.0	43,181	100.0	25,710	100.0	-64.3	-40.5
Felony.....	21,381	29.7	19,656	31.3	19,373	34.4	17,265	37.2	16,288	37.7	11,332	44.1	-47.0	-30.4
Violent offenses.....	7,341	10.2	7,128	11.4	7,291	13.0	7,320	15.8	7,129	16.5	4,715	18.3	-35.8	-33.9
Property offenses.....	6,685	9.3	5,866	9.3	6,236	11.1	4,800	10.3	4,030	9.3	2,972	11.6	-55.5	-26.3
Drug offenses.....	1,533	2.1	1,333	2.1	676	1.2	487	1.0	426	1.0	317	1.2	-79.3	-25.6
All other offenses.....	5,822	8.1	5,329	8.5	5,170	9.2	4,658	10.0	4,703	10.9	3,328	12.9	-42.8	-29.2
Misdemeanor.....	41,848	58.2	35,756	57.0	30,046	53.4	24,223	52.2	22,836	52.9	11,930	46.4	-71.5	-47.8
Assault and battery.....	9,753	13.6	8,990	14.3	8,555	15.2	8,049	17.3	7,786	18.0	3,938	15.3	-59.6	-49.4
Theft.....	7,733	10.8	5,969	9.5	4,394	7.8	2,789	6.0	2,750	6.4	1,129	4.4	-85.4	-58.9
Drug and alcohol.....	8,436	11.7	7,544	12.0	5,463	9.7	4,393	9.5	3,898	9.0	2,004	7.8	-76.2	-48.6
Malicious mischief.....	5,629	7.8	4,408	7.0	3,948	7.0	2,966	6.4	2,997	6.9	1,764	6.9	-68.7	-41.1
All other.....	10,297	14.3	8,845	14.1	7,686	13.7	6,026	13.0	5,405	12.5	3,095	12.0	-69.9	-42.7
Status offenses.....	8,694	12.1	7,331	11.7	6,830	12.1	4,935	10.6	4,057	9.4	2,448	9.5	-71.8	-39.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 9

JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2020

Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Referral Source, Type, and Offense Level

Referral source, type and offense level	Total		Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Referral source.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067	
Law enforcement.....	39,390	30,241	9,149	116	6,993	26,600	5,681	7,424	21,804	7,413	2,749	
School.....	228	156	72	2	53	161	12	35	111	14	68	
Other public agency/individual.....	1,672	1,319	353	0	132	1,127	413	259	752	567	94	
Parent/guardian.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Private agency/individual.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	851	651	200	0	62	589	200	156	356	229	110	
Other.....	396	280	116	1	54	279	62	88	190	73	45	
Referral type.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067	
New.....	30,435	22,743	7,692	117	6,128	20,164	4,026	6,446	16,025	5,444	2,520	
Subsequent.....	12,104	9,905	2,199	2	1,166	8,594	2,342	1,516	7,189	2,852	547	
Referral offense level ¹	59,316	46,218	13,098	150	9,491	40,316	9,359	11,259	31,982	11,427	4,648	
Felony.....	24,199	20,514	3,685	70	3,574	16,475	4,080	3,464	12,877	6,091	1,767	
Misdemeanor.....	30,310	22,102	8,208	76	5,352	20,648	4,234	6,802	16,491	4,471	2,546	
Status.....	4,807	3,602	1,205	4	565	3,193	1,045	993	2,614	865	335	
		Percent										
Referral source.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Law enforcement.....	92.6	92.6	92.5	97.5	95.9	92.5	89.2	93.2	93.9	89.4	89.6	
School.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.2	
Other public agency/individual.....	3.9	4.0	3.6	0.0	1.8	3.9	6.5	3.3	3.2	6.8	3.1	
Parent/guardian.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private agency/individual.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.6	
Other.....	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	
Referral type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New.....	71.5	69.7	77.8	98.3	84.0	70.1	63.2	81.0	69.0	65.6	82.2	
Subsequent.....	28.5	30.3	22.2	1.7	16.0	29.9	36.8	19.0	31.0	34.4	17.8	
Referral offense level ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	40.8	44.4	28.1	46.7	37.7	40.9	43.6	30.8	40.3	53.3	38.0	
Misdemeanor.....	51.1	47.8	62.7	50.7	56.4	51.2	45.2	60.4	51.6	39.1	54.8	
Status.....	8.1	7.8	9.2	2.7	6.0	7.9	11.2	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.2	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Table 10
JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	59,316	46,218	13,098	150	9,491	40,316	9,359	11,259	31,982	11,427	4,648
Felony.....	24,199	20,514	3,685	70	3,574	16,475	4,080	3,464	12,877	6,091	1,767
Violent offenses.....	9,112	7,504	1,608	19	1,392	6,178	1,523	1,210	4,580	2,724	598
Property offenses.....	5,864	4,847	1,017	18	773	4,156	917	808	2,933	1,689	434
Drug offenses.....	831	705	126	0	68	569	194	108	540	49	134
Other offenses.....	8,392	7,458	934	33	1,341	5,572	1,446	1,338	4,824	1,629	601
Misdemeanor.....	30,310	22,102	8,208	76	5,352	20,648	4,234	6,802	16,491	4,471	2,546
Assault and battery.....	10,266	6,836	3,430	31	2,315	6,928	992	2,120	5,454	1,964	728
Theft.....	2,150	1,516	634	5	356	1,502	287	433	1,011	531	175
Drug and alcohol.....	3,405	2,476	929	1	386	2,347	671	1,009	1,937	168	291
Malicious mischief.....	3,627	2,907	720	24	849	2,386	368	893	1,870	558	306
All other.....	10,862	8,367	2,495	15	1,446	7,485	1,916	2,347	6,219	1,250	1,046
Status offenses.....	4,807	3,602	1,205	4	565	3,193	1,045	993	2,614	865	335
Truancy.....	275	159	116	2	58	196	19	44	138	12	81
Runaway.....	236	110	126	1	88	142	5	106	96	18	16
Curfew.....	156	91	65	0	44	100	12	40	91	13	12
Incorrigible.....	109	41	68	1	42	64	2	25	62	14	8
Other status offenses.....	4,031	3,201	830	0	333	2,691	1,007	778	2,227	808	218
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	37.7	36.6	43.6	27.1	38.9	37.5	37.3	34.9	35.6	44.7	33.8
Property offenses.....	24.2	23.6	27.6	25.7	21.6	25.2	22.5	23.3	22.8	27.7	24.6
Drug offenses.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	1.9	3.5	4.8	3.1	4.2	0.8	7.6
Other offenses.....	34.7	36.4	25.3	47.1	37.5	33.8	35.4	38.6	37.5	26.7	34.0
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	33.9	30.9	41.8	40.8	43.3	33.6	23.4	31.2	33.1	43.9	28.6
Theft.....	7.1	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	11.9	6.9
Drug and alcohol.....	11.2	11.2	11.3	1.3	7.2	11.4	15.8	14.8	11.7	3.8	11.4
Malicious mischief.....	12.0	13.2	8.8	31.6	15.9	11.6	8.7	13.1	11.3	12.5	12.0
All other.....	35.8	37.9	30.4	19.7	27.0	36.3	45.3	34.5	37.7	28.0	41.1
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	5.7	4.4	9.6	50.0	10.3	6.1	1.8	4.4	5.3	1.4	24.2
Runaway.....	4.9	3.1	10.5	25.0	15.6	4.4	0.5	10.7	3.7	2.1	4.8
Curfew.....	3.2	2.5	5.4	0.0	7.8	3.1	1.1	4.0	3.5	1.5	3.6
Incorrigible.....	2.3	1.1	5.6	25.0	7.4	2.0	0.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.4
Other status offenses.....	83.9	88.9	68.9	0.0	58.9	84.3	96.4	78.3	85.2	93.4	65.1

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 11
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	24,199	20,514	3,685	70	3,574	16,475	4,080	3,464	12,877	6,091	1,767
Violent offenses.....	9,112	7,504	1,608	19	1,392	6,178	1,523	1,210	4,580	2,724	598
Homicide.....	252	230	22	1	14	123	114	9	171	66	6
Rape.....	297	294	3	0	38	153	106	89	134	40	34
Robbery.....	3,413	2,951	462	1	426	2,390	596	205	1,560	1,482	166
Assault.....	5,064	3,968	1,096	17	904	3,458	685	903	2,653	1,116	392
Kidnapping.....	86	61	25	0	10	54	22	4	62	20	0
Property offenses.....	5,864	4,847	1,017	18	773	4,156	917	808	2,933	1,689	434
Burglary.....	2,259	1,980	279	11	288	1,534	426	348	1,104	613	194
Theft.....	1,885	1,487	398	1	236	1,377	271	207	870	655	153
Motor vehicle theft.....	1,540	1,226	314	0	204	1,133	203	183	894	398	65
Forgery, checks, access cards..	39	28	11	0	5	27	7	12	15	6	6
Arson.....	141	126	15	6	40	85	10	58	50	17	16
Drug offenses.....	831	705	126	0	68	569	194	108	540	49	134
Narcotics.....	266	236	30	0	13	176	77	46	165	20	35
Marijuana.....	87	83	4	0	15	53	19	12	51	9	15
Dangerous drugs.....	470	379	91	0	40	336	94	48	320	19	83
Other drug violations.....	8	7	1	0	0	4	4	2	4	1	1
All other offenses.....	8,392	7,458	934	33	1,341	5,572	1,446	1,338	4,824	1,629	601
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	11	7	4	0	0	7	4	4	4	0	3
Lewd or lascivious.....	974	930	44	9	261	421	283	253	535	111	75
Other sex.....	921	810	111	4	207	497	213	223	482	117	99
Weapons.....	2,957	2,778	179	2	298	2,231	426	213	1,828	749	167
Driving under the influence.....	107	70	37	0	1	70	36	32	67	4	4
Hit-and-run.....	66	50	16	0	3	47	16	11	34	13	8
Escape.....	10	7	3	0	0	9	1	2	6	1	1
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	3,346	2,806	540	18	571	2,290	467	600	1,868	634	244

(continued)

Table 11 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.3	14.8	68.1	16.9	14.3	53.2	25.2	7.3
Violent offenses.....	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.2	15.3	67.8	16.7	13.3	50.3	29.9	6.6
Homicide.....	100.0	91.3	8.7	0.4	5.6	48.8	45.2	3.6	67.9	26.2	2.4
Rape.....	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	12.8	51.5	35.7	30.0	45.1	13.5	11.4
Robbery.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	0.0	12.5	70.0	17.5	6.0	45.7	43.4	4.9
Assault.....	100.0	78.4	21.6	0.3	17.9	68.3	13.5	17.8	52.4	22.0	7.7
Kidnapping.....	100.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	11.6	62.8	25.6	4.7	72.1	23.3	0.0
Property offenses.....	100.0	82.7	17.3	0.3	13.2	70.9	15.6	13.8	50.0	28.8	7.4
Burglary.....	100.0	87.6	12.4	0.5	12.7	67.9	18.9	15.4	48.9	27.1	8.6
Theft.....	100.0	78.9	21.1	0.1	12.5	73.1	14.4	11.0	46.2	34.7	8.1
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	13.2	73.6	13.2	11.9	58.1	25.8	4.2
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	12.8	69.2	17.9	30.8	38.5	15.4	15.4
Arson.....	100.0	89.4	10.6	4.3	28.4	60.3	7.1	41.1	35.5	12.1	11.3
Drug offenses.....	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.0	8.2	68.5	23.3	13.0	65.0	5.9	16.1
Narcotics.....	100.0	88.7	11.3	0.0	4.9	66.2	28.9	17.3	62.0	7.5	13.2
Marijuana.....	100.0	95.4	4.6	0.0	17.2	60.9	21.8	13.8	58.6	10.3	17.2
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	0.0	8.5	71.5	20.0	10.2	68.1	4.0	17.7
Other drug violations.....	100.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	12.5
All other offenses.....	100.0	88.9	11.1	0.4	16.0	66.4	17.2	15.9	57.5	19.4	7.2
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	63.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	63.6	36.4	36.4	36.4	0.0	27.3
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.9	26.8	43.2	29.1	26.0	54.9	11.4	7.7
Other sex.....	100.0	87.9	12.1	0.4	22.5	54.0	23.1	24.2	52.3	12.7	10.7
Weapons.....	100.0	93.9	6.1	0.1	10.1	75.4	14.4	7.2	61.8	25.3	5.6
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	65.4	34.6	0.0	0.9	65.4	33.6	29.9	62.6	3.7	3.7
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	75.8	24.2	0.0	4.5	71.2	24.2	16.7	51.5	19.7	12.1
Escape.....	100.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	10.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0
Bookmaking.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	83.9	16.1	0.5	17.1	68.4	14.0	17.9	55.8	18.9	7.3

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.
 Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 12
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	30,310	22,102	8,208	76	5,352	20,648	4,234	6,802	16,491	4,471	2,546
Assault and battery.....	10,266	6,836	3,430	31	2,315	6,928	992	2,120	5,454	1,964	728
Theft.....	2,150	1,516	634	5	356	1,502	287	433	1,011	531	175
Petty theft.....	1,729	1,187	542	5	300	1,202	222	375	807	417	130
Other theft.....	421	329	92	0	56	300	65	58	204	114	45
Drug and alcohol.....	3,405	2,476	929	1	386	2,347	671	1,009	1,937	168	291
Marijuana.....	983	774	209	1	225	652	105	233	573	72	105
Other drugs.....	868	619	249	0	72	610	186	262	495	48	63
Drunk.....	277	178	99	0	28	204	45	75	171	5	26
Liquor laws.....	646	438	208	0	57	503	86	220	345	24	57
Driving under the influence.....	631	467	164	0	4	378	249	219	353	19	40
Malicious mischief.....	3,627	2,907	720	24	849	2,386	368	893	1,870	558	306
Disorderly conduct.....	95	83	12	0	19	67	9	18	46	16	15
Disturbing the peace.....	699	487	212	3	173	466	57	167	341	133	58
Vandalism.....	1,974	1,648	326	15	460	1,273	226	504	1,036	276	158
Malicious mischief.....	141	129	12	1	19	103	18	34	87	9	11
Trespassing.....	718	560	158	5	178	477	58	170	360	124	64
All other offenses.....	10,862	8,367	2,495	15	1,446	7,485	1,916	2,347	6,219	1,250	1,046
Manslaughter - misd.....	10	5	5	0	0	6	4	2	4	1	3
Burglary.....	742	446	296	4	116	520	102	182	304	196	60
Checks and access cards.....	39	31	8	0	7	27	5	10	14	10	5
Indecent exposure.....	37	36	1	0	9	22	6	13	14	5	5
Annoying children.....	160	128	32	0	39	92	29	35	104	8	13
Obscene matter.....	96	70	26	0	35	50	11	31	45	10	10
Lewd conduct.....	98	79	19	0	19	73	6	28	41	18	11
Prostitution.....	5	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	2	1	2
Contributing delinquency minor.....	54	34	20	0	15	33	6	29	15	3	7
Glue sniffing.....	43	40	3	0	2	32	9	7	34	0	2
Weapons.....	1,009	890	119	3	196	653	157	192	589	145	83
Hit-and-run.....	384	291	93	0	20	264	100	68	236	47	33
Selected traffic.....	268	242	26	0	14	194	60	58	167	19	24
Joy riding.....	118	83	35	0	17	92	9	30	65	15	8
Gambling.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	1,952	1,428	524	3	372	1,305	272	543	1,155	130	124
FTA-non traffic.....	41	28	13	0	8	31	2	4	15	20	2
Other misdemeanors.....	5,804	4,533	1,271	5	576	4,085	1,138	1,115	3,415	620	654

(continued)

Table 12 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	72.9	27.1	0.3	17.7	68.1	14.0	22.4	54.4	14.8	8.4
Assault and battery.....	100.0	66.6	33.4	0.3	22.6	67.5	9.7	20.7	53.1	19.1	7.1
Theft.....	100.0	70.5	29.5	0.2	16.6	69.9	13.3	20.1	47.0	24.7	8.1
Petty theft.....	100.0	68.7	31.3	0.3	17.4	69.5	12.8	21.7	46.7	24.1	7.5
Other theft.....	100.0	78.1	21.9	0.0	13.3	71.3	15.4	13.8	48.5	27.1	10.7
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	72.7	27.3	0.0	11.3	68.9	19.7	29.6	56.9	4.9	8.5
Marijuana.....	100.0	78.7	21.3	0.1	22.9	66.3	10.7	23.7	58.3	7.3	10.7
Other drugs.....	100.0	71.3	28.7	0.0	8.3	70.3	21.4	30.2	57.0	5.5	7.3
Drunk.....	100.0	64.3	35.7	0.0	10.1	73.6	16.2	27.1	61.7	1.8	9.4
Liquor laws.....	100.0	67.8	32.2	0.0	8.8	77.9	13.3	34.1	53.4	3.7	8.8
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	74.0	26.0	0.0	0.6	59.9	39.5	34.7	55.9	3.0	6.3
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	80.1	19.9	0.7	23.4	65.8	10.1	24.6	51.6	15.4	8.4
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	20.0	70.5	9.5	18.9	48.4	16.8	15.8
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	69.7	30.3	0.4	24.7	66.7	8.2	23.9	48.8	19.0	8.3
Vandalism.....	100.0	83.5	16.5	0.8	23.3	64.5	11.4	25.5	52.5	14.0	8.0
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	91.5	8.5	0.7	13.5	73.0	12.8	24.1	61.7	6.4	7.8
Trespassing.....	100.0	78.0	22.0	0.7	24.8	66.4	8.1	23.7	50.1	17.3	8.9
All other offenses.....	100.0	77.0	23.0	0.1	13.3	68.9	17.6	21.6	57.3	11.5	9.6
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	30.0
Burglary.....	100.0	60.1	39.9	0.5	15.6	70.1	13.7	24.5	41.0	26.4	8.1
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	79.5	20.5	0.0	17.9	69.2	12.8	25.6	35.9	25.6	12.8
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	24.3	59.5	16.2	35.1	37.8	13.5	13.5
Annoying children.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	24.4	57.5	18.1	21.9	65.0	5.0	8.1
Obscene matter.....	100.0	72.9	27.1	0.0	36.5	52.1	11.5	32.3	46.9	10.4	10.4
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	0.0	19.4	74.5	6.1	28.6	41.8	18.4	11.2
Prostitution.....	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	63.0	37.0	0.0	27.8	61.1	11.1	53.7	27.8	5.6	13.0
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	93.0	7.0	0.0	4.7	74.4	20.9	16.3	79.1	0.0	4.7
Weapons.....	100.0	88.2	11.8	0.3	19.4	64.7	15.6	19.0	58.4	14.4	8.2
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	75.8	24.2	0.0	5.2	68.8	26.0	17.7	61.5	12.2	8.6
Selected traffic.....	100.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	5.2	72.4	22.4	21.6	62.3	7.1	9.0
Joy riding.....	100.0	70.3	29.7	0.0	14.4	78.0	7.6	25.4	55.1	12.7	6.8
Gambling.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Nonsupport.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	73.2	26.8	0.2	19.1	66.9	13.9	27.8	59.2	6.7	6.4
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	68.3	31.7	0.0	19.5	75.6	4.9	9.8	36.6	48.8	4.9
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	78.1	21.9	0.1	9.9	70.4	19.6	19.2	58.8	10.7	11.3

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.
 Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 13
JUVENILE REFERRALS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2020
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Percent											
Total.....	4,807	3,602	1,205	4	565	3,193	1,045	993	2,614	865	335
Truancy	275	159	116	2	58	196	19	44	138	12	81
Runaway	236	110	126	1	88	142	5	106	96	18	16
Curfew	156	91	65	0	44	100	12	40	91	13	12
Incorrigible	109	41	68	1	42	64	2	25	62	14	8
Other status offenses.....	4,031	3,201	830	0	333	2,691	1,007	778	2,227	808	218
Total.....	100.0	74.9	25.1	0.1	11.8	66.4	21.7	20.7	54.4	18.0	7.0
Truancy	100.0	57.8	42.2	0.7	21.1	71.3	6.9	16.0	50.2	4.4	29.5
Runaway	100.0	46.6	53.4	0.4	37.3	60.2	2.1	44.9	40.7	7.6	6.8
Curfew	100.0	58.3	41.7	0.0	28.2	64.1	7.7	25.6	58.3	8.3	7.7
Incorrigible	100.0	37.6	62.4	0.9	38.5	58.7	1.8	22.9	56.9	12.8	7.3
Other status offenses.....	100.0	79.4	20.6	0.0	8.3	66.8	25.0	19.3	55.2	20.0	5.4

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 14
JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Detention and Disposition

Detention and disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total detentions.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067
Unknown.....	2,752	2,071	681	2	412	1,741	597	531	1,172	811	238
Total known.....	39,787	30,577	9,210	117	6,882	27,017	5,771	7,431	22,042	7,485	2,829
Not detained.....	27,548	20,541	7,007	115	5,309	18,260	3,864	5,767	15,111	4,512	2,158
Detained.....	12,239	10,036	2,203	2	1,573	8,757	1,907	1,664	6,931	2,973	671
Detained.....	12,239	10,036	2,203	2	1,573	8,757	1,907	1,664	6,931	2,973	671
Secure facility.....	11,575	9,540	2,035	2	1,453	8,293	1,827	1,530	6,538	2,871	636
Non-secure facility.....	294	215	79	0	59	193	42	63	175	35	21
Home supervision.....	370	281	89	0	61	271	38	71	218	67	14
Total dispositions.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067
Petitions filed.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396
Closed at intake.....	16,251	11,882	4,369	104	3,667	10,617	1,863	3,399	8,840	2,657	1,355
Informal probation.....	633	441	192	0	224	389	20	146	377	66	44
Diversion.....	1,778	1,198	580	11	457	1,166	144	505	944	214	115
Transferred.....	380	245	135	0	52	310	18	116	115	110	39
Traffic court.....	850	575	275	2	70	699	79	329	368	35	118
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent based on total known											
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not detained.....	69.2	67.2	76.1	98.3	77.1	67.6	67.0	77.6	68.6	60.3	76.3
Detained.....	30.8	32.8	23.9	1.7	22.9	32.4	33.0	22.4	31.4	39.7	23.7
Detained.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secure facility.....	94.6	95.1	92.4	100.0	92.4	94.7	95.8	91.9	94.3	96.6	94.8
Non-secure facility.....	2.4	2.1	3.6	0.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.5	1.2	3.1
Home supervision.....	3.0	2.8	4.0	0.0	3.9	3.1	2.0	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.1
Total dispositions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petitions filed.....	53.2	56.1	43.9	1.7	38.7	54.2	66.6	43.5	54.1	62.8	45.5
Closed at intake.....	38.2	36.4	44.2	87.4	50.3	36.9	29.3	42.7	38.1	32.0	44.2
Informal probation.....	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	3.1	1.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.4
Diversion.....	4.2	3.7	5.9	9.2	6.3	4.1	2.3	6.3	4.1	2.6	3.7
Transferred.....	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.3
Traffic court.....	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.6	0.4	3.8
Deported.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 15
JUVENILE DETENTIONS, 2020
 Detentions by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Detentions	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067	
Unknown.....	2,752	2,071	681	2	412	1,741	597	531	1,172	811	238	
Total known.....	39,787	30,577	9,210	117	6,882	27,017	5,771	7,431	22,042	7,485	2,829	
Not detained.....	27,548	20,541	7,007	115	5,309	18,260	3,864	5,767	15,111	4,512	2,158	
Detained.....	12,239	10,036	2,203	2	1,573	8,757	1,907	1,664	6,931	2,973	671	
Detained.....	12,239	10,036	2,203	2	1,573	8,757	1,907	1,664	6,931	2,973	671	
Secure facility.....	11,575	9,540	2,035	2	1,453	8,293	1,827	1,530	6,538	2,871	636	
Non-secure facility....	294	215	79	0	59	193	42	63	175	35	21	
Home supervision.....	370	281	89	0	61	271	38	71	218	67	14	
				Percent								
Total.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.3	17.1	67.6	15.0	18.7	54.6	19.5	7.2	
Unknown.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.1	15.0	63.3	21.7	19.3	42.6	29.5	8.6	
Total known.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.3	17.3	67.9	14.5	18.7	55.4	18.8	7.1	
Not detained.....	100.0	74.6	25.4	0.4	19.3	66.3	14.0	20.9	54.9	16.4	7.8	
Detained.....	100.0	82.0	18.0	0.0	12.9	71.5	15.6	13.6	56.6	24.3	5.5	
Detained.....	100.0	82.0	18.0	0.0	12.9	71.5	15.6	13.6	56.6	24.3	5.5	
Secure facility.....	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	12.6	71.6	15.8	13.2	56.5	24.8	5.5	
Non-secure facility....	100.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	20.1	65.6	14.3	21.4	59.5	11.9	7.1	
Home supervision.....	100.0	75.9	24.1	0.0	16.5	73.2	10.3	19.2	58.9	18.1	3.8	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 16
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
 Probation Department Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Probation department disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	42,539	32,648	9,891	119	7,294	28,758	6,368	7,962	23,214	8,296	3,067
Petitions filed.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396
Closed at intake.....	16,251	11,882	4,369	104	3,667	10,617	1,863	3,399	8,840	2,657	1,355
Informal probation.....	633	441	192	0	224	389	20	146	377	66	44
Diversion.....	1,778	1,198	580	11	457	1,166	144	505	944	214	115
Transferred.....	380	245	135	0	52	310	18	116	115	110	39
Traffic court.....	850	575	275	2	70	699	79	329	368	35	118
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.3	17.1	67.6	15.0	18.7	54.6	19.5	7.2
Petitions filed.....	100.0	80.8	19.2	0.0	12.5	68.8	18.7	15.3	55.5	23.0	6.2
Closed at intake.....	100.0	73.1	26.9	0.6	22.6	65.3	11.5	20.9	54.4	16.3	8.3
Informal probation.....	100.0	69.7	30.3	0.0	35.4	61.5	3.2	23.1	59.6	10.4	7.0
Diversion.....	100.0	67.4	32.6	0.6	25.7	65.6	8.1	28.4	53.1	12.0	6.5
Transferred.....	100.0	64.5	35.5	0.0	13.7	81.6	4.7	30.5	30.3	28.9	10.3
Traffic court.....	100.0	67.6	32.4	0.2	8.2	82.2	9.3	38.7	43.3	4.1	13.9
Deported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 17
JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Petition Type and Offense Level

Type and level	Total	Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	Number			White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
					12-14	15-17	18-24					
Petition type.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396	
New.....	12,841	10,209	2,632	2	1,998	8,656	2,185	2,367	6,779	2,743	952	
Subsequent.....	9,806	8,098	1,708	0	826	6,921	2,059	1,100	5,791	2,471	444	
Petition offense level ¹	34,499	28,033	6,466	6	4,247	23,780	6,466	5,689	18,783	7,596	2,431	
Felony.....	17,426	14,933	2,493	1	2,081	12,080	3,264	2,325	9,225	4,600	1,276	
Misdemeanor.....	13,146	9,991	3,155	5	1,852	9,053	2,236	2,601	7,412	2,208	925	
Status.....	3,927	3,109	818	0	314	2,647	966	763	2,146	788	230	
Petition type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New.....	56.7	55.8	60.6	100.0	70.8	55.6	51.5	68.3	53.9	52.6	68.2	
Subsequent.....	43.3	44.2	39.4	0.0	29.2	44.4	48.5	31.7	46.1	47.4	31.8	
Petition offense level.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	50.5	53.3	38.6	16.7	49.0	50.8	50.5	40.9	49.1	60.6	52.5	
Misdemeanor.....	38.1	35.6	48.8	83.3	43.6	38.1	34.6	45.7	39.5	29.1	38.1	
Status.....	11.4	11.1	12.7	0.0	7.4	11.1	14.9	13.4	11.4	10.4	9.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
¹As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Table 18
JUVENILE PETITIONED OFFENSES FILED, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	34,499	28,033	6,466	6	4,247	23,780	6,466	5,689	18,783	7,596	2,431	
Felony.....	17,426	14,933	2,493	1	2,081	12,080	3,264	2,325	9,225	4,600	1,276	
Violent offenses.....	7,122	5,948	1,174	0	898	4,895	1,329	869	3,561	2,231	461	
Property offenses.....	4,259	3,544	715	0	469	3,032	758	552	2,125	1,265	317	
Drug offenses.....	614	519	95	0	45	404	165	70	401	32	111	
Other offenses.....	5,431	4,922	509	1	669	3,749	1,012	834	3,138	1,072	387	
Misdemeanor.....	13,146	9,991	3,155	5	1,852	9,053	2,236	2,601	7,412	2,208	925	
Assault and battery.....	5,190	3,656	1,534	4	871	3,650	665	926	2,872	1,057	335	
Theft.....	1,124	862	262	0	131	803	190	181	566	296	81	
Drug and alcohol.....	1,314	969	345	0	61	866	387	393	758	63	100	
Malicious mischief.....	1,579	1,289	290	0	277	1,091	211	348	861	245	125	
All other.....	3,939	3,215	724	1	512	2,643	783	753	2,355	547	284	
Status offenses.....	3,927	3,109	818	0	314	2,647	966	763	2,146	788	230	
Truancy.....	81	48	33	0	5	62	14	12	42	5	22	
Runaway.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Curfew.....	8	7	1	0	1	7	0	2	5	0	1	
Incorrigible.....	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	
Other status offenses.....	3,832	3,051	781	0	306	2,574	952	748	2,095	783	206	
				Percent								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Violent offenses.....	40.9	39.8	47.1	0.0	43.2	40.5	40.7	37.4	38.6	48.5	36.1	
Property offenses.....	24.4	23.7	28.7	0.0	22.5	25.1	23.2	23.7	23.0	27.5	24.8	
Drug offenses.....	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	2.2	3.3	5.1	3.0	4.3	0.7	8.7	
Other offenses.....	31.2	33.0	20.4	100.0	32.1	31.0	31.0	35.9	34.0	23.3	30.3	
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Assault and battery.....	39.5	36.6	48.6	80.0	47.0	40.3	29.7	35.6	38.7	47.9	36.2	
Theft.....	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	7.1	8.9	8.5	7.0	7.6	13.4	8.8	
Drug and alcohol.....	10.0	9.7	10.9	0.0	3.3	9.6	17.3	15.1	10.2	2.9	10.8	
Malicious mischief.....	12.0	12.9	9.2	0.0	15.0	12.1	9.4	13.4	11.6	11.1	13.5	
All other.....	30.0	32.2	22.9	20.0	27.6	29.2	35.0	29.0	31.8	24.8	30.7	
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Truancy.....	2.1	1.5	4.0	0.0	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	9.6	
Runaway.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Curfew.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	
Incorrigible.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	
Other status offenses.....	97.6	98.1	95.5	0.0	97.5	97.2	98.6	98.0	97.6	99.4	89.6	

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 19
DEFENSE REPRESENTATION, 2020
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Representation

Defense representation	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396
Unknown.....	5,412	4,277	1,135	0	597	3,565	1,250	967	2,308	1,636	501
Total known.....	17,235	14,030	3,205	2	2,227	12,012	2,994	2,500	10,262	3,578	895
Not represented.....	599	503	96	0	81	384	134	139	277	154	29
Represented.....	16,636	13,527	3,109	2	2,146	11,628	2,860	2,361	9,985	3,424	866
Represented.....	16,636	13,527	3,109	2	2,146	11,628	2,860	2,361	9,985	3,424	866
Private counsel.....	1,443	1,234	209	0	165	988	290	280	888	165	110
Court-appointed counsel.....	2,920	2,446	474	1	354	2,064	501	342	1,528	946	104
Public defender.....	11,052	8,830	2,222	1	1,552	7,629	1,870	1,686	6,853	1,872	641
Other.....	1,221	1,017	204	0	75	947	199	53	716	441	11
Percent based on total known											
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not represented.....	3.5	3.6	3.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.6	2.7	4.3	3.2
Represented.....	96.5	96.4	97.0	100.0	96.4	96.8	95.5	94.4	97.3	95.7	96.8
Represented.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private counsel.....	8.7	9.1	6.7	0.0	7.7	8.5	10.1	11.9	8.9	4.8	12.7
Court-appointed counsel.....	17.6	18.1	15.2	50.0	16.5	17.8	17.5	14.5	15.3	27.6	12.0
Public defender.....	66.4	65.3	71.5	50.0	72.3	65.6	65.4	71.4	68.6	54.7	74.0
Other.....	7.3	7.5	6.6	0.0	3.5	8.1	7.0	2.2	7.2	12.9	1.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 20

JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2020

Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Court Disposition

Court Disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396
Dismissed.....	5,005	3,886	1,119	0	578	2,967	1,460	894	2,544	1,180	387
Transferred.....	726	599	127	0	72	537	117	122	314	249	41
Remanded to adult court.....	25	25	0	0	0	3	22	1	16	7	1
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,753	1,300	453	0	424	1,096	233	412	922	273	146
Non-ward probation.....	1,503	1,141	362	0	256	1,036	211	314	775	310	104
Diversion.....	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	1
Deferred entry of judgment.....	862	715	147	0	93	616	153	169	487	102	104
Wardship probation.....	12,769	10,639	2,130	2	1,399	9,321	2,047	1,555	7,509	3,093	612
Wardship probation.....	12,769	10,639	2,130	2	1,399	9,321	2,047	1,555	7,509	3,093	612
Own/relative's home.....	6,860	5,733	1,127	1	774	4,736	1,349	885	3,917	1,645	413
Secure county facility.....	3,301	2,817	484	1	332	2,509	459	411	2,186	586	118
Non-secure county facility.....	206	189	17	0	20	163	23	21	140	36	9
Other public facility.....	38	23	15	0	0	33	5	19	11	5	3
Other private facility.....	1,707	1,309	398	0	202	1,429	76	115	918	646	28
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	206	195	11	0	1	114	91	16	127	51	12
Other.....	451	373	78	0	70	337	44	88	210	124	29
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	22.1	21.2	25.8	0.0	20.5	19.0	34.4	25.8	20.2	22.6	27.7
Transferred.....	3.2	3.3	2.9	0.0	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.5	4.8	2.9
Remanded to adult court.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Deported.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Informal probation.....	7.7	7.1	10.4	0.0	15.0	7.0	5.5	11.9	7.3	5.2	10.5
Non-ward probation.....	6.6	6.2	8.3	0.0	9.1	6.7	5.0	9.1	6.2	5.9	7.4
Diversion.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deferred entry of judgment.....	3.8	3.9	3.4	0.0	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.9	3.9	2.0	7.4
Wardship probation.....	56.4	58.1	49.1	100.0	49.5	59.8	48.2	44.9	59.7	59.3	43.8
Wardship probation.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own/relative's home.....	53.7	53.9	52.9	50.0	55.3	50.8	65.9	56.9	52.2	53.2	67.5
Secure county facility.....	25.9	26.5	22.7	50.0	23.7	26.9	22.4	26.4	29.1	18.9	19.3
Non-secure county facility.....	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5
Other public facility.....	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other private facility.....	13.4	12.3	18.7	0.0	14.4	15.3	3.7	7.4	12.2	20.9	4.6
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	4.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.0
Other.....	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	5.0	3.6	2.1	5.7	2.8	4.0	4.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 21
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	17,426	14,933	2,493	1	2,081	12,080	3,264	2,325	9,225	4,600	1,276	
Violent offenses.....	7,122	5,948	1,174	0	898	4,895	1,329	869	3,561	2,231	461	
Homicide.....	227	206	21	0	11	107	109	9	151	61	6	
Rape.....	120	119	1	0	11	56	53	38	55	14	13	
Robbery.....	2,878	2,495	383	0	295	2,036	547	166	1,305	1,260	147	
Assault.....	3,837	3,086	751	0	573	2,662	602	654	2,006	882	295	
Kidnapping.....	60	42	18	0	8	34	18	2	44	14	0	
Property offenses.....	4,259	3,544	715	0	469	3,032	758	552	2,125	1,265	317	
Burglary.....	1,658	1,470	188	0	182	1,135	341	237	817	462	142	
Theft.....	1,333	1,056	277	0	137	967	229	135	589	488	121	
Motor vehicle theft.....	1,157	922	235	0	125	858	174	138	676	302	41	
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	21	15	6	0	2	14	5	8	5	3	5	
Arson.....	90	81	9	0	23	58	9	34	38	10	8	
Drug offenses.....	614	519	95	0	45	404	165	70	401	32	111	
Narcotics.....	211	188	23	0	10	131	70	36	131	16	28	
Marijuana.....	40	39	1	0	2	24	14	6	27	4	3	
Dangerous drugs.....	359	289	70	0	33	248	78	27	241	12	79	
Other drug offenses.....	4	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	
All other offenses.....	5,431	4,922	509	1	669	3,749	1,012	834	3,138	1,072	387	
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	8	6	2	0	0	5	3	2	3	0	3	
Lewd or lascivious.....	587	571	16	0	138	293	156	167	308	69	43	
Other sex.....	371	349	22	0	68	192	111	94	180	60	37	
Weapons.....	2,181	2,080	101	0	165	1,659	357	156	1,380	520	125	
Driving under the influence.....	89	60	29	0	1	59	29	26	56	3	4	
Hit-and-run.....	50	37	13	0	2	34	14	9	25	10	6	
Escape.....	7	5	2	0	0	6	1	2	4	1	0	
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other felonies.....	2,138	1,814	324	1	295	1,501	341	378	1,182	409	169	

(continued)

Table 21 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	11.9	69.3	18.7	13.3	52.9	26.4	7.3
Violent offenses.....	100.0	83.5	16.5	0.0	12.6	68.7	18.7	12.2	50.0	31.3	6.5
Homicide.....	100.0	90.7	9.3	0.0	4.8	47.1	48.0	4.0	66.5	26.9	2.6
Rape.....	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	9.2	46.7	44.2	31.7	45.8	11.7	10.8
Robbery.....	100.0	86.7	13.3	0.0	10.3	70.7	19.0	5.8	45.3	43.8	5.1
Assault.....	100.0	80.4	19.6	0.0	14.9	69.4	15.7	17.0	52.3	23.0	7.7
Kidnapping.....	100.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	13.3	56.7	30.0	3.3	73.3	23.3	0.0
Property offenses.....	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.0	11.0	71.2	17.8	13.0	49.9	29.7	7.4
Burglary.....	100.0	88.7	11.3	0.0	11.0	68.5	20.6	14.3	49.3	27.9	8.6
Theft.....	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	10.3	72.5	17.2	10.1	44.2	36.6	9.1
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	79.7	20.3	0.0	10.8	74.2	15.0	11.9	58.4	26.1	3.5
Forgery, checks, access cards....	100.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	9.5	66.7	23.8	38.1	23.8	14.3	23.8
Arson.....	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	25.6	64.4	10.0	37.8	42.2	11.1	8.9
Drug offenses.....	100.0	84.5	15.5	0.0	7.3	65.8	26.9	11.4	65.3	5.2	18.1
Narcotics.....	100.0	89.1	10.9	0.0	4.7	62.1	33.2	17.1	62.1	7.6	13.3
Marijuana.....	100.0	97.5	2.5	0.0	5.0	60.0	35.0	15.0	67.5	10.0	7.5
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	80.5	19.5	0.0	9.2	69.1	21.7	7.5	67.1	3.3	22.0
Other drug offenses.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	90.6	9.4	0.0	12.3	69.0	18.6	15.4	57.8	19.7	7.1
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	25.0	37.5	0.0	37.5
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	23.5	49.9	26.6	28.4	52.5	11.8	7.3
Other sex.....	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	18.3	51.8	29.9	25.3	48.5	16.2	10.0
Weapons.....	100.0	95.4	4.6	0.0	7.6	76.1	16.4	7.2	63.3	23.8	5.7
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	67.4	32.6	0.0	1.1	66.3	32.6	29.2	62.9	3.4	4.5
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	74.0	26.0	0.0	4.0	68.0	28.0	18.0	50.0	20.0	12.0
Escape.....	100.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.0	13.8	70.2	15.9	17.7	55.3	19.1	7.9

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 22
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	13,146	9,991	3,155	5	1,852	9,053	2,236	2,601	7,412	2,208	925
Assault and battery.....	5,190	3,656	1,534	4	871	3,650	665	926	2,872	1,057	335
Theft.....	1,124	862	262	0	131	803	190	181	566	296	81
Petty theft.....	844	637	207	0	98	605	141	149	418	226	51
Other theft.....	280	225	55	0	33	198	49	32	148	70	30
Drug and alcohol.....	1,314	969	345	0	61	866	387	393	758	63	100
Marijuana.....	180	155	25	0	18	132	30	46	101	20	13
Other drugs.....	386	275	111	0	21	258	107	107	233	17	29
Drunk.....	92	57	35	0	8	71	13	32	52	1	7
Liquor laws.....	180	139	41	0	14	131	35	39	116	10	15
Driving under the influence.....	476	343	133	0	0	274	202	169	256	15	36
Malicious mischief.....	1,579	1,289	290	0	277	1,091	211	348	861	245	125
Disorderly conduct.....	36	34	2	0	8	25	3	1	23	7	5
Disturbing the peace.....	206	148	58	0	40	143	23	48	102	37	19
Vandalism.....	1,069	892	177	0	198	712	159	244	593	152	80
Malicious mischief.....	87	80	7	0	4	71	12	17	59	8	3
Trespassing.....	181	135	46	0	27	140	14	38	84	41	18
Other offenses.....	3,939	3,215	724	1	512	2,643	783	753	2,355	547	284
Manslaughter - misd.....	5	1	4	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	2
Burglary.....	258	174	84	0	33	182	43	51	112	79	16
Checks and access cards.....	15	12	3	0	2	11	2	1	6	6	2
Indecent exposure.....	12	12	0	0	3	8	1	1	8	1	2
Annoying children.....	36	35	1	0	13	19	4	8	24	4	0
Obscene matter.....	35	30	5	0	3	25	7	16	12	3	4
Lewd conduct.....	48	41	7	0	2	42	4	19	16	8	5
Prostitution.....	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	8	6	2	0	3	4	1	4	4	0	0
Glue sniffing.....	16	15	1	0	1	13	2	5	11	0	0
Weapons.....	698	632	66	0	109	460	129	119	434	91	54
Hit-and-run.....	232	186	46	0	8	159	65	35	146	32	19
Selected traffic.....	96	84	12	0	9	55	32	20	58	10	8
Joy riding.....	86	56	30	0	7	73	6	22	49	10	5
Gambling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	624	487	137	0	102	392	130	155	395	35	39
FTA-non traffic.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
All other misdemeanors.....	1,767	1,443	324	1	217	1,194	355	296	1,077	266	128

(continued)

Table 22 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	76.0	24.0	0.0	14.1	68.9	17.0	19.8	56.4	16.8	7.0
Assault and battery.....	100.0	70.4	29.6	0.1	16.8	70.3	12.8	17.8	55.3	20.4	6.5
Theft.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	11.7	71.4	16.9	16.1	50.4	26.3	7.2
Petty theft.....	100.0	75.5	24.5	0.0	11.6	71.7	16.7	17.7	49.5	26.8	6.0
Other theft.....	100.0	80.4	19.6	0.0	11.8	70.7	17.5	11.4	52.9	25.0	10.7
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	73.7	26.3	0.0	4.6	65.9	29.5	29.9	57.7	4.8	7.6
Marijuana.....	100.0	86.1	13.9	0.0	10.0	73.3	16.7	25.6	56.1	11.1	7.2
Other drugs.....	100.0	71.2	28.8	0.0	5.4	66.8	27.7	27.7	60.4	4.4	7.5
Drunk.....	100.0	62.0	38.0	0.0	8.7	77.2	14.1	34.8	56.5	1.1	7.6
Liquor laws.....	100.0	77.2	22.8	0.0	7.8	72.8	19.4	21.7	64.4	5.6	8.3
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	72.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	57.6	42.4	35.5	53.8	3.2	7.6
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	81.6	18.4	0.0	17.5	69.1	13.4	22.0	54.5	15.5	7.9
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	22.2	69.4	8.3	2.8	63.9	19.4	13.9
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	19.4	69.4	11.2	23.3	49.5	18.0	9.2
Vandalism.....	100.0	83.4	16.6	0.0	18.5	66.6	14.9	22.8	55.5	14.2	7.5
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	0.0	4.6	81.6	13.8	19.5	67.8	9.2	3.4
Trespassing.....	100.0	74.6	25.4	0.0	14.9	77.3	7.7	21.0	46.4	22.7	9.9
Other offenses.....	100.0	81.6	18.4	0.0	13.0	67.1	19.9	19.1	59.8	13.9	7.2
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
Burglary.....	100.0	67.4	32.6	0.0	12.8	70.5	16.7	19.8	43.4	30.6	6.2
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	13.3	73.3	13.3	6.7	40.0	40.0	13.3
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	8.3	8.3	66.7	8.3	16.7
Annoying children.....	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	36.1	52.8	11.1	22.2	66.7	11.1	0.0
Obscene matter.....	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	8.6	71.4	20.0	45.7	34.3	8.6	11.4
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	85.4	14.6	0.0	4.2	87.5	8.3	39.6	33.3	16.7	10.4
Prostitution.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	50.0	12.5	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	93.8	6.3	0.0	6.3	81.3	12.5	31.3	68.8	0.0	0.0
Weapons.....	100.0	90.5	9.5	0.0	15.6	65.9	18.5	17.0	62.2	13.0	7.7
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	80.2	19.8	0.0	3.4	68.5	28.0	15.1	62.9	13.8	8.2
Selected traffic.....	100.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	9.4	57.3	33.3	20.8	60.4	10.4	8.3
Joy riding.....	100.0	65.1	34.9	0.0	8.1	84.9	7.0	25.6	57.0	11.6	5.8
Gambling.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonsupport.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	78.0	22.0	0.0	16.3	62.8	20.8	24.8	63.3	5.6	6.3
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
All other misdemeanors.....	100.0	81.7	18.3	0.1	12.3	67.6	20.1	16.8	61.0	15.1	7.2

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 23
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2020
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	3,927	3,109	818	0	314	2,647	966	763	2,146	788	230
Truancy.....	81	48	33	0	5	62	14	12	42	5	22
Runaway.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Curfew.....	8	7	1	0	1	7	0	2	5	0	1
Incorrigible.....	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1
Other status offenses.....	3,832	3,051	781	0	306	2,574	952	748	2,095	783	206
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	8.0	67.4	24.6	19.4	54.6	20.1	5.9
Truancy.....	100.0	59.3	40.7	0.0	6.2	76.5	17.3	14.8	51.9	6.2	27.2
Runaway.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Curfew.....	100.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5
Incorrigible.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0
Other status offenses.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	8.0	67.2	24.8	19.5	54.7	20.4	5.4

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 25
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2020

Court disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	22,647	18,307	4,340	2	2,824	15,577	4,244	3,467	12,570	5,214	1,396
Dismissed.....	5,005	3,886	1,119	0	578	2,967	1,460	894	2,544	1,180	387
Transferred.....	726	599	127	0	72	537	117	122	314	249	41
Remanded to adult court.....	25	25	0	0	0	3	22	1	16	7	1
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,753	1,300	453	0	424	1,096	233	412	922	273	146
Non-ward probation.....	1,503	1,141	362	0	256	1,036	211	314	775	310	104
Diversion.....	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	1
Deferred entry of judgment..	862	715	147	0	93	616	153	169	487	102	104
Wardship probation.....	12,769	10,639	2,130	2	1,399	9,321	2,047	1,555	7,509	3,093	612
Percent											
Total.....	100.0	80.8	19.2	0.0	12.5	68.8	18.7	15.3	55.5	23.0	6.2
Dismissed.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.0	11.5	59.3	29.2	17.9	50.8	23.6	7.7
Transferred.....	100.0	82.5	17.5	0.0	9.9	74.0	16.1	16.8	43.3	34.3	5.6
Remanded to adult court....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	88.0	4.0	64.0	28.0	4.0
Deported.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal probation.....	100.0	74.2	25.8	0.0	24.2	62.5	13.3	23.5	52.6	15.6	8.3
Non-ward probation.....	100.0	75.9	24.1	0.0	17.0	68.9	14.0	20.9	51.6	20.6	6.9
Diversion.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
Deferred entry of judgment..	100.0	82.9	17.1	0.0	10.8	71.5	17.7	19.6	56.5	11.8	12.1
Wardship probation.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	11.0	73.0	16.0	12.2	58.8	24.2	4.8

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 26
WARDSHIP PROBATION PLACEMENTS, 2020
 Placement Type by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Placement type	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number										
Total.....	12,769	10,639	2,130	2	1,399	9,321	2,047	1,555	7,509	3,093	612	
Own/relative's home.....	6,860	5,733	1,127	1	774	4,736	1,349	885	3,917	1,645	413	
Secure county facility.....	3,301	2,817	484	1	332	2,509	459	411	2,186	586	118	
Non-secure county facility.....	206	189	17	0	20	163	23	21	140	36	9	
Other public facility.....	38	23	15	0	0	33	5	19	11	5	3	
Other private facility.....	1,707	1,309	398	0	202	1,429	76	115	918	646	28	
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	206	195	11	0	1	114	91	16	127	51	12	
Other.....	451	373	78	0	70	337	44	88	210	124	29	
		Percent										
Total.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	11.0	73.0	16.0	12.2	58.8	24.2	4.8	
Own/relative's home.....	100.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	11.3	69.0	19.7	12.9	57.1	24.0	6.0	
Secure county facility.....	100.0	85.3	14.7	0.0	10.1	76.0	13.9	12.5	66.2	17.8	3.6	
Non-secure county facility.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	9.7	79.1	11.2	10.2	68.0	17.5	4.4	
Other public facility.....	100.0	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	86.8	13.2	50.0	28.9	13.2	7.9	
Other private facility.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	11.8	83.7	4.5	6.7	53.8	37.8	1.6	
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	100.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.5	55.3	44.2	7.8	61.7	24.8	5.8	
Other.....	100.0	82.7	17.3	0.0	15.5	74.7	9.8	19.5	46.6	27.5	6.4	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 28

FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2020

Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	77	66	11	8	27	42	8	42	15	12
Felony offenses.....	65	63	2	7	17	41	7	38	14	6
Homicide.....	11	11	0	0	2	9	2	7	1	1
Robbery.....	21	21	0	2	7	12	0	10	9	2
Assault.....	21	19	2	2	5	14	3	14	3	1
Kidnapping.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Burglary.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Theft.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dangerous Drugs.....	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Lewd or lascivious.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Weapons.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	5	5	0	1	2	2	1	4	0	0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	11	2	9	1	9	1	1	3	1	6
Assault and battery.....	5	1	4	0	4	1	0	2	1	2
Burglary.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Disturbing the Peace.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Joy Riding.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Laws.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Selected Traffic.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Vandalism.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Status offenses.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

(continued)

Table 28 - continued
FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2020
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	85.7	14.3	10.4	35.1	54.5	10.4	54.5	19.5	15.6
Felony offenses.....	100.0	96.9	3.1	10.8	26.2	63.1	10.8	58.5	21.5	9.2
Homicide.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	81.8	18.2	63.6	9.1	9.1
Robbery.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	9.5	33.3	57.1	0.0	47.6	42.9	9.5
Assault.....	100.0	90.5	9.5	9.5	23.8	66.7	14.3	66.7	14.3	4.8
Kidnapping.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Theft.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dangerous Drugs.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Weapons.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other felonies.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	100.0	18.2	81.8	9.1	81.8	9.1	9.1	27.3	9.1	54.5
Assault and battery.....	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
Burglary.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Disturbing the Peace.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Joy Riding.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Liquor Laws.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Selected Traffic.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vandalism.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 29

JUVENILE JUSTICE, 2015-2020

Referrals to Probation by Probation Disposition, Court Disposition, and Wardship Placement by Year

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Percent change		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2015-	2019-	
	86,539	100.0	77,509	100.0	71,791	100.0	65,020	100.0	59,371	100.0	42,539	100.0	2020	2020	
Probation dispositions, court dispositions, and wardship placements															
Referrals to probation.....	86,539	100.0	77,509	100.0	71,791	100.0	65,020	100.0	59,371	100.0	42,539	100.0	-50.8	-28.4	
Probation dispositions															
Closed at intake.....	31,830	36.8	27,001	34.8	24,651	34.3	21,395	32.9	21,083	35.5	16,251	38.2	-48.9	-22.9	
Transferred ¹	639	0.7	617	0.8	683	1.0	593	0.9	573	1.0	380	0.9	-40.5	-33.7	
Traffic court.....	1,706	2.0	1,788	2.3	1,498	2.1	1,383	2.1	1,492	2.5	850	2.0	-50.2	-43.0	
Direct file - adult court ²	492	0.6	340	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	
Informal probation.....	2,165	2.5	1,471	1.9	1,210	1.7	1,135	1.7	1,049	1.8	633	1.5	-70.8	-39.7	
Diversion.....	5,600	6.5	5,723	7.4	5,517	7.7	4,754	7.3	3,457	5.8	1,778	4.2	-68.3	-48.6	
Petitions filed.....	44,107	51.0	40,569	52.3	38,232	53.3	35,760	55.0	31,717	53.4	22,647	53.2	-48.7	-28.6	
Juvenile court dispositions															
Dismissed.....	7,359	8.5	6,975	9.0	6,762	9.4	6,468	9.9	5,831	9.8	5,005	11.8	-32.0	-14.2	
Transferred ¹	1,082	1.3	1,042	1.3	930	1.3	1,032	1.6	992	1.7	726	1.7	-32.9	-26.8	
Remanded to adult court.....	74	0.1	66	0.1	158	0.2	77	0.1	64	0.1	25	0.1	-66.2	-60.9	
Informal probation.....	2,940	3.4	2,899	3.7	2,860	4.0	2,678	4.1	2,426	4.1	1,753	4.1	-40.4	-27.7	
Non-ward probation.....	2,404	2.8	2,529	3.3	2,469	3.4	2,338	3.6	2,071	3.5	1,503	3.5	-37.5	-27.4	
Diversion.....	151	0.2	86	0.1	69	0.1	25	0.0	42	0.1	4	0.0	-	-	
Deferred entry of judgment.....	1,650	1.9	1,501	1.9	1,295	1.8	1,384	2.1	1,075	1.8	862	2.0	-47.8	-19.8	
Wardship probation/DJJ.....	28,447	32.9	25,471	32.9	23,689	33.0	21,758	33.5	19,216	32.4	12,769	30.0	-55.1	-33.6	
Wardship placements															
Own/relative's home.....	15,175	17.5	13,342	17.2	12,536	17.5	11,673	18.0	9,833	16.6	6,860	16.1	-54.8	-30.2	
Secure county facility.....	8,580	9.9	7,854	10.1	7,094	9.9	6,437	9.9	5,355	9.0	3,301	7.8	-61.5	-38.4	
Non-secure county facility.....	587	0.7	488	0.6	513	0.7	488	0.8	270	0.5	206	0.5	-64.9	-23.7	
Other public facility.....	113	0.1	111	0.1	90	0.1	53	0.1	59	0.1	38	0.1	-66.4	-35.6	
Other private facility.....	3,272	3.8	2,916	3.8	2,818	3.9	2,359	3.6	2,325	3.9	1,707	4.0	-47.8	-26.6	
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	216	0.2	183	0.2	224	0.3	317	0.5	343	0.6	206	0.5	-4.6	-39.9	
Other.....	504	0.6	577	0.7	414	0.6	431	0.7	1,031	1.7	451	1.1	-10.5	-56.3	

Notes: Data were reported by 55 counties in 2015, 54 counties in 2016, 56 counties in 2017-2018, and 57 counties in 2019-2020.

Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.

Dash indicates that a percent change was not calculated. See footnote #2.

¹ Transferred includes transferred and deported.

² In November 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57 which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. For additional information, see Understanding the Data.

Table 30
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other		
												Number	
Total.....	45	41	4	0	3	10	32	2	32	9	2	0	0
Dismissed.....	12	9	3	0	3	2	7	0	9	3	0	0	0
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquitted.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Convicted.....	32	31	1	0	0	8	24	2	22	6	2	2	2
Convicted.....	32	31	1	0	0	8	24	2	22	6	2	2	2
Prison/DJJ.....	23	22	1	0	0	6	17	0	17	4	0	0	0
Probation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation/jail.....	5	5	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	0
Jail.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Other.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
		Percent											
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	26.7	22.0	75.0	-	100.0	20.0	21.9	0.0	28.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Certified to juvenile court.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquitted.....	2.2	2.4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convicted.....	71.1	75.6	25.0	-	0.0	80.0	75.0	100.0	68.8	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Convicted.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prison/DJJ.....	71.9	71.0	100.0	-	-	75.0	70.8	0.0	77.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Probation.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	15.6	16.1	0.0	-	-	12.5	16.7	100.0	9.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jail.....	6.3	6.5	0.0	-	-	12.5	4.2	0.0	4.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	6.3	6.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	8.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 31
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
Disposition by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	45	41	4	0	3	10	32	2	32	9	2
Dismissed.....	12	9	3	0	3	2	7	0	9	3	0
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquitted.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Convicted.....	32	31	1	0	0	8	24	2	22	6	2
Convicted.....	32	31	1	0	0	8	24	2	22	6	2
Prison/DJJ.....	23	22	1	0	0	6	17	0	17	4	2
Probation.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation/jail.....	5	5	0	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	0
Jail.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Other.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Percent											
Total.....	100.0	91.1	8.9	0.0	6.7	22.2	71.1	4.4	71.1	20.0	4.4
Dismissed.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	16.7	58.3	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Certified to juvenile court.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Convicted.....	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	6.3	68.8	18.8	6.3
Convicted.....	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	6.3	68.8	18.8	6.3
Prison/DJJ.....	100.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	26.1	73.9	0.0	73.9	17.4	8.7
Probation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/jail.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0
Jail.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Other.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 32
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2020
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group		
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total	45	41	4	0	3	10	32	2	32	9	2
Felony.....	39	35	4	0	3	9	27	2	28	7	2
Misdemeanor.....	6	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	2	0
Felony offenses.....	39	35	4	0	3	9	27	2	28	7	2
Violent offenses.....	28	27	1	0	3	9	16	0	22	4	2
Property offenses.....	5	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0
Drug offenses.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other offenses.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	6	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	2	0
Assault and Battery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Drug and Alcohol.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offenses.....	5	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	2	0
Percent											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	86.7	85.4	100.0	-	100.0	90.0	84.4	100.0	87.5	77.8	100.0
Misdemeanor.....	13.3	14.6	0.0	-	0.0	10.0	15.6	0.0	12.5	22.2	0.0
Felony offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	71.8	77.1	25.0	-	100.0	100.0	59.3	0.0	78.6	57.1	100.0
Property offenses.....	12.8	8.6	50.0	-	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	7.1	42.9	0.0
Drug offenses.....	2.6	0.0	25.0	-	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Other offenses.....	12.8	14.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	18.5	100.0	10.7	0.0	0.0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Assault and Battery.....	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Theft.....	16.7	16.7	-	-	0.0	20.0	20.0	-	25.0	0.0	-
Drug and Alcohol.....	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-
Other offenses.....	83.3	83.3	-	-	100.0	80.0	80.0	-	75.0	100.0	-

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent change was not calculated.

Table 33
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2020
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group												
	Number	Percent	Male		Female		14	15	16	17	White		Hispanic		Black		Other			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	39	100.0	35	89.7	4	10.3	0	0.0	9	23.1	16	69.2	2	5.1	28	71.8	7	17.9	2	5.1
Violent offenses.....	28	100.0	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0.0	3	10.7	9	32.1	0	0.0	22	78.6	4	14.3	2	7.1
Homicide.....	12	100.0	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	3	25.0	2	16.7	7	58.3	8	66.7	3	25.0	1	8.3
Acquitted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	7	100.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	5	71.4	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3
Prison.....	7	100.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0	2	28.6	2	28.6	5	71.4	3	42.9	3	42.9	1	14.3
Robbery.....	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	6	85.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	6	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
Prison.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assault.....	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.0	7	87.5	0	0.0	1	12.5
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3
Prison.....	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	1	14.3
Kidnapping.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

(continued)

Table 33 - continued
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2020
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group													
	Number	Percent	Male		Female		14		15		16		17		White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Property offenses.....	5	100.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0
Burglary.....	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Theft.....	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drug offenses.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dangerous Drugs.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other offenses.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sex offenses.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Driving under the influence.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other felonies.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 34
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2020
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group										
	Number	Percent	Male Number	Female Number	14		15		16		17		White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	6	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	0	0.0	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
Theft.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other offenses.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Burglary.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Weapons.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All other misdemeanors.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
Convicted.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Other.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 35
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2020
 Gender and Age by Race/Ethnic Group

Gender and age	Total	Race/ethnic group			
		White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Statewide	13,312,628	3,798,811	6,393,698	694,987	2,425,132
0 - 9	5,037,707	1,481,714	2,260,103	245,332	1,050,558
10	512,903	138,076	256,511	25,500	92,816
11	519,134	134,948	264,242	25,860	94,084
12	533,691	136,260	272,510	26,898	98,023
13	536,474	138,174	274,265	26,801	97,234
14	527,908	138,612	268,123	26,379	94,794
15	524,606	137,850	264,799	25,966	95,991
16	516,530	139,327	258,497	25,755	92,951
17	512,576	138,394	256,834	26,417	90,931
18-25	4,091,099	1,215,456	2,017,814	240,079	617,750
Male	6,792,154	1,949,127	3,263,226	347,935	1,231,866
0 - 9	2,569,114	760,259	1,154,505	122,963	531,387
10	261,702	70,515	131,039	12,766	47,382
11	264,072	68,924	135,017	12,783	47,348
12	272,916	70,061	139,861	13,298	49,696
13	273,935	70,987	140,785	13,440	48,723
14	269,529	70,971	137,185	13,149	48,224
15	266,849	70,686	135,316	13,123	47,724
16	262,685	71,729	131,569	13,030	46,357
17	259,586	70,824	130,272	13,180	45,310
18-25	2,091,766	624,171	1,027,677	120,203	319,715
Female	6,520,474	1,849,684	3,130,472	347,052	1,193,266
0 - 9	2,468,593	721,455	1,105,598	122,369	519,171
10	251,201	67,561	125,472	12,734	45,434
11	255,062	66,024	129,225	13,077	46,736
12	260,775	66,199	132,649	13,600	48,327
13	262,539	67,187	133,480	13,361	48,511
14	258,379	67,641	130,938	13,230	46,570
15	257,757	67,164	129,483	12,843	48,267
16	253,845	67,598	126,928	12,725	46,594
17	252,990	67,570	126,562	13,237	45,621
18-25	1,999,333	591,285	990,137	119,876	298,035

Source: California Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Background

The Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the DOJ began compiling data describing California's juvenile justice system in 1947. In 1969, the DOJ developed the first computerized system for juvenile probation caseloads to collect information on juveniles who were supervised by probation departments or in detention facilities. The system was designed to track referrals within the juvenile probation system and to provide information on its progress through the probation and court processes from the time of referral to final disposition. The information collected links court and probation activities for a single referral.

In 1979, in an effort to upgrade the computerized data collection system, the DOJ developed the JCPSS as a pilot study. Ten counties participated in the initial study, and, in 1980, the pilot system was implemented statewide.

From 1980 to 1989, the JCPSS collected, compiled, and reported statistical data on the administration of juvenile justice in California. The system collected individual records on delinquent juveniles who were referred to California probation departments. These records contained information about the juvenile's referral source, referral offense, pre-adjudication detention, probation, and court disposition, as well as current supervision status and changes in prior supervision status. During this period, transaction reports were submitted at the time a disposition was made or when supervision was terminated.

In 1990, the JCPSS was discontinued because of budget reductions.

In 1995, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 488 (Chapter 803, Statutes of 1995), directing the DOJ to reestablish the JCPSS. In June 1996, representatives from 14 probation departments and the DOJ met to finalize the reporting standards and began system development. In

January 1997, several probation departments began submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 1999, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2000. At that time, only 22 probation departments were submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 2000, the LAO again recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the TANF funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2001. In May 2000, a permanent JCPSS Advisory Committee was established to improve county participation and to discuss legislative changes affecting the JCPSS; no funds were withheld.

In 2001, the Legislature directed the DOJ, via Senate Bill 314 (Chapter 468, Statutes of 2001), to include in its annual juvenile justice report, statistics on the administrative actions taken by law enforcement agencies regarding juveniles whose cases were transferred to or directly adjudicated in adult criminal court. This legislation also prompted discussions on replacing the existing JCPSS software, provided to probation departments in 1996, with a web-enabled application. In 2002, the DOJ developed the web-enabled JCPSS application, and county probation departments were connected to the DOJ network the same year.

In 2003, the JCPSS web-enabled application became operational. Probation departments received training, and they began to submit data to the DOJ. Currently, 57 of California's 58 counties are connected to the web-enabled application, and all of those counties are submitting data. (The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.)

During the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget deliberations, the Legislature discussed whether the JCPSS should be overhauled and whether the DOJ should be required to lead and develop the modernization plan. As communicated during the deliberations, the DOJ agrees with the recommendation made by the California Juvenile Justice Data Working Group's January 2016 report to the Legislature that "[t]he Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) should have primary responsibility for developing the JCPSS replacement plan. The Legislature and the Governor should be advised of the need to identify and set aside the resources that will be needed both to plan and fund the replacement data system ... BSCC should work in concert with probation, courts, information technology experts, legislative committees, the [DOJ] and other stakeholders to produce a replacement plan ... " The DOJ stands ready to work with BSCC and other stakeholders on this endeavor.

The DOJ recognizes that there are many growing and evolving needs for complete criminal history information, for both juveniles and adults, to support the criminal justice community, the Legislature, research organizations, and other entities who are immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, the quality of criminal justice, or the custody or correction of offenders. In addition to the JCPSS, the DOJ maintains the state summary criminal history information repository for both juveniles and adults and stands ready to take the lead on developing a plan to develop a modernized juvenile and adult criminal history system with the capability of meeting the needs expressed by the California Juvenile Justice Data Working Group's January 2016 report, as well as the needs for technological modernization expressed by the Legislature, criminal justice agencies, and various advocacy groups. To that end, the DOJ worked with the Legislature during the Fiscal Year 2019-2020 budget deliberations to identify resources necessary to lead the development of a modernization plan, and, contingent on the receipt of funding, is prepared to do so.

Appendix 2

California Code Sections

Welfare and Institutions Code section 285

All probation officers shall make periodic reports to the Attorney General at those times and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, provided that no names or social security numbers shall be transmitted regarding any proceeding under section 300 or 601.

Penal Code section 13010

It shall be the duty of the department:

(a) To collect data necessary for the work of the department from all persons and agencies mentioned in Section 13020 and from any other appropriate source.

(b) To prepare and distribute to all those persons and agencies cards, forms, or electronic means used in reporting data to the department. The cards, forms, or electronic means may, in addition to other items, include items of information needed by federal bureaus or departments engaged in the development of national and uniform criminal statistics.

(c) To recommend the form and content of records that must be kept by those persons and agencies in order to ensure the correct reporting of data to the department.

(d) To instruct those persons and agencies in the installation, maintenance, and use of those records and in the reporting of data therefrom to the department.

(e) To process, tabulate, analyze, and interpret the data collected from those persons and agencies.

(f) To supply, at their request, to federal bureaus or departments engaged in the collection of national criminal statistics data they need from this state.

(g) To make available to the public, through the department's OpenJustice Web portal, information relating to criminal statistics, to be updated at least once per year, and to present at other times as the Attorney General may approve reports on special aspects of criminal statistics. A sufficient number of copies of a downloadable summary of this information shall be annually prepared to enable the Attorney General to send a copy to the Governor and to all public officials in the state dealing with criminals and to distribute them generally in channels where they will add to the public enlightenment. This subdivision shall not be construed to require more frequent reporting by local agencies than what is required by any other law.

(h) To periodically review the requirements of units of government using criminal justice statistics, and to make recommendations for changes it deems necessary in the design of criminal justice statistics systems, including new techniques of collection and processing made possible by automation.

(i) To evaluate, on an annual basis, the progress of California's transition from summary crime reporting to incident-based crime reporting, in alignment with the federal National Incident-Based Reporting System, and report its findings to the Legislature annually through 2019, pursuant to Section 9795 of the Government Code.

Penal Code section 13010.5

(a) The department shall collect data pertaining to the juvenile justice system for criminal history and statistical purposes. This information shall serve to assist the department, through its bureau whose mission is to protect the rights of children, in complying with the reporting requirement of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, measuring the extent of juvenile delinquency, determining the need for, and effectiveness of, relevant legislation, and identifying long-term trends in juvenile delinquency. Any data collected pursuant to this section may include criminal history information that may be used by the department to comply with the requirements of Section 602.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(b) Statistical data collected pursuant to this section shall be made available to the public through the OpenJustice Web portal. The department may make available data collected pursuant to this section in the same manner as data collected pursuant to Section 13202.

Penal Code section 13012

(a) The information published on the OpenJustice Web portal pursuant to Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (1) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
- (2) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
- (3) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or delinquents.
- (4) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who are the subject of a petition

or hearing in the juvenile court to transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult criminal court.

(5) (A) The total number of each of the following:

- (i) Civilian complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5.
- (ii) Civilian complaints alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or a misdemeanor.
- (iii) Civilian complaints alleging racial or identity profiling, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 13519.4. These statistics shall be disaggregated by the specific type of racial or identity profiling alleged, including but not limited to, based on a consideration of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability.

(B) The statistics reported pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, for each category of complaint identified under subparagraph (A), the number of complaints within each of the following disposition categories:

- (i) "Sustained," which means that the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the truth of allegation in the complaint by preponderance of the evidence.
- (ii) "Exonerated," which means that the investigation clearly established that the actions of the personnel that formed the basis of the complaint are not a violation of law or agency policy.
- (iii) "Not sustained," which means that the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegation in the complaint.
- (iv) "Unfounded," which means that the investigation clearly established that the allegation is not true.

(C) The reports under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made available to the public and disaggregated for each individual law enforcement agency.

(b) The department shall give adequate interpretation of the statistics and present the information so that it may be of value

in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and treatment of criminals and delinquents, or those concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. This interpretation shall be presented in clear and informative formats on the OpenJustice Web portal. The Web portal shall also include statistics that are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments.

(c) Each year, on an annual basis, the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA), established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4, shall analyze the statistics reported pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of this section. RIPA's analysis of the complaints shall be incorporated into its annual report as required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 and shall be published on the OpenJustice Web portal. The reports shall not disclose the identity of peace officers.

Penal Code section 13012.5

(a) The annual report published by the department under Section 13010 shall, in regard to the contents required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, include the following statewide information:

(1) The annual number of fitness hearings held in the juvenile courts under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and the outcomes of those hearings including orders to remand to adult criminal court, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are the subject of those fitness hearings.

(2) The annual number of minors whose cases are filed directly in adult criminal court under Sections 602.5 and 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are filed directly to the adult criminal court.

(3) The outcomes of cases involving minors who are prosecuted in adult criminal courts, regardless of how adult court jurisdiction was initiated, including whether the minor was acquitted or convicted, or whether the case was dismissed and returned to juvenile court, including sentencing outcomes, cross-referenced with the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors subject to these court actions.

(b) The department's annual report published under Section 13010 shall include the information described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, as further delineated by this section, beginning with the report due on July 1, 2003, for the preceding calendar year.

Appendix 3

Felony-Level Offense Codes

The following statutes and their offense groupings were valid at the time of the closeout of the 2020 arrest offense code file. All statutory codes listed are for Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code
CC - Corporations Code
CI - Civil Code
EC - Education Code
FA - Food and Agriculture Code
FC - Financial Code

FG - Fish and Game Code
GC - Government Code
HN - Harbors and Navigation Code
HS - Health and Safety Code
IC - Insurance Code
LC - Labor Code

MV - Military and Veterans Code
PR - Public Resources Code
RT - Revenue and Taxation Code
SH - Streets and Highways Code
UI - Unemployment Insurance Code
VC - Vehicle Code
WI - Welfare and Institutions Code

Homicide - 128, 187(a), 192(a), 192(b), 273ab(a), 18755(a)

Rape - 220, 220(a)(1), 220(a)(2), 220(b), 261(a)(1), 261(a)(2), 261(a)(3), 261(a)(4), 261(a)(4)(a), 261(a)(4)(b), 261(a)(4)(c), 261(a)(4)(d), 261(a)(5), 261(a)(6), 261(a)(7), 262(a)(1), 262(a)(2), 262(a)(3), 262(a)(4), 262(a)(5), 264(c)(1), 264(c)(2), 264.1(a), 264.1(b)(1), 264.1(b)(2), 266c, 269(a)(1), 269(a)(2), 269(a)(3), 269(a)(4), 269(a)(5), 286(b)(1)*, 286(b)(2), 286(c)(1), 286(c)(2)(a), 286(c)(2)(b), 286(c)(2)(c), 286(c)(3), 286(d)(1), 286(e), 286(f), 286(f)(1), 286(f)(2), 286(f)(3), 286(f)(4), 286(g), 286(h), 286(i), 286(j), 286(k), 287(b)(1)*, 287(b)(2), 287(c)(1), 287(c)(2)(a), 287(c)(2)(b), 287(c)(2)(c), 287(c)(3), 287(d)(1)(a), 287(d)(1)(b), 287(d)(1)(c), 287(d)(2), 287(d)(3), 287(e)*, 287(f), 287(f)(1), 287(f)(2), 287(f)(3), 287(f)(4), 287(g), 287(h)*, 287(i), 287(j), 287(k), 288.7(a), 288.7(b), 289(a)(1)(a), 289(a)(1)(b), 289(a)(1)(c), 289(a)(2), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(d)(1), 289(d)(2), 289(d)(3), 289(d)(4), 289(e), 289(f), 289(g), 289(h)*, 289(i), 289(j)

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 212.5(c), 213(a)(1)(a), 213(a)(2), 214, 215(a)

Assault - 69*, 71, 71(a)(2), 76(a)*, 95.1, 139(a), 140(a)*, 146e(b), 148(b)*, 148(c), 148(d)*, 148(d)(1), 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b)(1), 148.4(b)(2), 148.10(a)*, 149*, 151(a)(2), 186.26(a), 186.26(b), 186.26(c), 203, 205, 206, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 218.1*, 219, 219.1, 219.2*, 220, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242*, 243(c), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d), 243.1, 243.3*, 243.6*, 243.7, 243.9(a)*, 244, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(3), 245(a)(4)*, 245(b), 245(c), 245(d)(1), 245(d)(2), 245(d)(3), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 247(a), 247(b), 247.5*, 273a(a)*, 273ab(b), 273d(a), 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(a)(1), 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 375(a)*, 375(d), 401, 405a, 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.3, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422(a)*, 422.7(a), 588a*, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 625c, 664/187(a), 664/192(a), 1768.8(b) WI, 1768.85(a) WI*, 1808.4(d) VC, 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501(b), 4501.1(a), 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 11418(a)(1), 11418(a)(2), 11418(b)(1), 11418(b)(2), 11418(b)(3), 11418(b)(4), 11418(c), 11418(d)(1), 11418(d)(2), 11418.1*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12308, 12309, 15656(a) WI, 18715(a)(1), 18715(a)(2), 18715(a)(3), 18715(a)(4), 18715(a)(5), 18725(a), 18725(b), 18725(c), 18740, 18750, 18755(b), 20110(a), 20110(b), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 207(d), 208(b), 209(a), 209(b)(1), 209.5(a), 209.5(b), 210, 278, 278.5(a), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459*, 460, 460(a), 460(b)*, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 463(a), 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460(a), 664/460(b)

Theft - 72, 72.5(a)*, 72.5(b)*, 115(a), 115.5(b), 116, 117, 134, 154(b), 155(b), 155.5(b), 156, 182(a)(4), 304 HN, 305 HN, 332(a)*, 334(a)*, 337.7, 350(a)*, 350(a)(2)*, 350(b), 350(c), 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 424(a)1, 424(a)2, 424(a)3, 424(a)4, 424(a)5, 424(a)6, 424(a)7, 463(b), 474, 481, 481.1(a), 483.5(a), 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484c, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487(d)(2), 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487b, 487d, 487e, 487g, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 487k, 490.2*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*, 495, 496(a), 496(b), 496(d)*, 496a(a), 496c*, 496d(a), 497, 498(b)(1), 498(b)(2), 498(b)(3), 498(b)(4), 498(b)(5), 498(d), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 500*, 500(a)(1)*, 500(a)(2)*, 500(a)(3)*, 502(c)(1)(a), 502(c)(1)(b), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(3), 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)*, 502(c)(7)*, 502(c)(8)*, 502(c)(10)*, 502(c)(11)*, 502(c)(12)*, 502(c)(13)*, 502(c)(14)*, 502.5*, 502.7(a)(1)*, 502.7(a)(2)*, 502.7(a)(3)*, 502.7(a)(4)*, 502.7(a)(5)*, 502.7(b)(1)*, 502.7(b)(2), 502.7(c)*, 502.7(d)*, 502.7(g), 502.8(b)*, 502.8(d), 502.8(e), 502.8(f), 503*, 504*, 504a*, 504b*, 505*, 506*, 506b, 507*, 508*, 514*, 528, 529(a)*, 529(a)(1)*, 529(a)(2)*, 529(a)(3)*, 529a*, 529.5(b), 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 532(a)*, 532a(1)*, 532a(2)*, 532a(3)*, 532a(4)*, 532f(a)(1)*, 532f(a)(2)*, 532f(a)(3)*, 532f(a)(4)*, 533, 534, 535, 537(a)(2), 537(c)(2)*, 537e(a), 537e(a)(3), 538*, 538.5, 548(a), 549, 550(a)(1), 550(a)(2), 550(a)(3), 550(a)(4), 550(a)(5), 550(a)(6), 550(a)(7), 550(a)(8), 550(b)(1), 550(b)(2), 550(b)(3), 550(b)(4), 560, 560.4, 566, 571(a), 571(b), 577, 578, 580, 581, 593d(b), 620, 642*, 648*, 650 BP, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 750(a) IC, 892(a) CI, 1695.6(b)(1) CI, 1733 IC, 1778 LC, 1823 FC, 1871.4(a)(1) IC, 1871.4(a)(2) IC, 1871.4(a)(3) IC, 1871.4(a)(4) IC, 2101(a)(1) UI, 2102(a) UI, 2107 UI, 2108 UI, 2109 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2114 UI, 2116(a) UI, 2116(b) UI, 2121 UI, 2255(b) CC, 2945.4(a) CI, 2945.4(g) CI*, 3215 LC, 3352 FC, 3361 FC, 3531 FC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7027.3 BP, 7028.16 BP*, 7051 HS, 10238.6(c) BP, 10250.52 BP, 10752(a) VC, 10752(b) VC, 10801 VC, 10802 VC, 10803(a) VC, 10803(b) VC, 10855 VC*, 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010(a) BP, 11019(a) BP, 11022(a) BP, 11320 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI*, 11483.5 WI, 11760(a) IC, 11880(a) IC, 14014(a) WI*, 14025(a) WI, 14107(b)(1) WI, 14591(b)(1)(f)(2) PR*, 17410 WI, 17414(b) FC, 17511.12(a) BP, 17551(a) FA, 17551(b) FA, 18848 FA*, 22430(a) BP, 22753(a) BP*, 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443(a) GC, 27443(b) GC, 30475(b) RT, 30480 RT, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC, 31411 CC, 44209 HS, 94319.14(b) EC, 94320(f) EC, 94320(g) EC, 103800 HS

Motor Vehicle Theft – 487(d)(1)*, 666.5(a), 10851(a) VC*, 10851(b) VC, 10851(e) VC

Forgery, Check, and Access Cards - 113, 114, 470(a)*, 470(b)*, 470(c), 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 477, 478, 479, 480(a), 484e(a), 484e(b), 484e(d)*, 484f(a), 484f(b)*, 484g*, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 617, 10980(e) WI

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 451.5(a), 451.5(a)(1), 451.5(a)(2)(a), 451.5(a)(3), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a), 454(a)(1), 454(a)(2), 455

Drug Offenses

Narcotic - 11350(a) HS, 11350(b) HS*, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352(a) HS, 11352(b) HS, 11353(a) HS, 11353(b) HS, 11353(c) HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11358(d) HS, 11359(c) HS, 11359(d) HS 11360(a) HS*, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS, 11362.4(d) HS

Dangerous Drug - 4060 BP*, 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11370.1(a) HS, 11375(b)(1) HS*, 11377(a) HS*, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379(a) HS, 11379(b) HS, 11379.2 HS, 11379.5(a) HS, 11379.5(b) HS, 11380(a) HS, 11550(e) HS

All Other - 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4336(a) BP, 11104(a) HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11152 HS, 11153(a)(1) HS, 11154(a) HS, 11154(b) HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11157 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11166 HS*, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS*, 11363 HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5(a) HS, 11366.5(b) HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7(b) HS, 11366.8(a) HS, 11366.8(b) HS, 11368 HS*, 11370.6(a) HS, 11370.9(a) HS, 11370.9(b) HS, 11370.9(c) HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS*, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c)(1) HS, 11383(c)(2) HS, 11383(f) HS, 11383(g) HS, 11383.5(b)(1) HS, 11383.5(e) HS, 11383.7(a) HS, 11383.7(b)(1) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Sex Offenses

Lewd or Lascivious - 220, 266j, 288(a), 288(b)(1), 288(b)(2), 288(c)(1)*, 288(c)(2)*, 288.5(a)

All Other - 243.4(a), 243.4(b), 243.4(c)*, 243.4(d)*, 243.4(j), 261.5(a), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 265, 266*, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h(a), 266h(b)(1), 266h(b)(2), 266i(a), 266i(a)(1), 266i(a)(2), 266i(a)(3), 266i(a)(4), 266i(a)(5), 266i(a)(6), 266i(b)(1), 266i(b)(2), 267, 285, 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 288.2(b), 288.3, 288.3(a), 288.4(a)(2), 288.4(b), 289.6(a)*, 289.6(a)(2), 289.6(a)(3), 290(b)*, 290.002*, 290.006*, 290.010*, 290.011(a)*, 290.011(b)*, 290.011(c)*, 290.011(d)*, 290.011(f)*, 290.012(a)*, 290.012(b)*, 290.012(c)*, 290.013(a)*, 290.013(b), 290.014*, 290.015*, 290.018(b), 290.018(d)*, 290.018(f)*, 290.018(g)*, 311.1(a), 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a)*, 311.11(b), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(b), 311.2(c)*, 311.2(d), 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5*, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2)*, 314.1*, 647f, 647.6(a)(1)*, 647.6(a)(2)*, 647.6(b), 647.6(c)(1), 647.6(c)(2), 729(a)*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(f) HN, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(d) VC, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*

Hit-and-Run - 20001(a) VC, 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*

Weapons - 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c, 171c(a)(1)*, 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 186.28(a)*, 626.9(b)*, 626.9(d), 626.9(h), 626.9(i), 626.95(a)*, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(b)*, 4502(a), 4574(a), 4574(b), 4502(b), 8101(a) WI, 8101(b) WI, 8103(a)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 8103(i) WI*, 12761 HS*, 18710(a)*, 18720, 18730, 18735(a)*, 18745, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22810(a)*, 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(g)(1)*, 22810(g)(2), 23900, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(1), 25400(c)(2), 25400(c)(3), 25400(c)(4), 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(1), 25850(c)(2), 25850(c)(3), 25850(c)(4), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(b)*, 26100(c), 26100(d)*, 27500(a), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27585(a), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(b)(1), 28250(b)(3), 29610*, 29650*, 29800(a)(1), 29800(a)(2), 29800(b), 29805(a)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29900(a)(1), 29900(b)(1), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30305(a)(1)*, 30315*, 30320, 30600(a), 30605(a)*, 30720(a)*, 30725(b), 31500*, 32310*, 32625(a), 32625(b), 32900*, 33210, 33215*, 33410, 33600*

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 836.6(a)*, 836.6(b)*, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1152(b) WI, 1768.7(a) WI, 1768.7(b) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7*, 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532(a)(1), 4532(a)(2), 4532(b)(1), 4532(b)(2), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550.1, 4550.2, 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337.2, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337a.1, 337a.2, 337a.3, 337a.4, 337a.5, 337a.6, 337i, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*

All Other Felony Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2020 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.
*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 4

Misdemeanor-Level Offense Codes

Manslaughter–Misd. - 191.5(b)*, 192(c)(1)*, 192(c)(2), 192.5(b), 192.5(c)*, 192.5(d)

Assault and Battery – 69*, 71*, 76(a)*, 95.1, 136.7, 139(a), 140(a)*, 147, 148(a)(1), 148(b)*, 148(d)*, 148.1(a)*, 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.10(a)*, 148.2.1, 148.2.2, 148.2(2), 148.2(3), 148.2(4), 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a)(1), 148.4(a)(2), 149*, 151(a)(1), 217.1(a), 218.1*, 219.2*, 219.3, 240, 241(a), 241(b), 241(c), 241.1*, 241.2(a), 241.2(a)(1), 241.3(a), 241.4, 241.5(a), 241.6, 242*, 243(a), 243(b), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d)*, 243(e)(1), 243.10(a), 243.2(a)(1), 243.25, 243.3*, 243.35(a), 243.6*, 243.65(a), 243.8(a), 243.9(a)*, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(4)*, 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 246.3(b), 247.5*, 248, 273a(a)*, 273a(b), 273d(a), 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 368(c), 374c, 375(a)*, 375(b), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417(a)(2)(b), 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.25(a), 417.26(a), 417.26(b), 417.4, 422(a)*, 422.4(a), 422.6(a), 423.2(a), 423.2(b), 423.2(c), 423.2(d), 1768.85(a) WI*, 2652, 2652.5, 4501.1(a), 11414(a), 11414(c), 11418.1*, 11418.5(a)*, 12680 HS, 15656(b) WI, 20170(a)

Burglary–Misd. - 459*, 459.5*, 460(b)*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*

Petty Theft - 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 409(h), 463(b), 463(c), 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487c, 487e, 487f, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 488, 490, 490.1(a), 490.2*, 490.5(a), 490.7(b)(1), 490.7(b)(2), 490.7(b)(3), 490.7(b)(4), 496c*, 499b(b), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499c(c), 499d, 499g, 502.5*, 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(1)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 530.5(e), 532(a)*, 538*, 565, 642*, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 8726 HS, 22435.1 BP, 22435.2 BP, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.2(b) BP, 22435.2(c), 22435.2(e) BP, 22435.2(f) BP, 22435.11(a) BP, 22435.12 BP, 22753(a) BP*, 41950(a) PR

Other Theft - Includes approximately 200 statute codes that can be identified upon request.

Checks and Access Cards - 112(a), 470(a)*, 470(c), 470(b)*, 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 484e(a), 484e(b), 484e(c), 484e(d)*, 484f(b)*, 484g, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(a), 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 484j

Drug Offenses

Marijuana - 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357.5(a) HS, 11358(c) HS, 11359(b) HS, 11360(a) HS*, 11362.4(c) HS, 11362.77(a) HS, 34014(a) BP, 34016(b) BP, 34016(d) BP, 34016(e) BP

Other Drugs - 377, 379, 647(f), 2241 BP, 2242.1(a) BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4051 BP, 4059(a) BP, 4060 BP*, 4077(a) BP, 4141 BP, 4142 BP, 4148 BP, 4149 BP, 4163 BP, 4323 BP, 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4325(a) BP, 4326(a) BP, 4326(b) BP, 4331(a) BP, 4332 BP, 11100(g)(1) HS, 11100(g)(2) HS, 11100(g)(3) HS, 11100.1(a) HS, 11104(c) HS, 11104.5 HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11150 HS, 11151 HS, 11157 HS*, 11159 HS, 11161(a) HS, 11162.5(b), 11162.6(c) HS, 11166 HS*, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(d) HS, 11175 HS, 11180 HS, 11190 HS, 11207 HS, 11217 HS, 11350(a) HS*, 11350(b) HS*, 11352.1(b) HS, 11355 HS*, 11364(a) HS, 11364.5(a) HS, 11364.5(b) HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(c) HS, 11365(a) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5 (a) HS, 11368 HS*, 11375(b)(l) HS*, 11375(b)(2) HS, 11375.5(a) HS, 11377(a) HS*, 11382 HS*, 11391 HS, 11473.5 HS, 11532(a) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11594 HS, 109575 HS, 109580 HS

Indecent Exposure - 314.1*, 314.2

Annoying Children - 261.5(b), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 286(b)(1)*, 288(c)(1)*, 288.4(a)(1), 289(h)*, 647.6(a)(1), 647.6(a)(2)

Obscene Matter – 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 311.1(a)*, 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(c)*, 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b), 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.5*, 311.6, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2), 313.1(e)

Lewd Conduct - 288(c)(2)*, 647(a), 647(d), 647(i), 647(j)(1), 647(j)(2), 647(j)(3)(a), 647(j)(4)(a), 647(j)(4)(b), 647(l)(1), 647(l)(2), 653b(a)

Prostitution - 266*, 315, 316, 647(b), 647(b)(2), 647(b)(3), 653.22(a), 653.23(a)(1), 653.23(a)(2), 25601 BP

Contribute to Delinquency of Minor - 272, 272(a)(1), 272(b)(1), 273i(a)

Drunk - 647(f)

Liquor Laws - 172(a), 172a, 172b.1, 172d.1, 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 11200, 23224(a) VC, 23224(b) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25177 BP, 25351 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607(a) BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25612.5(c)(3) BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25659.5(a) BP, 25659.5(c) BP, 25659.5(d) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661(a) BP, 25662(a) BP, 25663(a) BP, 25663(b) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP, 120305 HS

Disorderly Conduct - 647(c), 647(e), 647(h), 647b, 653b(a)

Disturbing the Peace - 171f.2, 302(a), 403, 404(a), 404.6(a), 404.6(c)*, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 409.6(c), 415(1), 415(2), 415(3), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416(a), 602.10, 602.11(a), 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6(a), 626.7(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 626.81(a), 626.85(a)(1), 626.85(a)(2), 626.85(a)(3), 640(d)(1), 653c(a), 653c(b), 653m(a), 653m(b), 653x(a), 727, 9051 GC, 11460(a), 11460(b)(1)

Malicious Mischief - 623b(b), 625b(a), 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 28051 VC, 28051.5 VC

Vandalism - 422.6(b), 423.2(e), 423.2(f), 555.1, 587a, 587(b), 587.1(a), 587.1(b), 588b, 590, 591.5, 592(a), 592(b), 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594(a)(1)*, 594(a)(2)*, 594(a)(3)*, 594(b)(1)*, 594(b)(2)(a), 594(b)(2)(b), 594.3(a)*, 594.35(a)*, 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594.4(a)*, 603, 604, 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 607, 615, 616, 618, 621*, 622, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 640(d)(5), 640.5(b)(1), 640.5(c)(1), 640.7, 640.8, 11411(a), 11411(b), 11411(c)*, 11411(d)*, 23110(a) VC, 27491.3 GC, 38318(a) VC, 38319 VC

Trespassing - 171f.1, 369g(a), 369g(b), 369i(a), 369i(b), 398 MV, 409.5(c), 554(a), 554(b), 554(c), 554(d), 554(e), 554(f), 554(g), 554(h), 554(i), 555, 558, 587b, 593b, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 602, 602(a), 602(b), 602(c), 602(d), 602(e), 602(f), 602(g), 602(h)(1), 602(i), 602(j), 602(k), 602(l)(1), 602(l)(2), 602(l)(3), 602(l)(4), 602(m), 602(n), 602(o), 602(o)(1), 602(o)(2), 602(p), 602(q), 602(r), 602(s), 602(t)(1), 602(u)(1), 602(v)(1), 602(w), 602(x)(1), 602(y), 602.1(a), 602.1(b), 602.4, 602.5, 602.5(a), 602.5(b), 602.6, 602.8(a), 602.9(a), 602.9(b), 602.12(a), 602.13(a), 627.2, 627.7(a)(1), 627.7(a)(2), 627.7(a)(3), 627.8, 634*, 1583 FG, 27174.2 SH, 32210 EC, 32211 EC

Weapons - 136.2(a)(7)(b)2, 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c(a)(1)*, 171c(a)(2), 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 171.5(c)(1), 171.5(c)(2), 171.5(c)(3), 171.5(c)(4), 171.5(c)(5), 171.5(c)(6), 171.5(c)(7), 171.5(c)(8), 171.5(c)(9), 171.5(c)(10), 171.5(c)(11), 171.5(c)(12), 171.7(b), 186.28(a)*, 468, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(a)(2), 626.10(b)*, 626.10(i), 626.9(b)*, 626.95(a)*, 4574(c), 8103(i) WI*, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 12761 HS*, 17500, 17505, 17510(a)(1), 17510(a)(2), 17510(a)(3), 17512, 18205, 18710(a)*, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 18735(a)*, 19405, 19910, 19915, 20010, 20110(b), 20160(a), 20165, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20810(a), 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21510(a), 21510(b), 21510(c), 21710, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22610(a), 22610(b), 22610(c)(1), 22610(d), 22615(a), 22615(b), 22810(a)*, 22810(b), 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(e)(3), 22810(g)(1)*, 22815(a), 22900, 22910(a), 23920, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25100(b), 25100(c), 25135, 25200(a), 25200(b), 25250(a), 25250(b), 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25400(f), 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(a), 26100(b)*, 26100(d)*, 26180(a), 26180(b), 26350(a)(2), 26350(a)(1)(a), 26350(a)(1)(b), 26350(a)(1)(c), 26350(a)(2)(b), 26350(a)(2)(c), 26400(a), 26400(a)(2), 26500(a), 27310, 27315, 27330, 27340(b), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27585(a), 28050, 28050(b), 28050(c), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(a)(1), 28250(a)(3), 29010(a), 29010(c), 29180(b), 29180(c), 29180(d)(1), 29180(e), 29180(f), 29525, 29610*, 29650*, 29805(a)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29825(b), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30300(a)(1), 30300(a)(2), 30300(a)(3), 30305(a)(1)*, 30305(b)(1), 30306(a), 30306(b), 30310(a), 30312(a)(1), 30314(a), 30315*, 30342, 30342(a), 30352(a), 30352(b), 30352(c), 30352(d), 30355, 30360, 30362(a), 30362(b), 30363, 30605(a)*, 30610(a), 30720(a)*, 31500*, 31615(a)(1), 31615(a)(2), 31620, 32000(a), 31620(c), 32310*, 32900*, 33215*, 33600*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 655(c) HN, 655(d) HN, 655(e) HN, 655(f) HN, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC, 23152(d) VC, 23152(e) VC, 23152(f) VC, 23152(g) VC, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23247(a) VC, 23247(b) VC, 23247(c) VC, 23247(d) VC, 23247(e) VS, 23546(a) VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*, 23573(i) VC

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 381c(b), 381d(a), 381e(a), 647(f)

Hit-and-Run - 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*, 20002(a)(1) VC, 20002(a)(2) VC, 20002(b) VC

Joy Riding - 487(d)(1)*, 499b(a), 10851(a) VC*

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103(a) VC, 23103(b) VC, 23104(a) VC, 23105(a) VC*, 23109(a) VC*, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 23109(d) VC, 23109.1 VC*, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40508(c) VC, 40519 VC, 42005(e) VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 330, 330a, 330b(a), 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.4, 331, 335.336, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337i, 337j(a)(2)*, 337j(a)(3)*, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*, 337k(a), 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300, 11302, 11303, 11304, 19921(a) BP, 19940 BP, 19941(a)(1) BP

Nonsupport - 270*, 270a, 270c, 270.5(a), 270.6, 271, 271a

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2020 data and may not be applicable for prior years.

"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.

"All Other Misdemeanor Offenses" also includes sections in the California Code of Regulations, City or County Ordinances, Civil Procedure Code, Election Code, Public Utilities Code, Uniform Fire Code, and Water Code.

Arrests for attempted offenses are reported in their respective categories with the exception of homicide and manslaughter, which are captured in the felony assault category.

*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 5

Juvenile Justice Glossary

Caseload – The number of juveniles under the supervision or jurisdiction of a probation department, excluding courtesy supervision, but including juveniles on diversion, informal probation (654 or 654.2 WI), non-ward probation (725(a) WI), or deferred entry of judgment (790 WI), and those who are wards of the juvenile court.

Closed at Intake – A referral that is closed by the probation department following an investigation of the circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

Deferred Entry of Judgment – A treatment program for first-time felony offenders aged 14 to 17 (790 WI).

Deferred Entry of Judgment Failure – A felony offender who fails the treatment program (793 WI).

Delinquent Act – An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.

Detention – The status of a juvenile immediately after arrest and prior to any court action.

Direct File in Adult Court – The filing of a juvenile case in a court of criminal jurisdiction (adult court) pursuant to 602(b) or 707(d) WI. (In 2016, voters passed Proposition 57 which ended the process of direct filing in adult court for juveniles.)

Dismissed – A petition dismissed by the juvenile court with no further action taken.

Disposition – An action taken by the probation officer or juvenile court because of a referral.

Diversion – Any delivery or referral of a minor by the probation department to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provide diversion services. Diversion services must meet the following criteria:

- 1) The probation department must have referred the minor and maintain responsibility for that minor's progress.
- 2) Placement and monitoring of the minor must have a beginning and ending date.

Diversion Dismissed – The successful completion of a diversion program.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – The state entity that has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from superior courts. (In July 2005, the California Youth Authority was consolidated with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and renamed the Division of Juvenile Justice.)

Fitness Hearing – A hearing to determine whether the juvenile is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law. If the juvenile is found fit, adjudication remains in the juvenile court. If the juvenile is found unfit, adjudication is transferred to the adult court (707(a) WI).

Incorrigible – Incapable of being corrected, reformed, amended, or improved. With respect to juvenile offenders, unmanageable by parents or guardians.

Informal Probation (654 WI) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a probation

officer and a minor's parents or guardian under Welfare and Institutions Code section 654.

Informal Probation (654.2 WI) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of declaring a minor a ward of the court, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a court and a minor's parents or guardian. The period of supervision may be extended.

Non-Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is not physically restricted from leaving.

Non-Ward Probation – Probation grant, without wardship, from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months (725(a) WI).

Petition – The formal presentation to juvenile court of information related to a juvenile's alleged offense (similar to a criminal complaint for an adult).

Population at Risk – That portion of the total population who, because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered "at risk." For juveniles, all persons between ages 10 and 17 would constitute the at-risk population.

Private Facility – A facility operated by a private individual or group.

Public Facility – A facility operated by a governmental agency other than a county probation department.

Referral – A juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 601 and 602.

Remand to Adult Court – A disposition resulting from a fitness hearing that finds a juvenile unfit for the juvenile system and transfers a juvenile to the adult system.

Reverse Remand – Occurs when a case is sent back to the juvenile system from the adult system.

Reverse Waiver for Sentencing – Occurs when the adult system sends a juvenile back to the juvenile system for sentencing.

Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate, or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the juvenile's escape or departure from the facility. Secure facility includes electronic monitoring.

Status Offenses – Acts that would not be classified as crimes if committed by adults.

Technical Violation – Occurs when a juvenile violates a condition of his or her probation but does not commit a new offense.

Traffic Court – A disposition indicating the case was transferred to the traffic court for processing.

Transfer – A disposition that transfers a juvenile to another county juvenile court or probation department.

Wardship Probation – A probation grant in which a minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

WI – Welfare and Institutions Code.

Acknowledgments

The DOJ is mandated by statute to submit an annual *Juvenile Justice in California* report. The department extends its appreciation to all the probation departments and law enforcement agencies that provided complete and timely data. This report would not have been possible without their cooperation.

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California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
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Criminal Justice Statistics Center

2021

JUVENILE JUSTICE

IN CALIFORNIA



2021
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
IN CALIFORNIA

The Role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

- Collect, analyze, and report statistical data that provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process.
- Examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system.
- Promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Rob Bonta, Attorney General

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Executive Summary

Juvenile Justice in California

2021

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to collect and report statistics on juvenile justice in California. *Juvenile Justice in California 2021* provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts. Law enforcement agencies provide information to the DOJ on the number of arrests. Probation departments and superior courts provide information to the DOJ on the types of offenses and administrative actions taken by juvenile and adult courts.

Juvenile Justice in California 2021 reflects data extracted from the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR), the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS), and a file containing dispositions of adult-level felony arrests (Appendix 1 describes the evolution of this system). For this reporting year, referral and petition statistics were submitted to the JCPSS by 57* of California's 58 counties, representing over 99 percent of the state's juvenile population.

Juvenile Justice in California 2021 presents juvenile justice statistics in four sections: Arrests, Referrals, Petitions, and Adult Court Dispositions. The arrest data were reported by law enforcement agencies and referral data were reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made as there are differences in the way data were reported between the two sources. See *Understanding the Data* for more detail.

*Sierra County did not report in 2021. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Below is a summary of facts from each of the sections.

Arrests

The Arrests section presents information on the number of juveniles arrested, the types of arrest charges, and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles as reported in 2021.

- Over forty percent of the juveniles (47.2 percent) were arrested for a felony offense. Over forty percent (46.5 percent) were arrested for a misdemeanor offense, and the remainder (6.3 percent) were arrested for a status offense* (Table 1).
- Over three quarters of juveniles arrested (77.2 percent) were referred to county juvenile probation departments (Table 1).
- The number of juvenile arrests decreased by 24.7 percent from 2020 to 2021 (Table 8).

Referrals

The Referrals section presents information on the number of juveniles referred to county probation departments, who referred the juveniles to the probation departments, the type of referral, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred, and the probation department dispositions as reported in 2021.

- Nine out of ten juveniles referred to county probation departments (92.5 percent) were referred by law enforcement agencies (Table 9).
- Three out of ten (31.4 percent) juveniles referred to county probation departments were detained (Table 14).
- Over one-third (34.8 percent) of the juvenile cases referred to county probation departments were closed at intake, indicating that no further action was taken (Table 14).
- In over half (55.5 percent) of the referrals to the county probation departments, a petition was filed in juvenile court (Table 14).

*Status offenses are acts that would not be classified as crimes if committed by adults.

Petitions

The Petitions section presents information on cases where a petition for formal juvenile court adjudication was filed by the Probation Department or District Attorney. This section includes the number of petitions filed, the types of petitions filed, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles, and the dispositions for those petitions handled in juvenile court in 2021.

- Of the juveniles handled in those cases where petitions were filed, more than half (55.3 percent) were made wards of the court (Table 20).
- Over one-fifth (24.4 percent) of the petitions for formal juvenile court adjudication were dismissed (Table 20).

Adult Court Dispositions

The Adult Court Dispositions section presents information on juveniles whose cases were processed in adult court, including the number and characteristics of the juveniles, and the adult court dispositions reported in 2021.

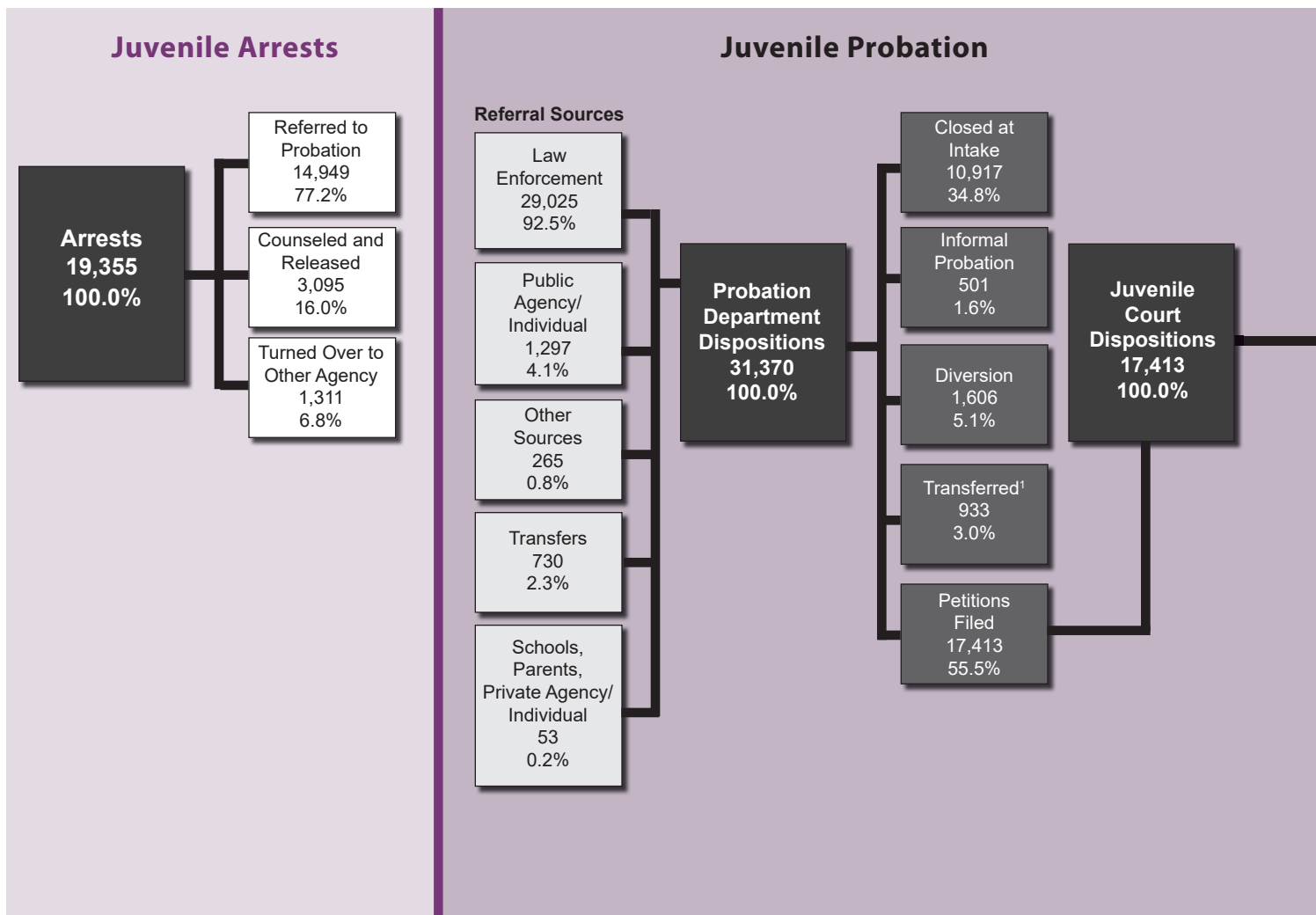
- Of the juveniles whose cases processed in adult court, 67.3 percent were convicted (Table 30).

Note:

In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The new law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Proposition 57 did leave in place the process of juveniles being transferred to adult court by a juvenile court judge via fitness hearings.

At-a-Glance

Juvenile Justice System, 2021



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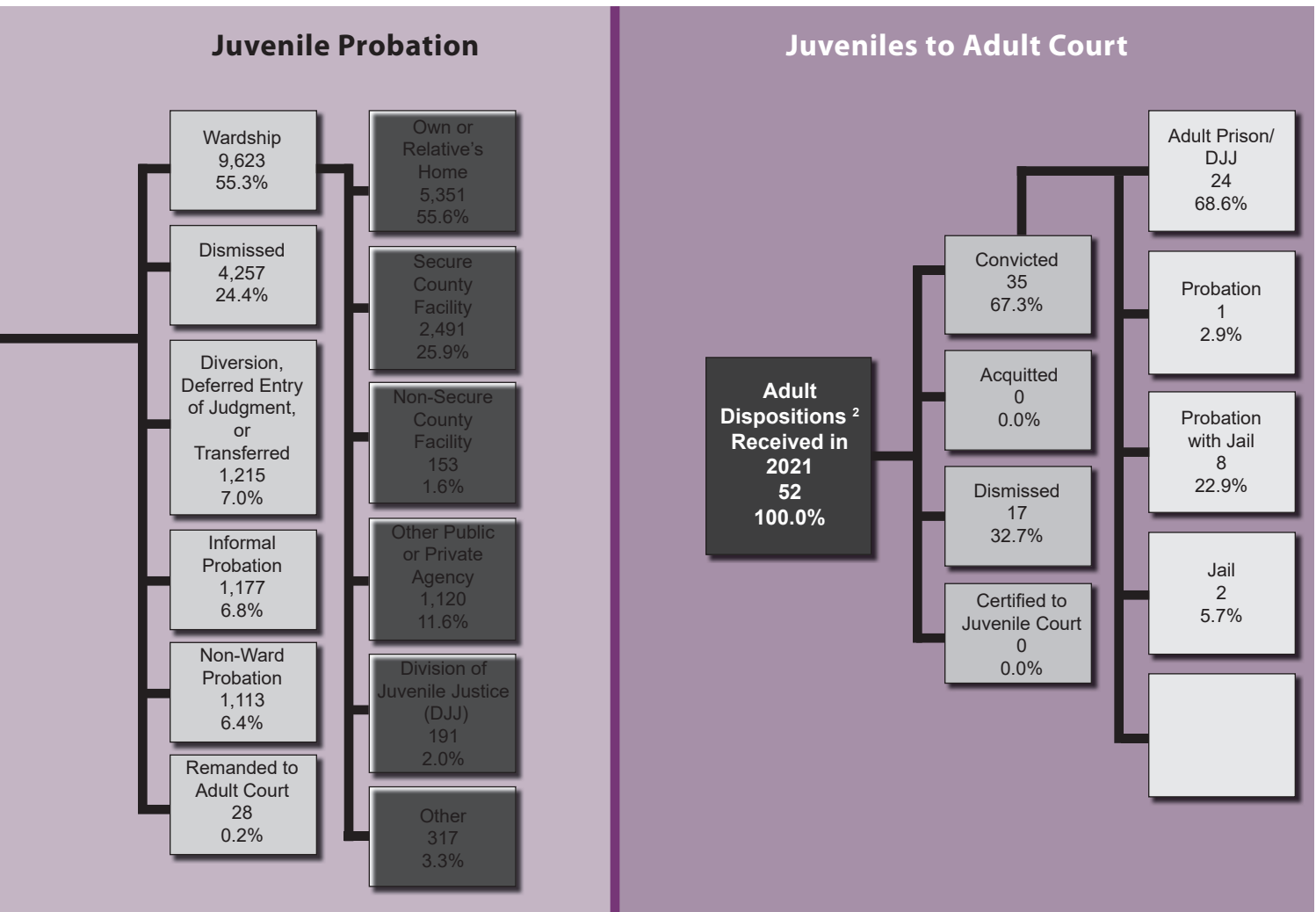
Source: Tables 1, 9, 14, 20, and 30.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹ Transferred includes traffic court and deported.

² In 2021, probation departments reported information on 28 remands to the adult system. The adult court disposition information discussed here is for the 52 dispositions received in 2021.

Juvenile Justice System, 2021 (continued)



- Arrest data were reported to the DOJ by law enforcement agencies and referral data were reported by probation departments. Data comparisons should not be made because of differences in the way data are reported between sources. See Understanding the Data for more detail.
- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. The majority of referrals in this report came from police and sheriff's departments (92.5 percent). (Table 9)
- Probation departments decide how to process referred cases. A case may be closed or transferred; a juvenile may be placed on informal probation or in a diversion program; or a petition may be sought for a court hearing.
- Most formal juvenile court hearings resulted in the juvenile being made a ward of the court (55.3 percent). Most wards were allowed to go home under the supervision of the probation department (55.6 percent). (Table 20)
- Juveniles can be remanded to the adult criminal justice system for prosecution if a juvenile court judge finds the juvenile is unfit for juvenile court. Over two-thirds of dispositions received in adult court in 2021 resulted in a conviction (67.3 percent). (Table 30)

Understanding the Data

Arrests MACR

- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the MACR selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- In 2013, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program revised the definition of "forcible rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will) to "rape" and defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The California DOJ instituted this definition change in January 2014.
- In November 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced a number of marijuana-related offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Caution should be used when comparing felony and misdemeanor arrest data to prior years.
- In November 2016, California voters passed Proposition 64 which legalized the possession and use of marijuana for individuals 21 years of age and older and reduced the offense degree for a number of marijuana-related offenses. Caution should be used when comparing drug offense arrests to prior years.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program only accepts gender values of male and female. Efforts are underway to expand the values accepted for gender.

Referrals and Petitions JCPSS

- Each year there is a difference between the number of referrals to probation via the JCPSS and the number of juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies as "referred to juvenile court and probation" via the MACR. The difference is due, in part, to the various programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to the DOJ. However, there are two primary reasons for the difference:
 - a. Probation departments report caseload information, while law enforcement agencies report information on individual arrests.
 - b. The JCPSS counts only those juveniles who have a final disposition reported to the DOJ. Many probation departments divert juveniles out of the system into other "community based" programs. As a result, many juveniles who are diverted after being referred by law enforcement agencies are not reported on the JCPSS.
- All juvenile referrals for law violations and status offenses are reported in the JCPSS.
- The information presented in this report represents the data received from 57 counties. Sierra County is not included in the JCPSS portion of the report. This one county did not provide the DOJ with data in 2021.
- In 2003, the JCPSS was modified to accept up to five offenses per referral or petition. Previously, the JCPSS would only accept the most serious offense per referral or petition.

- The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation “Hispanic” includes persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.
 - In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The new law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Proposition 57 did leave in place the process of juveniles being transferred to adult court by a juvenile court judge via fitness hearings.
 - In September of 2018, Senate Bill 1391 was signed into law and establishes that no juvenile under the age of sixteen can be transferred to the jurisdiction of adult criminal courts.
- dispositions that occur each year as a result of a felony arrest and are displayed by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which an arrest occurred.
- Disposition data do not reflect the actual number of final dispositions occurring each year. Fluctuations from year to year may not necessarily be the result of actual occurrences in the criminal justice system, but may reflect the degree to which reports of dispositions were reported and processed.
 - “Final disposition” refers to the last adult-level legal action that is reported prior to the close of the annual file. Final disposition can occur at the law enforcement, prosecutorial, or court level. Intermediate dispositions (diversion programs, suspended proceedings, or subsequent actions) are not included in the data.
 - If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the extract selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple dispositions, the extract selects the most serious disposition and the associated offense.
 - Disposition data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems and criteria.

Dispositions of Adult-Level Felony Arrests

- Adult felony arrest disposition data are extracted annually from the California DOJ Criminal History System. The data statistically capture the number of adult-level final
- The adult felony arrest disposition file includes some persons whose age at arrest was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code sections 602, 707(a), 707(b), 707(c), and 707.1(a).

DATA ANALYSIS

Arrests

A juvenile may be arrested for either violating a criminal statute or committing a status offense. Status offenses are acts that are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

This section contains information on the 19,355 juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in 2021. This section also includes information on the characteristics of juvenile arrests and arrestees, and the law enforcement dispositions of those arrests. Although some arrests involve more than one offense, only the most serious are shown in this report. Arrest data for all 58 counties were extracted from the MACR.

The law enforcement disposition of a juvenile arrest is affected by several variables: investigative findings and the facts surrounding the alleged offense; prior arrest record; seriousness of the offense; determined need for admonishment; recourse to other authority; and other factors determined by the individual case.

Law enforcement agencies have three methods for the disposition of a juvenile arrest:

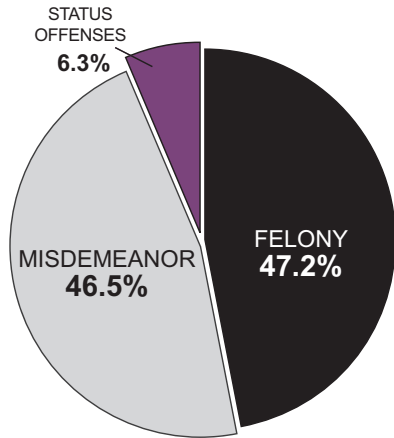
- Refer to probation departments for further processing. Some are handled at the probation level, and others are sent to juvenile and criminal courts for final disposition.
- Handle within the department, where juveniles are counseled and released.
- Turn over to another agency.

Notes: References to race/ethnicity will be made throughout this report. The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation Hispanic can include persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2021
By Level of Offense

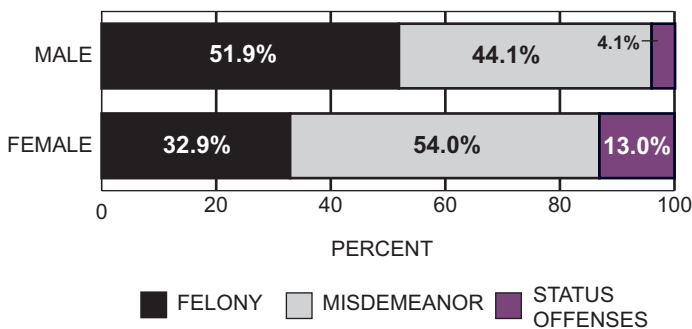


Source: Table 1.

In 2021, of the 19,355 juvenile arrests reported:

- Felony arrests accounted for 47.2 percent (9,132).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 46.5 percent (9,008).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 6.3 percent (1,215).

Juvenile Arrests, 2021
Gender of Arrestee by Level of Offense



Source: Table 1.

In 2021, of the 14,571 arrests of males:

- Felony arrests accounted for 51.9 percent (7,556).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 44.1 percent (6,424).
- Status arrests accounted for 4.1 percent (591).

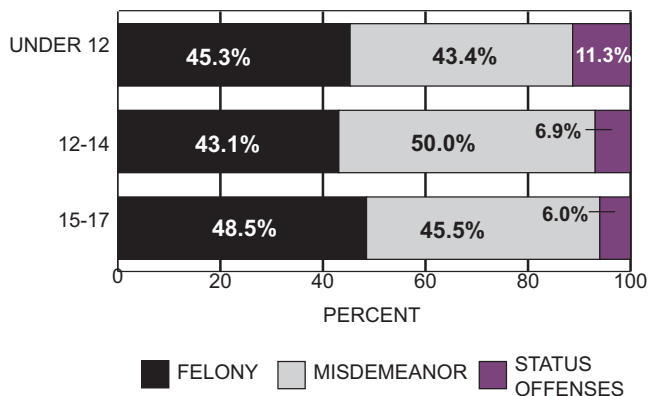
In 2021, of the 4,784 arrests of females:

- Felony arrests accounted for 32.9 percent (1,576).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 54.0 percent (2,584).
- Status arrests accounted for 13.0 percent (624).

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2021

Age Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



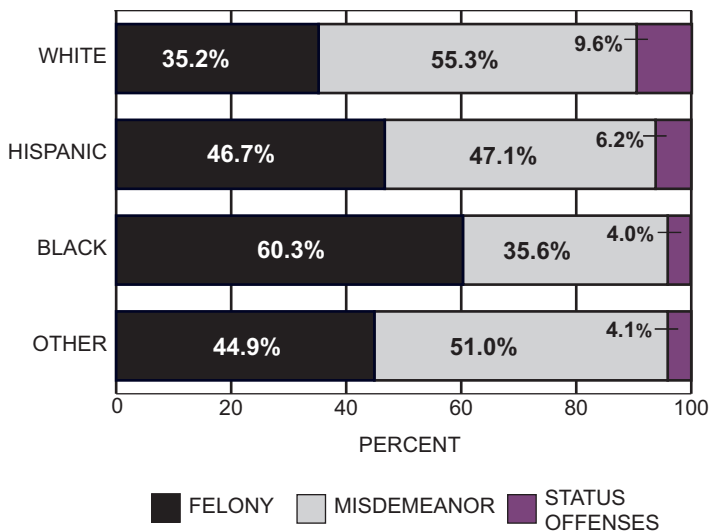
In 2021:

- Juveniles under 12 had the highest percentage of arrests for status offenses of any group
- Juveniles 15-17 years of age were arrested more for felonies than for misdemeanors or status offenses.

Source: Table 1.

Juvenile Arrests, 2021

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



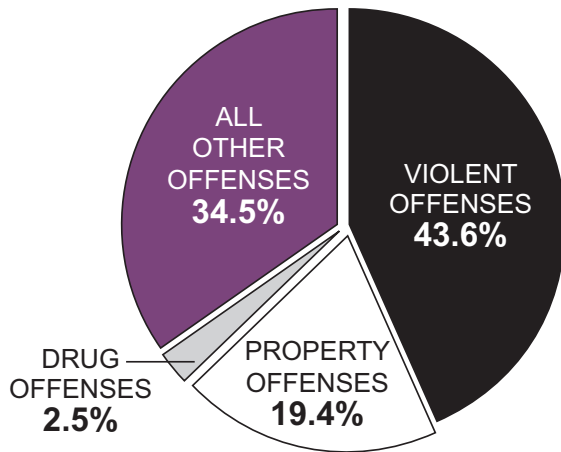
In 2021, of the three defined race/ethnic groups:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor (55.3 percent) or a status offense (9.6 percent).
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony (60.3 percent).

Source: Table 1.

Felony Arrests

Felony Arrests, 2021
By Category

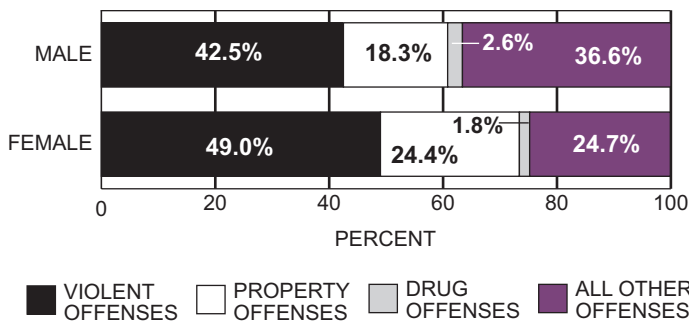


Source: Table 3.

In 2021, of the 9,132 juvenile felony arrests reported:

- 43.6 percent (3,981) were for violent offenses.
- 19.4 percent (1,768) were for property offenses.
- 2.5 percent (229) were for drug offenses.
- 34.5 percent (3,154) were for all other felony offenses.

Felony Arrests, 2021
Gender of Arrestee by Category



Source: Table 3.

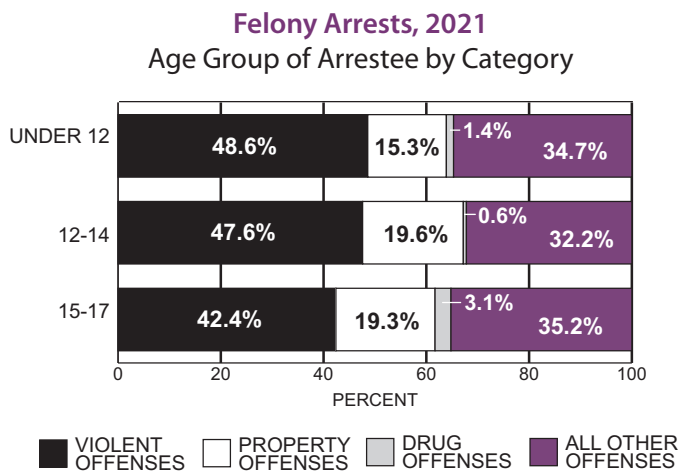
In 2021, of the 7,566 felony arrests of males:

- Violent offenses accounted for 42.5 percent (3,208).
- Property offenses accounted for 18.3 percent (1,384).

In 2021, of the 1,576 felony arrests of females:

- Violent offenses accounted for 49.0 percent (773).
- Property offenses accounted for 24.4 percent (384).

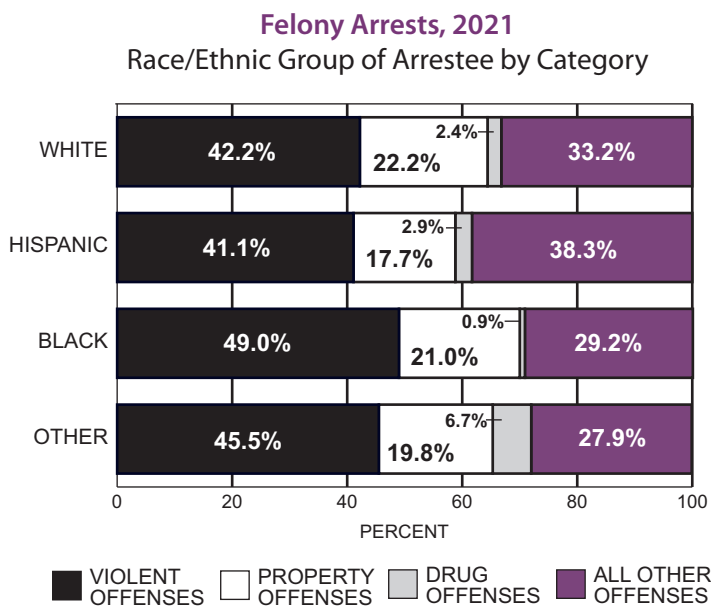
Felony Arrests



In 2021:

- Juveniles in each age group were arrested more for violent offenses than other offense types.

Source: Table 3.



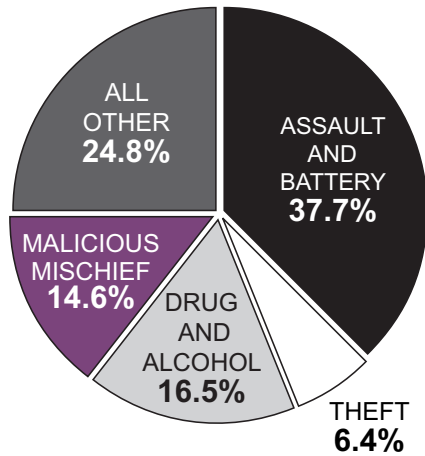
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony violent offense (49.0 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the smallest proportion of felony arrests were for drug offenses.

Source: Table 3.

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2021
By Category

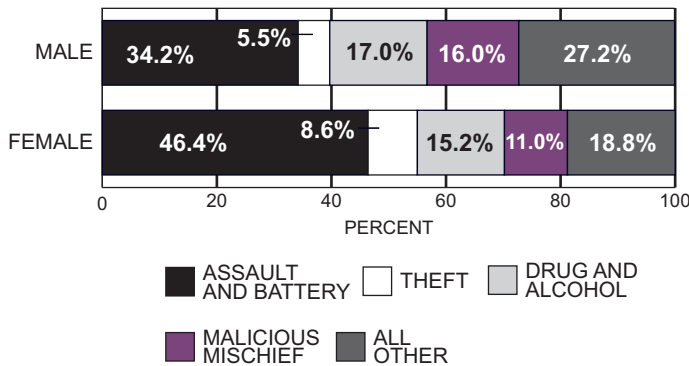


Source: Table 3.

In 2021, of the 9,008 juvenile misdemeanor arrests reported:

- 37.7 percent (3,398) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 6.4 percent (576) were for theft offenses.
- 16.5 percent (1,487) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 14.6 percent (1,313) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 24.8 percent (2,234) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2021
Gender of Arrestee by Category



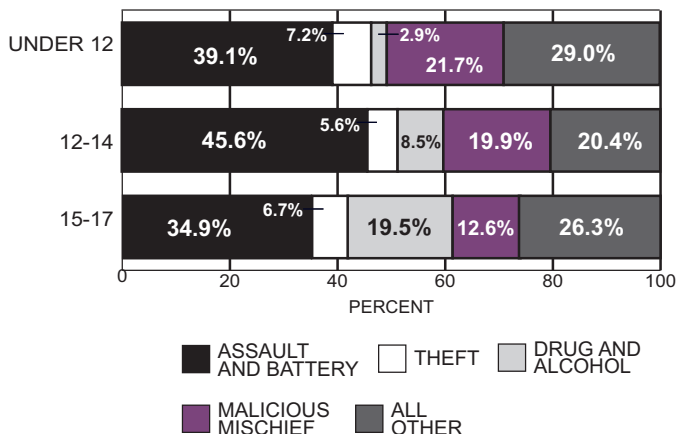
Source: Table 3.

In 2021:

- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than males (46.4 vs. 34.2 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor theft offense than males (8.6 vs. 5.5 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2021
Age Group of Arrestee by Category

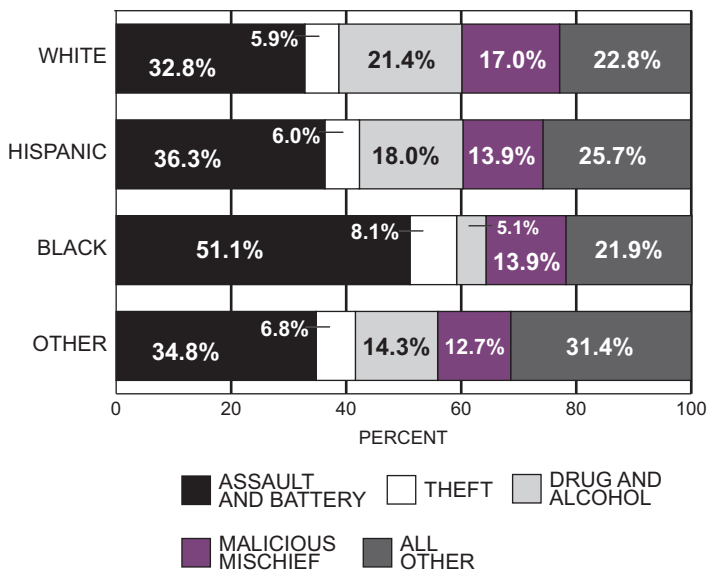


In 2021:

- A greater percentage of juveniles in the 12-14 age group were arrested for misdemeanor assault and battery (45.6 percent) than any other age category.

Source: Table 3.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee by Category



In 2021:

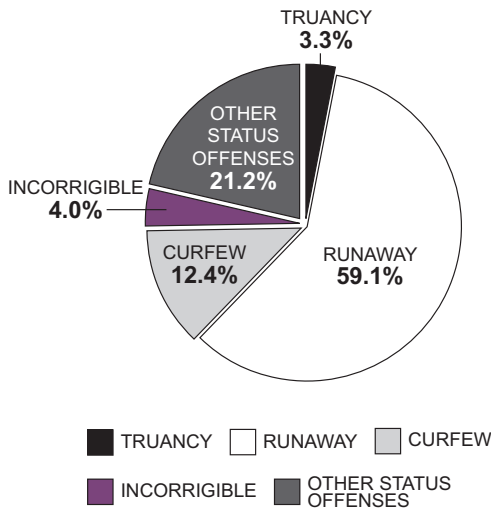
- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor drug and alcohol offense (21.4 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense (51.1 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 3.

Status Offense Arrests

Status Offense Arrests, 2021

By Category



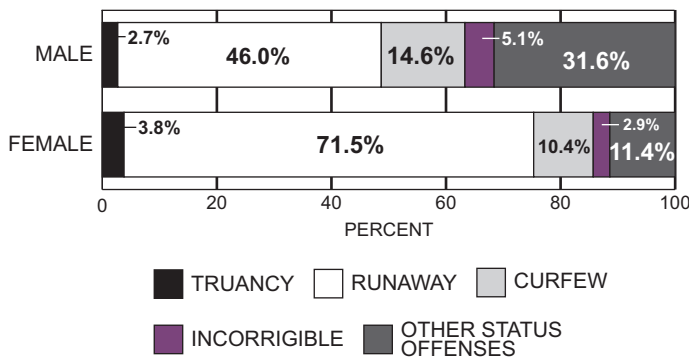
In 2021, of the 1,215 status offenses reported:

- Truancy violations accounted for 3.3 percent (40).
- Runaways accounted for 59.1 percent (718).
- Curfew violations accounted for 12.4 percent (151).
- Incorrigible offenses accounted for 4.0 percent (48).
- "Other" status offenses accounted for 21.2 percent (258).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Status Offense Arrests, 2021 Gender of Arrestee by Category



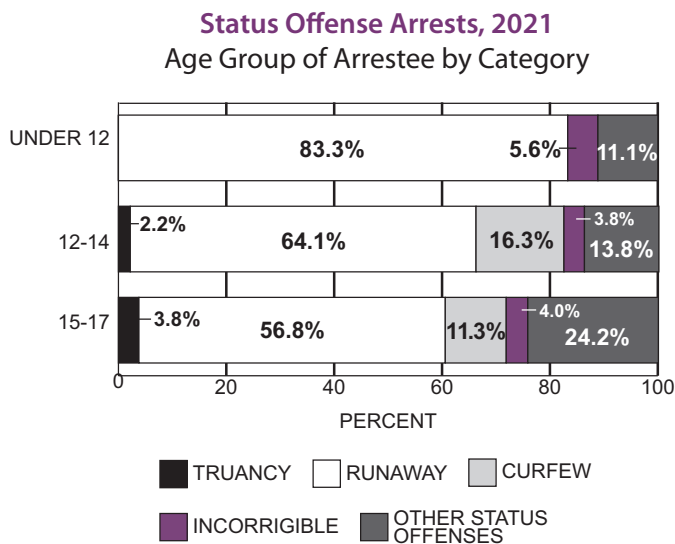
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of males were arrested for curfew violations than females (14.6 vs. 10.4 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for being a runaway than males (71.5 vs. 46.0 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

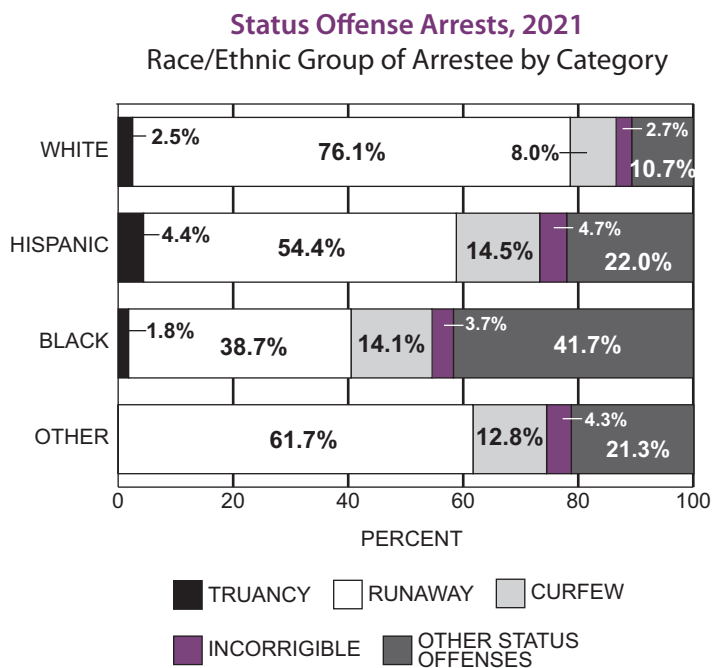
Status Offense Arrests



In 2021:

- For all age groups there were a greater percentage of runaway arrests than any other status offense category.

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.



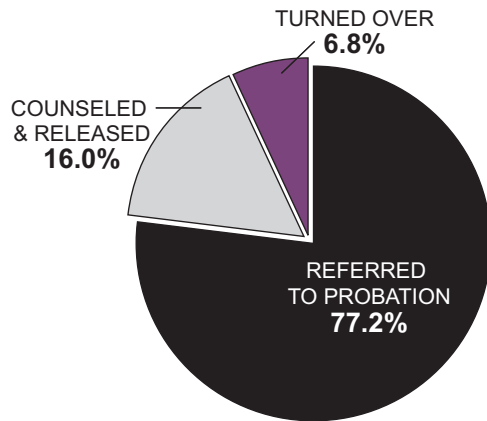
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for runaway offenses than any other race/ethnic group (76.1 percent).
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for other status offenses than any other race/ethnic group (41.7 percent).

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2021
By Type of Disposition



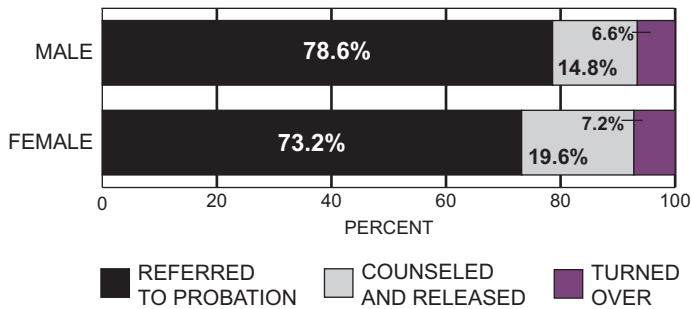
Source: Table 1.

When processing juvenile arrestees, law enforcement agencies may refer juveniles to the probation department, counsel and release them, or turn them over to another agency.

In 2021, of the 19,355 law enforcement dispositions reported:

- 77.2 percent resulted in a referral to probation (14,949).
- 16.0 percent resulted in the juvenile being counseled and released (3,095).
- 6.8 percent resulted in the juvenile being turned over to another agency (1,311).

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2021
Gender by Disposition



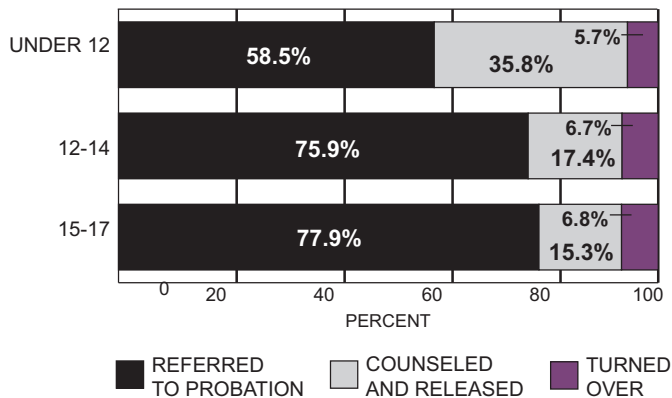
Source: Table 1.

In 2021:

- Males were referred to the probation department more than females (78.6 vs. 73.2 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were counseled and released than males (19.6 vs. 14.8 percent, respectively).

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2021
Age Group by Disposition

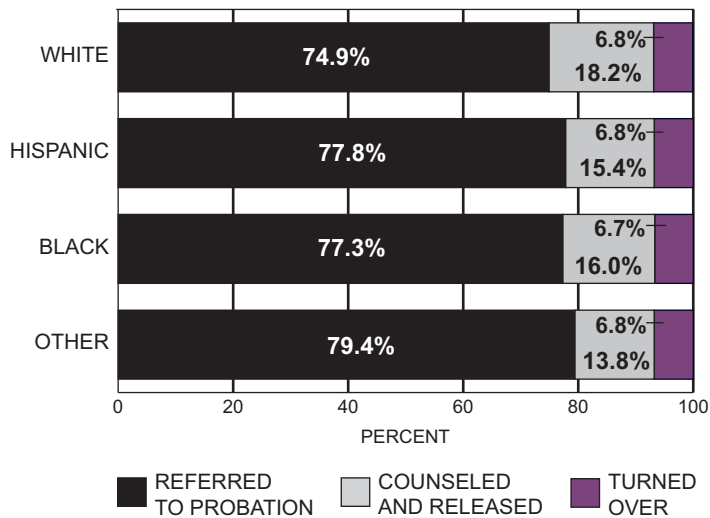


In 2021:

- Regardless of age group, the majority of juvenile offenders were referred to probation.
- A greater percentage of juveniles under 12 were counseled and released than any other age group (35.8 percent).

Source: Table 1.

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition



In 2021:

- Over 70.0 percent of juveniles in each race/ethnic group were referred to probation departments by law enforcement.

Source: Table 1.

Referrals

Juvenile referrals occur when a juvenile is brought to the attention of the probation department for a case review. Juveniles can be referred by a variety of sources, with the largest percentage of referrals coming from law enforcement. Referrals may also be generated by a school, parent, public agency or individual, private agency or individual, or by transfers from another county or state.

Referrals to the probation department consist of two types: new and subsequent. The term “new referral” applies to a juvenile who is not currently supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent referral” applies to a juvenile who is currently supervised by the probation department. A subsequent referral generally results from a new arrest or probation violation.

After a juvenile is referred to the probation department, a probation officer determines whether the juvenile should be detained or released. The probation department also conducts an investigation and determines whether the case should be closed or transferred to another county; whether the juvenile should be placed on informal probation; or whether a petition should be filed with the court.

This section examines referrals by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group. For the purpose of this section, the term “juvenile” refers to those individuals processed through the juvenile court system.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was submitted to the DOJ from referrals reported in the JCPSS (see Understanding the Data).

Notes: Arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas referral data are reported by probation departments.

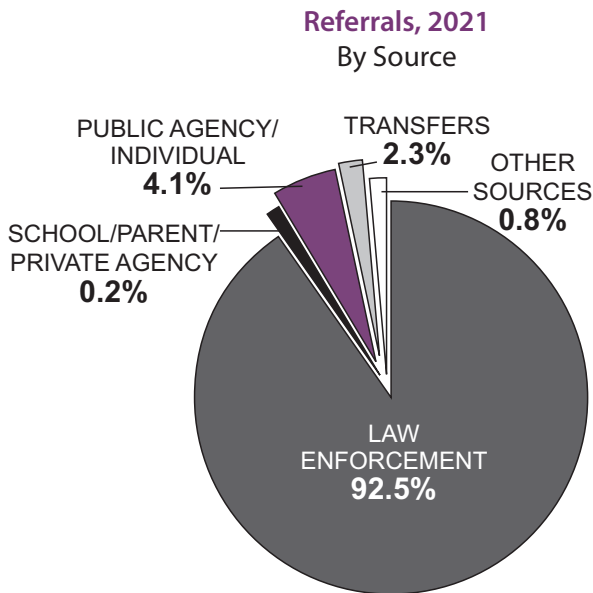
Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the way data are reported between the two sources. See Understanding the Data for more detail.

In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. For additional information, see Understanding the Data.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2021. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

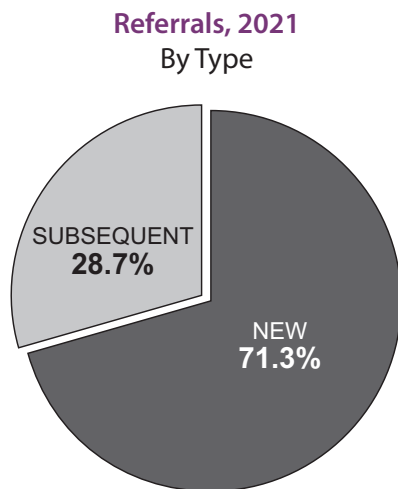
Referral Source and Type



Source: Table 9.

In 2021, of the 31,370 referrals to probation reported:

- 92.5 percent (29,025) were from law enforcement.
- 0.2 percent (53) were from schools, parents, and private agencies or individuals.
- 4.1 percent (1,297) were from public agencies or individuals.
- 2.3 percent (730) were transfers from another county or state.
- 0.8 percent (265) were from other sources.



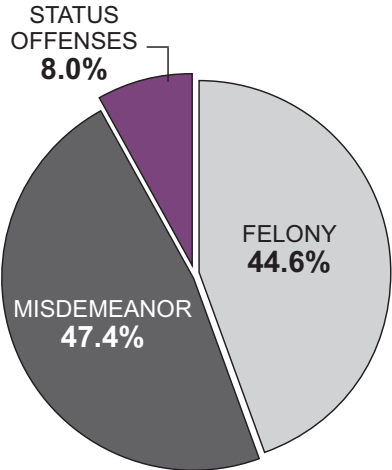
Source: Table 9.

In 2021, of the 31,370 referrals reported:

- 71.3 percent (22,380) were new referrals.
- 28.7 percent (8,990) were subsequent referrals.

Offense Level

Referrals, 2021
By Offense Level



In 2021, of the 47,232 referral offenses reported:

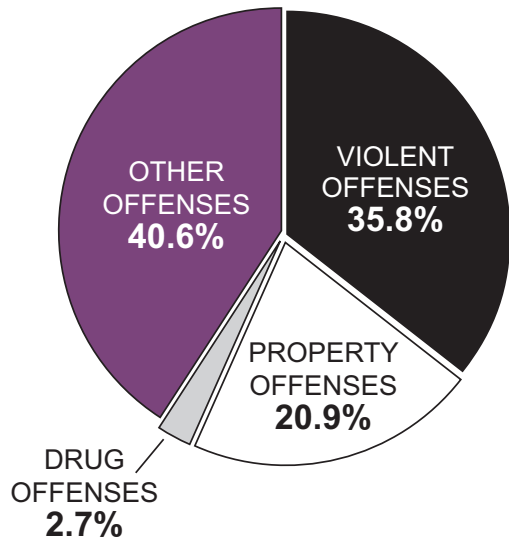
- 44.6 percent (21,045) were for felonies.
- 47.4 percent (22,400) were for misdemeanors.
- 8.0 percent (3,787) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 9.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Referrals for Felony Offenses

Type of Referrals, 2021
By Category

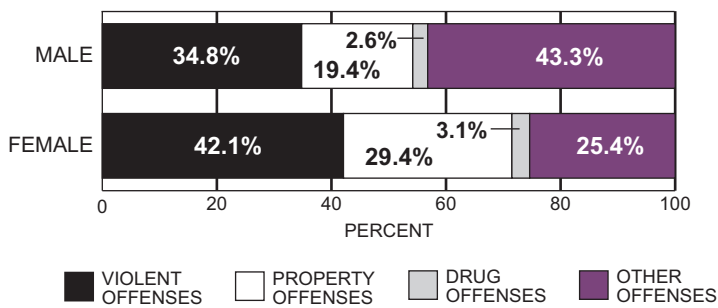


Source: Table 10.

In 2021, of the 21,045 referrals for felony offenses:

- 35.8 percent (7,544) were for violent offenses.
- 20.9 percent (4,390) were for property offenses.
- 2.7 percent (559) were for drug offenses.
- 40.6 percent (8,552) were for other felony offenses.

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2021
Gender by Category

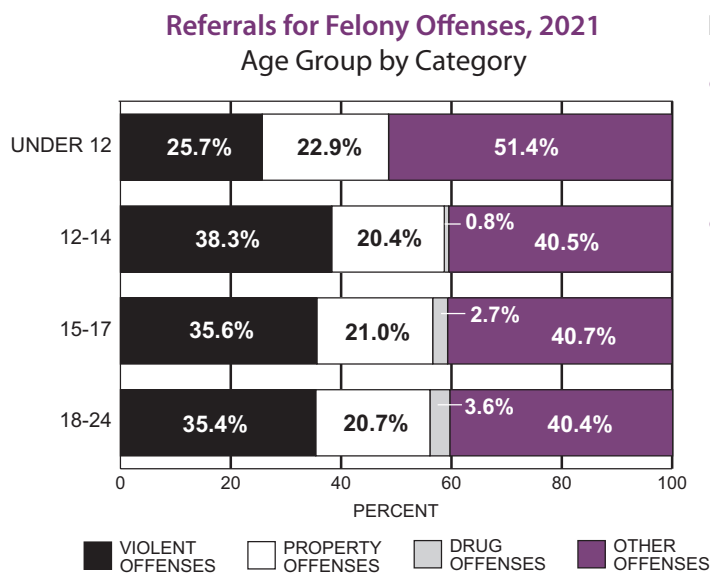


Source: Table 10.

In 2021:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for felony violent offenses than males (42.1 vs. 34.8 percent, respectively).

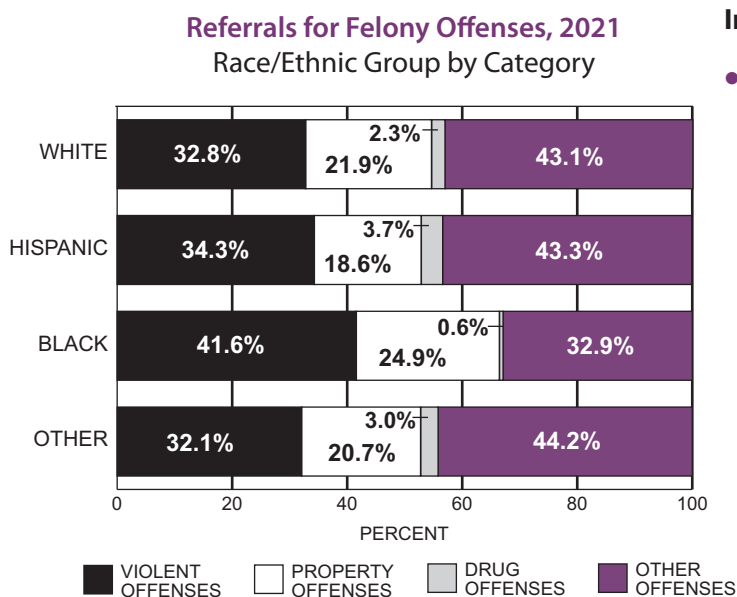
Referrals for Felony Offenses



In 2021:

- Referrals for violent offenses are consistent across the 12-14, 15-17, and 18-24 age groups.
- Juveniles under 12 were referred the most for other offenses.

Source: Table 10.



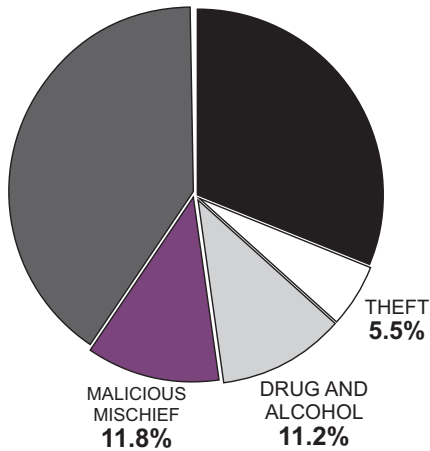
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to the probation department for a violent offense (41.6 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
By Category

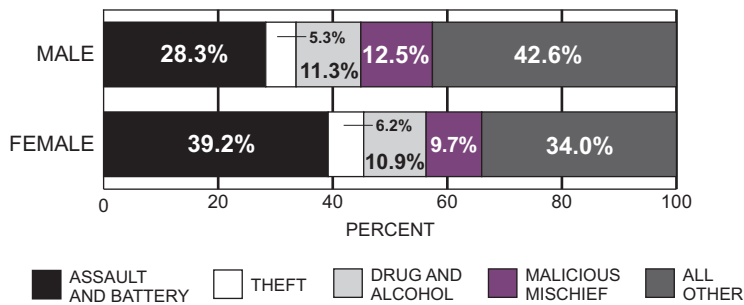


Source: Table 10.

In 2021, of the 22,400 misdemeanor referral offenses reported:

- 31.1 percent (6,959) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 5.5 percent (1,236) were for theft offenses.
- 11.2 percent (2,507) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 11.8 percent (2,646) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 40.4 percent (9,052) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Gender by Category



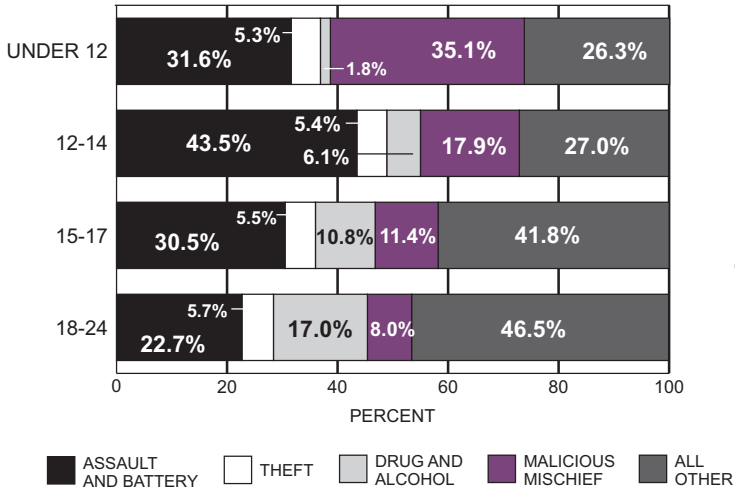
Source: Table 10.

In 2021:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for misdemeanor assault and battery and theft offenses than males (39.2 and 6.2 percent vs. 28.3 and 5.3 percent, respectively).

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Age Group by Category

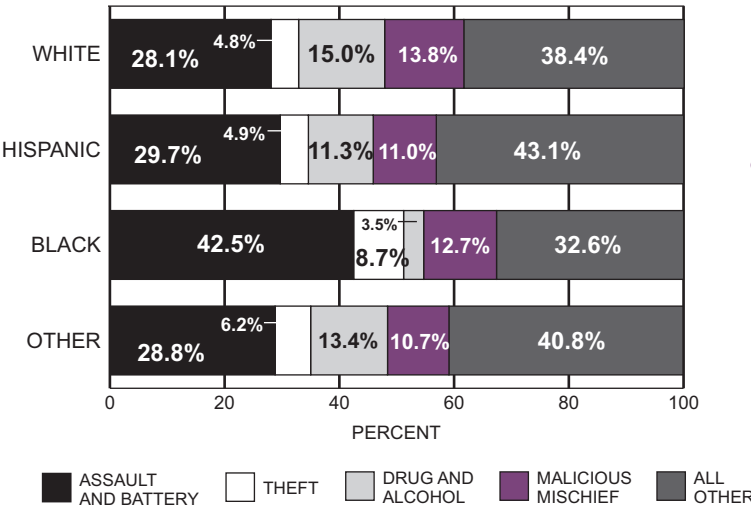


Source: Table 10.

In 2021:

- The proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor malicious mischief decreased with age.
- The 12-14 age group saw the highest referrals for misdemeanor assault and battery.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



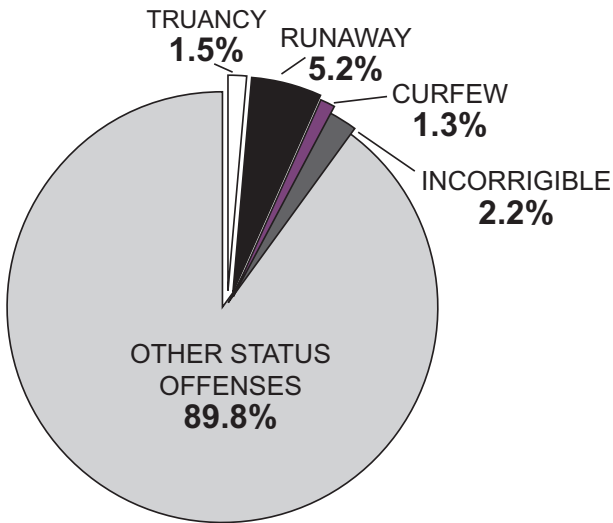
Source: Table 10.

In 2021:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to probation departments for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than any other race/ethnic group.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2021
By Category

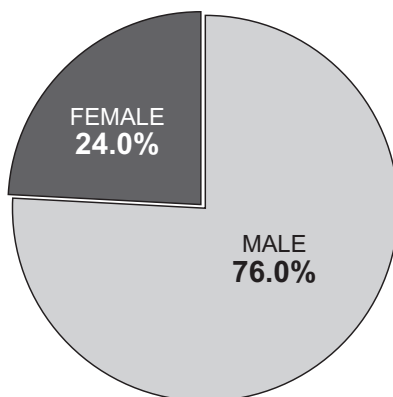


Source: Table 10.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

In 2021, of the 3,787 referrals for status offenses:

- 1.5 percent (57) were for truancy.
- 5.2 percent (197) were for running away.
- 1.3 percent (50) were for violating curfew.
- 2.2 percent (82) were for incorrigibility.
- 89.8 percent (3,401) were for other status offenses.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2021
By Gender



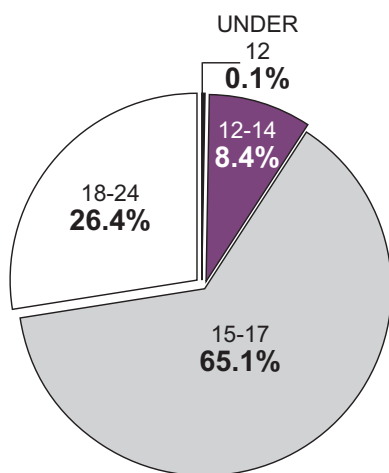
Source: Table 13.

In 2021, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 76.0 percent (2,879) were male, and 24.0 percent (908) were female.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2021 By Age Group

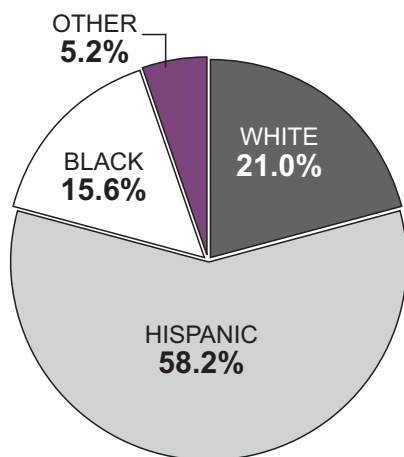


Source: Table 13.

In 2021, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 0.1 percent (5) were juveniles under 12 years of age.
- 8.4 percent (317) were juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 65.1 percent (2,464) were juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 26.4 percent (1,001) were juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2021 By Race/Ethnic Group



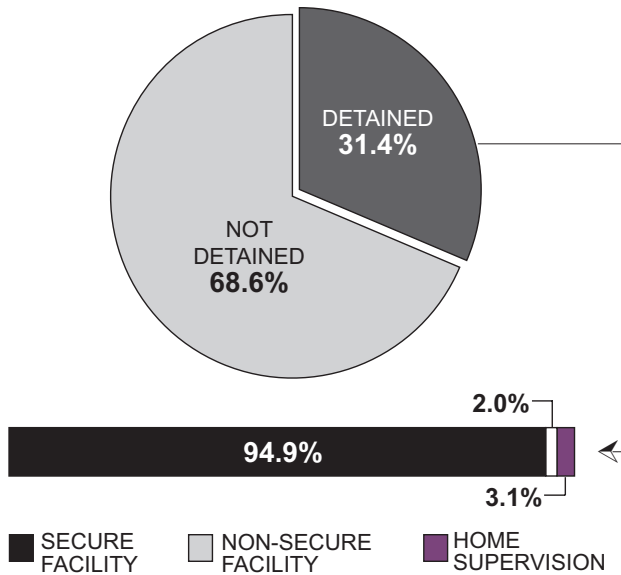
Source: Table 13.

In 2021, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 21.0 percent (794) were white.
- 58.2 percent (2,203) were Hispanic.
- 15.6 percent (592) were black.
- 5.2 percent (198) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2021
By Type

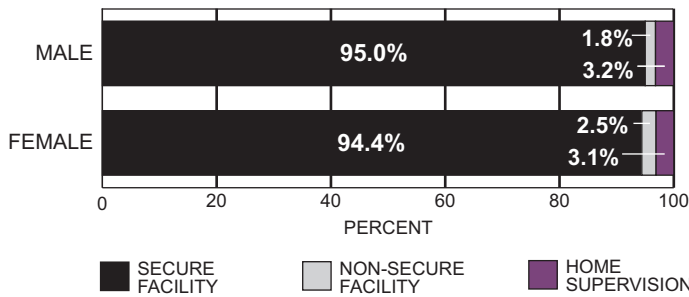


Source: Table 14.

In 2021, of the 28,845 known pre-adjudication detentions reported:

- 68.6 percent (19,780) of juveniles were not detained.
- Of the 31.4 percent (9,065) of juveniles who were detained, 94.9 percent (8,603) were detained in a secure facility.

Detentions, 2021
Gender by Detention Type



Source: Table 14.

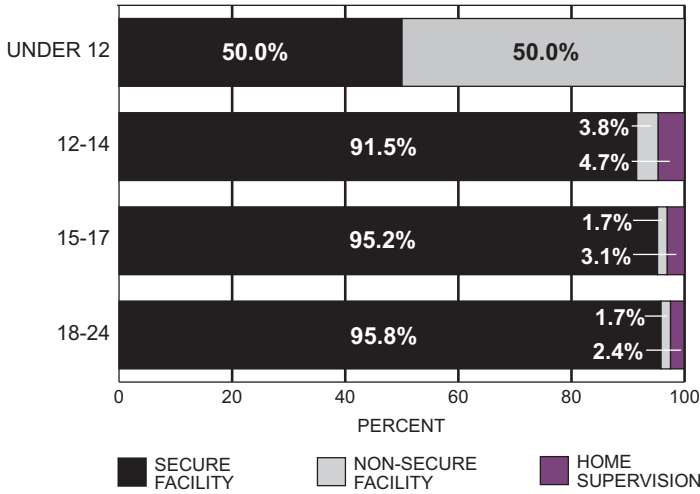
In 2021:

- Regardless of gender, the majority of juveniles detained were held in a secure facility.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2021

Age Group by Detention Type



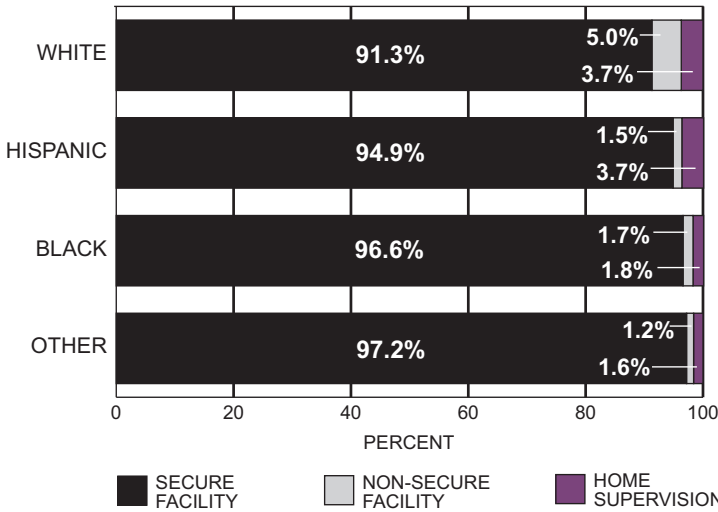
In 2021:

- For juveniles 12 and over, at least 90 percent of each age group was detained in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Detentions, 2021

Race/Ethnic Group by Detention Type



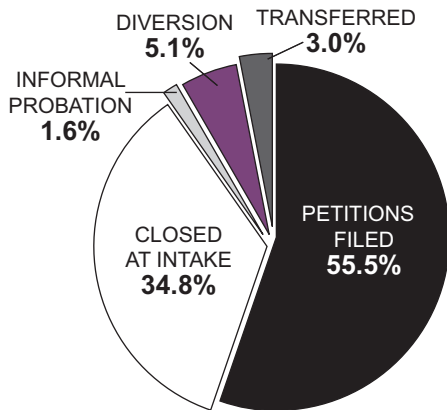
In 2021:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of detained juveniles were in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2021 By Type

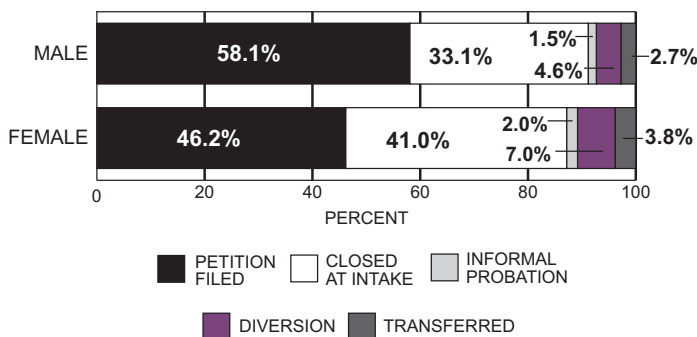


In 2021, of the 31,370 referrals handled by probation departments:

- 55.5 percent (17,413) resulted in a petition being filed.
- 34.8 percent (10,917) were closed at intake.
- 1.6 percent (501) received informal probation.
- 5.1 percent (1,606) received diversion.
- 3.0 percent (933) were transferred.

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2021 Gender by Disposition Type



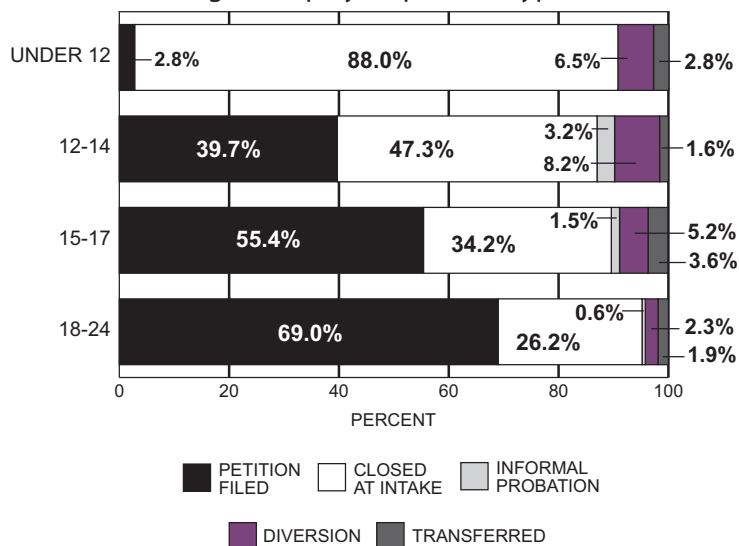
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of males received petitions filed to proceed to juvenile court than females (58.1 vs. 46.2 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females received diversion or were closed at intake than males (7.0 and 41.0 vs. 4.6 and 33.1 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2021
Age Group by Disposition Type

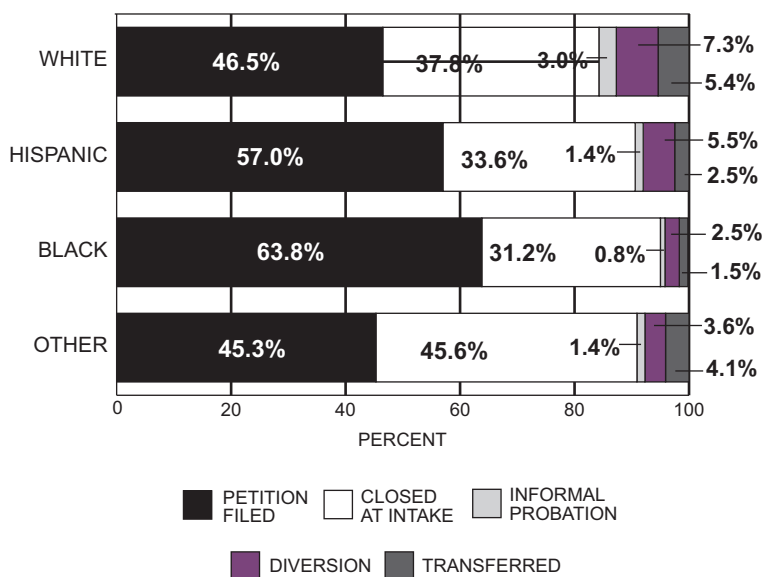


In 2021:

- More than one-half (69.0 percent) of juveniles in the 18-24 age group had petitions filed in juvenile court.
- The proportion of juveniles having petitions filed increased with age. Conversely, the proportions being closed at intake decreased with age.

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition Type



In 2021:

- Black and Hispanic juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed (63.8 and 57.0 percent, respectively) than white and "other" juveniles (46.5 and 45.3 percent, respectively).
- White and "other" juveniles had a larger percentage of petitions closed at intake (37.8 and 45.6 percent, respectively) than Hispanic and black juveniles (33.6 and 31.2 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Petitions

In the juvenile justice system, a case may be handled informally by the probation department or formally by the juvenile court. If the case proceeds for formal processing, the district attorney files a petition with the juvenile court to initiate court action.

There are two types of petitions filed in juvenile court: new and subsequent. The term “new petition” applies to a juvenile who is not being supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent petition” applies to a juvenile who is currently being supervised by the probation department and subsequently re-offends.

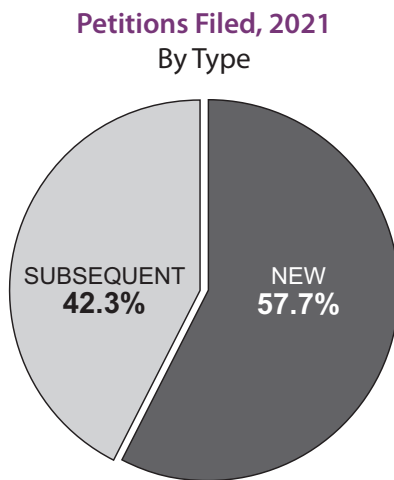
This section examines petitions by gender, age group, race/ethnic group, offense, fitness hearings, and disposition.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was routed to the DOJ from petitions reported in the JCPSS (see Understanding the Data).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2021. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Petition Type



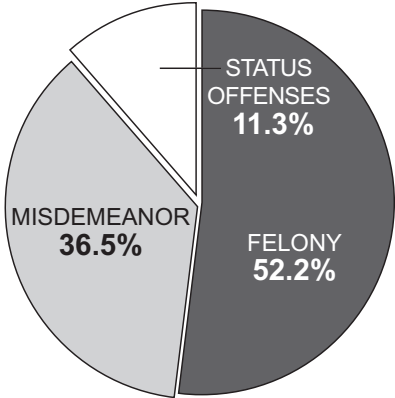
In 2021, of the 17,413 reported petitions filed in juvenile court:

- 57.7 percent (10,048) were new petitions.
- 42.3 percent (7,365) were subsequent petitions.

Source: Table 17.

Petition Level

Petitions Filed, 2021
By Offense Level



In 2021, of the 28,939 petitioned offenses filed:

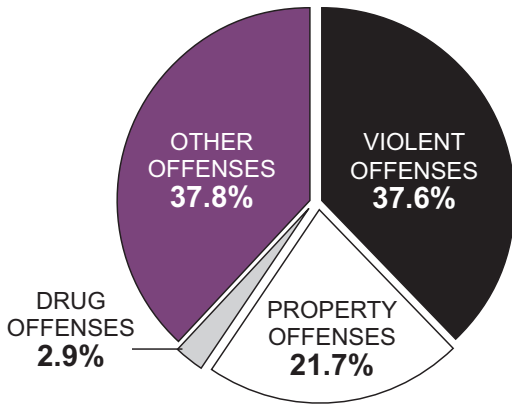
- 52.2 percent (15,110) were for felonies.
- 36.5 percent (10,560) were for misdemeanors.
- 11.3 percent (3,269) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 17.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition filed. Consequently, the number of petition offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2021
By Category

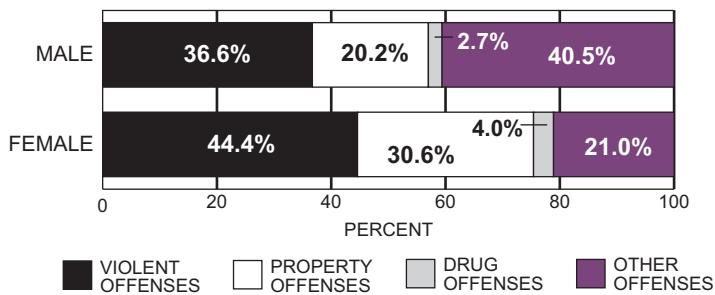


Source: Table 18.

In 2021, of the 15,110 petitioned felony offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 37.6 percent (5,688) were for violent offenses.
- 21.7 percent (3,272) were for property offenses.
- 2.9 percent (438) were for drug offenses.
- 37.8 percent (5,712) were for other felony offenses.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2021
Gender by Category



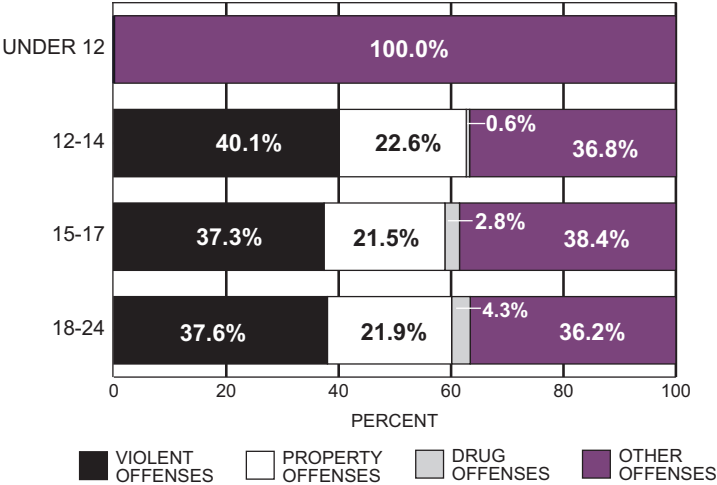
Source: Table 18.

In 2021:

- Females had a larger percentage of petitions filed for violent offenses (44.4 percent) than males (36.6 percent).

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2021
Age Group by Category

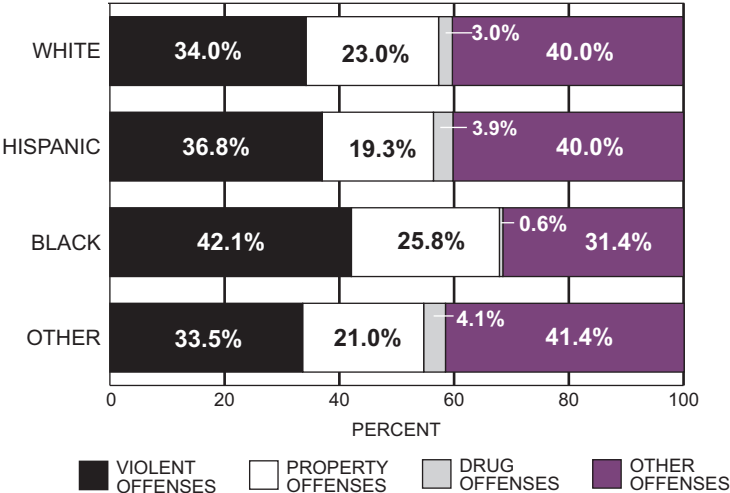


In 2021:

- The 12-14 age group had a greater percentage of violent offenses than any other age group.
- The 18-24 age group had a greater percentage of drug offenses than any other age group.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



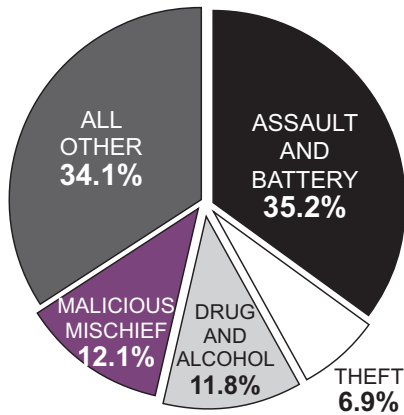
In 2021:

- Black juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed for felony violent offenses and a smaller percentage for felony drug offenses than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
By Category

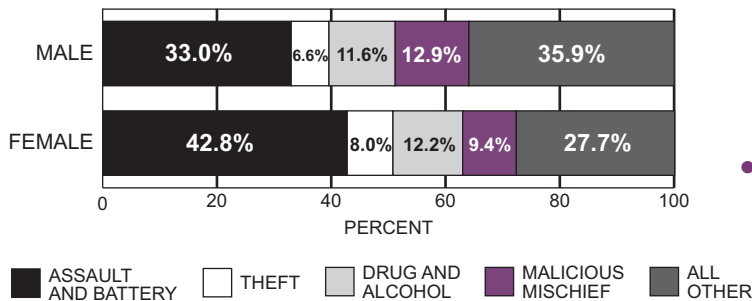


Source: Table 18.

In 2021, of the 10,560 petitioned misdemeanor offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 35.2 percent (3,712) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 6.9 percent (728) were for theft offenses.
- 11.8 percent (1,241) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 12.1 percent (1,281) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 34.1 percent (3,598) were for other misdemeanor offenses.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Gender by Category



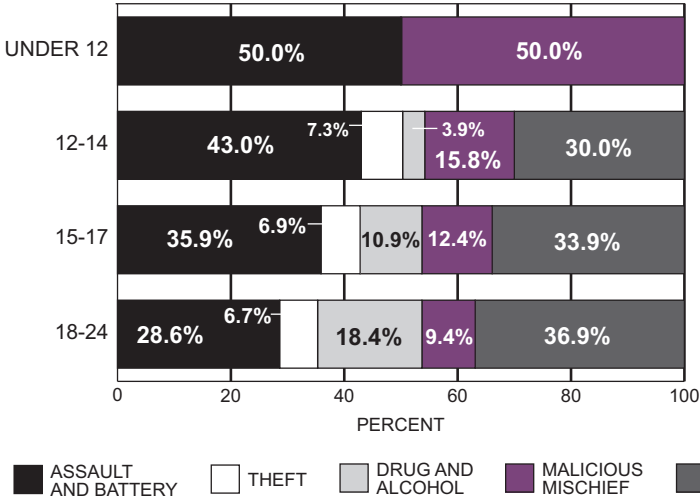
Source: Table 18.

In 2021:

- Males had petitions filed for misdemeanor malicious mischief offenses at a greater percentage than females (12.9 vs. 9.4 percent, respectively).
- Females had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses at a greater percentage than males (42.8 vs. 33.0 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Age Group by Category

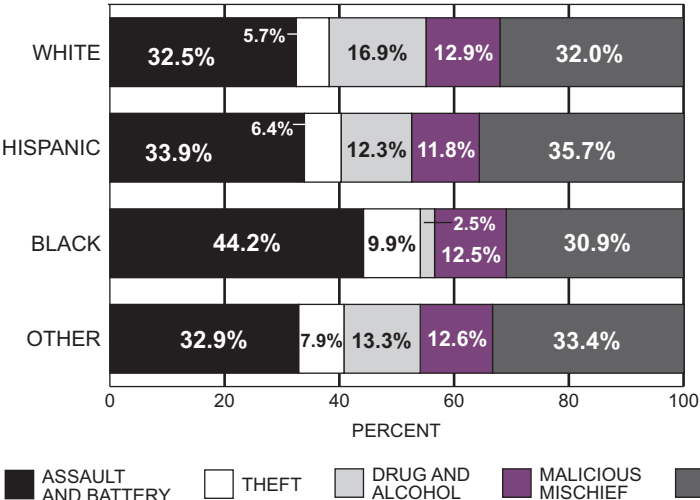


In 2021:

- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age.
- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses decreased with age.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



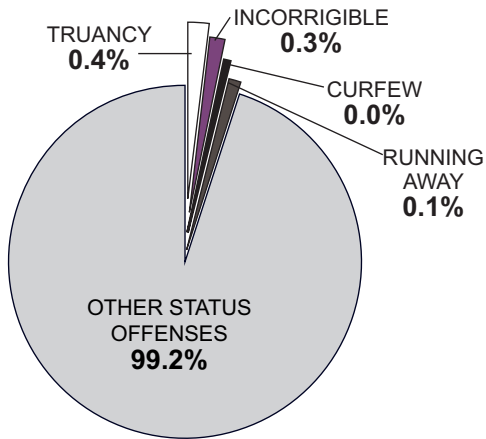
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses (16.9 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses (44.2 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2021
By Category



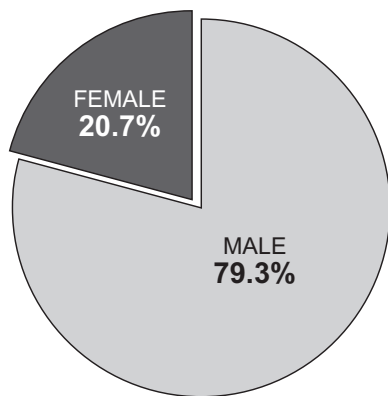
In 2021, of the 3,269 petitioned status offenses reported:

- 0.4 percent (12) were for truancy.
- 0.1 percent (3) were for running away.
- 0.0 percent (1) were for violating curfew.
- 0.3 percent (9) were for incorrigibility.
- 99.2 percent (3,244) were for other status offenses, the majority of which were violations of court orders.

Source: Table 18.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2021
By Gender



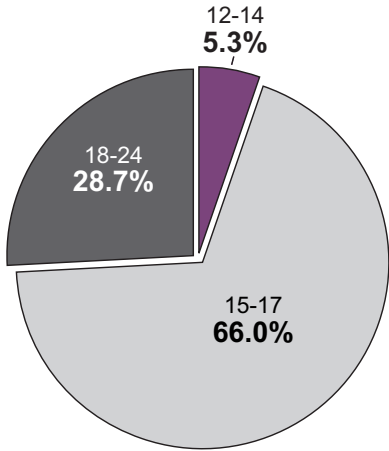
In 2021:

- 79.3 percent (2,593) of petitions for status offenses were male.
- 20.7 percent (676) of petitions for status offenses were female.

Source: Table 23.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2021
By Age Group

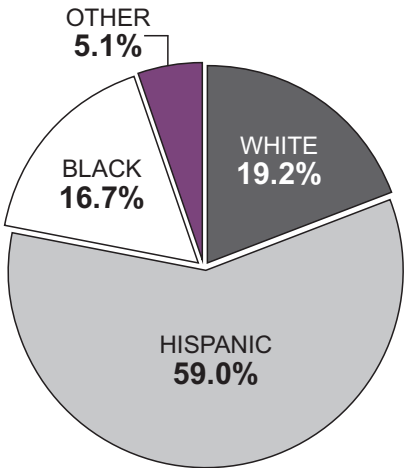


Source: Table 23.

In 2021:

- 5.3 percent (172) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 66.0 percent (2,159) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 28.7 percent (938) of petitions for status offenses were juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2021
By Race/Ethnic Group



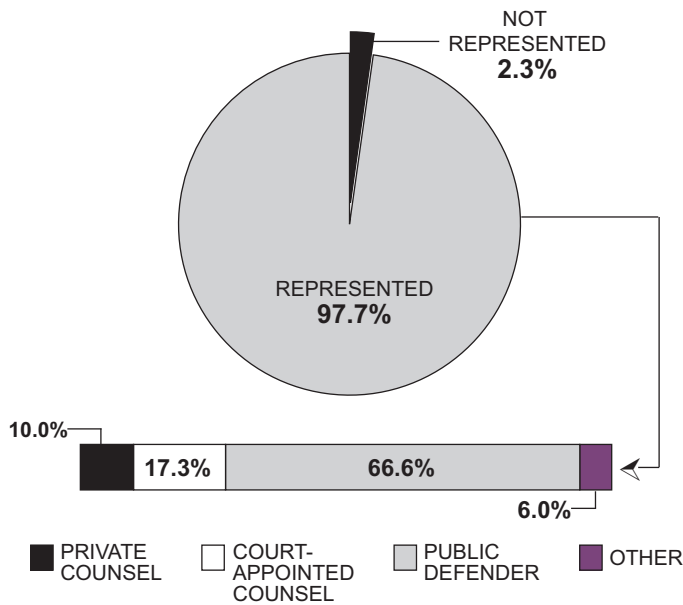
Source: Table 23.

In 2021:

- 19.2 percent (627) of those petitioned for status offenses were white.
- 59.0 percent (1,928) of those petitioned for status offenses were Hispanic.
- 16.7 percent (546) of those petitioned for status offenses were black.
- 5.1 percent (168) of those petitioned for status offenses were from other race/ethnic groups.

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2021
By Type

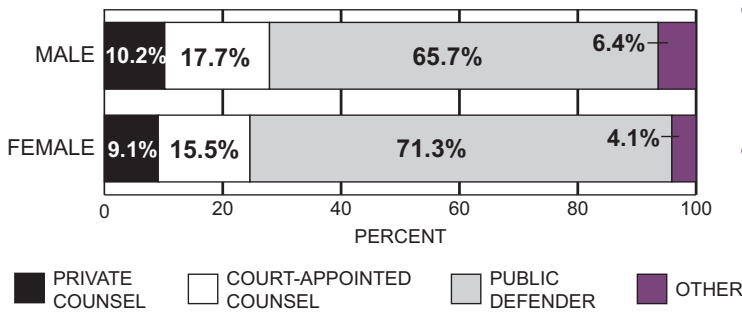


Source: Table 19.

In 2021, of the 12,636 known defense representations reported:

- 97.7 percent (12,342) of the juveniles were represented by counsel.
- 66.6 percent (8,225) of those juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Defense Representation, 2021
Gender by Type



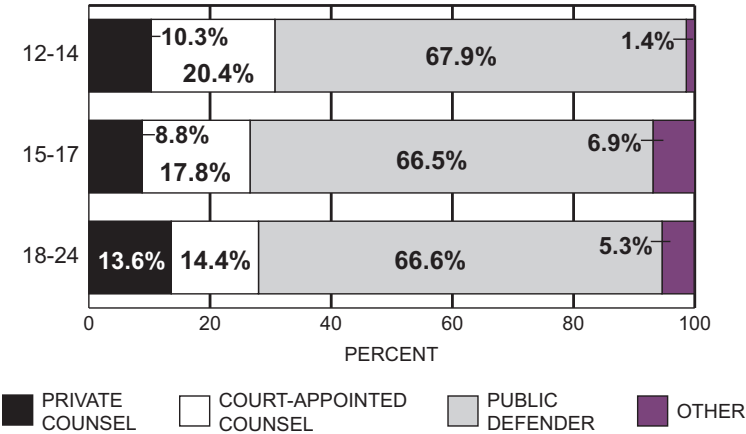
Source: Table 19.

In 2021, of the 12,342 juveniles represented by counsel:

- A greater percentage of males were represented by private counsel than females (10.2 vs. 9.1 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were represented by a public defender than males (71.3 vs. 65.7 percent, respectively).

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2021
Age Group by Type

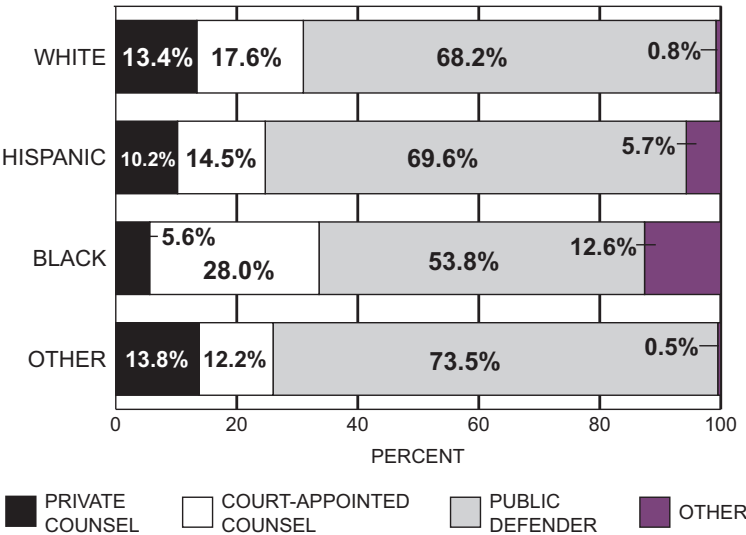


Source: Table 19.

In 2021:

- The 18-24 age group had the highest percentage of private counsel (13.6%) of any group.

Defense Representation, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



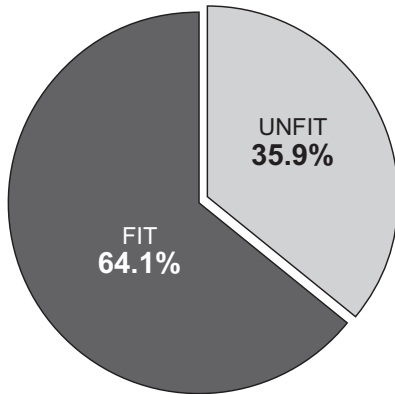
Source: Table 19.

In 2021:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2021
By Outcome

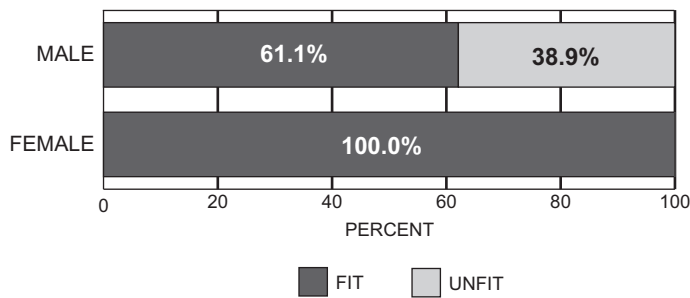


Source: Table 27.

In 2021, of the 78 fitness hearings reported:

- 35.9 percent (28) were determined to be unfit for juvenile court and were transferred to adult court for trial.
- 64.1 percent (50) were determined to be fit and remained in the juvenile system.

Fitness Hearings, 2021
Gender by Outcome



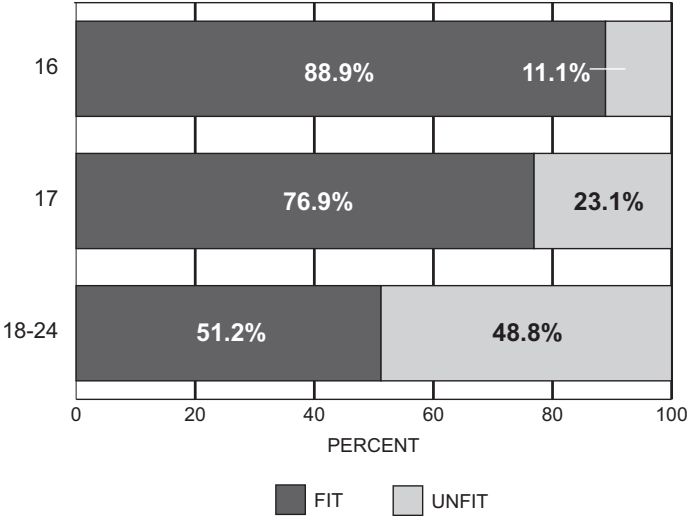
Source: Table 27.

In 2021:

- All females were found to be fit with 100 percent remaining in juvenile court compared to 61.1 percent of males being found fit to stay in juvenile court.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2021
Age by Outcome

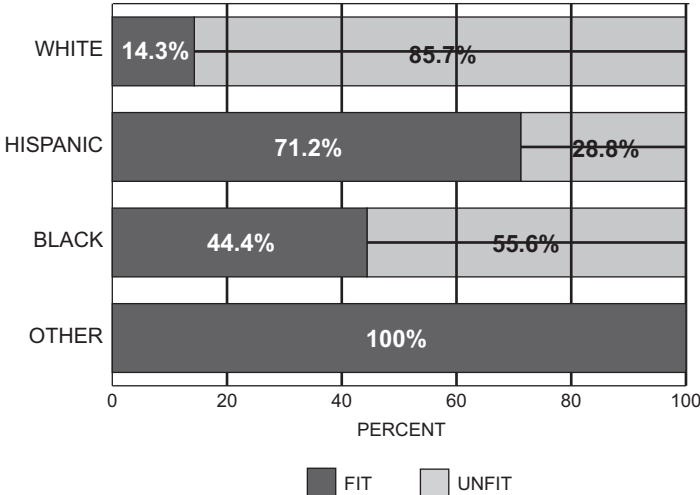


Source: Table 27.

In 2021:

- As juveniles increased in age, they were increasingly found to be unfit for juvenile court.

Fitness Hearings, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Outcome



Source: Table 27.

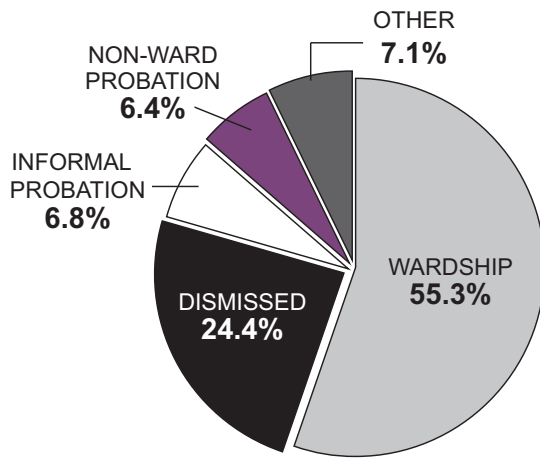
In 2021:

- A greater percentage of White juveniles (85.7 percent) were found to be unfit for juvenile court compared to different race/ethnic groupings.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2021

By Type



Source: Table 20.

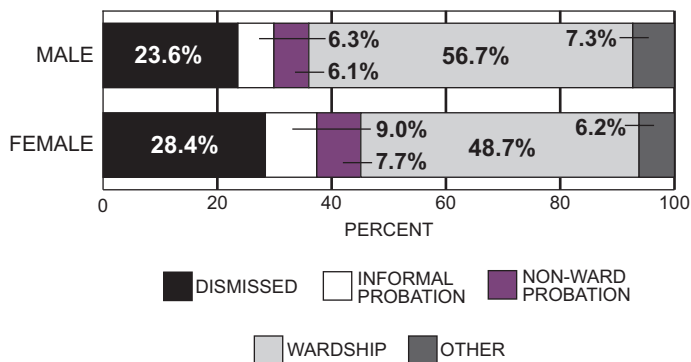
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

In 2021, of the 17,413 juvenile court dispositions:

- 55.3 percent (9,623) resulted in wardship probation.
- 24.4 percent (4,257) were dismissed.
- 6.8 percent (1,177) resulted in informal probation.
- 6.4 percent (1,113) resulted in non-ward probation.
- 7.1 percent (1,243) resulted in other dispositions including transfer, remand to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2021

Gender by Type



In 2021:

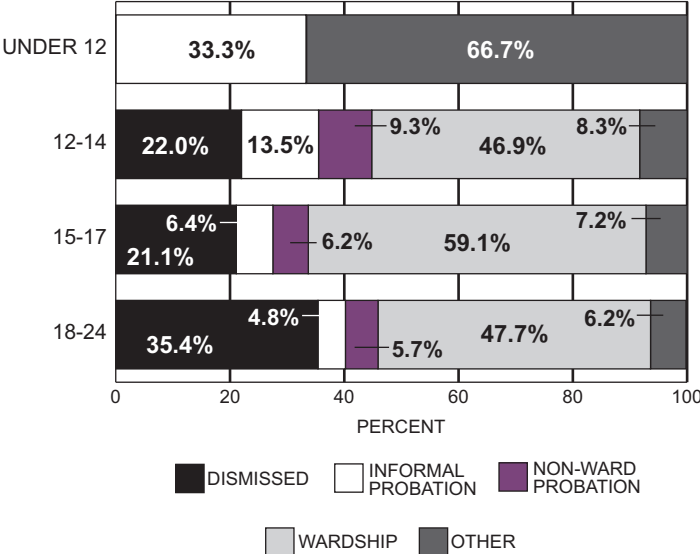
- Males received a wardship disposition more than females (56.7 vs. 48.7 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 20.

Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2021
Age Group by Type

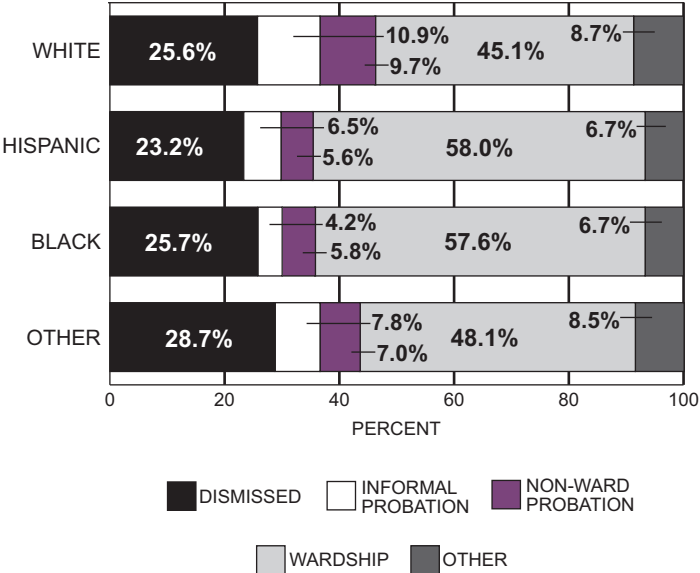


In 2021:

- For juveniles 12 and over, the most common disposition was wardship probation.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



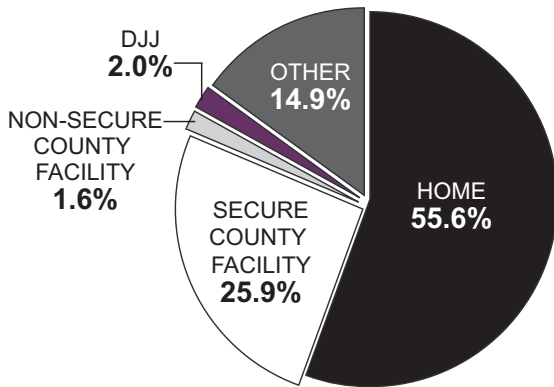
In 2021:

- Hispanic and black juveniles received a greater percentage of wardships than white juveniles or other race/ethnic groups.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2021
By Placement Type

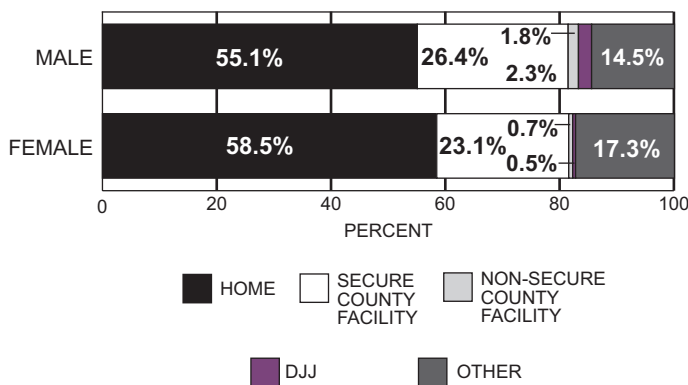


Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2021, of the 9,623 wardship probation placements:

- 55.6 percent (5,351) returned to their own home or a relative's home.
- 25.9 percent (2,491) were sent to a secure county facility.
- 1.6 percent (153) were sent to a non-secure facility.
- 2.0 percent (191) were placed with the DJJ.
- 14.9 percent (1,437) were sent to "other" facilities.

Wardship Probation, 2021
Gender by Placement Type



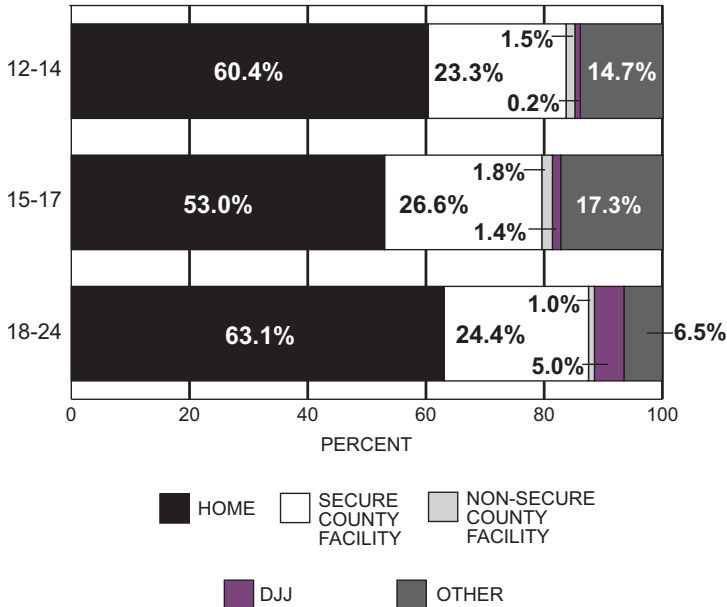
Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2021:

- Males were committed to a secure county facility more than females (26.4 vs. 23.1 percent, respectively).

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2021
Age Group by Placement Type

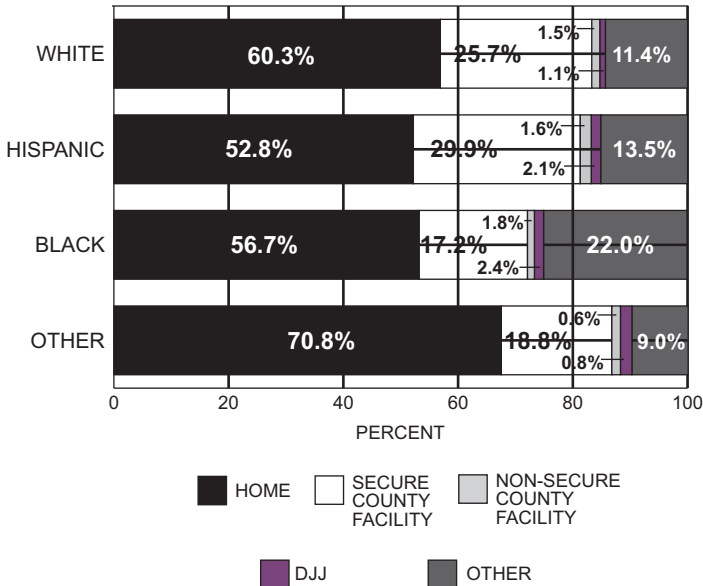


In 2021:

- Regardless of age, at least half of all wardship placements were to the family home or a relative's home.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

Wardship Probation, 2021
Race/Ethnic Group by Placement Type



In 2021:

- A greater percentage of Hispanic juveniles were committed to a secure county facility than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

Adult Court Dispositions

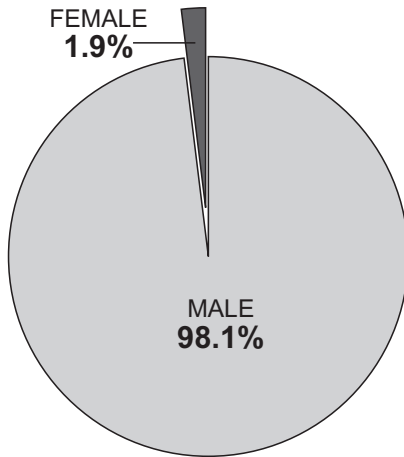
Juveniles can be transferred to the adult justice system for prosecution at the discretion of the district attorney or if they fail a juvenile court fitness hearing. In 2021, probation departments reported 28 remands to the adult system.

The adult-level disposition information in this section pertains to the 52 dispositions received in 2021 and examines adult-level dispositions by gender, age, race/ethnic group, offense, and disposition. The data were obtained from the DOJ's Criminal History System via a statistical export of dispositions. If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the export process selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, it then selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense (see Understanding the Data).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021
By Gender

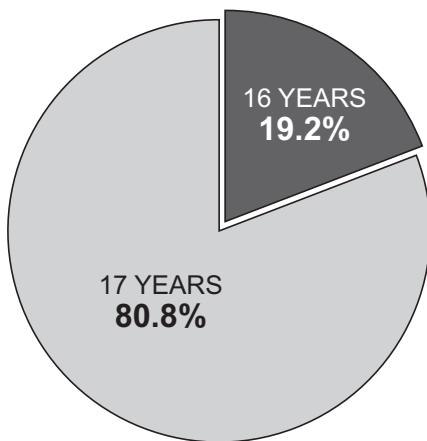


Source: Table 31.

In 2021, of the 52 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 98.1 percent (51) were male.
- 1.9 percent (1) were female.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021
By Age



Source: Table 31.

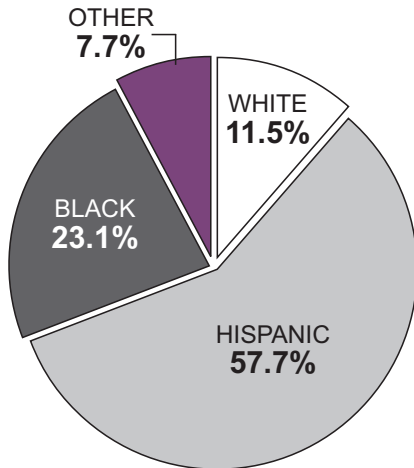
In 2021, of the 52 adult-level court dispositions received:

- None were 14 or 15 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 19.2 percent (10) were 16 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 80.8 percent (42) were 17 years of age at the time of arrest.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021

By Race/Ethnic Group



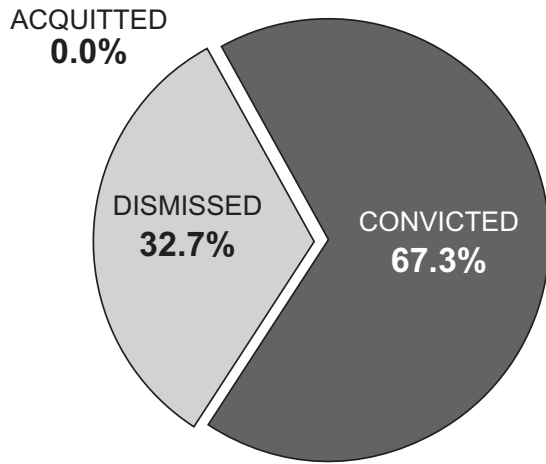
Source: Table 31.

In 2021, of the 52 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 11.5 percent (6) were white.
- 57.7 percent (30) were Hispanic.
- 23.1 percent (12) were black.
- 7.7 percent (4) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021
By Type of Disposition

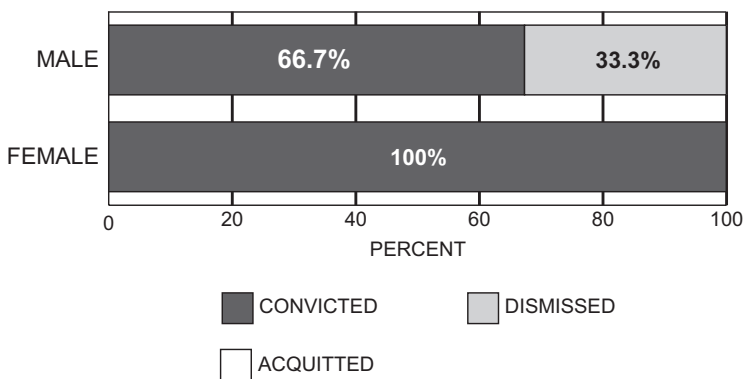


In 2021, of the 52 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 67.3 percent (35) resulted in a conviction.
- 32.7 percent (17) were dismissed.
- 0.0 percent (0) were acquitted.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021
Gender by Type of Disposition



In 2021:

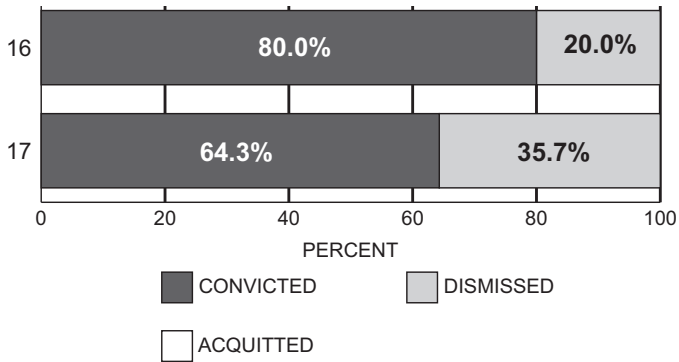
- For males and females the most common outcome was convicted.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021

Age by Type of Disposition



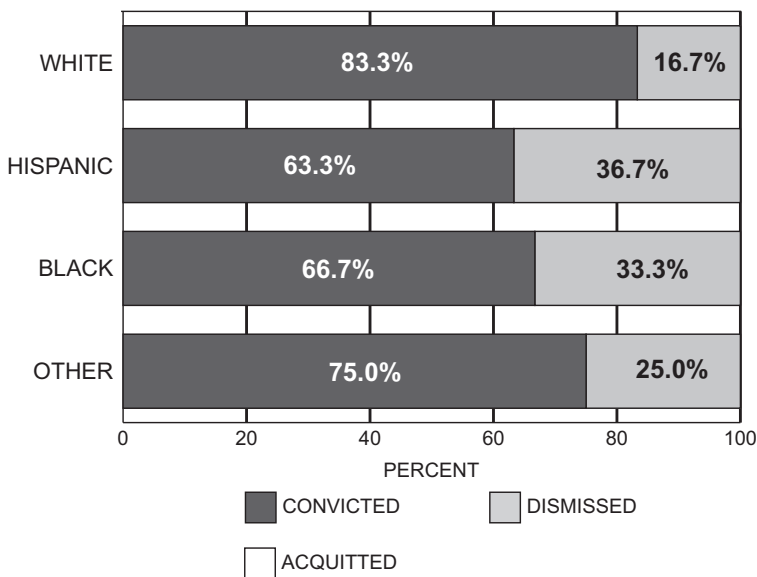
Source: Table 30.

In 2021:

- Both 16 and 17 year-olds were more likely to be convicted.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2021

Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Disposition



Source: Table 30.

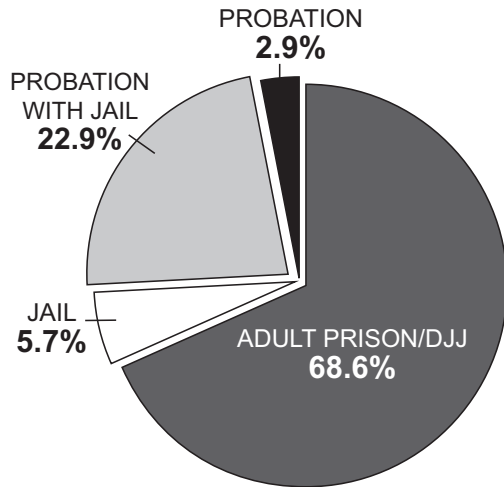
In 2021:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group juveniles were more likely to receive convictions in adult court.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2021

By Type of Sentence



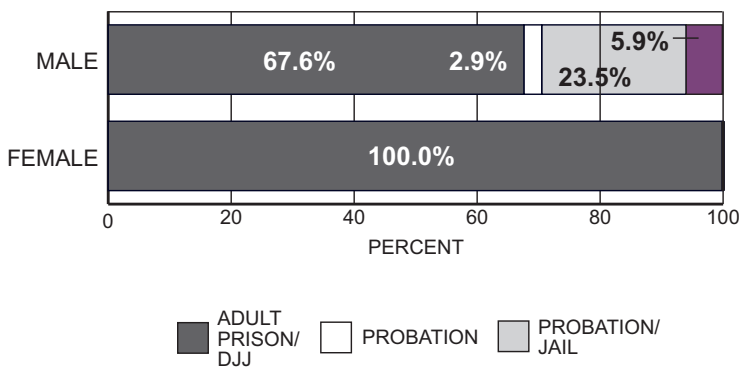
Source: Table 30.

In 2021, of the 35 convictions received:

- 68.6 percent (24) were sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ.
- 2.9 percent (1) received probation.
- 22.9 percent (8) received probation with jail.
- 5.7 percent (2) received jail.

Adult Court Convictions, 2021

Gender by Type of Sentence



Source: Table 30.

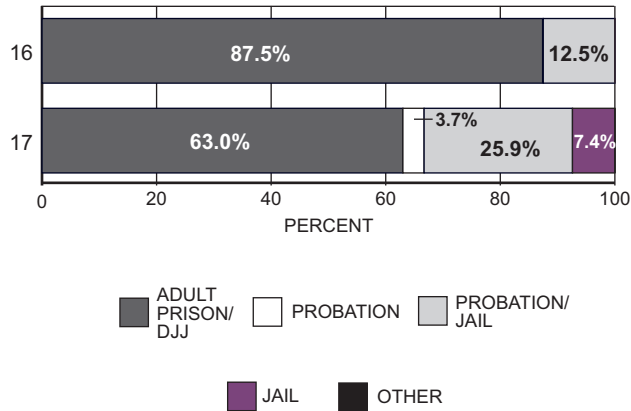
In 2021:

- Convicted males were most likely sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ. The one convicted female was sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ as well.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2021

Age by Type of Sentence



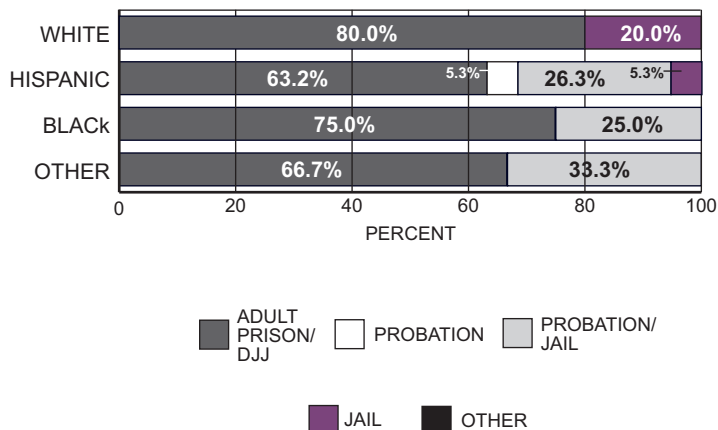
Source: Table 30.

In 2021:

- Over 68.0 percent of juveniles convicted in adult court were sentenced to prison or DJJ.

Adult Court Convictions, 2021

Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Sentence



Source: Table 30.

In 2021:

- White juveniles were sentenced to adult prison or DJJ more than any other race/ethnic group.

DATA TABLES

Table 1
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Level of Offense and Law Enforcement Disposition

Level of offense and law enforcement disposition	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
											Number
Total.....	19,355	14,571	4,784	159	4,661	14,535	3,803	10,371	4,026	1,155	
Felony.....	9,132	7,556	1,576	72	2,009	7,051	1,337	4,848	2,428	519	
Misdemeanor.....	9,008	6,424	2,584	69	2,332	6,607	2,102	4,882	1,435	589	
Status offenses.....	1,215	591	624	18	320	877	364	641	163	47	
Law enforcement disposition.....	19,355	14,571	4,784	159	4,661	14,535	3,803	10,371	4,026	1,155	
Referred to probation.....	14,949	11,448	3,501	93	3,537	11,319	2,849	8,071	3,112	917	
Counseled and released.....	3,095	2,156	939	57	811	2,227	694	1,597	645	159	
Turned over to other agency.....	1,311	967	344	9	313	989	260	703	269	79	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	47.2	51.9	32.9	45.3	43.1	48.5	35.2	46.7	60.3	44.9	
Misdemeanor.....	46.5	44.1	54.0	43.4	50.0	45.5	55.3	47.1	35.6	51.0	
Status offenses.....	6.3	4.1	13.0	11.3	6.9	6.0	9.6	6.2	4.0	4.1	
Law enforcement disposition.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Referred to probation.....	77.2	78.6	73.2	58.5	75.9	77.9	74.9	77.8	77.3	79.4	
Counseled and released.....	16.0	14.8	19.6	35.8	17.4	15.3	18.2	15.4	16.0	13.8	
Turned over to other agency.....	6.8	6.6	7.2	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 2
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2021
 Offense Level and Category by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number									
Total.....	19,355	14,571	4,784	159	4,661	14,535	3,803	10,371	4,026	1,155	
Felony.....	9,132	7,556	1,576	72	2,009	7,051	1,337	4,848	2,428	519	
Violent offenses.....	3,981	3,208	773	35	957	2,989	564	1,992	1,189	236	
Property offenses.....	1,768	1,384	384	11	393	1,364	297	858	510	103	
Drug offenses.....	229	200	29	1	12	216	32	141	21	35	
All other offenses.....	3,154	2,764	390	25	647	2,482	444	1,857	708	145	
Misdemeanor.....	9,008	6,424	2,584	69	2,332	6,607	2,102	4,882	1,435	589	
Assault and battery.....	3,398	2,199	1,199	27	1,063	2,308	690	1,770	733	205	
Theft.....	576	353	223	5	131	440	125	295	116	40	
Drug and alcohol.....	1,487	1,095	392	2	199	1,286	450	880	73	84	
Malicious mischief.....	1,313	1,029	284	15	463	835	358	681	199	75	
All other.....	2,234	1,748	486	20	476	1,738	479	1,256	314	185	
Status offenses.....	1,215	591	624	18	320	877	364	641	163	47	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.8	24.1	75.1	19.6	53.6	20.8	6.0	
Felony.....	100.0	82.7	17.3	0.8	22.0	77.2	14.6	53.1	26.6	5.7	
Violent offenses.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	0.9	24.0	75.1	14.2	50.0	29.9	5.9	
Property offenses.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.6	22.2	77.1	16.8	48.5	28.8	5.8	
Drug offenses.....	100.0	87.3	12.7	0.4	5.2	94.3	14.0	61.6	9.2	15.3	
All other offenses.....	100.0	87.6	12.4	0.8	20.5	78.7	14.1	58.9	22.4	4.6	
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	71.3	28.7	0.8	25.9	73.3	23.3	54.2	15.9	6.5	
Assault and battery.....	100.0	64.7	35.3	0.8	31.3	67.9	20.3	52.1	21.6	6.0	
Theft.....	100.0	61.3	38.7	0.9	22.7	76.4	21.7	51.2	20.1	6.9	
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	73.6	26.4	0.1	13.4	86.5	30.3	59.2	4.9	5.6	
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	78.4	21.6	1.1	35.3	63.6	27.3	51.9	15.2	5.7	
All other.....	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.9	21.3	77.8	21.4	56.2	14.1	8.3	
Status offenses.....	100.0	48.6	51.4	1.5	26.3	72.2	30.0	52.8	13.4	3.9	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 3
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total		Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			
	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other		
	Number										
Total.....	19,355	14,571	4,784	159	4,661	14,535	3,803	10,371	4,026	1,155	
Felony.....	9,132	7,556	1,576	72	2,009	7,051	1,337	4,848	2,428	519	
Violent offenses.....	3,981	3,208	773	35	957	2,989	564	1,992	1,189	236	
Property offenses.....	1,768	1,384	384	11	393	1,364	297	858	510	103	
Drug offenses.....	229	200	29	1	12	216	32	141	21	35	
All other offenses.....	3,154	2,764	390	25	647	2,482	444	1,857	708	145	
Misdemeanor.....	9,008	6,424	2,584	69	2,332	6,607	2,102	4,882	1,435	589	
Assault and battery.....	3,398	2,199	1,199	27	1,063	2,308	690	1,770	733	205	
Theft.....	576	353	223	5	131	440	125	295	116	40	
Drug and alcohol.....	1,487	1,095	392	2	199	1,286	450	880	73	84	
Malicious mischief.....	1,313	1,029	284	15	463	835	358	681	199	75	
All other.....	2,234	1,748	486	20	476	1,738	479	1,256	314	185	
Status offenses.....	1,215	591	624	18	320	877	364	641	163	47	
Truancy.....	40	16	24	0	7	33	9	28	3	0	
Runaway.....	718	272	446	15	205	498	277	349	63	29	
Curfew.....	151	86	65	0	52	99	29	93	23	6	
Incorrigible.....	48	30	18	1	12	35	10	30	6	2	
Other status offenses.....	258	187	71	2	44	212	39	141	68	10	
	Percent										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Violent offenses.....	43.6	42.5	49.0	48.6	47.6	42.4	42.2	41.1	49.0	45.5	
Property offenses.....	19.4	18.3	24.4	15.3	19.6	19.3	22.2	17.7	21.0	19.8	
Drug offenses.....	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	0.6	3.1	2.4	2.9	0.9	6.7	
All other offenses.....	34.5	36.6	24.7	34.7	32.2	35.2	33.2	38.3	29.2	27.9	
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Assault and battery.....	37.7	34.2	46.4	39.1	45.6	34.9	32.8	36.3	51.1	34.8	
Theft.....	6.4	5.5	8.6	7.2	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.0	8.1	6.8	
Drug and alcohol.....	16.5	17.0	15.2	2.9	8.5	19.5	21.4	18.0	5.1	14.3	
Malicious mischief.....	14.6	16.0	11.0	21.7	19.9	12.6	17.0	13.9	13.9	12.7	
All other.....	24.8	27.2	18.8	29.0	20.4	26.3	22.8	25.7	21.9	31.4	
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Truancy.....	3.3	2.7	3.8	0.0	2.2	3.8	2.5	4.4	1.8	0.0	
Runaway.....	59.1	46.0	71.5	83.3	64.1	56.8	76.1	54.4	38.7	61.7	
Curfew.....	12.4	14.6	10.4	0.0	16.3	11.3	8.0	14.5	14.1	12.8	
Incorrigible.....	4.0	5.1	2.9	5.6	3.8	4.0	2.7	4.7	3.7	4.3	
Other status offenses.....	21.2	31.6	11.4	11.1	13.8	24.2	10.7	22.0	41.7	21.3	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 4
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	9,132	7,556	1,576	72	2,009	7,051	1,337	4,848	2,428	519	7,483	1,067	582
Violent offenses.....	3,981	3,208	773	35	957	2,989	564	1,992	1,189	236	3,263	463	255
Homicide.....	101	99	2	0	7	94	10	58	23	10	88	7	6
Rape.....	138	127	11	2	42	94	34	71	17	16	127	9	2
Robbery.....	1,405	1,220	185	12	297	1,096	80	605	654	66	1,121	205	79
Assault.....	2,310	1,739	571	21	603	1,686	439	1,241	488	142	1,903	240	167
Kidnapping.....	27	23	4	0	8	19	1	17	7	2	24	2	1
Property offenses.....	1,768	1,384	384	11	393	1,364	297	858	510	103	1,399	232	137
Burglary.....	539	456	83	8	127	404	124	238	140	37	435	54	50
Theft.....	621	465	156	2	130	489	77	293	212	39	481	86	54
Motor vehicle theft.....	539	405	134	1	115	423	72	294	152	21	423	85	31
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	21	19	2	0	1	20	5	11	2	3	15	5	1
Arson.....	48	39	9	0	20	28	19	22	4	3	45	2	1
Drug offenses.....	229	200	29	1	12	216	32	141	21	35	187	30	12
Narcotics.....	109	94	15	0	4	105	20	62	5	22	89	13	7
Marijuana.....	30	26	4	1	3	26	3	23	2	2	26	3	1
Dangerous drugs.....	89	79	10	0	5	84	9	56	14	10	71	14	4
Other drug violations.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
All other offenses.....	3,154	2,764	390	25	647	2,482	444	1,857	708	145	2,634	342	178
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	5	5	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	1	2	2
Lewd or lascivious.....	138	132	6	6	54	78	39	76	15	8	122	6	10
Other sex.....	111	96	15	1	28	82	27	60	11	13	92	15	4
Weapons.....	1,541	1,437	104	4	225	1,312	99	977	407	58	1,318	152	71
Driving under the influence.....	19	14	5	0	0	19	4	15	0	0	16	1	2
Hit-and-run.....	20	17	3	0	1	19	3	13	3	1	16	3	1
Escape.....	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	1,318	1,062	256	14	339	965	270	711	272	65	1,068	162	88

(continued)

Table 4 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition		
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	100.0	82.7	17.3	0.8	22.0	77.2	14.6	53.1	26.6	5.7	81.9	11.7	6.4
Violent offenses.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	0.9	24.0	75.1	14.2	50.0	29.9	5.9	82.0	11.6	6.4
Homicide.....	100.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	6.9	93.1	9.9	57.4	22.8	9.9	87.1	6.9	5.9
Rape.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	1.4	30.4	68.1	24.6	51.4	12.3	11.6	92.0	6.5	1.4
Robbery.....	100.0	86.8	13.2	0.9	21.1	78.0	5.7	43.1	46.5	4.7	79.8	14.6	5.6
Assault.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.9	26.1	73.0	19.0	53.7	21.1	6.1	82.4	10.4	7.2
Kidnapping.....	100.0	85.2	14.8	0.0	29.6	70.4	3.7	63.0	25.9	7.4	88.9	7.4	3.7
Property offenses.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.6	22.2	77.1	16.8	48.5	28.8	5.8	79.1	13.1	7.7
Burglary.....	100.0	84.6	15.4	1.5	23.6	75.0	23.0	44.2	26.0	6.9	80.7	10.0	9.3
Theft.....	100.0	74.9	25.1	0.3	20.9	78.7	12.4	47.2	34.1	6.3	77.5	13.8	8.7
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	75.1	24.9	0.2	21.3	78.5	13.4	54.5	28.2	3.9	78.5	15.8	5.8
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	90.5	9.5	0.0	4.8	95.2	23.8	52.4	9.5	14.3	71.4	23.8	4.8
Arson.....	100.0	81.3	18.8	0.0	41.7	58.3	39.6	45.8	8.3	6.3	93.8	4.2	2.1
Drug offenses.....	100.0	87.3	12.7	0.4	5.2	94.3	14.0	61.6	9.2	15.3	81.7	13.1	5.2
Narcotics.....	100.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	3.7	96.3	18.3	56.9	4.6	20.2	81.7	11.9	6.4
Marijuana.....	100.0	86.7	13.3	3.3	10.0	86.7	10.0	76.7	6.7	6.7	86.7	10.0	3.3
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	88.8	11.2	0.0	5.6	94.4	10.1	62.9	15.7	11.2	79.8	15.7	4.5
Other drug violations.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	87.6	12.4	0.8	20.5	78.7	14.1	58.9	22.4	4.6	83.5	10.8	5.6
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	40.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	95.7	4.3	4.3	39.1	56.5	28.3	55.1	10.9	5.8	88.4	4.3	7.2
Other sex.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	0.9	25.2	73.9	24.3	54.1	9.9	11.7	82.9	13.5	3.6
Weapons.....	100.0	93.3	6.7	0.3	14.6	85.1	6.4	63.4	26.4	3.8	85.5	9.9	4.6
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	73.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.1	78.9	0.0	0.0	84.2	5.3	10.5
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	15.0	65.0	15.0	5.0	80.0	15.0	5.0
Escape.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	1.1	25.7	73.2	20.5	53.9	20.6	4.9	81.0	12.3	6.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 5

JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2021

Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	9,008	6,424	2,584	69	2,332	6,607	2,102	4,882	1,435	589	6,772	1,530	706
Assault and battery.....	3,398	2,199	1,199	27	1,063	2,308	690	1,770	733	205	2,546	549	303
Theft.....	576	353	223	5	131	440	125	295	116	40	445	94	37
Petty theft.....	480	274	206	5	118	357	109	240	96	35	371	81	28
Other theft.....	96	79	17	0	13	83	16	55	20	5	74	13	9
Drug and alcohol.....	1,487	1,095	392	2	199	1,286	450	880	73	84	1,056	315	116
Marijuana.....	256	208	48	0	78	178	71	144	24	17	223	25	8
Other drugs.....	348	244	104	0	51	297	90	226	18	14	277	46	25
Drunk.....	196	138	58	0	29	167	63	114	12	7	107	85	4
Liquor laws.....	377	262	115	1	35	341	132	207	10	28	236	101	40
Driving under the influence.....	310	243	67	1	6	303	94	189	9	18	213	58	39
Malicious mischief.....	1,313	1,029	284	15	463	835	358	681	199	75	961	238	114
Disorderly conduct.....	27	22	5	0	7	20	14	9	3	1	20	3	4
Disturbing the peace.....	301	196	105	0	108	193	86	123	69	23	220	58	23
Vandalism.....	637	540	97	8	238	391	180	347	72	38	471	93	73
Malicious mischief.....	19	16	3	0	2	17	3	13	3	0	15	0	4
Trespassing.....	329	255	74	7	108	214	75	189	52	13	235	84	10
All other offenses.....	2,234	1,748	486	20	476	1,738	479	1,256	314	185	1,764	334	136
Manslaughter - misd.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary.....	212	123	89	2	44	166	64	94	34	20	170	29	13
Checks and access cards.....	19	15	4	0	7	12	5	9	3	2	9	4	6
Indecent exposure.....	9	8	1	0	4	5	3	2	1	3	6	3	0
Annoying children.....	24	17	7	0	10	14	4	15	3	2	19	5	0
Obscene matter.....	13	13	0	0	6	7	5	1	5	2	12	0	1
Lewd conduct.....	16	11	5	0	7	9	3	9	3	1	13	2	1
Prostitution.....	5	2	3	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	3	2	0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	12	9	3	0	4	8	5	4	2	1	8	1	3
Glue sniffing.....	34	24	10	0	1	33	3	28	0	3	29	4	1
Weapons.....	519	446	73	6	142	371	87	345	63	24	369	104	46
Hit-and-run.....	111	86	25	0	11	100	19	68	10	14	108	3	0
Selected traffic.....	237	224	13	0	6	231	69	120	23	25	201	33	3
Joy riding.....	13	8	5	0	1	12	2	6	3	2	10	3	0
Gambling.....	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	309	233	76	2	86	221	77	177	30	25	256	48	5
FTA-non traffic.....	158	104	54	1	20	137	27	93	33	5	112	28	18
Other misdemeanors.....	539	421	118	9	127	403	106	281	97	55	435	65	39

(continued)

Table 5 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition		
	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total.....	100.0	73.3	71.3	28.7	0.8	25.9	73.3	23.3	54.2	15.9	6.5	75.2	17.0	7.8
Assault and battery.....	100.0	67.9	64.7	35.3	0.8	31.3	67.9	20.3	52.1	21.6	6.0	74.9	16.2	8.9
Theft.....	100.0	76.4	61.3	38.7	0.9	22.7	76.4	21.7	51.2	20.1	6.9	77.3	16.3	6.4
Petty theft.....	100.0	74.4	57.1	42.9	1.0	24.6	74.4	22.7	50.0	20.0	7.3	77.3	16.9	5.8
Other theft.....	100.0	86.5	82.3	17.7	0.0	13.5	86.5	16.7	57.3	20.8	5.2	77.1	13.5	9.4
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	86.5	73.6	26.4	0.1	13.4	86.5	30.3	59.2	4.9	5.6	71.0	21.2	7.8
Marijuana.....	100.0	69.5	81.3	18.8	0.0	30.5	69.5	27.7	56.3	9.4	6.6	87.1	9.8	3.1
Other drugs.....	100.0	85.3	70.1	29.9	0.0	14.7	85.3	25.9	64.9	5.2	4.0	79.6	13.2	7.2
Drunk.....	100.0	85.2	70.4	29.6	0.0	14.8	85.2	32.1	58.2	6.1	3.6	54.6	43.4	2.0
Liquor laws.....	100.0	90.5	69.5	30.5	0.3	9.3	90.5	35.0	54.9	2.7	7.4	62.6	26.8	10.6
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	97.7	78.4	21.6	0.3	1.9	97.7	30.3	61.0	2.9	5.8	68.7	18.7	12.6
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	63.6	78.4	21.6	1.1	35.3	63.6	27.3	51.9	15.2	5.7	73.2	18.1	8.7
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	74.1	81.5	18.5	0.0	25.9	74.1	51.9	33.3	11.1	3.7	74.1	11.1	14.8
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	64.1	65.1	34.9	0.0	35.9	64.1	28.6	40.9	22.9	7.6	73.1	19.3	7.6
Vandalism.....	100.0	61.4	84.8	15.2	1.3	37.4	61.4	28.3	54.5	11.3	6.0	73.9	14.6	11.5
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	89.5	84.2	15.8	0.0	10.5	89.5	15.8	68.4	15.8	0.0	78.9	0.0	21.1
Trespassing.....	100.0	65.0	77.5	22.5	2.1	32.8	65.0	22.8	57.4	15.8	4.0	71.4	25.5	3.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	77.8	78.2	21.8	0.9	21.3	77.8	21.4	56.2	14.1	8.3	79.0	15.0	6.1
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary.....	100.0	78.3	58.0	42.0	0.9	20.8	78.3	30.2	44.3	16.0	9.4	80.2	13.7	6.1
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	63.2	78.9	21.1	0.0	36.8	63.2	26.3	47.4	15.8	10.5	47.4	21.1	31.6
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	55.6	88.9	11.1	0.0	44.4	55.6	33.3	22.2	11.1	33.3	66.7	33.3	0.0
Annoying children.....	100.0	58.3	70.8	29.2	0.0	41.7	58.3	16.7	62.5	12.5	8.3	79.2	20.8	0.0
Obscene matter.....	100.0	53.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	53.8	38.5	7.7	15.4	15.4	92.3	0.0	7.7
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	56.3	68.8	31.3	0.0	43.8	56.3	18.8	56.3	18.8	6.3	81.3	12.5	6.3
Prostitution.....	100.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	66.7	75.0	25.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	41.7	33.3	16.7	8.3	66.7	8.3	25.0
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	97.1	70.6	29.4	0.0	2.9	97.1	8.8	82.4	0.0	8.8	85.3	11.8	2.9
Weapons.....	100.0	71.5	85.9	14.1	1.2	27.4	71.5	16.8	66.5	12.1	4.6	71.1	20.0	8.9
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	90.1	77.5	22.5	0.0	9.9	90.1	17.1	61.3	9.0	12.6	97.3	2.7	0.0
Selected traffic.....	100.0	97.5	94.5	5.5	0.0	2.5	97.5	29.1	50.6	9.7	10.5	84.8	13.9	1.3
Joy riding.....	100.0	92.3	61.5	38.5	0.0	7.7	92.3	15.4	46.2	23.1	15.4	76.9	23.1	0.0
Gambling.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nonsupport.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	71.5	75.4	24.6	0.6	27.8	71.5	24.9	57.3	9.7	8.1	82.8	15.5	1.6
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	86.7	65.8	34.2	0.6	12.7	86.7	17.1	58.9	20.9	3.2	70.9	17.7	11.4
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	74.8	78.1	21.9	1.7	23.6	74.8	19.7	52.1	18.0	10.2	80.7	12.1	7.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 6
JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS, 2021
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Offense	Total		Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition		
	Total	Female	Male	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	1,215	624	591	18	320	877	364	641	163	47	694	498	23
Truancy.....	40	24	16	0	7	33	9	28	3	0	40	0	0
Runaway.....	718	446	272	15	205	498	277	349	63	29	274	431	13
Curfew.....	151	65	86	0	52	99	29	93	23	6	118	33	0
Incorrigible.....	48	18	30	1	12	35	10	30	6	2	41	7	0
Other status offenses.....	258	71	187	2	44	212	39	141	68	10	221	27	10
Total.....	100.0	51.4	48.6	1.5	26.3	72.2	30.0	52.8	13.4	3.9	57.1	41.0	1.9
Truancy.....	100.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	17.5	82.5	22.5	70.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Runaway.....	100.0	62.1	37.9	2.1	28.6	69.4	38.6	48.6	8.8	4.0	38.2	60.0	1.8
Curfew.....	100.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	34.4	65.6	19.2	61.6	15.2	4.0	78.1	21.9	0.0
Incorrigible.....	100.0	37.5	62.5	2.1	25.0	72.9	20.8	62.5	12.5	4.2	85.4	14.6	0.0
Other status offenses.....	100.0	27.5	72.5	0.8	17.1	82.2	15.1	54.7	26.4	3.9	85.7	10.5	3.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 7
JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Law Enforcement Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Law enforcement disposition	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number								
Total.....	19,355	14,571	4,784	159	4,661	14,535	3,803	10,371	4,026	1,155
Referred to probation.....	14,949	11,448	3,501	93	3,537	11,319	2,849	8,071	3,112	917
Counseled and released.....	3,095	2,156	939	57	811	2,227	694	1,597	645	159
Turned over to other agency....	1,311	967	344	9	313	989	260	703	269	79
		Percent								
Total.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.8	24.1	75.1	19.6	53.6	20.8	6.0
Referred to probation.....	100.0	76.6	23.4	0.6	23.7	75.7	19.1	54.0	20.8	6.1
Counseled and released.....	100.0	69.7	30.3	1.8	26.2	72.0	22.4	51.6	20.8	5.1
Turned over to other agency....	100.0	73.8	26.2	0.7	23.9	75.4	19.8	53.6	20.5	6.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 8
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2016-2021
 Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2016-2021	2020-2021
Total.....	62,743	100.0	56,249	100.0	46,423	100.0	43,181	100.0	25,710	100.0	19,355	100.0	-69.2	-24.7
Felony.....	19,656	31.3	19,373	34.4	17,265	37.2	16,288	37.7	11,332	44.1	9,132	47.2	-53.5	-19.4
Violent offenses.....	7,128	11.4	7,291	13.0	7,320	15.8	7,129	16.5	4,715	18.3	3,981	20.6	-44.1	-15.6
Property offenses.....	5,866	9.3	6,236	11.1	4,800	10.3	4,030	9.3	2,972	11.6	1,768	9.1	-69.9	-40.5
Drug offenses.....	1,333	2.1	676	1.2	487	1.0	426	1.0	317	1.2	229	1.2	-82.8	-27.8
All other offenses.....	5,329	8.5	5,170	9.2	4,658	10.0	4,703	10.9	3,328	12.9	3,154	16.3	-40.8	-5.2
Misdemeanor.....	35,756	57.0	30,046	53.4	24,223	52.2	22,836	52.9	11,930	46.4	9,008	46.5	-74.8	-24.5
Assault and battery.....	8,990	14.3	8,555	15.2	8,049	17.3	7,786	18.0	3,938	15.3	3,398	17.6	-62.2	-13.7
Theft.....	5,969	9.5	4,394	7.8	2,789	6.0	2,750	6.4	1,129	4.4	576	3.0	-90.4	-49.0
Drug and alcohol.....	7,544	12.0	5,463	9.7	4,393	9.5	3,898	9.0	2,004	7.8	1,487	7.7	-80.3	-25.8
Malicious mischief.....	4,408	7.0	3,948	7.0	2,966	6.4	2,997	6.9	1,764	6.9	1,313	6.8	-70.2	-25.6
All other.....	8,845	14.1	7,686	13.7	6,026	13.0	5,405	12.5	3,095	12.0	2,234	11.5	-74.7	-27.8
Status offenses.....	7,331	11.7	6,830	12.1	4,935	10.6	4,057	9.4	2,448	9.5	1,215	6.3	-83.4	-50.4

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 9

JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2021

Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Referral Source, Type, and Offense Level

Referral source, type and offense level	Total		Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Gender		Age group					White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24					
Number												
Referral source.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298	
Law enforcement.....	29,025	22,760	6,265	107	4,219	19,580	5,119	5,487	16,072	5,374	2,092	
School.....	51	37	14	0	13	36	2	9	33	1	8	
Other public agency/individual...	1,297	1,030	267	0	112	840	345	234	601	389	73	
Parent/guardian.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Private agency/individual.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	730	581	149	0	66	485	179	120	301	209	100	
Other.....	265	214	51	1	21	177	66	44	154	43	24	
Referral type.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298	
New.....	22,380	17,173	5,207	107	3,791	14,858	3,624	4,762	11,533	4,138	1,947	
Subsequent.....	8,990	7,451	1,539	1	640	6,261	2,088	1,132	5,629	1,878	351	
Referral offense level ¹	47,232	37,596	9,636	132	6,197	31,989	8,914	8,809	25,678	9,214	3,531	
Felony.....	21,045	17,918	3,127	70	2,650	14,288	4,037	3,056	11,052	5,493	1,444	
Misdemeanor.....	22,400	16,799	5,601	57	3,230	15,237	3,876	4,959	12,423	3,129	1,889	
Status.....	3,787	2,879	908	5	317	2,464	1,001	794	2,203	592	198	
Percent												
Referral source.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Law enforcement.....	92.5	92.4	92.9	99.1	95.2	92.7	89.6	93.1	93.6	89.3	91.0	
School.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	
Other public agency/individual...	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	6.0	4.0	3.5	6.5	3.2	
Parent/guardian.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private agency/individual.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	2.0	1.8	3.5	4.4	
Other.....	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	
Referral type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New.....	71.3	69.7	77.2	99.1	85.6	70.4	63.4	80.8	67.2	68.8	84.7	
Subsequent.....	28.7	30.3	22.8	0.9	14.4	29.6	36.6	19.2	32.8	31.2	15.3	
Referral offense level ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	44.6	47.7	32.5	53.0	42.8	44.7	45.3	34.7	43.0	59.6	40.9	
Misdemeanor.....	47.4	44.7	58.1	43.2	52.1	47.6	43.5	56.3	48.4	34.0	53.5	
Status.....	8.0	7.7	9.4	3.8	5.1	7.7	11.2	9.0	8.6	6.4	5.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹ As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Table 10
JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	47,232	37,596	9,636	132	6,197	31,989	8,914	8,809	25,678	9,214	3,531
Felony.....	21,045	17,918	3,127	70	2,650	14,288	4,037	3,056	11,052	5,493	1,444
Violent offenses.....	7,544	6,227	1,317	18	1,015	5,083	1,428	1,002	3,794	2,284	464
Property offenses.....	4,390	3,470	920	16	540	3,000	834	668	2,056	1,367	299
Drug offenses.....	559	463	96	0	21	392	146	70	411	35	43
Other offenses.....	8,552	7,758	794	36	1,074	5,813	1,629	1,316	4,791	1,807	638
Misdemeanor.....	22,400	16,799	5,601	57	3,230	15,237	3,876	4,959	12,423	3,129	1,889
Assault and battery.....	6,959	4,761	2,198	18	1,406	4,654	881	1,395	3,690	1,330	544
Theft.....	1,236	889	347	3	176	837	220	237	609	272	118
Drug and alcohol.....	2,507	1,894	613	1	197	1,649	660	742	1,402	110	253
Malicious mischief.....	2,646	2,105	541	20	579	1,735	312	683	1,364	396	203
All other.....	9,052	7,150	1,902	15	872	6,362	1,803	1,902	5,358	1,021	771
Status offenses.....	3,787	2,879	908	5	317	2,464	1,001	794	2,203	592	198
Truancy.....	57	37	20	0	15	37	5	16	28	3	10
Runaway.....	197	76	121	2	72	117	6	68	104	13	12
Curfew.....	50	23	27	1	14	34	1	16	28	5	1
Incorrigible.....	82	42	40	1	32	48	1	42	32	6	2
Other status offenses.....	3,401	2,701	700	1	184	2,228	988	652	2,011	565	173
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	35.8	34.8	42.1	25.7	38.3	35.6	35.4	32.8	34.3	41.6	32.1
Property offenses.....	20.9	19.4	29.4	22.9	20.4	21.0	20.7	21.9	18.6	24.9	20.7
Drug offenses.....	2.7	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.8	2.7	3.6	2.3	3.7	0.6	3.0
Other offenses.....	40.6	43.3	25.4	51.4	40.5	40.7	40.4	43.1	43.3	32.9	44.2
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	31.1	28.3	39.2	31.6	43.5	30.5	22.7	28.1	29.7	42.5	28.8
Theft.....	5.5	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.8	4.9	8.7	6.2
Drug and alcohol.....	11.2	11.3	10.9	1.8	6.1	10.8	17.0	15.0	11.3	3.5	13.4
Malicious mischief.....	11.8	12.5	9.7	35.1	17.9	11.4	8.0	13.8	11.0	12.7	10.7
All other.....	40.4	42.6	34.0	26.3	27.0	41.8	46.5	38.4	43.1	32.6	40.8
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.0	4.7	1.5	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.5	5.1
Runaway.....	5.2	2.6	13.3	40.0	22.7	4.7	0.6	8.6	4.7	2.2	6.1
Curfew.....	1.3	0.8	3.0	20.0	4.4	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5
Incorrigible.....	2.2	1.5	4.4	20.0	10.1	1.9	0.1	5.3	1.5	1.0	1.0
Other status offenses.....	89.8	93.8	77.1	20.0	58.0	90.4	98.7	82.1	91.3	95.4	87.4

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 11
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	21,045	17,918	3,127	70	2,650	14,288	4,037	3,056	11,052	5,493	1,444
Violent offenses.....	7,544	6,227	1,317	18	1,015	5,083	1,428	1,002	3,794	2,284	464
Homicide.....	302	288	14	0	15	107	180	14	201	76	11
Rape.....	236	233	3	0	28	116	92	63	125	31	17
Robbery.....	2,749	2,387	362	6	313	1,975	455	164	1,247	1,206	132
Assault.....	4,173	3,256	917	12	650	2,827	684	755	2,178	940	300
Kidnapping.....	84	63	21	0	9	58	17	6	43	31	4
Property offenses.....	4,390	3,470	920	16	540	3,000	834	668	2,056	1,367	299
Burglary.....	1,459	1,245	214	8	169	950	332	224	670	474	91
Theft.....	1,530	1,148	382	1	173	1,067	289	192	658	564	116
Motor vehicle theft.....	1,216	929	287	3	154	878	181	164	675	310	67
Forgery, checks, access cards..	65	50	15	0	2	43	20	34	16	3	12
Arson.....	120	98	22	4	42	62	12	54	37	16	13
Drug offenses.....	559	463	96	0	21	392	146	70	411	35	43
Narcotics.....	231	197	34	0	8	151	72	26	177	17	11
Marijuana.....	51	44	7	0	4	35	12	8	32	7	4
Dangerous drugs.....	273	218	55	0	9	204	60	36	199	11	27
Other drug violations.....	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1
All other offenses.....	8,552	7,758	794	36	1,074	5,813	1,629	1,316	4,791	1,807	638
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	10	8	2	0	1	5	4	2	6	1	1
Lewd or lascivious.....	966	919	47	16	217	451	282	246	537	100	83
Other sex.....	943	847	96	8	144	552	239	270	481	83	109
Weapons.....	3,549	3,361	188	2	271	2,734	542	247	2,054	1,040	208
Driving under the influence.....	83	67	16	0	0	43	40	23	49	2	9
Hit-and-run.....	69	55	14	0	2	47	20	7	37	17	8
Escape.....	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	2,929	2,498	431	10	439	1,978	502	520	1,625	564	220

(continued)

Table 11 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	85.1	14.9	0.3	12.6	67.9	19.2	14.5	52.5	26.1	6.9
Violent offenses.....	100.0	82.5	17.5	0.2	13.5	67.4	18.9	13.3	50.3	30.3	6.2
Homicide.....	100.0	95.4	4.6	0.0	5.0	35.4	59.6	4.6	66.6	25.2	3.6
Rape.....	100.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	11.9	49.2	39.0	26.7	53.0	13.1	7.2
Robbery.....	100.0	86.8	13.2	0.2	11.4	71.8	16.6	6.0	45.4	43.9	4.8
Assault.....	100.0	78.0	22.0	0.3	15.6	67.7	16.4	18.1	52.2	22.5	7.2
Kidnapping.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	10.7	69.0	20.2	7.1	51.2	36.9	4.8
Property offenses.....	100.0	79.0	21.0	0.4	12.3	68.3	19.0	15.2	46.8	31.1	6.8
Burglary.....	100.0	85.3	14.7	0.5	11.6	65.1	22.8	15.4	45.9	32.5	6.2
Theft.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.1	11.3	69.7	18.9	12.5	43.0	36.9	7.6
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	76.4	23.6	0.2	12.7	72.2	14.9	13.5	55.5	25.5	5.5
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	3.1	66.2	30.8	52.3	24.6	4.6	18.5
Arson.....	100.0	81.7	18.3	3.3	35.0	51.7	10.0	45.0	30.8	13.3	10.8
Drug offenses.....	100.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	3.8	70.1	26.1	12.5	73.5	6.3	7.7
Narcotics.....	100.0	85.3	14.7	0.0	3.5	65.4	31.2	11.3	76.6	7.4	4.8
Marijuana.....	100.0	86.3	13.7	0.0	7.8	68.6	23.5	15.7	62.7	13.7	7.8
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	79.9	20.1	0.0	3.3	74.7	22.0	13.2	72.9	4.0	9.9
Other drug violations.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	90.7	9.3	0.4	12.6	68.0	19.0	15.4	56.0	21.1	7.5
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	95.1	4.9	1.7	22.5	46.7	29.2	25.5	55.6	10.4	8.6
Other sex.....	100.0	89.8	10.2	0.8	15.3	58.5	25.3	28.6	51.0	8.8	11.6
Weapons.....	100.0	94.7	5.3	0.1	7.6	77.0	15.3	7.0	57.9	29.3	5.9
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	80.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	51.8	48.2	27.7	59.0	2.4	10.8
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	79.7	20.3	0.0	2.9	68.1	29.0	10.1	53.6	24.6	11.6
Escape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	85.3	14.7	0.3	15.0	67.5	17.1	17.8	55.5	19.3	7.5

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.
 Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 12
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	22,400	16,799	5,601	57	3,230	15,237	3,876	4,959	12,423	3,129	1,889
Assault and battery.....	6,959	4,761	2,198	18	1,406	4,654	881	1,395	3,690	1,330	544
Theft.....	1,236	889	347	3	176	837	220	237	609	272	118
Petty theft.....	932	633	299	2	136	614	180	190	470	195	77
Other theft.....	304	256	48	1	40	223	40	47	139	77	41
Drug and alcohol.....	2,507	1,894	613	1	197	1,649	660	742	1,402	110	253
Marijuana.....	573	471	102	1	86	389	97	155	308	41	69
Other drugs.....	594	408	186	0	53	435	106	166	349	35	44
Drunk.....	164	101	63	0	18	114	32	37	94	6	27
Liquor laws.....	486	350	136	0	39	339	108	159	262	8	57
Driving under the influence.....	690	564	126	0	1	372	317	225	389	20	56
Malicious mischief.....	2,646	2,105	541	20	579	1,735	312	683	1,364	396	203
Disorderly conduct.....	49	41	8	1	10	33	5	19	19	7	4
Disturbing the peace.....	450	308	142	6	117	270	57	102	241	75	32
Vandalism.....	1,590	1,285	305	12	341	1,059	178	426	805	245	114
Malicious mischief.....	146	134	12	0	12	102	32	12	101	15	18
Trespassing.....	411	337	74	1	99	271	40	124	198	54	35
All other offenses.....	9,052	7,150	1,902	15	872	6,362	1,803	1,902	5,358	1,021	771
Manslaughter - misd.....	7	4	3	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	2
Burglary.....	403	229	174	0	54	294	55	81	195	87	40
Checks and access cards.....	27	20	7	0	4	19	4	8	12	3	4
Indecent exposure.....	15	14	1	0	4	9	2	5	6	2	2
Annoying children.....	113	92	21	0	30	62	21	29	71	6	7
Obscene matter.....	81	70	11	0	13	54	14	21	49	5	6
Lewd conduct.....	55	43	12	0	7	37	11	20	22	5	8
Prostitution.....	8	2	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	2	1
Contributing delinquency minor.....	55	39	16	1	8	35	11	21	19	3	12
Glue sniffing.....	39	30	9	0	1	35	3	6	31	1	1
Weapons.....	895	774	121	2	126	631	136	119	571	153	52
Hit-and-run.....	380	280	100	0	23	256	101	58	215	67	40
Selected traffic.....	312	296	16	0	7	209	96	81	169	13	49
Joy riding.....	116	82	34	0	20	77	19	22	57	22	15
Gambling.....	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	1,262	943	319	6	196	878	182	418	672	84	88
FTA-non traffic.....	44	24	20	0	8	34	2	8	24	9	3
Other misdemeanors.....	5,237	4,205	1,032	6	371	3,719	1,141	1,000	3,240	557	440

(continued)

Table 12 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.3	14.4	68.0	17.3	22.1	55.5	14.0	8.4
Assault and battery.....	100.0	68.4	31.6	0.3	20.2	66.9	12.7	20.0	53.0	19.1	7.8
Theft.....	100.0	71.9	28.1	0.2	14.2	67.7	17.8	19.2	49.3	22.0	9.5
Petty theft.....	100.0	67.9	32.1	0.2	14.6	65.9	19.3	20.4	50.4	20.9	8.3
Other theft.....	100.0	84.2	15.8	0.3	13.2	73.4	13.2	15.5	45.7	25.3	13.5
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	75.5	24.5	0.0	7.9	65.8	26.3	29.6	55.9	4.4	10.1
Marijuana.....	100.0	82.2	17.8	0.2	15.0	67.9	16.9	27.1	53.8	7.2	12.0
Other drugs.....	100.0	68.7	31.3	0.0	8.9	73.2	17.8	27.9	58.8	5.9	7.4
Drunk.....	100.0	61.6	38.4	0.0	11.0	69.5	19.5	22.6	57.3	3.7	16.5
Liquor laws.....	100.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	8.0	69.8	22.2	32.7	53.9	1.6	11.7
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.1	53.9	45.9	32.6	56.4	2.9	8.1
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.8	21.9	65.6	11.8	25.8	51.5	15.0	7.7
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	2.0	20.4	67.3	10.2	38.8	38.8	14.3	8.2
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	68.4	31.6	1.3	26.0	60.0	12.7	22.7	53.6	16.7	7.1
Vandalism.....	100.0	80.8	19.2	0.8	21.4	66.6	11.2	26.8	50.6	15.4	7.2
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.0	8.2	69.9	21.9	8.2	69.2	10.3	12.3
Trespassing.....	100.0	82.0	18.0	0.2	24.1	65.9	9.7	30.2	48.2	13.1	8.5
All other offenses.....	100.0	79.0	21.0	0.2	9.6	70.3	19.9	21.0	59.2	11.3	8.5
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	42.9	14.3	14.3	28.6
Burglary.....	100.0	56.8	43.2	0.0	13.4	73.0	13.6	20.1	48.4	21.6	9.9
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	14.8	70.4	14.8	29.6	44.4	11.1	14.8
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	26.7	60.0	13.3	33.3	40.0	13.3	13.3
Annoying children.....	100.0	81.4	18.6	0.0	26.5	54.9	18.6	25.7	62.8	5.3	6.2
Obscene matter.....	100.0	86.4	13.6	0.0	16.0	66.7	17.3	25.9	60.5	6.2	7.4
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.0	12.7	67.3	20.0	36.4	40.0	9.1	14.5
Prostitution.....	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	25.0	37.5	25.0	12.5
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	70.9	29.1	1.8	14.5	63.6	20.0	38.2	34.5	5.5	21.8
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	2.6	89.7	7.7	15.4	79.5	2.6	2.6
Weapons.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	0.2	14.1	70.5	15.2	13.3	63.8	17.1	5.8
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	73.7	26.3	0.0	6.1	67.4	26.6	15.3	56.6	17.6	10.5
Selected traffic.....	100.0	94.9	5.1	0.0	2.2	67.0	30.8	26.0	54.2	4.2	15.7
Joy riding.....	100.0	70.7	29.3	0.0	17.2	66.4	16.4	19.0	49.1	19.0	12.9
Gambling.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
Nonsupport.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	74.7	25.3	0.5	15.5	69.6	14.4	33.1	53.2	6.7	7.0
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	54.5	45.5	0.0	18.2	77.3	4.5	18.2	54.5	20.5	6.8
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	80.3	19.7	0.1	7.1	71.0	21.8	19.1	61.9	10.6	8.4

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.
 Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 13
JUVENILE REFERRALS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2021
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Percent											
Total.....	3,787	2,879	908	5	317	2,464	1,001	794	2,203	592	198
Truancy	57	37	20	0	15	37	5	16	28	3	10
Runaway	197	76	121	2	72	117	6	68	104	13	12
Curfew	50	23	27	1	14	34	1	16	28	5	1
Incorrigible	82	42	40	1	32	48	1	42	32	6	2
Other status offenses.....	3,401	2,701	700	1	184	2,228	988	652	2,011	565	173
Total.....	100.0	76.0	24.0	0.1	8.4	65.1	26.4	21.0	58.2	15.6	5.2
Truancy	100.0	64.9	35.1	0.0	26.3	64.9	8.8	28.1	49.1	5.3	17.5
Runaway	100.0	38.6	61.4	1.0	36.5	59.4	3.0	34.5	52.8	6.6	6.1
Curfew	100.0	46.0	54.0	2.0	28.0	68.0	2.0	32.0	56.0	10.0	2.0
Incorrigible	100.0	51.2	48.8	1.2	39.0	58.5	1.2	51.2	39.0	7.3	2.4
Other status offenses.....	100.0	79.4	20.6	0.0	5.4	65.5	29.1	19.2	59.1	16.6	5.1

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 14
JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Detention and Disposition

Detention and disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
				Number							
Total detentions.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298
Unknown.....	2,525	1,960	565	8	307	1,580	630	454	1,238	641	192
Total known.....	28,845	22,664	6,181	100	4,124	19,539	5,082	5,440	15,924	5,375	2,106
Not detained.....	19,780	15,074	4,706	98	3,161	13,074	3,447	4,262	10,642	3,200	1,676
Detained.....	9,065	7,590	1,475	2	963	6,465	1,635	1,178	5,282	2,175	430
Detained.....	9,065	7,590	1,475	2	963	6,465	1,635	1,178	5,282	2,175	430
Secure facility.....	8,603	7,210	1,393	1	881	6,154	1,567	1,075	5,010	2,100	418
Non-secure facility.....	177	140	37	1	37	111	28	59	77	36	5
Home supervision.....	285	240	45	0	45	200	40	44	195	39	7
Total dispositions.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298
Petitions filed.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
Closed at intake.....	10,917	8,153	2,764	95	2,094	7,233	1,495	2,227	5,762	1,879	1,049
Informal probation.....	501	366	135	0	143	324	34	174	247	48	32
Diversion.....	1,606	1,134	472	7	364	1,102	133	430	940	153	83
Transferred.....	289	196	93	3	29	229	28	88	114	69	18
Traffic court.....	644	479	165	0	41	521	82	232	310	26	76
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent based on total known											
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not detained.....	68.6	66.5	76.1	98.0	76.6	66.9	67.8	78.3	66.8	59.5	79.6
Detained.....	31.4	33.5	23.9	2.0	23.4	33.1	32.2	21.7	33.2	40.5	20.4
Detained.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secure facility.....	94.9	95.0	94.4	50.0	91.5	95.2	95.8	91.3	94.9	96.6	97.2
Non-secure facility.....	2.0	1.8	2.5	50.0	3.8	1.7	1.7	5.0	1.5	1.7	1.2
Home supervision.....	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.0	4.7	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.6
Total dispositions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Petitions filed.....	55.5	58.1	46.2	2.8	39.7	55.4	69.0	46.5	57.0	63.8	45.3
Closed at intake.....	34.8	33.1	41.0	88.0	47.3	34.2	26.2	37.8	33.6	31.2	45.6
Informal probation.....	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.0	3.2	1.5	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.8	1.4
Diversion.....	5.1	4.6	7.0	6.5	8.2	5.2	2.3	7.3	5.5	2.5	3.6
Transferred.....	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
Traffic court.....	2.1	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.9	2.5	1.4	3.9	1.8	0.4	3.3
Deported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 15
JUVENILE DETENTIONS, 2021
 Detentions by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Detentions	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298	
Unknown.....	2,525	1,960	565	8	307	1,580	630	454	1,238	641	192	
Total known.....	28,845	22,664	6,181	100	4,124	19,539	5,082	5,440	15,924	5,375	2,106	
Not detained.....	19,780	15,074	4,706	98	3,161	13,074	3,447	4,262	10,642	3,200	1,676	
Detained.....	9,065	7,590	1,475	2	963	6,465	1,635	1,178	5,282	2,175	430	
Detained.....	9,065	7,590	1,475	2	963	6,465	1,635	1,178	5,282	2,175	430	
Secure facility.....	8,603	7,210	1,393	1	881	6,154	1,567	1,075	5,010	2,100	418	
Non-secure facility....	177	140	37	1	37	111	28	59	77	36	5	
Home supervision.....	285	240	45	0	45	200	40	44	195	39	7	
				Percent								
Total.....	100.0	78.5	21.5	0.3	14.1	67.3	18.2	18.8	54.7	19.2	7.3	
Unknown.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.3	12.2	62.6	25.0	18.0	49.0	25.4	7.6	
Total known.....	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.3	14.3	67.7	17.6	18.9	55.2	18.6	7.3	
Not detained.....	100.0	76.2	23.8	0.5	16.0	66.1	17.4	21.5	53.8	16.2	8.5	
Detained.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	10.6	71.3	18.0	13.0	58.3	24.0	4.7	
Detained.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	10.6	71.3	18.0	13.0	58.3	24.0	4.7	
Secure facility.....	100.0	83.8	16.2	0.0	10.2	71.5	18.2	12.5	58.2	24.4	4.9	
Non-secure facility....	100.0	79.1	20.9	0.6	20.9	62.7	15.8	33.3	43.5	20.3	2.8	
Home supervision.....	100.0	84.2	15.8	0.0	15.8	70.2	14.0	15.4	68.4	13.7	2.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 16
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Probation Department Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Probation department disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	31,370	24,624	6,746	108	4,431	21,119	5,712	5,894	17,162	6,016	2,298
Petitions filed.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
Closed at intake.....	10,917	8,153	2,764	95	2,094	7,233	1,495	2,227	5,762	1,879	1,049
Informal probation.....	501	366	135	0	143	324	34	174	247	48	32
Diversion.....	1,606	1,134	472	7	364	1,102	133	430	940	153	83
Transferred.....	289	196	93	3	29	229	28	88	114	69	18
Traffic court.....	644	479	165	0	41	521	82	232	310	26	76
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	78.5	21.5	0.3	14.1	67.3	18.2	18.8	54.7	19.2	7.3
Petitions filed.....	100.0	82.1	17.9	0.0	10.1	67.2	22.6	15.8	56.2	22.1	6.0
Closed at intake.....	100.0	74.7	25.3	0.9	19.2	66.3	13.7	20.4	52.8	17.2	9.6
Informal probation.....	100.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	28.5	64.7	6.8	34.7	49.3	9.6	6.4
Diversion.....	100.0	70.6	29.4	0.4	22.7	68.6	8.3	26.8	58.5	9.5	5.2
Transferred.....	100.0	67.8	32.2	1.0	10.0	79.2	9.7	30.4	39.4	23.9	6.2
Traffic court.....	100.0	74.4	25.6	0.0	6.4	80.9	12.7	36.0	48.1	4.0	11.8
Deported.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 17
JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Petition Type and Offense Level

Type and level	Total	Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group		
		Male	Female	Under 12	Number			White	Hispanic	Black	Other
					12-14	15-17	18-24				
Petition type.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
New.....	10,048	8,151	1,897	3	1,281	6,613	2,151	1,879	5,199	2,207	763
Subsequent.....	7,365	6,145	1,220	0	479	5,097	1,789	864	4,590	1,634	277
Petition offense level ¹	28,939	23,867	5,072	6	2,920	19,581	6,432	4,782	16,137	6,218	1,802
Felony.....	15,110	13,025	2,085	4	1,540	10,368	3,198	2,101	8,033	4,042	934
Misdemeanor.....	10,560	8,249	2,311	2	1,208	7,054	2,296	2,054	6,176	1,630	700
Status.....	3,269	2,593	676	0	172	2,159	938	627	1,928	546	168
Petition type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New.....	57.7	57.0	60.9	100.0	72.8	56.5	54.6	68.5	53.1	57.5	73.4
Subsequent.....	42.3	43.0	39.1	0.0	27.2	43.5	45.4	31.5	46.9	42.5	26.6
Petition offense level.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	52.2	54.6	41.1	66.7	52.7	52.9	49.7	43.9	49.8	65.0	51.8
Misdemeanor.....	36.5	34.6	45.6	33.3	41.4	36.0	35.7	43.0	38.3	26.2	38.8
Status.....	11.3	10.9	13.3	0.0	5.9	11.0	14.6	13.1	11.9	8.8	9.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
¹As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Table 18
JUVENILE PETITIONED OFFENSES FILED, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	28,939	23,867	5,072	6	2,920	19,581	6,432	4,782	16,137	6,218	1,802
Felony.....	15,110	13,025	2,085	4	1,540	10,368	3,198	2,101	8,033	4,042	934
Violent offenses.....	5,688	4,763	925	0	617	3,869	1,202	714	2,958	1,703	313
Property offenses.....	3,272	2,633	639	0	348	2,225	699	483	1,550	1,043	196
Drug offenses.....	438	355	83	0	9	291	138	64	311	25	38
Other offenses.....	5,712	5,274	438	4	566	3,983	1,159	840	3,214	1,271	387
Misdemeanor.....	10,560	8,249	2,311	2	1,208	7,054	2,296	2,054	6,176	1,630	700
Assault and battery.....	3,712	2,724	988	1	520	2,535	656	667	2,094	721	230
Theft.....	728	544	184	0	88	487	153	117	395	161	55
Drug and alcohol.....	1,241	959	282	0	47	771	423	348	759	41	93
Malicious mischief.....	1,281	1,063	218	1	191	873	216	264	726	203	88
All other.....	3,598	2,959	639	0	362	2,388	848	658	2,202	504	234
Status offenses.....	3,269	2,593	676	0	172	2,159	938	627	1,928	546	168
Truancy.....	12	8	4	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	2
Runaway.....	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Curfew.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Incorrigible.....	9	4	5	0	2	7	0	9	0	0	0
Other status offenses.....	3,244	2,580	664	0	168	2,140	936	612	1,921	546	165
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	37.6	36.6	44.4	0.0	40.1	37.3	37.6	34.0	36.8	42.1	33.5
Property offenses.....	21.7	20.2	30.6	0.0	22.6	21.5	21.9	23.0	19.3	25.8	21.0
Drug offenses.....	2.9	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.6	2.8	4.3	3.0	3.9	0.6	4.1
Other offenses.....	37.8	40.5	21.0	100.0	36.8	38.4	36.2	40.0	40.0	31.4	41.4
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	35.2	33.0	42.8	50.0	43.0	35.9	28.6	32.5	33.9	44.2	32.9
Theft.....	6.9	6.6	8.0	0.0	7.3	6.9	6.7	5.7	6.4	9.9	7.9
Drug and alcohol.....	11.8	11.6	12.2	0.0	3.9	10.9	18.4	16.9	12.3	2.5	13.3
Malicious mischief.....	12.1	12.9	9.4	50.0	15.8	12.4	9.4	12.9	11.8	12.5	12.6
All other.....	34.1	35.9	27.7	0.0	30.0	33.9	36.9	32.0	35.7	30.9	33.4
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2
Runaway.....	0.1	0.0	0.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Curfew.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Incorrigible.....	0.3	0.2	0.7	-	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other status offenses.....	99.2	99.5	98.2	-	97.7	99.1	99.8	97.6	99.6	100.0	98.2

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 19
DEFENSE REPRESENTATION, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Representation

Defense representation	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
Unknown.....	4,777	3,888	889	3	486	3,050	1,238	811	2,023	1,519	424
Total known.....	12,636	10,408	2,228	0	1,274	8,660	2,702	1,932	7,766	2,322	616
Not represented.....	294	215	79	0	48	200	46	105	127	34	28
Represented.....	12,342	10,193	2,149	0	1,226	8,460	2,656	1,827	7,639	2,288	588
Represented.....	12,342	10,193	2,149	0	1,226	8,460	2,656	1,827	7,639	2,288	588
Private counsel.....	1,235	1,039	196	0	126	747	362	244	782	128	81
Court-appointed counsel.....	2,140	1,807	333	0	250	1,507	383	322	1,105	641	72
Public defender.....	8,225	6,693	1,532	0	833	5,623	1,769	1,246	5,317	1,230	432
Other.....	742	654	88	0	17	583	142	15	435	289	3
Percent based on total known											
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not represented.....	2.3	2.1	3.5	100.0	3.8	2.3	1.7	5.4	1.6	1.5	4.5
Represented.....	97.7	97.9	96.5	0.0	96.2	97.7	98.3	94.6	98.4	98.5	95.5
Represented.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private counsel.....	10.0	10.2	9.1	-	10.3	8.8	13.6	13.4	10.2	5.6	13.8
Court-appointed counsel.....	17.3	17.7	15.5	-	20.4	17.8	14.4	17.6	14.5	28.0	12.2
Public defender.....	66.6	65.7	71.3	-	67.9	66.5	66.6	68.2	69.6	53.8	73.5
Other.....	6.0	6.4	4.1	-	1.4	6.9	5.3	0.8	5.7	12.6	0.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 20
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Court Disposition

Court Disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
Dismissed.....	4,257	3,372	885	0	387	2,474	1,396	702	2,268	989	298
Transferred.....	579	454	125	0	75	401	103	86	280	177	36
Remanded to adult court.....	28	28	0	0	0	7	21	6	17	5	0
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,177	898	279	1	237	749	190	300	633	163	81
Non-ward probation.....	1,113	872	241	0	163	725	225	266	553	221	73
Diversion.....	5	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
Deferred entry of judgment.....	631	561	70	0	72	435	124	147	359	74	51
Wardship probation.....	9,623	8,106	1,517	0	825	6,918	1,880	1,236	5,675	2,212	500
Wardship probation.....	9,623	8,106	1,517	0	825	6,918	1,880	1,236	5,675	2,212	500
Own/relative's home.....	5,351	4,463	888	0	498	3,666	1,187	745	2,997	1,255	354
Secure county facility.....	2,491	2,140	351	0	192	1,840	459	318	1,698	381	94
Non-secure county facility.....	153	143	10	0	12	122	19	19	92	39	3
Other public facility.....	38	31	7	0	4	28	6	11	13	10	4
Other private facility.....	1,082	884	198	0	84	933	65	61	606	386	29
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	191	184	7	0	2	95	94	13	121	53	4
Other.....	317	261	56	0	33	234	50	69	148	88	12
Percent											
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	24.4	23.6	28.4	0.0	22.0	21.1	35.4	25.6	23.2	25.7	28.7
Transferred.....	3.3	3.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.5
Remanded to adult court.....	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Deported.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Informal probation.....	6.8	6.3	9.0	33.3	13.5	6.4	4.8	10.9	6.5	4.2	7.8
Non-ward probation.....	6.4	6.1	7.7	0.0	9.3	6.2	5.7	9.7	5.6	5.8	7.0
Diversion.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deferred entry of judgment.....	3.6	3.9	2.2	0.0	4.1	3.7	3.1	5.4	3.7	1.9	4.9
Wardship probation.....	55.3	56.7	48.7	0.0	46.9	59.1	47.7	45.1	58.0	57.6	48.1
Wardship probation.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own/relative's home.....	55.6	55.1	58.5	-	60.4	53.0	63.1	60.3	52.8	56.7	70.8
Secure county facility.....	25.9	26.4	23.1	-	23.3	26.6	24.4	25.7	29.9	17.2	18.8
Non-secure county facility.....	1.6	1.8	0.7	-	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.6
Other public facility.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.8
Other private facility.....	11.2	10.9	13.1	-	10.2	13.5	3.5	4.9	10.7	17.5	5.8
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	2.0	2.3	0.5	-	0.2	1.4	5.0	1.1	2.1	2.4	0.8
Other.....	3.3	3.2	3.7	-	4.0	3.4	2.7	5.6	2.6	4.0	2.4

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 21
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	15,110	13,025	2,085	4	1,540	10,368	3,198	2,101	8,033	4,042	934
Violent offenses.....	5,688	4,763	925	0	617	3,869	1,202	714	2,958	1,703	313
Homicide.....	282	271	11	0	15	93	174	13	196	63	10
Rape.....	101	101	0	0	10	44	47	29	55	16	1
Robbery.....	2,132	1,849	283	0	209	1,534	389	134	1,014	880	104
Assault.....	3,106	2,494	612	0	378	2,151	577	534	1,653	723	196
Kidnapping.....	67	48	19	0	5	47	15	4	40	21	2
Property offenses.....	3,272	2,633	639	0	348	2,225	699	483	1,550	1,043	196
Burglary.....	1,118	969	149	0	104	738	276	158	519	384	57
Theft.....	1,134	853	281	0	120	768	246	140	492	421	81
Motor vehicle theft.....	910	715	195	0	105	651	154	128	508	228	46
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	40	33	7	0	0	26	14	27	6	2	5
Arson.....	70	63	7	0	19	42	9	30	25	8	7
Drug offenses.....	379	306	73	0	9	266	104	50	270	24	35
Narcotics.....	154	131	23	0	1	98	55	20	113	12	9
Marijuana.....	25	21	4	0	3	15	7	6	13	3	3
Dangerous drugs.....	199	153	46	0	5	153	41	24	143	9	23
Other drug offenses.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
All other offenses.....	5,771	5,323	448	4	566	4,008	1,193	854	3,255	1,272	390
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	10	8	2	0	1	5	4	2	6	1	1
Lewd or lascivious.....	579	565	14	2	118	306	153	154	312	65	48
Other sex.....	430	413	17	2	51	247	130	125	211	37	57
Weapons.....	2,679	2,550	129	0	157	2,056	466	199	1,559	766	155
Driving under the influence.....	59	49	10	0	0	25	34	14	41	1	3
Hit-and-run.....	56	46	10	0	1	38	17	6	28	16	6
Escape.....	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	1,955	1,689	266	0	238	1,328	389	353	1,096	386	120

(continued)

Table 21 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	10.2	68.6	21.2	13.9	53.2	26.8	6.2
Violent offenses.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	10.8	68.0	21.1	12.6	52.0	29.9	5.5
Homicide.....	100.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	5.3	33.0	61.7	4.6	69.5	22.3	3.5
Rape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	43.6	46.5	28.7	54.5	15.8	1.0
Robbery.....	100.0	86.7	13.3	0.0	9.8	72.0	18.2	6.3	47.6	41.3	4.9
Assault.....	100.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	12.2	69.3	18.6	17.2	53.2	23.3	6.3
Kidnapping.....	100.0	71.6	28.4	0.0	7.5	70.1	22.4	6.0	59.7	31.3	3.0
Property offenses.....	100.0	80.5	19.5	0.0	10.6	68.0	21.4	14.8	47.4	31.9	6.0
Burglary.....	100.0	86.7	13.3	0.0	9.3	66.0	24.7	14.1	46.4	34.3	5.1
Theft.....	100.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	10.6	67.7	21.7	12.3	43.4	37.1	7.1
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	11.5	71.5	16.9	14.1	55.8	25.1	5.1
Forgery, checks, access cards....	100.0	82.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	67.5	15.0	5.0	12.5
Arson.....	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	27.1	60.0	12.9	42.9	35.7	11.4	10.0
Drug offenses.....	100.0	80.7	19.3	0.0	2.4	70.2	27.4	13.2	71.2	6.3	9.2
Narcotics.....	100.0	85.1	14.9	0.0	0.6	63.6	35.7	13.0	73.4	7.8	5.8
Marijuana.....	100.0	84.0	16.0	0.0	12.0	60.0	28.0	24.0	52.0	12.0	12.0
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	2.5	76.9	20.6	12.1	71.9	4.5	11.6
Other drug offenses.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	92.2	7.8	0.1	9.8	69.5	20.7	14.8	56.4	22.0	6.8
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	10.0	10.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.3	20.4	52.8	26.4	26.6	53.9	11.2	8.3
Other sex.....	100.0	96.0	4.0	0.5	11.9	57.4	30.2	29.1	49.1	8.6	13.3
Weapons.....	100.0	95.2	4.8	0.0	5.9	76.7	17.4	7.4	58.2	28.6	5.8
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	83.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	42.4	57.6	23.7	69.5	1.7	5.1
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	82.1	17.9	0.0	1.8	67.9	30.4	10.7	50.0	28.6	10.7
Escape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	86.4	13.6	0.0	12.2	67.9	19.9	18.1	56.1	19.7	6.1

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 22
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Race/ethnic group	
												White	Black
				Number									
Total.....	10,560	8,249	2,311	2	1,208	7,054	2,296	2,054	6,176	1,630	700		
Assault and battery.....	3,712	2,724	988	1	520	2,535	656	667	2,094	721	230		
Theft.....	728	544	184	0	88	487	153	117	395	161	55		
Petty theft.....	538	381	157	0	71	337	130	89	291	119	39		
Other theft.....	190	163	27	0	17	150	23	28	104	42	16		
Drug and alcohol.....	1,241	959	282	0	47	771	423	348	759	41	93		
Marijuana.....	142	136	6	0	12	97	33	45	81	8	8		
Other drugs.....	301	215	86	0	14	223	64	68	204	12	17		
Drunk.....	64	31	33	0	8	45	11	13	42	1	8		
Liquor laws.....	156	106	50	0	12	102	42	39	102	3	12		
Driving under the influence.....	578	471	107	0	1	304	273	183	330	17	48		
Malicious mischief.....	1,281	1,063	218	1	191	873	216	264	726	203	88		
Disorderly conduct.....	23	22	1	0	6	14	3	4	11	5	3		
Disturbing the peace.....	138	93	45	0	25	83	30	26	85	17	10		
Vandalism.....	893	747	146	1	142	615	135	199	488	153	53		
Malicious mischief.....	109	102	7	0	6	77	26	7	85	8	9		
Trespassing.....	118	99	19	0	12	84	22	28	57	20	13		
Other offenses.....	3,598	2,959	639	0	362	2,388	848	658	2,202	504	234		
Manslaughter - misd.....	4	3	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0		
Burglary.....	199	122	77	0	18	149	32	37	102	49	11		
Checks and access cards.....	12	9	3	0	1	10	1	3	7	1	1		
Indecent exposure.....	6	6	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	1		
Annoying children.....	35	34	1	0	6	22	7	12	19	2	2		
Obscene matter.....	49	46	3	0	4	33	12	12	31	3	3		
Lewd conduct.....	25	23	2	0	0	18	7	7	12	2	4		
Prostitution.....	4	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	1		
Contributing delinquency minor.....	11	9	2	0	1	7	3	3	6	0	2		
Glue sniffing.....	14	11	3	0	0	14	0	2	12	0	0		
Weapons.....	632	555	77	0	75	439	118	79	410	112	31		
Hit-and-run.....	242	183	59	0	11	163	68	34	138	48	22		
Selected traffic.....	93	85	8	0	2	50	41	20	56	4	13		
Joy riding.....	87	61	26	0	17	54	16	16	48	14	9		
Gambling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
City/county ordinances.....	491	394	97	0	84	336	71	159	294	22	16		
FTA-non traffic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
All other misdemeanors.....	1,694	1,417	277	0	142	1,086	466	270	1,063	243	118		

(continued)

Table 22 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	78.1	21.9	0.0	11.4	66.8	21.7	19.5	58.5	15.4	6.6
Assault and battery.....	100.0	73.4	26.6	0.0	14.0	68.3	17.7	18.0	56.4	19.4	6.2
Theft.....	100.0	74.7	25.3	0.0	12.1	66.9	21.0	16.1	54.3	22.1	7.6
Petty theft.....	100.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	13.2	62.6	24.2	16.5	54.1	22.1	7.2
Other theft.....	100.0	85.8	14.2	0.0	8.9	78.9	12.1	14.7	54.7	22.1	8.4
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	77.3	22.7	0.0	3.8	62.1	34.1	28.0	61.2	3.3	7.5
Marijuana.....	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	8.5	68.3	23.2	31.7	57.0	5.6	5.6
Other drugs.....	100.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	4.7	74.1	21.3	22.6	67.8	4.0	5.6
Drunk.....	100.0	48.4	51.6	0.0	12.5	70.3	17.2	20.3	65.6	1.6	12.5
Liquor laws.....	100.0	67.9	32.1	0.0	7.7	65.4	26.9	25.0	65.4	1.9	7.7
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.2	52.6	47.2	31.7	57.1	2.9	8.3
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	83.0	17.0	0.1	14.9	68.1	16.9	20.6	56.7	15.8	6.9
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	26.1	60.9	13.0	17.4	47.8	21.7	13.0
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	67.4	32.6	0.0	18.1	60.1	21.7	18.8	61.6	12.3	7.2
Vandalism.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.1	15.9	68.9	15.1	22.3	54.6	17.1	5.9
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	5.5	70.6	23.9	6.4	78.0	7.3	8.3
Trespassing.....	100.0	83.9	16.1	0.0	10.2	71.2	18.6	23.7	48.3	16.9	11.0
Other offenses.....	100.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	10.1	66.4	23.6	18.3	61.2	14.0	6.5
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Burglary.....	100.0	61.3	38.7	0.0	9.0	74.9	16.1	18.6	51.3	24.6	5.5
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	8.3	83.3	8.3	25.0	58.3	8.3	8.3
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7
Annoying children.....	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	17.1	62.9	20.0	34.3	54.3	5.7	5.7
Obscene matter.....	100.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	8.2	67.3	24.5	24.5	63.3	6.1	6.1
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	28.0	48.0	8.0	16.0
Prostitution.....	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	9.1	63.6	27.3	27.3	54.5	0.0	18.2
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0
Weapons.....	100.0	87.8	12.2	0.0	11.9	69.5	18.7	12.5	64.9	17.7	4.9
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	75.6	24.4	0.0	4.5	67.4	28.1	14.0	57.0	19.8	9.1
Selected traffic.....	100.0	91.4	8.6	0.0	2.2	53.8	44.1	21.5	60.2	4.3	14.0
Joy riding.....	100.0	70.1	29.9	0.0	19.5	62.1	18.4	18.4	55.2	16.1	10.3
Gambling.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonsupport.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	80.2	19.8	0.0	17.1	68.4	14.5	32.4	59.9	4.5	3.3
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other misdemeanors.....	100.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	8.4	64.1	27.5	15.9	62.8	14.3	7.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 23
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2021
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	3,269	2,593	676	0	172	2,159	938	627	1,928	546	168
Truancy.....	12	8	4	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	2
Runaway.....	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Curfew.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Incorrigible.....	9	4	5	0	2	7	0	9	0	0	0
Other status offenses.....	3,244	2,580	664	0	168	2,140	936	612	1,921	546	165
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	79.3	20.7	0.0	5.3	66.0	28.7	19.2	59.0	16.7	5.1
Truancy.....	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	8.3	75.0	16.7	25.0	58.3	0.0	16.7
Runaway.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Curfew.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Incorrigible.....	100.0	44.4	55.6	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other status offenses.....	100.0	79.5	20.5	0.0	5.2	66.0	28.9	18.9	59.2	16.8	5.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 25
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Court Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Court disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	17,413	14,296	3,117	3	1,760	11,710	3,940	2,743	9,789	3,841	1,040
Dismissed.....	4,257	3,372	885	0	387	2,474	1,396	702	2,268	989	298
Transferred.....	579	454	125	0	75	401	103	86	280	177	36
Remanded to adult court....	28	28	0	0	0	7	21	6	17	5	0
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,177	898	279	1	237	749	190	300	633	163	81
Non-ward probation.....	1,113	872	241	0	163	725	225	266	553	221	73
Diversion.....	5	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
Deferred entry of judgment..	631	561	70	0	72	435	124	147	359	74	51
Wardship probation.....	9,623	8,106	1,517	0	825	6,918	1,880	1,236	5,675	2,212	500

Court disposition	Percent										
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	82.1	17.9	0.0	10.1	67.2	22.6	15.8	56.2	22.1	6.0
Dismissed.....	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	9.1	58.1	32.8	16.5	53.3	23.2	7.0
Transferred.....	100.0	78.4	21.6	0.0	13.0	69.3	17.8	14.9	48.4	30.6	6.2
Remanded to adult court....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	21.4	60.7	17.9	0.0
Deported.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal probation.....	100.0	76.3	23.7	0.1	20.1	63.6	16.1	25.5	53.8	13.8	6.9
Non-ward probation.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.0	14.6	65.1	20.2	23.9	49.7	19.9	6.6
Diversion.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0
Deferred entry of judgment..	100.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	11.4	68.9	19.7	23.3	56.9	11.7	8.1
Wardship probation.....	100.0	84.2	15.8	0.0	8.6	71.9	19.5	12.8	59.0	23.0	5.2

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 26
WARDSHIP PROBATION PLACEMENTS, 2021
 Placement Type by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Placement type	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	9,623	8,106	1,517	0	825	6,918	1,880	1,236	5,675	2,212	500
Own/relative's home.....	5,351	4,463	888	0	498	3,666	1,187	745	2,997	1,255	354
Secure county facility.....	2,491	2,140	351	0	192	1,840	459	318	1,698	381	94
Non-secure county facility.....	153	143	10	0	12	122	19	19	92	39	3
Other public facility.....	38	31	7	0	4	28	6	11	13	10	4
Other private facility.....	1,082	884	198	0	84	933	65	61	606	386	29
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	191	184	7	0	2	95	94	13	121	53	4
Other.....	317	261	56	0	33	234	50	69	148	88	12
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	84.2	15.8	0.0	8.6	71.9	19.5	12.8	59.0	23.0	5.2
Own/relative's home.....	100.0	83.4	16.6	0.0	9.3	68.5	22.2	13.9	56.0	23.5	6.6
Secure county facility.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	7.7	73.9	18.4	12.8	68.2	15.3	3.8
Non-secure county facility.....	100.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	7.8	79.7	12.4	12.4	60.1	25.5	2.0
Other public facility.....	100.0	81.6	18.4	0.0	10.5	73.7	15.8	28.9	34.2	26.3	10.5
Other private facility.....	100.0	81.7	18.3	0.0	7.8	86.2	6.0	5.6	56.0	35.7	2.7
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	100.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	1.0	49.7	49.2	6.8	63.4	27.7	2.1
Other.....	100.0	82.3	17.7	0.0	10.4	73.8	15.8	21.8	46.7	27.8	3.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 28

FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2021

Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number								
Total.....	78	72	6	10	26	42	6	59	9	4
Felony offenses.....	70	66	4	7	24	39	4	54	9	3
Homicide.....	19	18	1	2	5	12	1	15	2	1
Rape.....	4	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0
Robbery.....	13	13	0	1	8	4	0	8	4	1
Assault.....	23	22	1	1	6	16	1	19	2	1
Burglary.....	5	4	1	1	3	1	0	5	0	0
Theft.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewd or lascivious.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Weapons.....	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Other felonies.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	7	5	2	3	2	2	2	4	0	1
Assault and battery.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Driving Under the Influence..	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Petty Theft.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Vandalism.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Status offenses.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

(continued)

Table 28 - continued
FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2021
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group			
	Total	Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
											Percent
Total.....	100.0	92.3	7.7	12.8	33.3	53.8	7.7	75.6	11.5	5.1	
Felony offenses.....	100.0	94.3	5.7	10.0	34.3	55.7	5.7	77.1	12.9	4.3	
Homicide.....	100.0	94.7	5.3	10.5	26.3	63.2	5.3	78.9	10.5	5.3	
Rape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	
Robbery.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	7.7	61.5	30.8	0.0	61.5	30.8	7.7	
Assault.....	100.0	95.7	4.3	4.3	26.1	69.6	4.3	82.6	8.7	4.3	
Burglary.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Theft.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Weapons.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Other felonies.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Misdemeanor offenses.....	100.0	71.4	28.6	42.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	57.1	0.0	14.3	
Assault and battery.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Burglary.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Driving under the influence...	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Petty Theft.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Vandalism.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 29
JUVENILE JUSTICE, 2016-2021

Referrals to Probation by Probation Disposition, Court Disposition, and Wardship Placement by Year

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2016-2021	2020-2021
Probation dispositions, court dispositions, and wardship placements	77,509	100.0	71,791	100.0	65,020	100.0	59,371	100.0	42,539	100.0	31,370	100.0	-59.5	-26.3
Referrals to probation.....	27,001	34.8	24,651	34.3	21,395	32.9	21,083	35.5	16,251	38.2	10,917	34.8	-59.6	-32.8
Closed at intake.....	617	0.8	683	1.0	593	0.9	573	1.0	380	0.9	289	0.9	-53.2	-23.9
Transferred ¹	1,788	2.3	1,498	2.1	1,383	2.1	1,492	2.5	850	2.0	644	2.1	-64.0	-24.2
Traffic court.....	340	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Direct file - adult court ²	1,471	1.9	1,210	1.7	1,135	1.7	1,049	1.8	633	1.5	501	1.6	-65.9	-20.9
Informal probation.....	5,723	7.4	5,517	7.7	4,754	7.3	3,457	5.8	1,778	4.2	1,606	5.1	-71.9	-9.7
Diversion.....	40,569	52.3	38,232	53.3	35,760	55.0	31,717	53.4	22,647	53.2	17,413	55.5	-57.1	-23.1
Petitions filed.....														
Juvenile court dispositions	6,975	9.0	6,762	9.4	6,468	9.9	5,831	9.8	5,005	11.8	4,257	13.6	-39.0	-14.9
Dismissed.....	1,042	1.3	930	1.3	1,032	1.6	992	1.7	726	1.7	579	1.8	-44.4	-20.2
Transferred ¹	66	0.1	158	0.2	77	0.1	64	0.1	25	0.1	28	0.1	-57.6	12.0
Remanded to adult court.....	2,899	3.7	2,860	4.0	2,678	4.1	2,426	4.1	1,753	4.1	1,177	3.8	-59.4	-32.9
Informal probation.....	2,529	3.3	2,469	3.4	2,338	3.6	2,071	3.5	1,503	3.5	1,113	3.5	-56.0	-25.9
Non-ward probation.....	86	0.1	69	0.1	25	0.0	42	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.0	-94.2	25.0
Diversion.....	1,501	1.9	1,295	1.8	1,384	2.1	1,075	1.8	862	2.0	631	2.0	-58.0	-26.8
Deferred entry of judgment.....	25,471	32.9	23,689	33.0	21,758	33.5	19,216	32.4	12,769	30.0	9,623	30.7	-62.2	-24.6
Wardship probation/DJJ.....														
Wardship placements	13,342	17.2	12,536	17.5	11,673	18.0	9,833	16.6	6,860	16.1	5,351	17.1	-59.9	-22.0
Own/relative's home.....	7,854	10.1	7,094	9.9	6,437	9.9	5,355	9.0	3,301	7.8	2,491	7.9	-68.3	-24.5
Secure county facility.....	488	0.6	513	0.7	488	0.8	270	0.5	206	0.5	153	0.5	-68.6	-25.7
Non-secure county facility.....	111	0.1	90	0.1	53	0.1	59	0.1	38	0.1	38	0.1	-65.8	0.0
Other public facility.....	2,916	3.8	2,818	3.9	2,359	3.6	2,325	3.9	1,707	4.0	1,082	3.4	-62.9	-36.6
Other private facility.....	183	0.2	224	0.3	317	0.5	343	0.6	206	0.5	191	0.6	4.4	-7.3
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	577	0.7	414	0.6	431	0.7	1,031	1.7	451	1.1	317	1.0	-45.1	-29.7
Other.....														

Notes: Data were reported by 56 counties in 2012-2014, 55 counties in 2015, 54 counties in 2016, 56 counties in 2017-2018, and 57 counties in 2019-2021.

Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.

Dash indicates that a percent change was not calculated. See footnote #2.

¹ Transferred includes transferred and deported.

² In November 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57 which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. For additional information, see Understanding the Data.

Table 30
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	52	51	1	0	0	10	42	6	30	12	4
Dismissed.....	17	17	0	0	0	2	15	1	11	4	1
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquitted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted.....	35	34	1	0	8	27	27	5	19	8	3
Convicted.....	35	34	1	0	8	27	27	5	19	8	3
Prison/DJJ.....	24	23	1	0	7	17	17	4	12	6	2
Probation.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Probation/jail.....	8	8	0	0	1	7	7	0	5	2	1
Jail.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	32.7	33.3	0.0	-	-	20.0	35.7	16.7	36.7	33.3	25.0
Certified to juvenile court.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquitted.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convicted.....	67.3	66.7	100.0	-	-	80.0	64.3	83.3	63.3	66.7	75.0
Convicted.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prison/DJJ.....	68.6	67.6	100.0	-	-	87.5	63.0	80.0	63.2	75.0	66.7
Probation.....	2.9	2.9	0.0	-	-	0.0	3.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	22.9	23.5	0.0	-	-	12.5	25.9	0.0	26.3	25.0	33.3
Jail.....	5.7	5.9	0.0	-	-	0.0	7.4	20.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Other.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 31
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
Disposition by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	52	51	1	0	0	10	42	6	30	12	4
Dismissed.....	17	17	0	0	0	2	15	1	11	4	1
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquitted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted.....	35	34	1	0	0	8	27	5	19	8	3
Convicted.....	35	34	1	0	0	8	27	5	19	8	3
Prison/DJJ.....	24	23	1	0	0	7	17	4	12	6	2
Probation.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Probation/jail.....	8	8	0	0	1	1	7	0	5	2	1
Jail.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent											
Total.....	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	19.2	80.8	11.5	57.7	23.1	7.7
Dismissed.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	88.2	5.9	64.7	23.5	5.9
Certified to juvenile court.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted.....	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	22.9	77.1	14.3	54.3	22.9	8.6
Convicted.....	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	22.9	77.1	14.3	54.3	22.9	8.6
Prison/DJJ.....	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	70.8	16.7	50.0	25.0	8.3
Probation.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	62.5	25.0	12.5
Jail.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 32
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2021
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total	52	51	1	0	0	10	42	6	30	12	4
Felony.....	47	46	1	0	0	10	37	6	27	10	4
Misdemeanor.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	0
Felony offenses.....	47	46	1	0	0	10	37	6	27	10	4
Violent offenses.....	36	36	0	0	0	8	28	6	18	8	4
Property offenses.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0
Drug offenses.....	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Other offenses.....	4	3	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2	0
Assault and Battery.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Theft.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Drug and Alcohol.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other offenses.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Percent											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	90.4	90.2	100.0	-	-	100.0	88.1	100.0	90.0	83.3	100.0
Misdemeanor.....	9.6	9.8	0.0	-	-	0.0	11.9	0.0	10.0	16.7	0.0
Felony offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	76.6	78.3	0.0	-	-	80.0	75.7	100.0	66.7	80.0	100.0
Property offenses.....	6.4	6.5	0.0	-	-	0.0	8.1	0.0	3.7	20.0	0.0
Drug offenses.....	8.5	8.7	0.0	-	-	0.0	10.8	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Other offenses.....	8.5	6.5	100.0	-	-	20.0	5.4	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Assault and Battery.....	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	33.3	50.0	-
Theft.....	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	0.0	50.0	-
Drug and Alcohol.....	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	33.3	0.0	-
Other offenses.....	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	33.3	0.0	-

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 33
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2021
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age						Race/ethnic group											
	Number	Percent	Male		Female		14		15		16		17		White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	47	100.0	46	97.9	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	21.3	37	78.7	6	12.8	27	57.4	10	21.3	4	8.5
Violent offenses.....	36	100.0	36	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	22.2	28	77.8	6	16.7	18	50.0	8	22.2	4	11.1
Homicide.....	12	100.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	50.0	6	50.0	2	16.7	9	75.0	1	8.3	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	9	100.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	44.4	5	55.6	2	22.2	6	66.7	1	11.1	0	0.0
Prison.....	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	50.0	4	50.0	1	12.5	6	75.0	1	12.5	0	0.0
Jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rape.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Robbery.....	6	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	5	83.3	2	33.3	3	50.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Prison.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Assault.....	15	100.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	14	93.3	1	6.7	6	40.0	5	33.3	3	20.0
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3
Convicted.....	12	100.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	11	91.7	1	8.3	4	33.3	5	41.7	2	16.7
Prison.....	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	4	50.0	1	12.5
Probation/jail.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Probation.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kidnapping.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0

(continued)

Table 33 - continued
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2021
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group						
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic		Black		Other		
										Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Property offenses.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0
Burglary.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Theft.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Drug offenses.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Dangerous Drugs.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Narcotics.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Other offenses.....	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Sex offenses.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Manslaughter, vehicle.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weapons.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other felonies.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 34
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2021
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group						
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
									Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Assault and Battery.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Theft.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Other offenses.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Driving under the influence.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
All other misdemeanors.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 35
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2021
 Gender and Age by Race/Ethnic Group

Gender and age	Total	Race/ethnic group			
		White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Statewide	13,205,524	3,789,719	6,305,014	685,294	2,425,497
0 - 9	4,973,716	1,477,730	2,193,943	242,895	1,059,148
10	528,480	159,146	253,208	28,098	88,028
11	513,131	138,347	256,052	25,506	93,226
12	518,752	135,200	263,578	25,901	94,073
13	532,573	136,222	271,726	26,642	97,983
14	535,892	138,113	273,428	26,716	97,635
15	527,268	138,614	267,323	26,343	94,988
16	523,575	137,775	263,910	25,863	96,027
17	517,048	139,748	257,861	25,793	93,646
18-25	4,035,089	1,188,824	2,003,985	231,537	610,743
Male	6,735,594	1,944,027	3,218,325	342,789	1,230,453
0 - 9	2,534,348	757,204	1,120,665	121,437	535,042
10	270,432	81,884	129,928	14,054	44,566
11	261,971	70,624	130,745	12,756	47,846
12	263,911	69,018	134,667	12,819	47,407
13	272,086	70,049	139,359	13,147	49,531
14	273,223	70,840	140,203	13,385	48,795
15	269,199	70,890	136,796	13,159	48,354
16	266,515	70,669	134,977	13,063	47,806
17	262,671	71,866	131,276	13,087	46,442
18-25	2,061,238	610,983	1,019,709	115,882	314,664
Female	6,469,930	1,845,692	3,086,689	342,505	1,195,044
0 - 9	2,439,368	720,526	1,073,278	121,458	524,106
10	258,048	77,262	123,280	14,044	43,462
11	251,160	67,723	125,307	12,750	45,380
12	254,841	66,182	128,911	13,082	46,666
13	260,487	66,173	132,367	13,495	48,452
14	262,669	67,273	133,225	13,331	48,840
15	258,069	67,724	130,527	13,184	46,634
16	257,060	67,106	128,933	12,800	48,221
17	254,377	67,882	126,585	12,706	47,204
18-25	1,973,851	577,841	984,276	115,655	296,079

Source: California Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Background

The Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the DOJ began compiling data describing California's juvenile justice system in 1947. In 1969, the DOJ developed the first computerized system for juvenile probation caseloads to collect information on juveniles who were supervised by probation departments or in detention facilities. The system was designed to track referrals within the juvenile probation system and to provide information on its progress through the probation and court processes from the time of referral to final disposition. The information collected links court and probation activities for a single referral.

In 1979, in an effort to upgrade the computerized data collection system, the DOJ developed the JCPSS as a pilot study. Ten counties participated in the initial study, and, in 1980, the pilot system was implemented statewide.

From 1980 to 1989, the JCPSS collected, compiled, and reported statistical data on the administration of juvenile justice in California. The system collected individual records on delinquent juveniles who were referred to California probation departments. These records contained information about the juvenile's referral source, referral offense, pre-adjudication detention, probation, and court disposition, as well as current supervision status and changes in prior supervision status. During this period, transaction reports were submitted at the time a disposition was made or when supervision was terminated.

In 1990, the JCPSS was discontinued because of budget reductions.

In 1995, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 488 (Chapter 803, Statutes of 1995), directing the DOJ to reestablish the JCPSS. In June 1996, representatives from 14 probation departments and the DOJ met to finalize the reporting standards and began system development. In

January 1997, several probation departments began submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 1999, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2000. At that time, only 22 probation departments were submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 2000, the LAO again recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the TANF funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2001. In May 2000, a permanent JCPSS Advisory Committee was established to improve county participation and to discuss legislative changes affecting the JCPSS; no funds were withheld.

In 2001, the Legislature directed the DOJ, via Senate Bill 314 (Chapter 468, Statutes of 2001), to include in its annual juvenile justice report, statistics on the administrative actions taken by law enforcement agencies regarding juveniles whose cases were transferred to or directly adjudicated in adult criminal court. This legislation also prompted discussions on replacing the existing JCPSS software, provided to probation departments in 1996, with a web-enabled application. In 2002, the DOJ developed the web-enabled JCPSS application, and county probation departments were connected to the DOJ network the same year.

In 2003, the JCPSS web-enabled application became operational. Probation departments received training, and they began to submit data to the DOJ. Currently, 57 of California's 58 counties are connected to the web-enabled application, and all of those counties are submitting data. (The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.)

During the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget deliberations, the Legislature discussed whether the JCPSS should be overhauled and whether the DOJ should be required to lead and develop the modernization plan.

The DOJ recognizes that there are many growing and evolving needs for complete criminal history information, for both juveniles and adults, to support the criminal justice community, the Legislature, research organizations, and other entities who are immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, the quality of criminal justice, or the custody or correction of offenders.

Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020 (SB 823) includes language that made the DOJ responsible for developing a JCSPSS Replacement Plan. The statute reads: 13015. (a) The Department of Justice shall submit a plan for the replacement of the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) with a modern database and reporting system. The plan shall be submitted to the Assembly and Senate budget subcommittees on public safety, and the Assembly and Senate Public Safety Committees by January 1, 2023. (b) In devising the plan, the department shall convene a working group consisting of key stakeholders and experts, including, but not limited to, representatives from the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group established within the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to Section 6032, agencies that are responsible for the collection and submission of juvenile justice data to department, advocates with experience in the collection, analysis, and utilization of juvenile justice data in California, academic institutions or research organizations with experience in collecting, analyzing, or using juvenile justice data in California, and people directly impacted by the justice system.

Appendix 2

California Code Sections

Welfare and Institutions Code section 285

All probation officers shall make periodic reports to the Attorney General at those times and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, provided that no names or social security numbers shall be transmitted regarding any proceeding under section 300 or 601.

Penal Code section 13010

It shall be the duty of the department:

(a) To collect data necessary for the work of the department from all persons and agencies mentioned in Section 13020 and from any other appropriate source.

(b) To prepare and distribute to all those persons and agencies cards, forms, or electronic means used in reporting data to the department. The cards, forms, or electronic means may, in addition to other items, include items of information needed by federal bureaus or departments engaged in the development of national and uniform criminal statistics.

(c) To recommend the form and content of records that must be kept by those persons and agencies in order to ensure the correct reporting of data to the department.

(d) To instruct those persons and agencies in the installation, maintenance, and use of those records and in the reporting of data therefrom to the department.

(e) To process, tabulate, analyze, and interpret the data collected from those persons and agencies.

(f) To supply, at their request, to federal bureaus or departments engaged in the collection of national criminal statistics data they need from this state.

(g) To make available to the public, through the department's OpenJustice Web portal, information relating to criminal statistics, to be updated at least once per year, and to present at other times as the Attorney General may approve reports on special aspects of criminal statistics. A sufficient number of copies of a downloadable summary of this information shall be annually prepared to enable the Attorney General to send a copy to the Governor and to all public officials in the state dealing with criminals and to distribute them generally in channels where they will add to the public enlightenment. This subdivision shall not be construed to require more frequent reporting by local agencies than what is required by any other law.

(h) To periodically review the requirements of units of government using criminal justice statistics, and to make recommendations for changes it deems necessary in the design of criminal justice statistics systems, including new techniques of collection and processing made possible by automation.

(i) To evaluate, on an annual basis, the progress of California's transition from summary crime reporting to incident-based crime reporting, in alignment with the federal National Incident-Based Reporting System, and report its findings to the Legislature annually through 2019, pursuant to Section 9795 of the Government Code.

Penal Code section 13010.5

(a) The department shall collect data pertaining to the juvenile justice system for criminal history and statistical purposes. This information shall serve to assist the department, through its bureau whose mission is to protect the rights of children, in complying with the reporting requirement of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, measuring the extent of juvenile delinquency, determining the need for, and effectiveness of, relevant legislation, and identifying long-term trends in juvenile delinquency. Any data collected pursuant to this section may include criminal history information that may be used by the department to comply with the requirements of Section 602.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(b) Statistical data collected pursuant to this section shall be made available to the public through the OpenJustice Web portal. The department may make available data collected pursuant to this section in the same manner as data collected pursuant to Section 13202.

Penal Code section 13012

(a) The information published on the OpenJustice Web portal pursuant to Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (1) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
- (2) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
- (3) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or delinquents.
- (4) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who are the subject of a petition

or hearing in the juvenile court to transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult criminal court.

(5) (A) The total number of each of the following:

- (i) Civilian complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5.
- (ii) Civilian complaints alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or a misdemeanor.
- (iii) Civilian complaints alleging racial or identity profiling, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 13519.4. These statistics shall be disaggregated by the specific type of racial or identity profiling alleged, including but not limited to, based on a consideration of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability.

(B) The statistics reported pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, for each category of complaint identified under subparagraph (A), the number of complaints within each of the following disposition categories:

- (i) "Sustained," which means that the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the truth of allegation in the complaint by preponderance of the evidence.
- (ii) "Exonerated," which means that the investigation clearly established that the actions of the personnel that formed the basis of the complaint are not a violation of law or agency policy.
- (iii) "Not sustained," which means that the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegation in the complaint.
- (iv) "Unfounded," which means that the investigation clearly established that the allegation is not true.

(C) The reports under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made available to the public and disaggregated for each individual law enforcement agency.

(b) The department shall give adequate interpretation of the statistics and present the information so that it may be of value

in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and treatment of criminals and delinquents, or those concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. This interpretation shall be presented in clear and informative formats on the OpenJustice Web portal. The Web portal shall also include statistics that are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments.

(c) Each year, on an annual basis, the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA), established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4, shall analyze the statistics reported pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of this section. RIPA's analysis of the complaints shall be incorporated into its annual report as required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 and shall be published on the OpenJustice Web portal. The reports shall not disclose the identity of peace officers.

Penal Code section 13012.5

(a) The annual report published by the department under Section 13010 shall, in regard to the contents required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, include the following statewide information:

(1) The annual number of fitness hearings held in the juvenile courts under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and the outcomes of those hearings including orders to remand to adult criminal court, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are the subject of those fitness hearings.

(2) The annual number of minors whose cases are filed directly in adult criminal court under Sections 602.5 and 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are filed directly to the adult criminal court.

(3) The outcomes of cases involving minors who are prosecuted in adult criminal courts, regardless of how adult court jurisdiction was initiated, including whether the minor was acquitted or convicted, or whether the case was dismissed and returned to juvenile court, including sentencing outcomes, cross-referenced with the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors subject to these court actions.

(b) The department's annual report published under Section 13010 shall include the information described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, as further delineated by this section, beginning with the report due on July 1, 2003, for the preceding calendar year.

Appendix 3

Felony-Level Offense Codes

The following statutes and their offense groupings were valid at the time of the closeout of the 2021 arrest offense code file. All statutory codes listed are for Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code
CC - Corporations Code
CI - Civil Code
EC - Education Code
FA - Food and Agriculture Code
FC - Financial Code

FG - Fish and Game Code
GC - Government Code
HN - Harbors and Navigation Code
HS - Health and Safety Code
IC - Insurance Code
LC - Labor Code

MV - Military and Veterans Code
PR - Public Resources Code
RT - Revenue and Taxation Code
SH - Streets and Highways Code
UI - Unemployment Insurance Code
VC - Vehicle Code
WI - Welfare and Institutions Code

Homicide - 128, 187(a), 192(a), 192(b), 273ab(a), 18755(a)

Rape - 220, 220(a)(1), 220(a)(2), 220(b), 261(a)(1), 261(a)(2), 261(a)(3), 261(a)(4), 261(a)(4)(a), 261(a)(4)(b), 261(a)(4)(c), 261(a)(4)(d), 261(a)(5), 261(a)(6), 261(a)(7), 262(a)(1), 262(a)(2), 262(a)(3), 262(a)(4), 262(a)(5), 264(c)(1), 262.1(a), 264(c)(2), 264.1(a), 264.1(b)(1), 264.1(b)(2), 266c, 269(a)(1), 269(a)(2), 269(a)(3), 269(a)(4), 269(a)(5), 286(b)(1)*, 286(b)(2), 286(c)(1), 286(c)(2)(a), 286(c)(2)(b), 286(c)(2)(c), 286(c)(3), 286(d)(1), 286(e), 286(f), 286(f)(1), 286(f)(2), 286(f)(3), 286(f)(4), 286(g), 286(h)*, 286(i), 286(j), 286(k), 287(b)(1)*, 287(b)(2), 287(c)(1), 287(c)(2)(a), 287(c)(2)(b), 287(c)(2)(c), 287(c)(3), 287(d)(1)(a), 287(d)(1)(b), 287(d)(1)(c), 287(d)(2), 287(d)(3), 287(e)*, 287(f), 287(f)(1), 287(f)(2), 287(f)(3), 287(f)(4), 287(g), 287(h)*, 287(i), 287(j), 287(k), 288.7(a), 288.7(b), 289(a)(1)(a), 289(a)(1)(b), 289(a)(1)(c), 289(a)(2), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(d)(1), 289(d)(2), 289(d)(3), 289(d)(4), 289(e), 289(f), 289(g), 289(h)*, 289(i), 289(j)

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 212.5(c), 213(a)(1)(a), 213(a)(2), 214, 215(a)

Assault - 69*, 69(a)*, 71, 71(a)(1)*, 71(a)(2), 76(a)*, 95.1, 139(a), 140(a)*, 146e(b), 148(b)*, 148(c), 148(d)*, 148(d)(1), 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b)(1), 148.4(b)(2), 148.10(a)*, 149*, 151(a)(2), 186.26(a), 186.26(b), 186.26(c), 203, 205, 206, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 218.1*, 219, 219.1, 219.2*, 220, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242*, 243(c), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d), 243.1, 243.3*, 243.6*, 243.7, 243.9(a)*, 244, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(3), 245(a)(4)*, 245(b), 245(c), 245(d)(1), 245(d)(2), 245(d)(3), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 247(a), 247(b), 247.5*, 273a(a)*, 273ab(b), 273d(a)*, 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(a)(1), 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 375(a)*, 375(d), 401, 401(a), 405a, 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.3, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422(a)*, 422.7(a), 588a*, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 625c, 664/187(a), 664/192(a), 1768.8(b) WI, 1768.85(a) WI*, 1808.4(d) VC, 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501(a), 4501(b), 4501.1(a), 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 11418(a)(1), 11418(a)(2), 11418(b)(1), 11418(b)(2), 11418(b)(3), 11418(b)(4), 11418(c), 11418(d)(1), 11418(d)(2), 11418.1, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12308, 12309, 15656(a) WI, 18715(a)(1), 18715(a)(2), 18715(a)(3), 18715(a)(4), 18715(a)(5), 18725(a), 18725(b), 18725(c), 18740, 18750, 18755(b), 20110(a), 20110(b), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 207(d), 208(b), 209(a), 209(b)(1), 209.5(a), 209.5(b), 210, 278, 278.5(a), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459*, 459.5(a)*, 460, 460(a), 460(b)*, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 463(a), 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460(a), 664/460(b)

Theft - 72, 72.5(a)*, 72.5(b)*, 115(a), 115.5(b), 116, 117, 134, 154(b), 155(b), 155.5(b), 156, 182(a)(4)*, 304 HN, 305 HN, 332(a)*, 334(a)*, 337.7, 350(a)*, 350(a)(2)*, 350(b), 350(c), 368(d)*, 368(d)(1)*, 368(e)*, 368(e)(1), 424(a)1, 424(a)2, 424(a)3, 424(a)4, 424(a)5, 424(a)6, 424(a)7, 463(b), 474, 481, 481.1(a), 483.5(a), 483.5(f)*, 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484c, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487(d)(2), 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487b, 487d, 487e, 487g, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 487k, 490.2*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*, 495, 496(a), 496(b), 496(d)*, 496a(a), 496c*, 496d(a), 497, 498(b)(1), 498(b)(2), 498(b)(3), 498(b)(4), 498(b)(5), 498(d), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 500*, 500(a), 500(a)(1)*, 500(a)(2)*, 500(a)(3)*, 502(c)(1)(a), 502(c)(1)(b), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(3), 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)*, 502(c)(7)*, 502(c)(8)*, 502(c)(10)*, 502(c)(11)*, 502(c)(12)*, 502(c)(13)*, 502(c)(14)*, 502.5*, 502.7(a)(1)*, 502.7(a)(2)*, 502.7(a)(3)*, 502.7(a)(4)*, 502.7(a)(5)*, 502.7(b)(1)*, 502.7(b)(2), 502.7(c)*, 502.7(d)*, 502.7(g), 502.8(b)*, 502.8(d), 502.8(e), 502.8(f), 503*, 504*, 504a*, 504b*, 505*, 506*, 506b, 507*, 508*, 514*, 528, 529(a)*, 529(a)(1)*, 529(a)(2)*, 529(a)(3)*, 529a*, 529.5(b), 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 532(a)*, 532a(1)*, 532a(2)*, 532a(3)*, 532a(4)*, 532f(a)(1)*, 532f(a)(2)*, 532f(a)(3)*, 532f(a)(4)*, 533, 534, 535, 537(a)*, 537(a)(2), 537(c)(2)*, 537e(a), 537e(a)(3), 538*, 538.5, 548(a), 549, 550(a)(1), 550(a)(2), 550(a)(3), 550(a)(4), 550(a)(5), 550(a)(6), 550(a)(7), 550(a)(8), 550(b)(1), 550(b)(2), 550(b)(3), 550(b)(4), 560, 560.4, 566, 571(a), 571(b), 577, 578, 580, 581, 593d(b), 620, 642*, 648*, 650 BP, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 750(a) IC, 892(a) CI, 1695.6(b)(1) CI, 1733 IC, 1778 LC, 1823 FC, 1871.4(a)(1) IC, 1871.4(a)(2) IC, 1871.4(a)(3) IC, 1871.4(a)(4) IC, 2101(a)(1) UI, 2102(a) UI, 2107 UI, 2108 UI, 2109 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2114 UI, 2116(a) UI, 2116(b) UI, 2121 UI, 2255(b) CC, 2945.4(a) CI, 2945.4(g) CI*, 3215 LC, 3352 FC, 3361 FC, 3531 FC, 3531(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7027.3 BP, 7028.16 BP*, 7051 HS, 10238.6(c) BP, 10250.52 BP, 10752(a) VC, 10752(b) VC, 10801 VC, 10802 VC, 10803(a) VC, 10803(b) VC, 10855 VC*, 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010(a) BP, 11019(a) BP, 11022(a) BP, 11320 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI*, 11483.5 WI, 11760(a) IC, 11880(a) IC, 14014(a) WI*, 14025(a) WI, 14107(b)(1) WI, 14591(b)(1)(a) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(b) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(c) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(d) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(e) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(f)(2) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(g) PR*, 17410 WI, 17414(b) FC, 17511.12(a) BP, 17551(a) FA, 18848 FA*, 22430(a) BP, 22753(a) BP*, 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443(a) GC, 27443(b) GC, 30475(b) RT, 30480 RT, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC, 31411 CC, 44209 HS, 94319.14(b) EC, 94320(f) EC, 94320(g) EC, 103800 HS

Motor Vehicle Theft – 487(d)(1)*, 666.5(a), 10851(a) VC*, 10851(b) VC, 10851(e) VC

Forgery, Check, and Access Cards - 113, 114, 470(a)*, 470(b)*, 470(c), 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 477, 478, 479, 480(a), 484e(a)*, 484e(b), 484e(d)*, 484f(a), 484f(b)*, 484g*, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 617, 10980(e) WI

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 451.5(a), 451.5(a)(1), 451.5(a)(2)(a), 451.5(a)(3), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a)*, 454(a)(1), 454(a)(2), 455, 455(a)

Drug Offenses

Narcotic - 11350(a) HS, 11350(b) HS*, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352(a) HS, 11352(b) HS, 11353(a) HS, 11353(b) HS, 11353(c) HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11358(d) HS, 11359(c) HS, 11359(d) HS 11360(a) HS*, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS, 11362.4(d) HS

Dangerous Drug - 4060 BP*, 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11370.1(a) HS, 11375(b)(1) HS*, 11377(a) HS*, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379(a) HS, 11379(b) HS, 11379.2 HS, 11379.5(a) HS, 11379.5(b) HS, 11380(a) HS, 11550(e) HS

All Other - 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4336(a) BP, 11104(a) HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11152 HS, 11153(a)(1) HS, 11154(a) HS, 11154(b) HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11157 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11166 HS*, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS*, 11363 HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5(a) HS, 11366.5(b) HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7(b) HS, 11366.8(a) HS, 11366.8(b) HS, 11368 HS*, 11370.6(a) HS, 11370.9(a) HS, 11370.9(b) HS, 11370.9(c) HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS*, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c)(1) HS, 11383(c)(2) HS, 11383(f) HS, 11383(g) HS, 11383.5(b)(1) HS, 11383.5(e) HS, 11383.7(a) HS, 11383.7(b)(1) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Sex Offenses

Lewd or Lascivious - 220, 266j, 288(a), 288(b)(1), 288(b)(2), 288(c)(1)*, 288(c)(2)*, 288.5(a)

All Other - 243.4(a)*, 243.4(b), 243.4(c)*, 243.4(d)*, 243.4(j), 261.5(a), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 265, 266*, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h(a), 266h(b)(1), 266h(b)(2), 266i(a), 266i(a)(1), 266i(a)(2), 266i(a)(3), 266i(a)(4), 266i(a)(5), 266i(a)(6), 266i(b)(1), 266i(b)(2), 267, 285, 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 288.2(b), 288.3, 288.3(a), 288.4(a)(2), 288.4(b), 289.6(a)*, 289.6(a)(2), 289.6(a)(3), 290(b)*, 290.002*, 290.006*, 290.010*, 290.011(a)*, 290.011(b)*, 290.011(c)*, 290.011(d)*, 290.011(f)*, 290.012(a)*, 290.012(b)*, 290.012(c)*, 290.013(a)*, 290.013(b), 290.014*, 290.015*, 290.018(b), 290.018(d)*, 290.018(f)*, 290.018(g)*, 311.1(a), 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a)*, 311.11(b), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(b), 311.2(c)*, 311.2(d), 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5*, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2)*, 314.1*, 314(1), 647f, 647.6(a)(1)*, 647.6(a)(2)*, 647.6(b), 647.6(c)(1), 647.6(c)(2), 729(a)*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(f) HN, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(d) VC, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*

Hit-and-Run - 20001(a) VC, 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*

Weapons - 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c, 171c(a)(1)*, 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 186.28(a)*, 626.9(b)*, 626.9(d), 626.9(h), 626.9(i), 626.95(a)*, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(b)*, 4502(a), 4502(b), 4574(a), 4574(b), 8101(a) WI, 8101(b) WI, 8103(a)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 8103(i) WI*, 12761 HS*, 18710(a)*, 18720, 18730, 18735(a)*, 18745, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22810(a)*, 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(g)(1)*, 22810(g)(2)*, 23900, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(1), 25400(c)(2), 25400(c)(3), 25400(c)(4), 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(1), 25850(c)(2), 25850(c)(3), 25850(c)(4), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(b)*, 26100(c), 26100(d)*, 27500(a), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27585(a), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(b)(1), 28250(b)(2), 28250(b)(3), 29610*, 29650*, 29800(a)(1), 29800(a)(2), 29800(b), 29805(a)*, 29805(a)(1)*, 29805(a)(2)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29900(a)(1), 29900(b)(1), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30305(a)(1)*, 30315*, 30320, 30600(a), 30605(a)*, 30720(a)*, 30725(b), 31500*, 32310*, 32625(a), 32625(b), 32900*, 33210, 32310(a)*, 33215*, 33410, 33600*

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 836.6(a)*, 836.6(b)*, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1152(b) WI, 1768.7(a) WI, 1768.7(b) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7*, 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532(a)(1), 4532(a)(2), 4532(b)(1)*, 4532(b)(2), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550(a), 4550(b), 4550.1, 4550.2, 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337.2, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337i, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*

All Other Felony Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2021 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.
*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 4

Misdemeanor-Level Offense Codes

Manslaughter–Misd. - 191.5(b)*, 192(c)(1)*, 192(c)(2), 192.5(b), 192.5(c)*, 192.5(d)

Assault and Battery – 69*, 69(a)*, 71*, 71(a)(1)*, 76(a)*, 95.1, 136.7, 139(a), 140(a)*, 147, 148(a)(1), 148(b)*, 148(d)*, 148.1(a)*, 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.10(a)*, 148.2.1, 148.2(1), 148.2.2, 148.2(2), 148.2(3), 148.2(4), 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a)(1), 148.4(a)(2), 149*, 151(a)(1), 217.1(a), 218.1*, 219.2*, 219.3, 240, 241(a), 241(b), 241(c), 241.1*, 241.2(a), 241.2(a)(1), 241.3(a), 241.4, 241.5(a), 241.6, 242*, 243(a), 243(b), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d)*, 243(e)(1), 243.10(a), 243.2(a)(1), 243.25, 243.3*, 243.35(a), 243.6*, 243.65(a), 243.8(a), 243.9(a)*, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(4)*, 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 246.3(b), 247.5*, 248, 273a(a)*, 273a(b), 273d(a)*, 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 368(c), 374c, 375(a)*, 375(b), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417(a)(2)(a), 417(a)(2)(b), 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.25(a), 417.26(a), 417.26(b), 417.4, 422(a)*, 422.4(a), 422.6(a), 423.2(a), 423.2(b), 423.2(c), 423.2(d), 1768.85(a) WI*, 2652, 2652.5, 4501.1(a), 11414(a), 11414(c), 11418.1*, 11418.5(a)*, 12680 HS, 15656(b) WI, 20170(a)

Burglary–Misd. - 459*, 459.5*, 459.5(a)*, 460(b)*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*

Petty Theft - 368(d)*, 368(d)(1)*, 368(e)*, 368(e)(2), 409(h), 463(b), 463(c), 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487c, 487e, 487f, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 488, 490, 490.1(a), 490.2*, 490.5(a), 490.7(b), 490.7(b)(1), 490.7(b)(2), 490.7(b)(3), 490.7(b)(4), 496c*, 499b(b), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499c(c), 499d, 499g, 502.5*, 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(1)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 530.5(e), 532(a)*, 538*, 565, 642*, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 8726 HS, 22435.1 BP, 22435.2 BP, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.2(b) BP, 22435.2(c), 22435.2(e) BP, 22435.2(f) BP, 22435.11(a) BP, 22435.12 BP, 22753(a) BP*, 41950(a) PR

Other Theft - Includes approximately 200 statute codes that can be identified upon request.

Checks and Access Cards - 112(a), 470(a)*, 470(c), 470(b)*, 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 484e(a)*, 484e(b), 484e(c), 484e(d)*, 484f(b)*, 484g, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(a), 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 484j

Drug Offenses

Marijuana - 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357.5(a) HS, 11357.5(b) HS, 11358(c) HS, 11359(b) HS, 11360(a) HS*, 11362.4(c) HS, 11362.77(a) HS, 34014(a) BP, 34016(b) BP, 34016(d) BP, 34016(e) BP

Other Drugs - 377, 379, 647(f), 2241 BP, 2242.1(a) BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4051 BP, 4059(a) BP, 4060 BP*, 4077(a) BP, 4141 BP, 4142 BP, 4148 BP, 4149 BP, 4163 BP, 4323 BP, 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4325(a) BP, 4326(a) BP, 4326(b) BP, 4331(a) BP, 4332 BP, 11100(g)(1) HS, 11100(g)(2) HS, 11100(g)(3) HS, 11100.1(a) HS, 11104(c) HS, 11104.5 HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11150 HS, 11151 HS, 11157 HS*, 11159 HS, 11161(a) HS, 11162.5(b), 11162.6(c) HS, 11166 HS*, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(d) HS, 11175 HS, 11180 HS, 11190 HS, 11207 HS, 11217 HS, 11350(a) HS*, 11350(b) HS*, 11352.1(b) HS, 11355 HS*, 11364(a) HS, 11364.5(a) HS, 11364.5(b) HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(c) HS, 11365(a) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5 (a) HS, 11368 HS*, 11375(b)(l) HS*, 11375(b)(2) HS, 11375.5(a) HS, 11377(a) HS*, 11382 HS*, 11391 HS, 11473.5 HS, 11532(a) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11594 HS, 109575 HS, 109580 HS

Indecent Exposure - 314(1), 314(2), 314.1*, 314.2

Annoying Children - 261.5(b), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 286(b)(1)*, 288(c)(1)*, 288.4(a)(1), 289(h)*, 647.6(a)(1), 647.6(a)(2)

Obscene Matter – 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 311.1(a)*, 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(c)*, 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b), 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.5*, 311.6, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2), 313.1(e)

Lewd Conduct - 288(c)(2)*, 647(a), 647(d), 647(i), 647(j)(1), 647(j)(2), 647(j)(3)(a), 647(j)(4)(a), 647(j)(4)(b), 647(l)(1), 647(l)(2), 653b(a)

Prostitution - 266*, 315, 316, 647(b), 647(b)(1), 647(b)(2), 647(b)(3), 653.22(a), 653.22(a)(1), 653.23(a)(1), 653.23(a)(2), 25601 BP

Contribute to Delinquency of Minor - 272, 272(a)(1), 272(b)(1), 273i(a)

Drunk - 647(f)

Liquor Laws - 172(a), 172a, 172b(1), 172b.1, 172d(1), 172d.1, 172g(a), 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 11200, 23224(a) VC, 23224(b) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25177 BP, 25351 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607(a) BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25612.5(c)(3) BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25659.5(a) BP, 25659.5(c) BP, 25659.5(d) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661(a) BP, 25662(a) BP, 25663(a) BP, 25663(b) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP, 120305 HS

Disorderly Conduct - 647(c), 647(e), 647(h), 647b, 653b(a)

Disturbing the Peace - 171f.2, 302(a), 403, 404(a), 404.6(a), 404.6(c)*, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 409.6(c), 415(1), 415(2), 415(3), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416(a), 602.10, 602.11(a), 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6(a), 626.7(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 626.8(a)(4), 626.81(a), 626.85(a)(1), 626.85(a)(2), 626.85(a)(3), 640(d)(1), 653c(a), 653c(b), 653m(a), 653m(b), 653x(a), 653y(b)(1), 653y(b)(2), 653y(c), 727, 6311.5 LC, 9051 GC, 11460(a), 11460(b)(1)

Malicious Mischief - 623b(b), 625b(a), 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 28051 VC, 28051.5 VC

Vandalism - 422.6(b), 423.2(e), 423.2(f), 555.1, 587a, 587(b), 587.1(a), 587.1(b), 588b, 590, 591.5, 592(a), 592(b), 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594(a)(1)*, 594(a)(2)*, 594(a)(3)*, 594(b)(1)*, 594(b)(2)(a), 594(b)(2)(b), 594.3(a)*, 594.35(a)*, 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594.4(a)*, 603, 604, 605(1), 605(2), 605(3), 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 607, 615, 616, 618, 621*, 622, 622.5, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 640(d)(5), 640.5(b)(1), 640.5(c)(1), 640.7, 640.8, 11411(a), 11411(b), 11411(c)*, 11411(d)*, 23110(a) VC, 27491.3 GC, 38318(a) VC, 38319 VC

Trespassing - 171f.1, 369g(a), 369g(b), 369i(a), 369i(b), 398 MV, 409.5(c), 554(a), 554(b), 554(c), 554(d), 554(e), 554(f), 554(g), 554(h), 554(i), 555, 558, 587b, 593b, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 602, 602(a), 602(b), 602(c), 602(d), 602(e), 602(f), 602(g), 602(h)(1), 602(i), 602(j), 602(k), 602(l)(1), 602(l)(2), 602(l)(3), 602(l)(4), 602(m), 602(n), 602(o), 602(o)(1), 602(o)(2), 602(p), 602(q), 602(r), 602(s), 602(t)(1), 602(u)(1), 602(v)(1), 602(w), 602(x)(1), 602(y), 602.1(a), 602.1(b), 602.4, 602.4(a), 602.5, 602.5(a), 602.5(b), 602.6, 602.8(a), 602.9(a), 602.9(b), 602.12(a), 602.13(a), 627.2, 627.7(a)(1), 627.7(a)(2), 627.7(a)(3), 627.8, 634*, 1583 FG, 27174.2 SH, 32210 EC, 32211 EC

Weapons - 136.2(a)(7)(b)2, 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c(a)(1)*, 171c(a)(2), 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 171.5(b), 171.5(c)(1), 171.5(c)(2), 171.5(c)(3), 171.5(c)(4), 171.5(c)(5), 171.5(c)(6), 171.5(c)(7), 171.5(c)(8), 171.5(c)(9), 171.5(c)(10), 171.5(c)(11), 171.5(c)(12), 171.7(b), 186.28(a)*, 468, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(a)(2)*, 626.10(b)*, 626.10(i), 626.9(b)*, 626.95(a)*, 4574(c), 8103(j) WI*, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 12761 HS*, 17500, 17505, 17510(a)(1), 17510(a)(2), 17510(a)(3), 17512, 18205, 18710(a)*, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 18735(a)*, 19405, 19910, 19915, 19915(a), 20010, 20110(b), 20160(a), 20165, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20810(a), 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21510(a), 21510(b), 21510(c), 21710, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22610(a), 22610(b), 22610(c)(1), 22610(d), 22615(a), 22615(b), 22810(a)*, 22810(b), 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(e)(3), 22810(g)(1)*, 22815(a), 22900, 22910(a), 23920, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25100(b), 25100(c), 25135, 25200(a), 25200(b), 25250(a), 25250(b), 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25400(f), 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(a), 26100(b)*, 26100(d)*, 26180(a), 26180(b), 26350(a)(2), 26350(a)(1)(a), 26350(a)(1)(b), 26350(a)(1)(c), 26350(a)(2)(b), 26350(a)(2)(c), 26400(a), 26400(a)(1), 26400(a)(2), 26500(a), 27310, 27315, 27330, 27340(b), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27585(a), 28050, 28050(a), 28050(b), 28050(c), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(a)(1), 28250(a)(3), 29010(a), 29010(c), 29180(b), 29180(c), 29180(d)(1), 29180(e), 29180(f), 29525, 29610*, 29650*, 29805(a)*, 29805(a)(1)*, 29805(a)(2)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29825(b), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30300(a)(1), 30300(a)(2), 30300(a)(3), 30305(a)(1)*, 30305(b)(1), 30306(a), 30306(b), 30310(a), 30312(a)(1), 30314(a), 30315*, 30342, 30342(a), 30352(a), 30352(b), 30352(c), 30352(d), 30355, 30360, 30362(a), 30362(b), 30363, 30605(a)*, 30610(a), 30720(a)*, 31500*, 31615(a)(1), 31615(a)(2), 31620, 31620(b), 32000(a), 31620(c), 32310*, 32310(a), 32310(a)*, 32311(a), 32900*, 33215*, 33600*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 655(c) HN, 655(d) HN, 655(e) HN, 655(f) HN, 11362.3(a)(7) HS, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC, 23152(d) VC, 23152(e) VC, 23152(f) VC, 23152(g) VC, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23247(a) VC, 23247(b) VC, 23247(c) VC, 23247(d) VC, 23247(e) VS, 23546(a) VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*, 23573(i) VC

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 381c(b), 381d(a), 381e(a), 647(f)

Hit-and-Run - 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*, 20002(a)(1) VC, 20002(a)(2) VC, 20002(b) VC

Joy Riding - 487(d)(1)*, 499b(a), 10851(a) VC*

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103(a) VC, 23103(b) VC, 23104(a) VC, 23105(a) VC*, 23109(a) VC*, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 23109(d) VC, 23109.1 VC*, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40508(c) VC, 40519 VC, 42005(e) VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 330, 330a, 330a(a), 330b(a), 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.1(a), 330.4, 331, 335, 336, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337i, 337j(a)(2)*, 337j(a)(3)*, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*, 337k(a), 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300, 11302, 11303, 11304, 19921(a) BP, 19940 BP, 19941(a)(1) BP

Nonsupport - 270*, 270a, 270c, 270.5(a), 270.6, 271, 271a

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2021 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.
"All Other Misdemeanor Offenses" also includes sections in the California Code of Regulations, City or County Ordinances, Civil Procedure Code, Election Code, Public Utilities Code, Uniform Fire Code, and Water Code.
Arrests for attempted offenses are reported in their respective categories with the exception of homicide and manslaughter, which are captured in the felony assault category.

*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 5

Juvenile Justice Glossary

Caseload – The number of juveniles under the supervision or jurisdiction of a probation department, excluding courtesy supervision, but including juveniles on diversion, informal probation (Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) Sections (§§) 654 or 654.2), non-ward probation (WIC § 725(a)), or deferred entry of judgment (WIC § 790), and those who are wards of the juvenile court.

Closed at Intake – A referral that is closed by the probation department following an investigation of the circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

Deferred Entry of Judgment – A treatment program for first-time felony offenders aged 14 to 17 (WIC § 790).

Deferred Entry of Judgment Failure – A felony offender who fails the treatment program (WIC § 793).

Delinquent Act – An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.

Detention – The status of a juvenile immediately after arrest and prior to any court action.

Direct File in Adult Court – The filing of a juvenile case in a court of criminal jurisdiction (adult court) pursuant to WIC §§ 602(b) or 707(d). (In 2016, voters passed Proposition 57 which ended the process of direct filing in adult court for juveniles.)

Dismissed – A petition dismissed by the juvenile court with no further action taken.

Disposition – An action taken by the probation officer or juvenile court because of a referral.

Diversion – Any delivery or referral of a minor by the probation department to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provide diversion services. Diversion services must meet the following criteria:

- 1) The probation department must have referred the minor and maintain responsibility for that minor's progress.
- 2) Placement and monitoring of the minor must have a beginning and ending date.

Diversion Dismissed – The successful completion of a diversion program.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – The state entity that has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from superior courts. (In July 2005, the California Youth Authority was consolidated with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and renamed the Division of Juvenile Justice.)

Fitness Hearing – A hearing to determine whether the juvenile is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law. If the juvenile is found fit, adjudication remains in the juvenile court. If the juvenile is found unfit, adjudication is transferred to the adult court (WIC § 707).

Incorrigible – Incapable of being corrected, reformed, amended, or improved. With respect to juvenile offenders, unmanageable by parents or guardians.

Informal Probation (WIC § 654) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a probation officer and a minor's parents or guardian under WIC § 654.

Informal Probation (WIC § 654.2) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of declaring a minor a ward of the court, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a court and a minor’s parents or guardian. The period of supervision may be extended.

Non-Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is not physically restricted from leaving.

Non-Ward Probation – Probation grant, without wardship, from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months (WIC § 725(a)).

Petition – The formal presentation to juvenile court of information related to a juvenile’s alleged offense (similar to a criminal complaint for an adult).

Population at Risk – That portion of the total population who, because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered “at risk.” For juveniles, all persons between ages 10 and 17 would constitute the at-risk population.

Private Facility – A facility operated by a private individual or group.

Public Facility – A facility operated by a governmental agency other than a county probation department.

Referral – A juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under WIC §§ 601 and 602.

Remand to Adult Court – A disposition resulting from a fitness hearing that finds a juvenile unfit for the juvenile system and transfers a juvenile to the adult system.

Reverse Remand – Occurs when a case is sent back to the juvenile system from the adult system.

Reverse Waiver for Sentencing – Occurs when the adult system sends a juvenile back to the juvenile system for sentencing.

Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate, or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the juvenile’s escape or departure from the facility. Secure facility includes electronic monitoring.

Status Offenses – Acts that would not be classified as crimes if committed by adults.

Technical Violation – Occurs when a juvenile violates a condition of his or her probation but does not commit a new offense.

Traffic Court – A disposition indicating the case was transferred to the traffic court for processing.

Transfer – A disposition that transfers a juvenile to another county juvenile court or probation department.

Wardship Probation – A probation grant in which a minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

WIC – Welfare and Institutions Code.

Acknowledgments

The DOJ is mandated by statute to submit an annual *Juvenile Justice in California* report. The department extends its appreciation to all the probation departments and law enforcement agencies that provided complete and timely data. This report would not have been possible without their cooperation.

California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Justice Data & Investigative Services Bureau
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
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2022

JUVENILE JUSTICE

IN CALIFORNIA

Rob Bonta, Attorney General
California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Justice Data & Investigative Services Bureau
Criminal Justice Statistics Center



2022

**JUVENILE
JUSTICE
IN CALIFORNIA**

The Role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

- Collect, analyze, and report statistical data that provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process.
- Examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system.
- Promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Rob Bonta, Attorney General

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Executive Summary

Juvenile Justice in California

2022

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to collect and report statistics on juvenile justice in California. *Juvenile Justice in California 2022* provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts. Law enforcement agencies provide information to the DOJ on the number of arrests. Probation departments and superior courts provide information to the DOJ on the types of offenses and administrative actions taken by juvenile and adult courts.

Juvenile Justice in California 2022 reflects data extracted from the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR), the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS), and a file containing dispositions of adult-level felony arrests (Appendix 1 describes the evolution of this system). For this reporting year, referral and petition statistics were submitted to the JCPSS by 57* of California's 58 counties, representing over 99 percent of the state's juvenile population.

Juvenile Justice in California 2022 presents juvenile justice statistics in four sections: Arrests, Referrals, Petitions, and Adult Court Dispositions. The arrest data were reported by law enforcement agencies and referral data were reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made as there are differences in the way data were reported between the two sources. See *Understanding the Data* for more detail.

*Sierra County did not report in 2022. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Below is a summary of facts from each of the sections.

Arrests

The *Arrests* section presents information on the number of juveniles arrested, the types of arrest charges, and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles as reported in 2022.

- The number of juvenile arrests increased by 34.3 percent from 2021 to 2022 (Table 8).
- Over forty-five percent of the juveniles (45.8 percent) were arrested for a felony offense. Almost fifty percent (49.8 percent) were arrested for a misdemeanor offense, and the remainder (4.4 percent) were arrested for a status offense* (Table 1).
- Over sixty percent of juveniles arrested (62.5 percent) were referred to county juvenile probation departments (Table 1).

Referrals

The *Referrals* section presents information on the number of juveniles referred to county probation departments, who referred the juveniles to the probation departments, the type of referral, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred, and the probation department dispositions as reported in 2022.

- Nine out of ten juveniles referred to county probation departments (94.5 percent) were referred by law enforcement agencies (Table 9).
- More than a quarter (27.7 percent) of the juveniles referred to county probation departments were detained (Table 14).
- Over one-third (38.8 percent) of the juvenile cases referred to county probation departments were closed at intake, indicating that no further action was taken (Table 14).
- For less than half (48.1 percent) of the referrals to the county probation departments, a petition was filed in juvenile court (Table 14).

**Status offenses* are acts that would not be classified as crimes if committed by adults.

Petitions

The *Petitions* section presents information on cases where a petition for formal juvenile court adjudication was filed by the Probation Department or District Attorney. This section includes the number of petitions filed, the types of petitions filed, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles, and the dispositions for those petitions handled in juvenile court in 2022.

- Of the juveniles handled in those cases where petitions were filed, more than half (51.3 percent) were made wards of the court (Table 20).
- Over one-fifth (22.4 percent) of the petitions for formal juvenile court adjudication were dismissed (Table 20).

Adult Court Dispositions

The *Adult Court Dispositions* section presents information on juveniles whose cases were processed in adult court, including the number and characteristics of the juveniles, and the adult court dispositions reported in 2022.

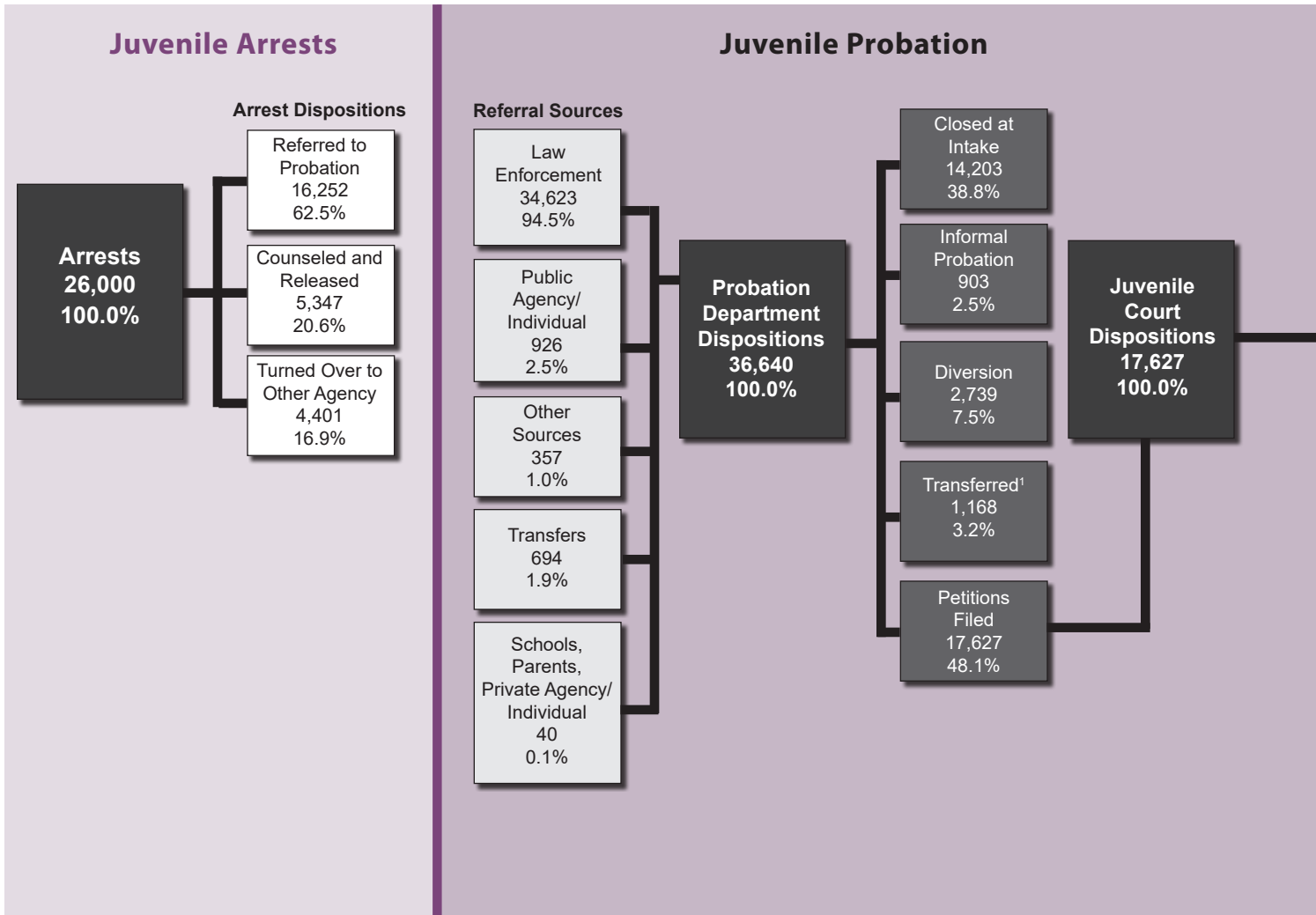
- Of the juveniles whose cases were processed in adult court, 71.2 percent were convicted (Table 30).

Note:

In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Under current law, juveniles may only be transferred to adult court by a judge after a hearing, commonly known as a fitness or juvenile transfer hearing.

At-a-Glance

Juvenile Justice System, 2022



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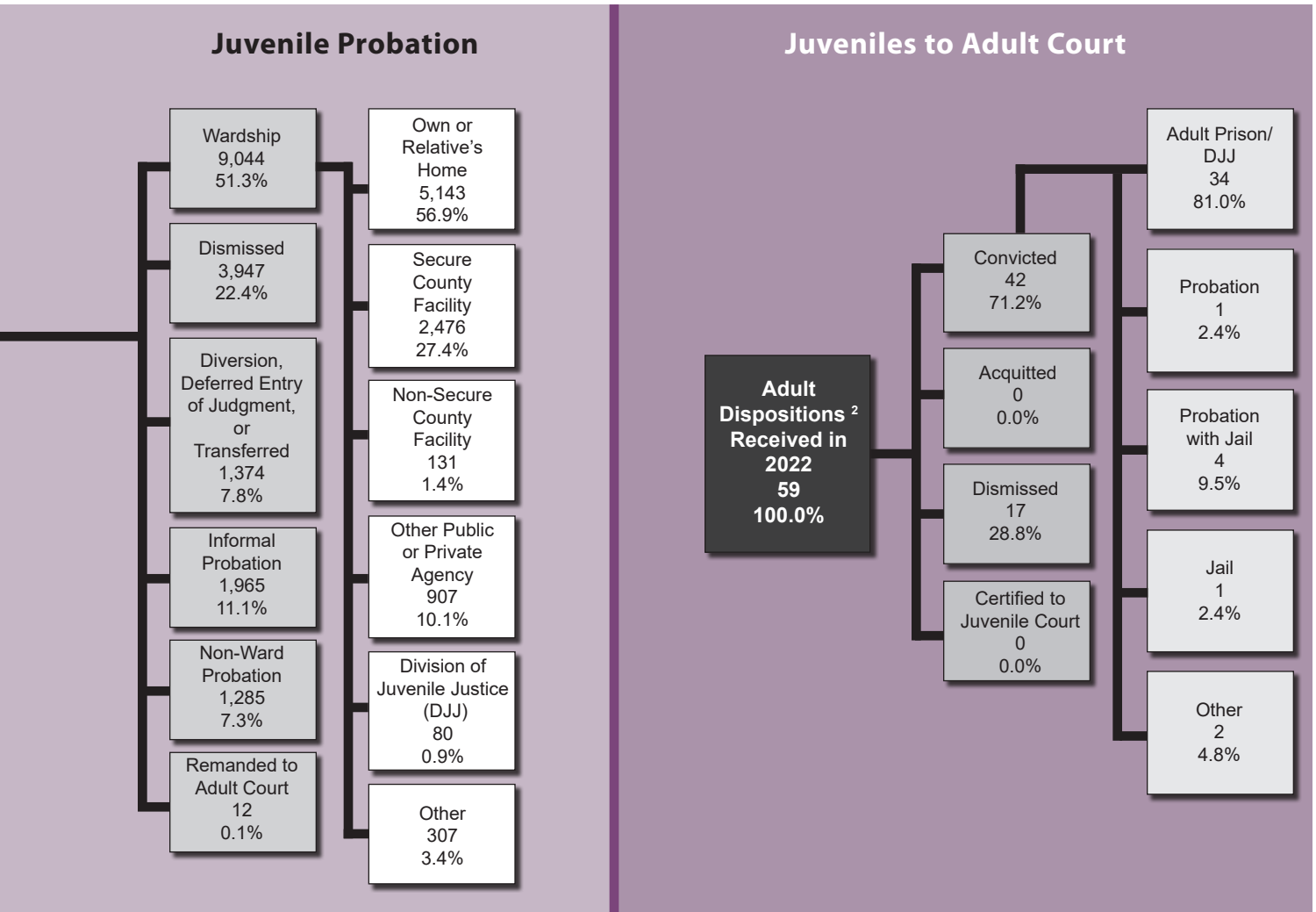
Source: Tables 1, 9, 14, 20, and 30.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹ *Transferred* includes traffic court and deported.

² In 2022, probation departments reported information on 12 remands to the adult system. The adult court disposition information discussed here is for the 59 dispositions received in 2022.

Juvenile Justice System, 2022 (continued)



- Arrest data was reported to the DOJ by law enforcement agencies and referral data was reported by probation departments. Data comparisons should not be made because of differences in the way data is reported between sources. See *Understanding the Data* for more detail.
- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. The majority of referrals in this report came from police and sheriff's departments (94.5 percent). (Table 9)
- Probation departments decide how to process referred cases. A case may be closed or transferred; a juvenile may be placed on informal probation or in a diversion program; or a petition may be sought for a court hearing.
- Most formal juvenile court hearings resulted in the juvenile being made a ward of the court (51.3 percent). Most wards were allowed to go home under the supervision of the probation department (56.9 percent). (Table 20)
- Juveniles can be remanded to the adult criminal justice system for prosecution if a juvenile court judge finds the juvenile is unfit for juvenile court. Over seventy percent of dispositions received in adult court in 2022 resulted in a conviction (71.2 percent). (Table 30)

Understanding the Data

Arrests MACR

- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the MACR selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment.
- Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.
- In 2013, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program revised the definition of "forcible rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will) to "rape" and defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The California DOJ instituted this definition change in January 2014.
- In November 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced a number of marijuana-related offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. Caution should be used when comparing felony and misdemeanor arrest data to prior years.
- In November 2016, California voters passed Proposition 64 which legalized the possession and use of marijuana for individuals 21 years of age and older and reduced the offense degree for a number of marijuana-related offenses. Caution should be used when comparing drug offense arrests to prior years.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program only accepts gender values of male and female. Efforts are underway to expand the values accepted for gender.

Referrals and Petitions JCPSS

- Each year there is a difference between the number of referrals to probation via the JCPSS and the number of juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies as "referred to juvenile court and probation" via the MACR. The difference is due, in part, to the various programs and definitions used by law enforcement agencies and probation departments for submitting data to the DOJ. However, there are two primary reasons for the difference:
 - a. Probation departments report caseload information, while law enforcement agencies report information on individual arrests.
 - b. The JCPSS counts only those juveniles who have a final disposition reported to the DOJ. Many probation departments divert juveniles out of the system into other community based programs. As a result, many juveniles who are diverted after being referred by law enforcement agencies are not reported in the JCPSS.
- All juvenile referrals for law violations and status offenses are reported in the JCPSS.
- The information presented in this report represents the data received from 57 counties. Sierra County is not included in the JCPSS portion of the report. This one county did not provide the DOJ with data in 2022.
- In 2003, the JCPSS was modified to accept up to five offenses per referral or petition. Previously, the JCPSS only accepted the most serious offense per referral or petition.

- The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation “Hispanic” includes persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.
- In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. The law was effective immediately, making 2016 the final year, and a partial year, where direct file data would need to be tracked as part of the Juvenile Justice in California publication. Under current law, juveniles may only be transferred to adult court by a judge after a hearing, commonly known as a fitness or juvenile transfer hearing.
- In September of 2018, Senate Bill 1391 was signed into law that no juvenile under the age of sixteen can be transferred to the jurisdiction of adult criminal courts.

Dispositions of Adult-Level Felony Arrests

- Adult felony arrest disposition data are extracted annually from the California DOJ Criminal History System. The data statistically capture the number of adult-level final dispositions that occur each year as a result of a felony arrest and are displayed by the year of disposition regardless of the year in which an arrest occurred.
- Disposition data do not reflect the actual number of final dispositions occurring each year. Fluctuations from year to year may not necessarily be the result of actual occurrences in the criminal justice system, but may reflect the degree to which reports of dispositions were reported and processed.
- “Final disposition” refers to the last adult-level legal action that is reported prior to the close of the annual file. Final disposition can occur at the law enforcement, prosecutorial, or court level. Intermediate dispositions (diversion programs, suspended proceedings, or subsequent actions) are not included in the data.
- If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the extract selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple dispositions, the extract selects the most serious disposition and the associated offense.
- Disposition data on state institutional commitments may vary from information compiled and reported by other state agencies because of differences in the data collection systems and criteria.
- The adult felony arrest disposition file includes some persons whose age at arrest was under 18. These minors received a final disposition in adult court under provisions of Welfare and Institutions Code sections 602, 707(a), 707(b), 707(c), and 707.1(a).

DATA ANALYSIS

Arrests

A juvenile may be arrested for either violating a criminal statute or committing a status offense. Status offenses are acts that are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

This section contains information on the 26,000 juvenile arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in 2022. This section also includes information on the characteristics of juvenile arrests and arrestees, and the law enforcement dispositions of those arrests. Although some arrests involve more than one offense, only the most serious are shown in this report. Arrest data for all 58 counties were extracted from the MACR.

The law enforcement disposition of a juvenile arrest is affected by several variables: investigative findings and the facts surrounding the alleged offense; prior arrest record; seriousness of the offense; determined need for admonishment; recourse to other authority; and other factors determined by the individual case.

Law enforcement agencies have three methods for the disposition of a juvenile arrest:

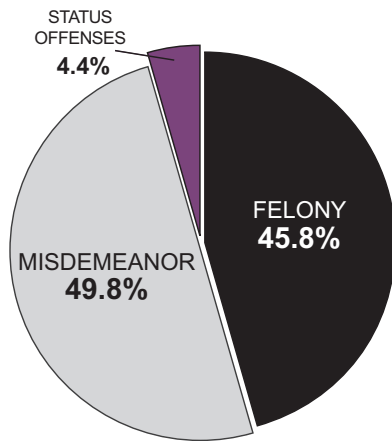
- Refer to probation departments for further processing. Some are handled at the probation level, and others are sent to juvenile and criminal courts for final disposition.
- Handle within the department, where juveniles are counseled and released.
- Turn over to another agency.

Notes: References to race/ethnicity will be made throughout this report. The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations that share certain physical characteristics, such as skin color. Because these physical characteristics can vary greatly within groups, as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently, by necessity, subjective. Ethnicity refers to cultural heritage and can cross racial lines. For example, the ethnic designation Hispanic can include persons of any race. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used in the classification and labeling process.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2022
By Level of Offense

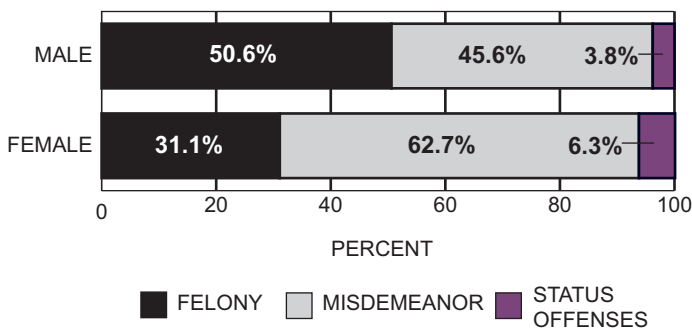


Source: Table 1.

In 2022, of the 26,000 juvenile arrests reported:

- Felony arrests accounted for 45.8 percent (11,902).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 49.8 percent (12,958).
- Status offense arrests accounted for 4.4 percent (1,140).

Juvenile Arrests, 2022
Gender of Arrestee by Level of Offense



Source: Table 1.

In 2022, of the 19,574 arrests of males:

- Felony arrests accounted for 50.6 percent (9,905).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 45.6 percent (8,931).
- Status arrests accounted for 3.8 percent (738).

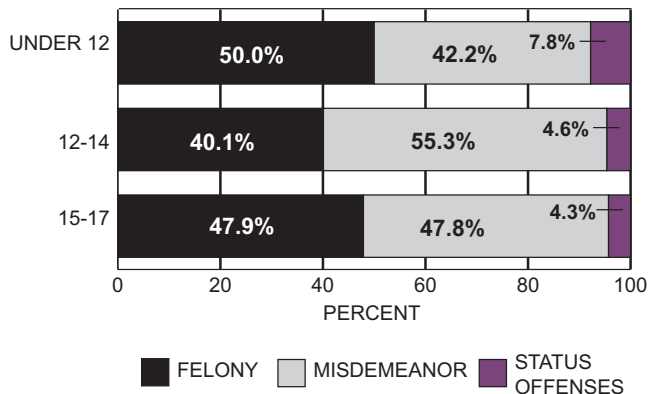
In 2022, of the 6,426 arrests of females:

- Felony arrests accounted for 31.1 percent (1,997).
- Misdemeanor arrests accounted for 62.7 percent (4,027).
- Status arrests accounted for 6.3 percent (402).

Level of Offense

Juvenile Arrests, 2022

Age Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



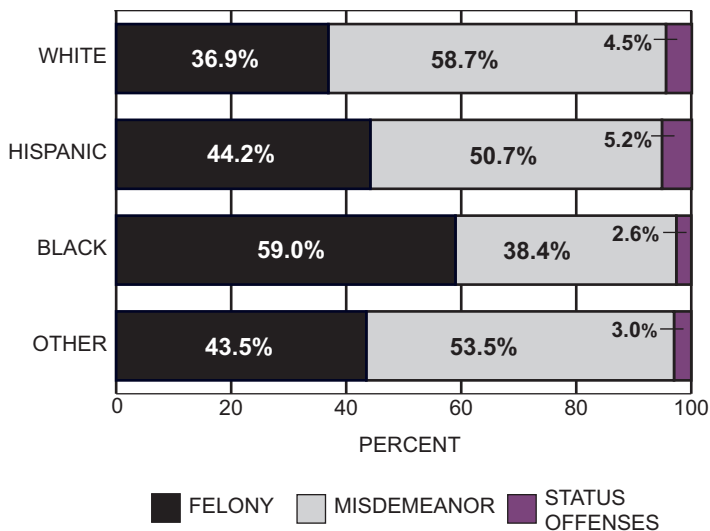
In 2022:

- Juveniles under 12 had the highest percentage of arrests for status offenses of any group
- Juveniles 12-14 years of age were arrested more for misdemeanors than for felonies or status offenses.

Source: Table 1.

Juvenile Arrests, 2022

Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee
By Level of Offense



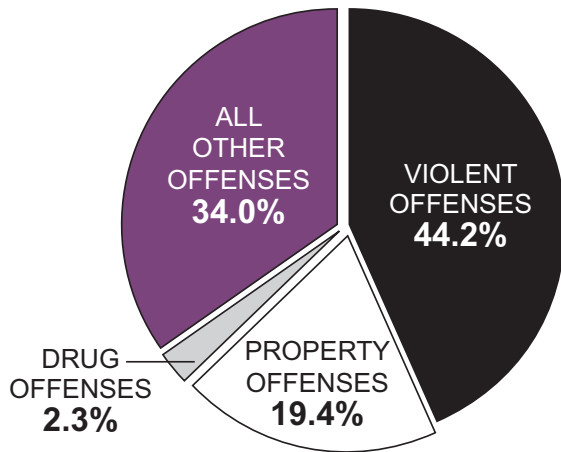
In 2022, of the three defined race/ethnic groups:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor (58.7 percent) offense.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony (59.0 percent) offense.

Source: Table 1.

Felony Arrests

Felony Arrests, 2022
By Category

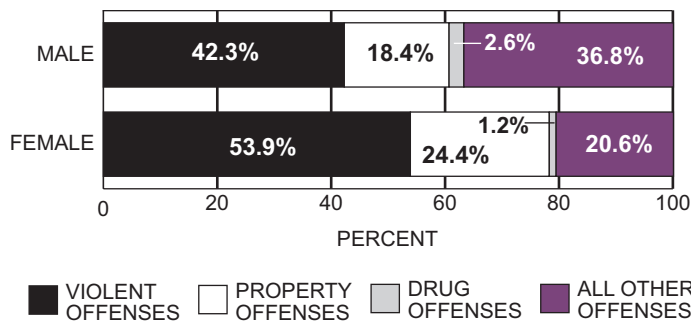


Source: Table 3.

In 2022, of the 11,902 juvenile felony arrests reported:

- 44.2 percent (5,262) were for violent offenses.
- 19.4 percent (2,312) were for property offenses.
- 2.3 percent (276) were for drug offenses.
- 34.0 percent (4,052) were for all other felony offenses.

Felony Arrests, 2022
Gender of Arrestee by Category



Source: Table 3.

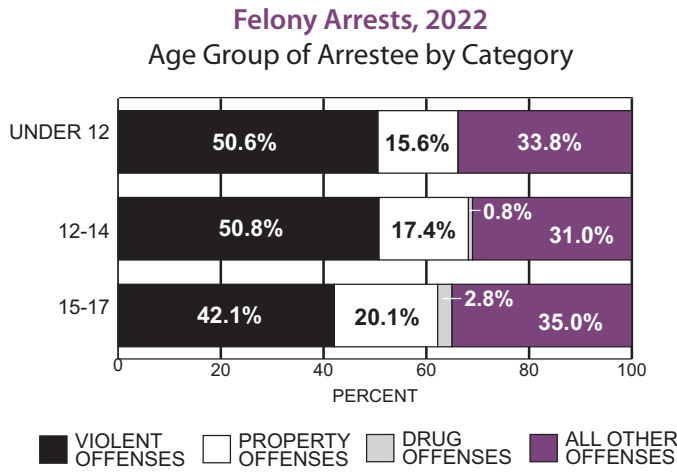
In 2022, of the 9,905 felony arrests of males:

- Violent offenses accounted for 42.3 percent (4,186).
- Property offenses accounted for 18.4 percent (1,825).

In 2022, of the 1,997 felony arrests of females:

- Violent offenses accounted for 53.9 percent (1,076).
- Property offenses accounted for 24.4 percent (487).

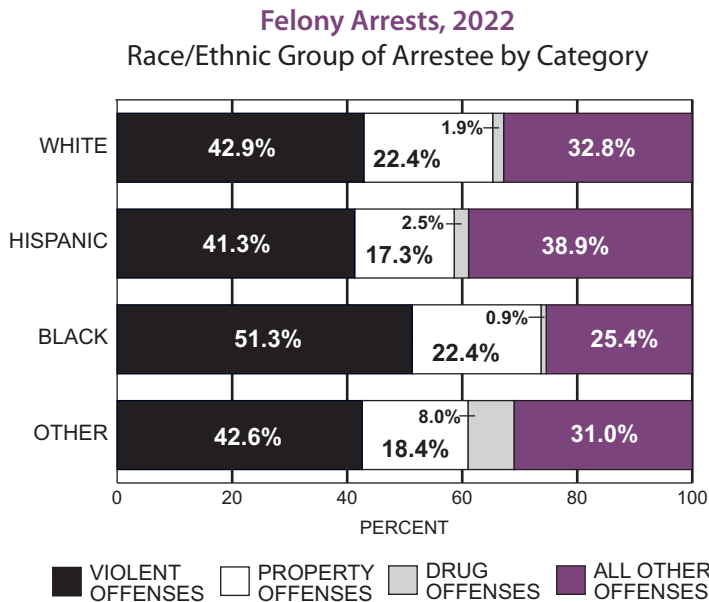
Felony Arrests



In 2022:

- Juveniles in each age group were arrested more for violent offenses than other offense types.

Source: Table 3.



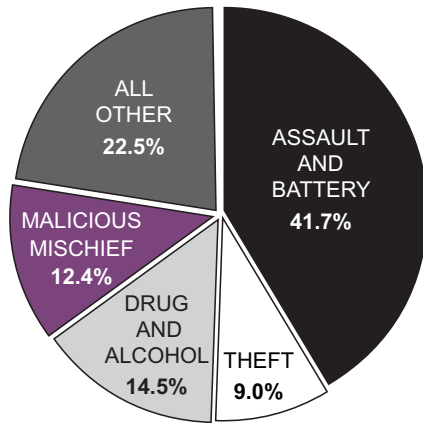
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a felony violent offense (51.3 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the smallest proportion of felony arrests were for drug offenses.

Source: Table 3.

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2022
By Category

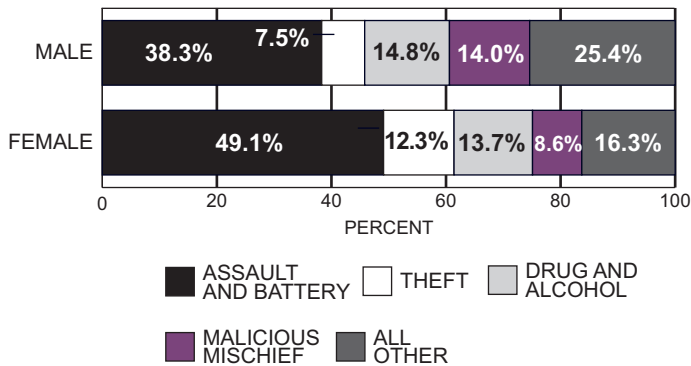


Source: Table 3.

In 2022, of the 12,958 juvenile misdemeanor arrests reported:

- 41.7 percent (5,399) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 9.0 percent (1,160) were for theft offenses.
- 14.5 percent (1,876) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 12.4 percent (1,601) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 22.5 percent (2,922) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2022
Gender of Arrestee by Category



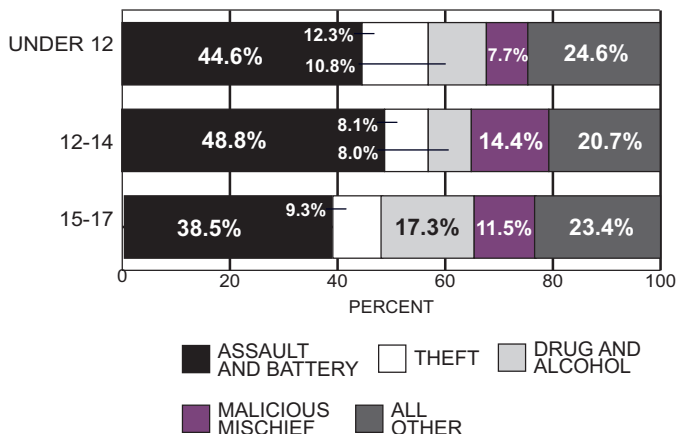
Source: Table 3.

In 2022:

- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than males (49.1 vs. 38.3 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for a misdemeanor theft offense than males (12.3 vs. 7.5 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Arrests

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2022
Age Group of Arrestee by Category

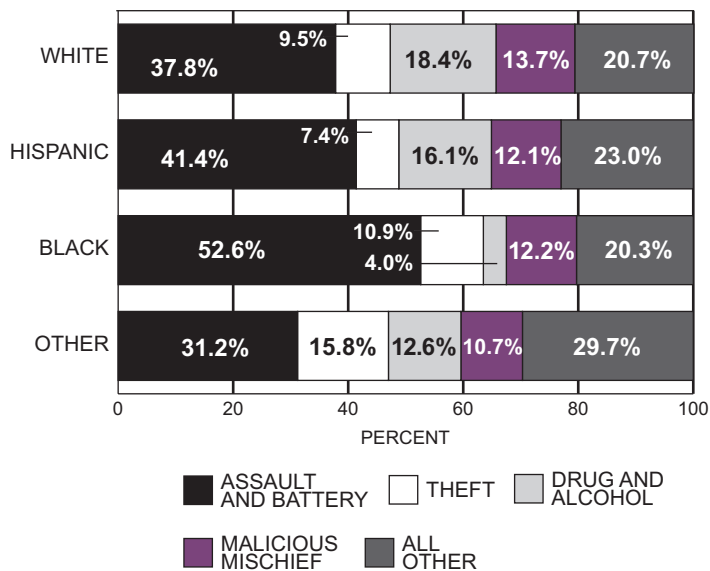


In 2022:

- A greater percentage of juveniles in the 12-14 age group were arrested for misdemeanor assault and battery (48.8 percent) than any other age category.

Source: Table 3.

Misdemeanor Arrests, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group of Arrestee by Category



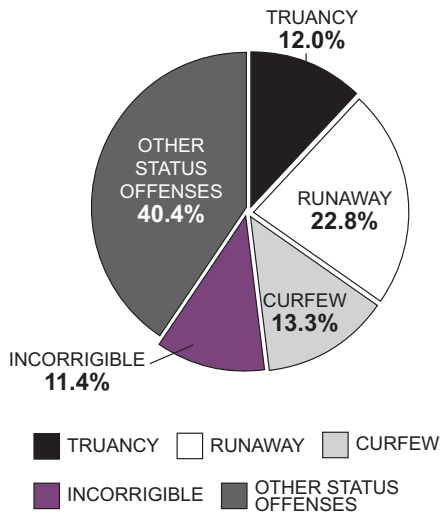
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor drug and alcohol offense (18.4 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense (52.6 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 3.

Status Offense Arrests

Status Offense Arrests, 2022
By Category



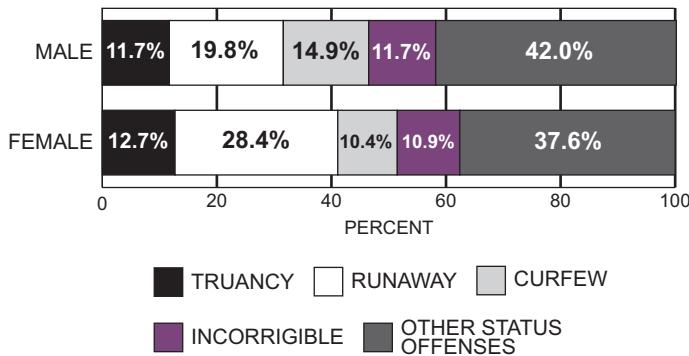
In 2022, of the 1,140 status offenses reported:

- Truancy violations accounted for 12.0 percent (137).
- Runaways accounted for 22.8 percent (260).
- Curfew violations accounted for 13.3 percent (152).
- Incorrigible offenses accounted for 11.4 percent (130).
- "Other" status offenses accounted for 40.4 percent (461).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Status Offense Arrests, 2022
Gender of Arrestee by Category



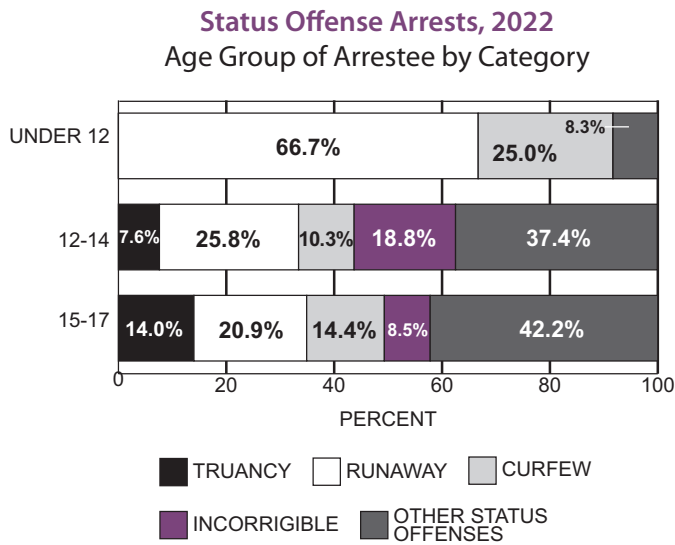
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of males were arrested for curfew violations than females (14.9 vs. 10.4 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were arrested for being a runaway than males (28.4 vs. 19.8 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 3.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

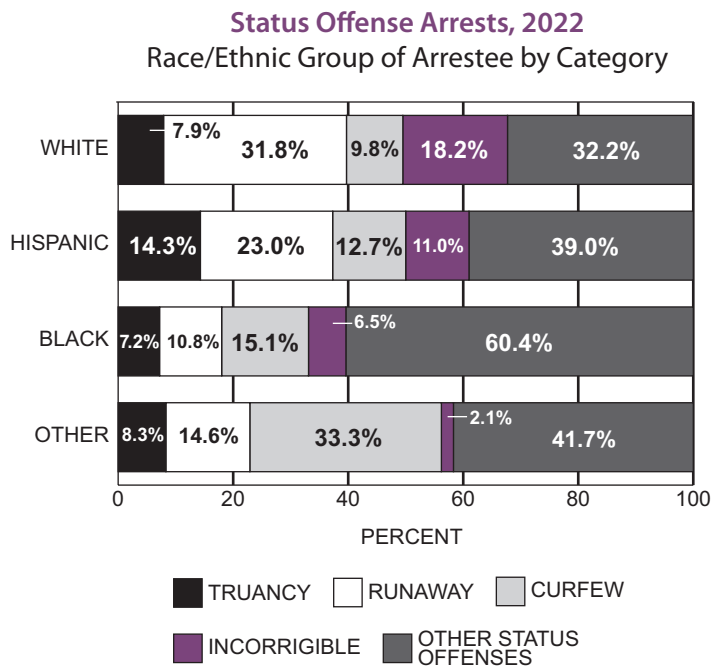
Status Offense Arrests



In 2022:

- The percentage of runaway arrests decreased with age.

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.



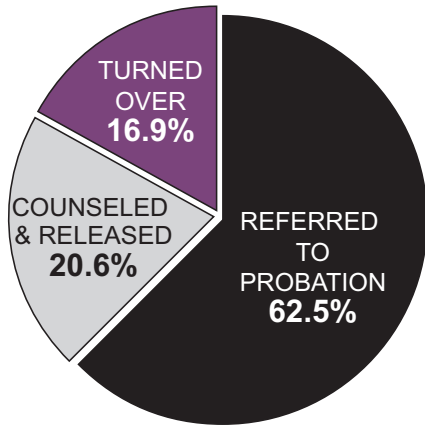
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were arrested for runaway offenses than any other race/ethnic group (31.8 percent).
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were arrested for other status offenses than any other race/ethnic group (60.4 percent).

Source: Table 3.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2022
By Type of Disposition



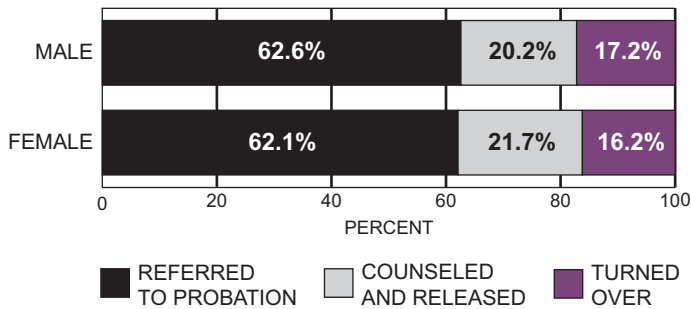
Source: Table 1.

When processing juvenile arrestees, law enforcement agencies may refer juveniles to the probation department, counsel and release them, or turn them over to another agency.

In 2022, of the 26,000 law enforcement dispositions reported:

- 62.5 percent resulted in a referral to probation (16,252).
- 20.6 percent resulted in the juvenile being counseled and released (5,347).
- 16.9 percent resulted in the juvenile being turned over to another agency (4,401).

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2022
Gender by Disposition



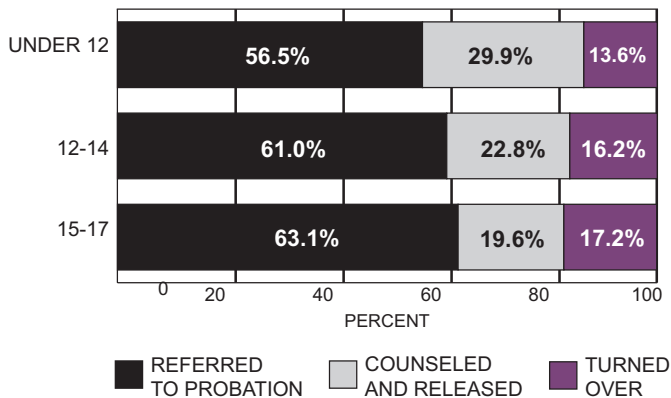
Source: Table 1.

In 2022:

- Male and female juveniles had similar disposition outcomes.

Law Enforcement Level Dispositions

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2022
Age Group by Disposition

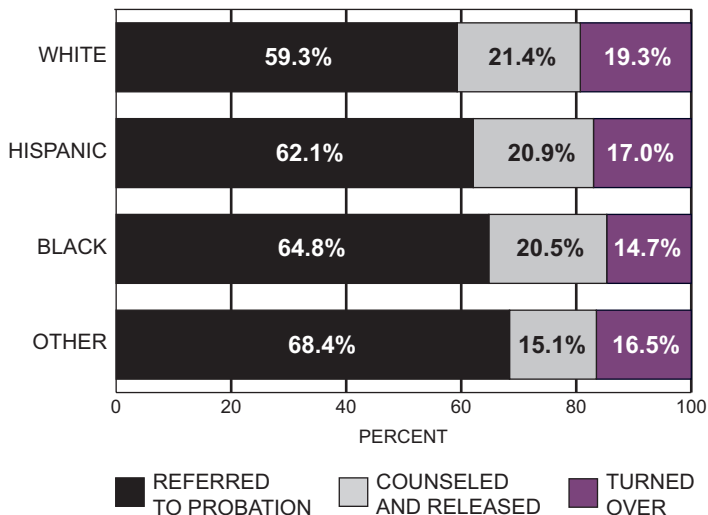


In 2022:

- Regardless of age group, the majority of juvenile offenders were referred to probation.
- A greater percentage of juveniles under 12 were counseled and released than any other age group (29.9 percent).

Source: Table 1.

Law Enforcement Dispositions, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition



In 2022:

- Over 55.0 percent of juveniles in each race/ethnic group were referred to probation departments by law enforcement.

Source: Table 1.

Referrals

Juvenile referrals occur when a juvenile is brought to the attention of the probation department for a case review. Juveniles can be referred by a variety of sources, with the largest percentage of referrals coming from law enforcement. Referrals may also be generated by a school, parent, public agency or individual, private agency or individual, or by transfers from another county or state.

Referrals to the probation department consist of two types: new and subsequent. The term “new referral” applies to a juvenile who is not currently supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent referral” applies to a juvenile who is currently supervised by the probation department. A subsequent referral generally results from a new arrest or probation violation.

After a juvenile is referred to the probation department, a probation officer determines whether the juvenile should be detained or released. The probation department also conducts an investigation and determines whether the case should be closed or transferred to another county; whether the juvenile should be placed on informal probation; or whether a petition should be filed with the court.

This section examines referrals by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group. For the purpose of this section, the term “juvenile” refers to those individuals processed through the juvenile court system.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was submitted to the DOJ from referrals reported in the JCPSS (see *Understanding the Data*).

Notes: Arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas referral data are reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the way data are reported between the two sources. See *Understanding the Data* for details.

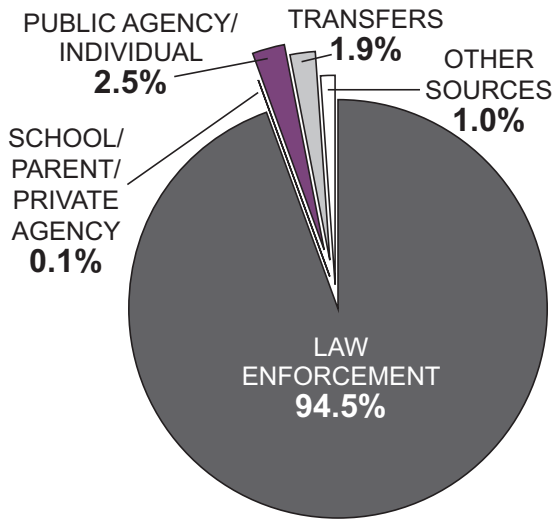
In November of 2016, California voters passed Proposition 57, which ended the process of juveniles being transferred directly (direct filed) to adult court by county prosecutors. For additional information, see *Understanding the Data*.

Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2022. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Referral Source and Type

Referrals, 2022
By Source

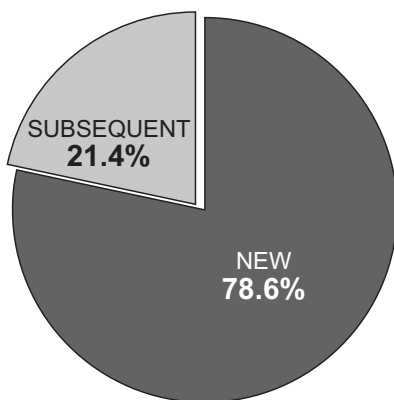


Source: Table 9.

In 2022, of the 36,640 referrals to probation reported:

- 94.5 percent (34,623) were from law enforcement.
- 0.1 percent (40) were from schools, parents, and private agencies or individuals.
- 2.5 percent (926) were from public agencies or individuals.
- 1.9 percent (694) were transfers from another county or state.
- 1.0 percent (357) were from other sources.

Referrals, 2022
By Type



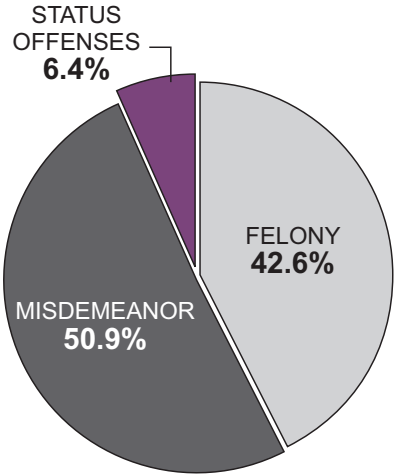
Source: Table 9.

In 2022, of the 36,640 referrals reported:

- 78.6 percent (28,812) were new referrals.
- 21.4 percent (7,828) were subsequent referrals.

Offense Level

Referrals, 2022
By Offense Level



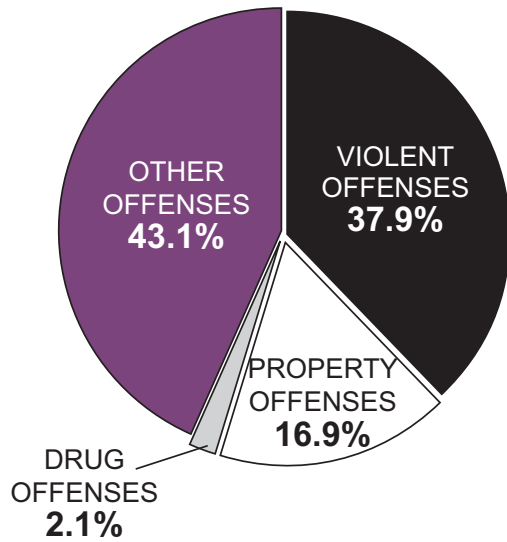
- In 2022, of the 54,106 referral offenses reported:
- 42.6 percent (23,075) were for felonies.
 - 50.9 percent (27,543) were for misdemeanors.
 - 6.4 percent (3,488) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 9.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Referrals for Felony Offenses

Type of Referrals, 2022
By Category

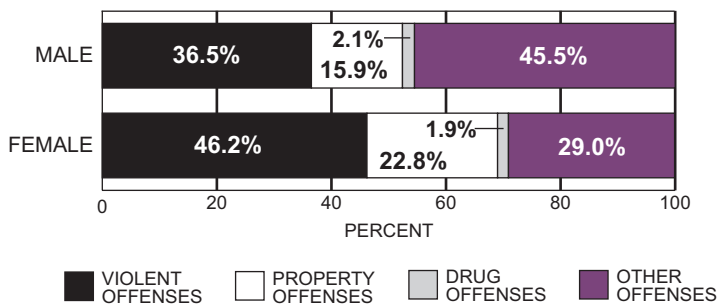


Source: Table 10.

In 2022, of the 23,075 referrals for felony offenses:

- 37.9 percent (8,749) were for violent offenses.
- 16.9 percent (3,898) were for property offenses.
- 2.1 percent (487) were for drug offenses.
- 43.1 percent (9,941) were for other felony offenses.

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2022
Gender by Category



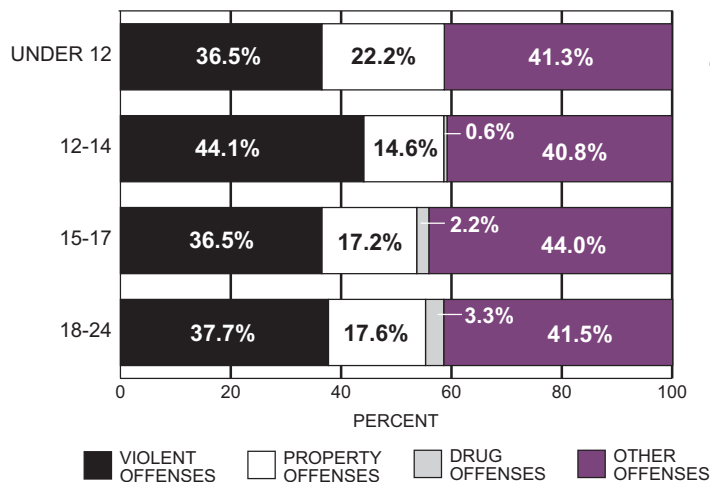
Source: Table 10.

In 2022:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for felony violent offenses than males (46.2 vs. 36.5 percent, respectively).

Referrals for Felony Offenses

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2022
Age Group by Category

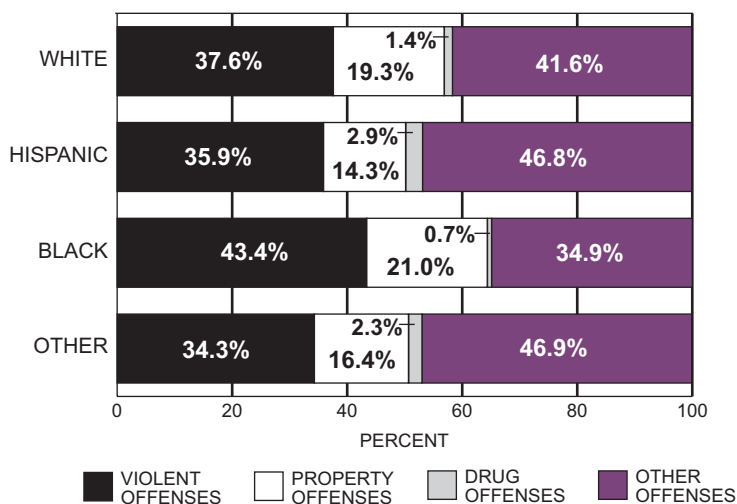


In 2022:

- The proportion of referrals is similar for all offense types across age groups.
- Age 12-14 saw the highest referrals for violent crimes and age 15-17 saw the highest for Other Offenses.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Felony Offenses, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



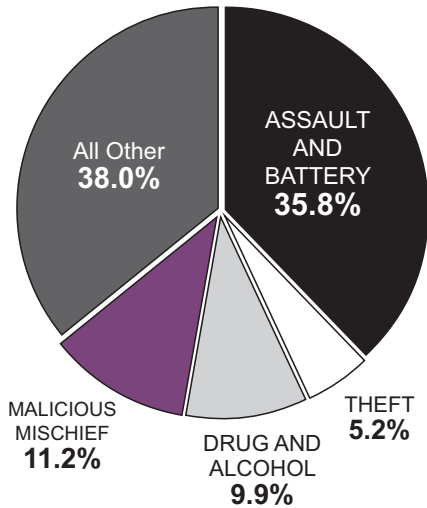
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to the probation department for a violent offense (43.4 percent) than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
By Category

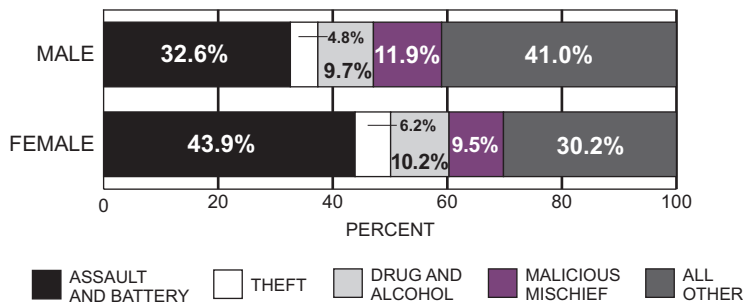


Source: Table 10.

In 2022, of the 27,543 misdemeanor referral offenses reported:

- 35.8 percent (9,853) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 5.2 percent (1,425) were for theft offenses.
- 9.9 percent (2,717) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 11.2 percent (3,093) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 38.0 percent (10,455) were for all other misdemeanor offenses.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Gender by Category



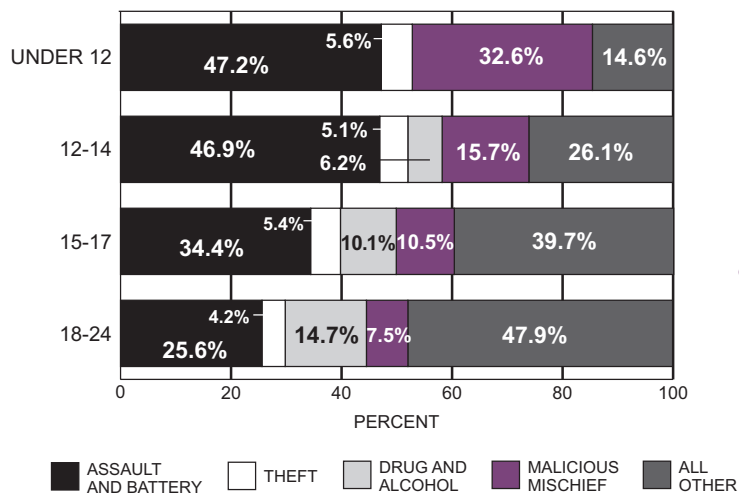
Source: Table 10.

In 2022:

- A greater percentage of females were referred to the probation department for misdemeanor assault and battery, and theft offenses, than males (43.9 and 6.2 percent vs. 32.6 and 4.8 percent, respectively).

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Age Group by Category

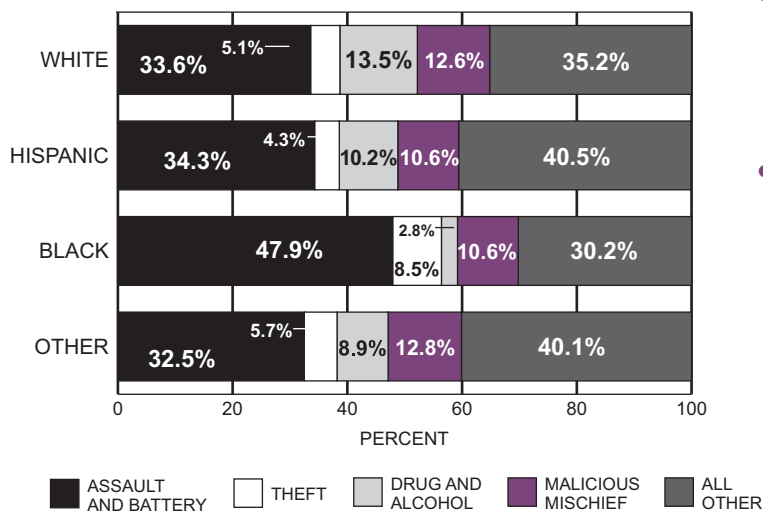


Source: Table 10.

In 2022:

- The proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age. Conversely, the proportion of juveniles referred to probation departments for misdemeanor malicious mischief decreased with age.
- The under 12 age group saw the highest referrals for misdemeanor assault and battery.

Referrals for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



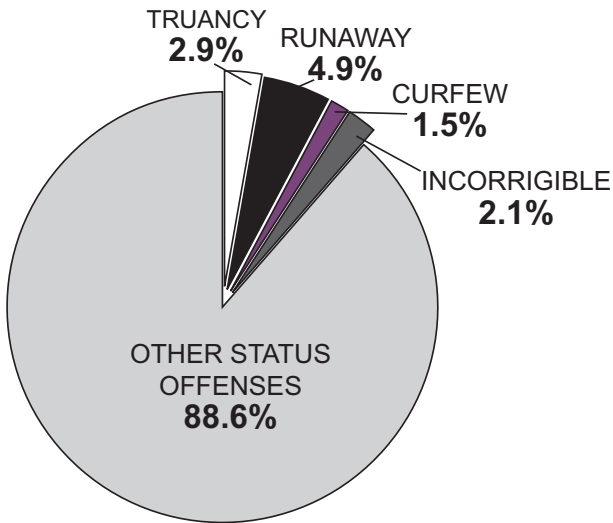
Source: Table 10.

In 2022:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles were referred to probation departments for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses than any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles were referred to probation departments for a misdemeanor assault and battery offense than any other race/ethnic group.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2022
By Category

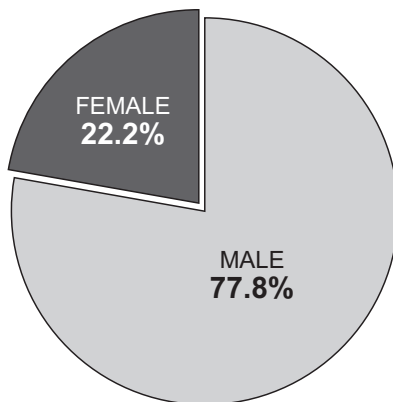


Source: Table 10.
Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

In 2022, of the 3,488 referrals for status offenses:

- 2.9 percent (101) were for truancy.
- 4.9 percent (171) were for running away.
- 1.5 percent (54) were for violating curfew.
- 2.1 percent (73) were for incorrigibility.
- 88.6 percent (3,089) were for other status offenses.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2022
By Gender



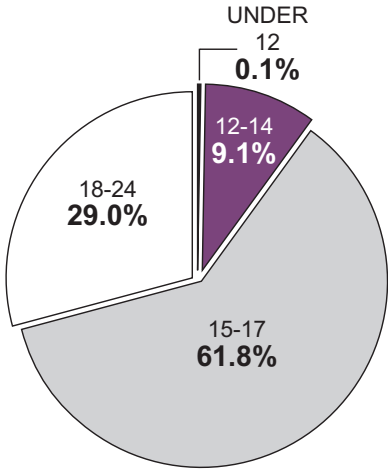
Source: Table 13.

In 2022, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 77.8 percent (2,715) were male, and 22.2 percent (773) were female.

Status Offense Referrals

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2022
By Age Group

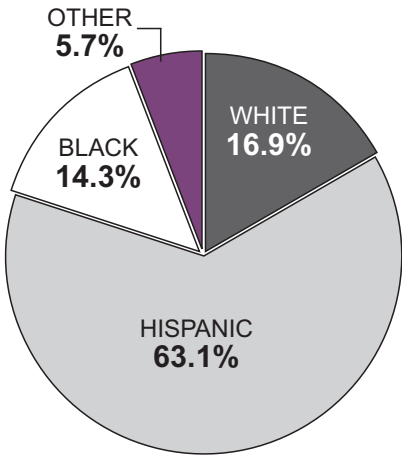


Source: Table 13.

In 2022, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 0.1 percent (3) were juveniles under 12 years of age.
- 9.1 percent (318) were juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 61.8 percent (2,156) were juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 29.0 percent (1,011) were juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Referrals for Status Offenses, 2022
By Race/Ethnic Group



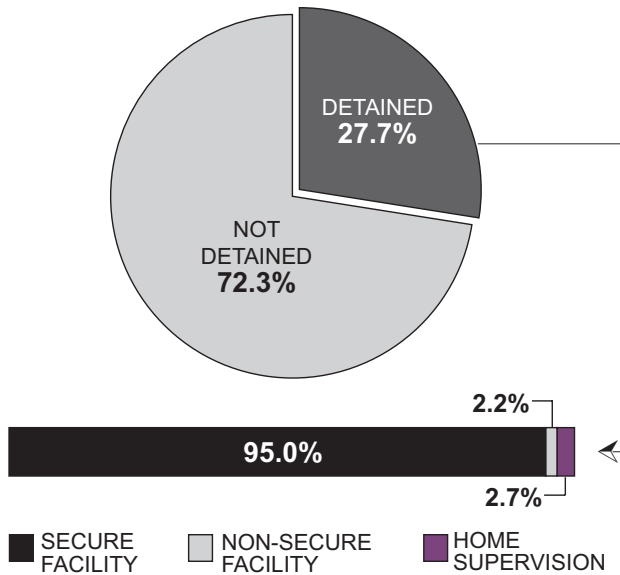
Source: Table 13.

In 2022, of all referrals for status offenses:

- 16.9 percent (588) were white.
- 63.1 percent (2,202) were Hispanic.
- 14.3 percent (498) were black.
- 5.7 percent (200) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2022
By Type

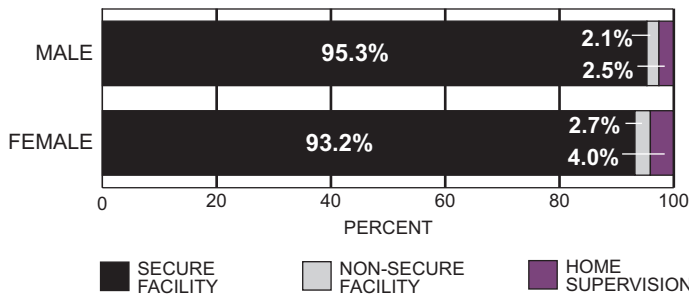


Source: Table 14.

In 2022, of the 33,910 known pre-adjudication detentions reported:

- 72.3 percent (24,525) of juveniles were not detained.
- Of the 27.7 percent (9,385) of juveniles who were detained, 95.0 percent (8,918) were detained in a secure facility.

Detentions, 2022
Gender by Detention Type



Source: Table 14.

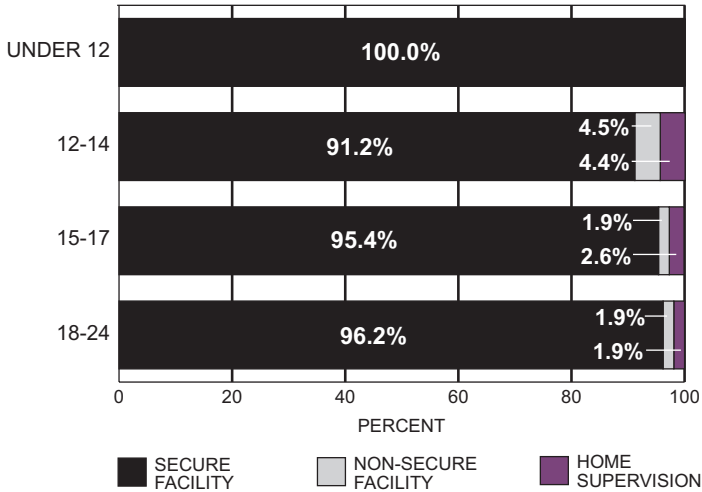
In 2022:

- Regardless of gender, the majority of juveniles detained were held in a secure facility.

Detentions on Referrals

Detentions, 2022

Age Group by Detention Type



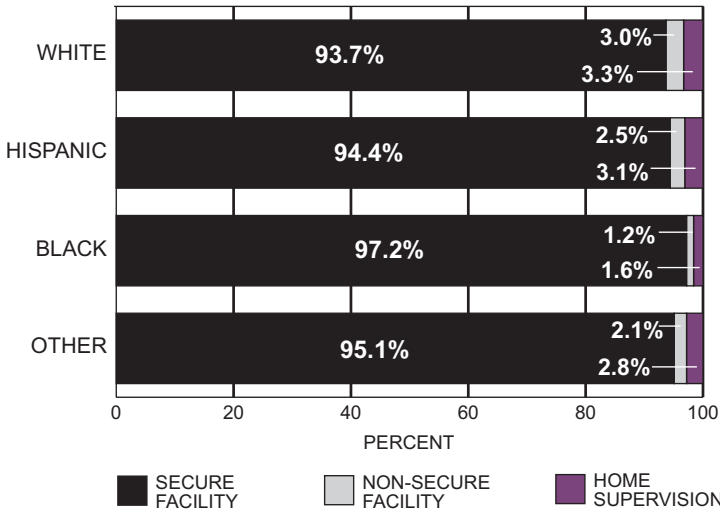
In 2022:

- For juveniles 12 and over, at least 90 percent of each age group was detained in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Detentions, 2022

Race/Ethnic Group by Detention Type



In 2022:

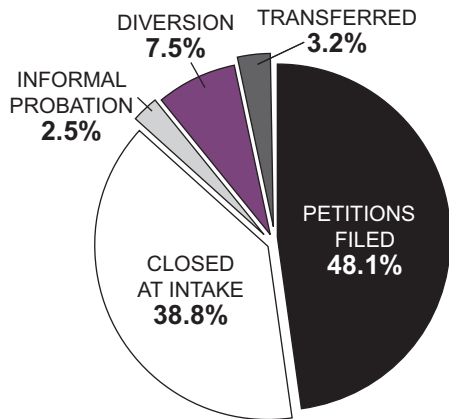
- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of detained juveniles were in a secure facility.

Source: Table 14.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2022

By Type



In 2022, of the 36,640 referrals handled by probation departments:

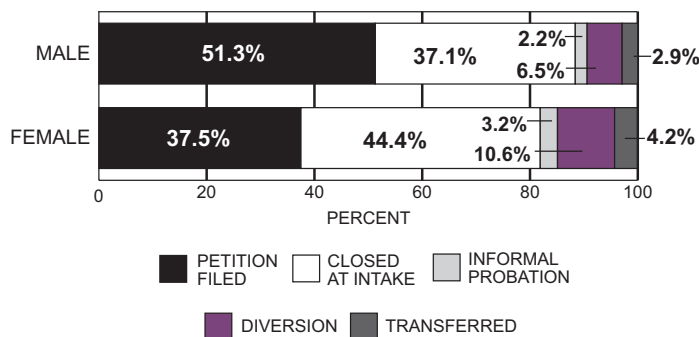
- 48.1 percent (17,627) resulted in a petition being filed.
- 38.8 percent (14,203) were closed at intake.
- 2.5 percent (903) received informal probation.
- 7.5 percent (2,739) received diversion.
- 3.2 percent (1,168) were transferred.

Source: Table 14.

Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2022

Gender by Disposition Type



In 2022:

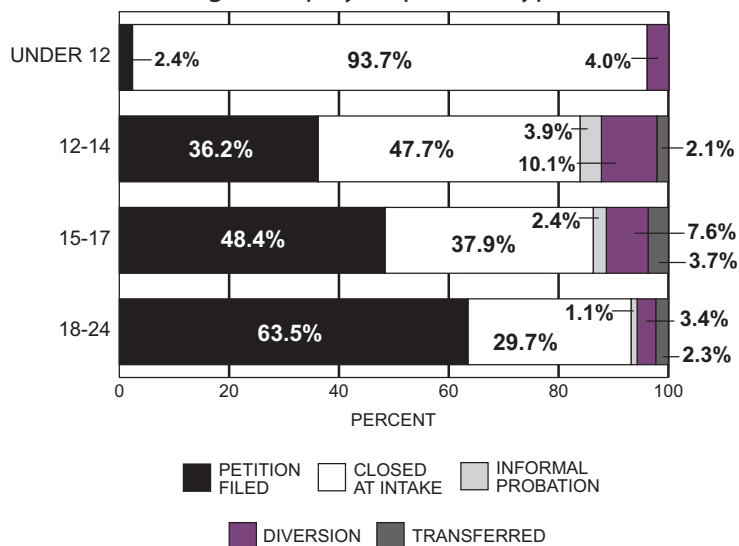
- A greater percentage of males received petitions filed to proceed to juvenile court than females (51.3 vs. 37.5 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females received diversion or were closed at intake than males (10.6 and 44.4 vs. 6.5 and 37.1 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 14.

Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

Probation Department Dispositions

Probation Department Dispositions, 2022
Age Group by Disposition Type

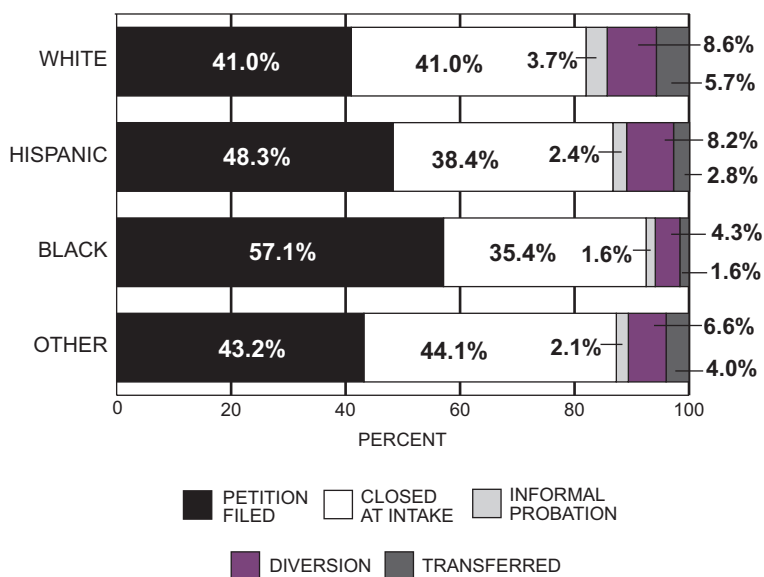


Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

In 2022:

- More than one-half (63.5 percent) of juveniles in the 18-24 age group had petitions filed in juvenile court.
- The proportion of juveniles having petitions filed increased with age. Conversely, the proportions being closed at intake decreased with age.

Probation Department Dispositions, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition Type



Source: Table 14.
Note: "Transferred" includes the dispositions of traffic court, deported, and transferred.

In 2022:

- Black and Hispanic juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed (57.1 and 48.3 percent, respectively) than white and "other" juveniles (41.0 and 43.2 percent, respectively).
- White and "other" juveniles had a larger percentage of petitions closed at intake (41.0 and 44.1 percent, respectively) than Hispanic and black juveniles (38.4 and 35.4 percent, respectively).

Petitions

In the juvenile justice system, a case may be handled informally by the probation department or formally by the juvenile court. If the case proceeds for formal processing, the district attorney files a petition with the juvenile court to initiate court action.

There are two types of petitions filed in juvenile court: new and subsequent. The term “new petition” applies to a juvenile who is not being supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term “subsequent petition” applies to a juvenile who is currently being supervised by the probation department and subsequently re-offends.

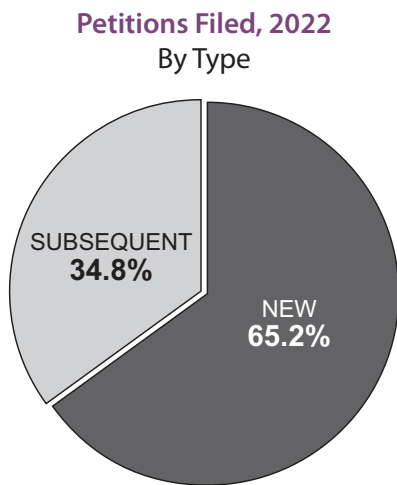
This section examines petitions by gender, age group, race/ethnic group, offense, fitness hearings, and disposition.

The data used in this section originated from 57* participating county probation departments. This information was routed to the DOJ from petitions reported in the JCPSS (*see Understanding the Data*).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

*Sierra County did not report in 2022. The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.

Petition Type



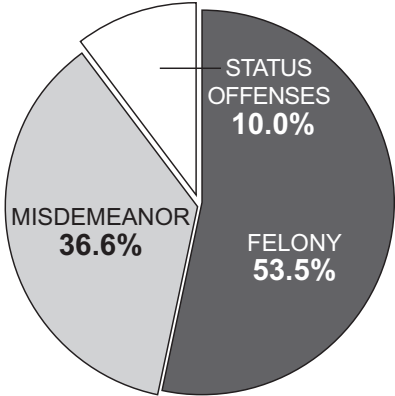
In 2022, of the 17,627 reported petitions filed in juvenile court:

- 65.2 percent (11,489) were new petitions.
- 34.8 percent (6,138) were subsequent petitions.

Source: Table 17.

Petition Level

Petitions Filed, 2022
By Offense Level



In 2022, of the 29,968 petitioned offenses filed:

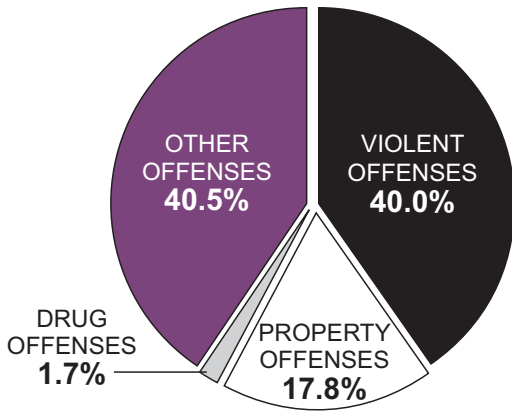
- 53.5 percent (16,024) were for felonies.
- 36.6 percent (10,961) were for misdemeanors.
- 10.0 percent (2,983) were for status offenses.

Source: Table 17.

Note: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition filed. Consequently, the number of petitioned offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2022
By Category

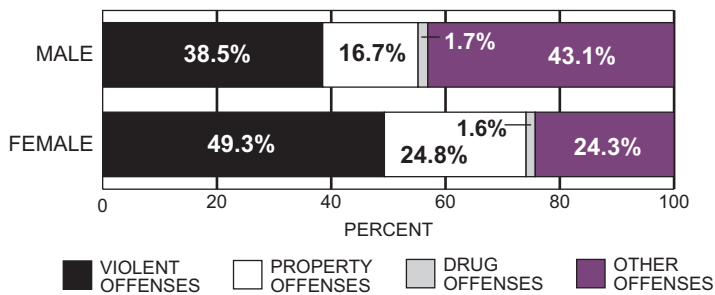


Source: Table 18.

In 2022, of the 16,024 petitioned felony offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 40.0 percent (6,411) were for violent offenses.
- 17.8 percent (2,848) were for property offenses.
- 1.7 percent (270) were for drug offenses.
- 40.5 percent (6,495) were for other felony offenses.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2022
Gender by Category



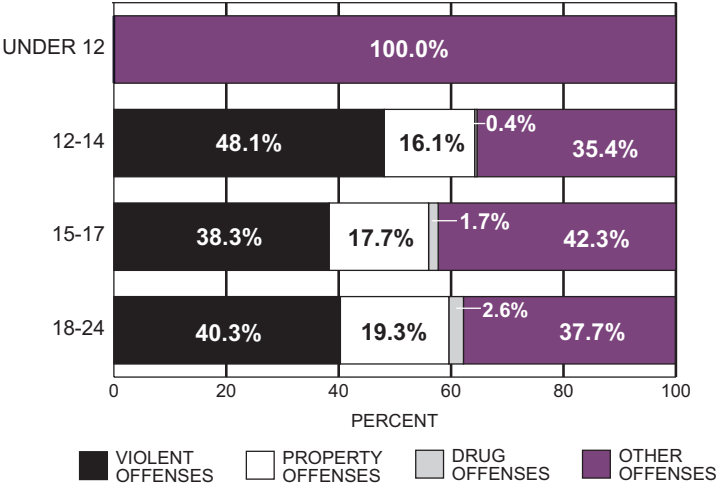
Source: Table 18.

In 2022:

- Females had a larger percentage of petitions filed for violent offenses (49.3 percent) than males (38.5 percent).

Felony Petitions

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2022
Age Group by Category

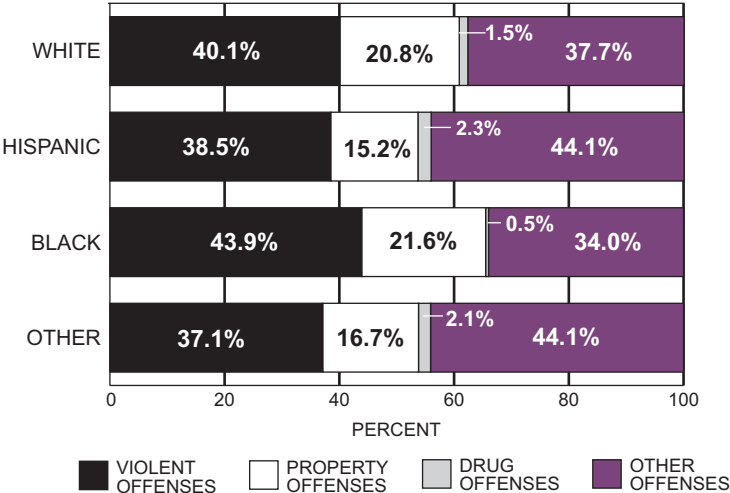


In 2022:

- The 12-14 age group had a greater percentage of petitions filed for violent offenses than any other age group.
- The 18-24 age group had a greater percentage of petitions filed for drug offenses than any other age group.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Felony Offenses, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



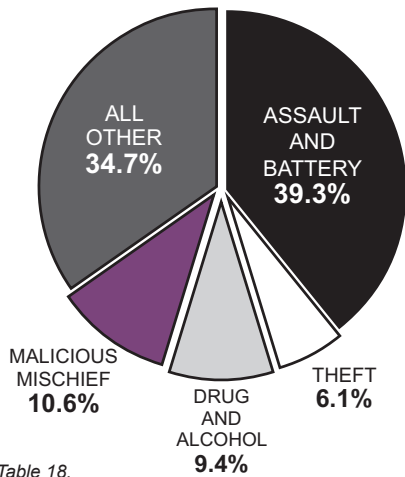
In 2022:

- Black juveniles had a greater percentage of petitions filed for felony violent offenses and a smaller percentage for felony drug offenses than any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
By Category

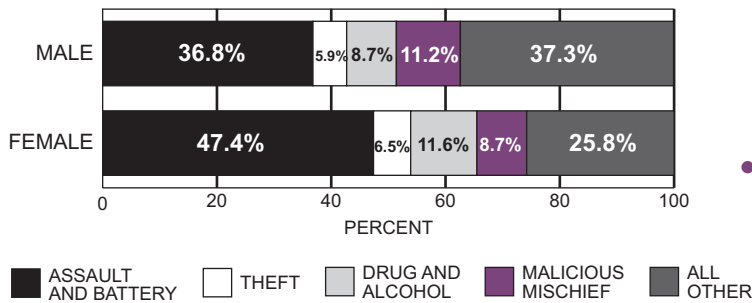


Source: Table 18.

In 2022, of the 10,961 petitioned misdemeanor offenses filed in juvenile court:

- 39.3 percent (4,305) were for assault and battery offenses.
- 6.1 percent (665) were for theft offenses.
- 9.4 percent (1,031) were for drug and alcohol offenses.
- 10.6 percent (1,162) were for malicious mischief offenses.
- 34.7 percent (3,798) were for other misdemeanor offenses.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Gender by Category



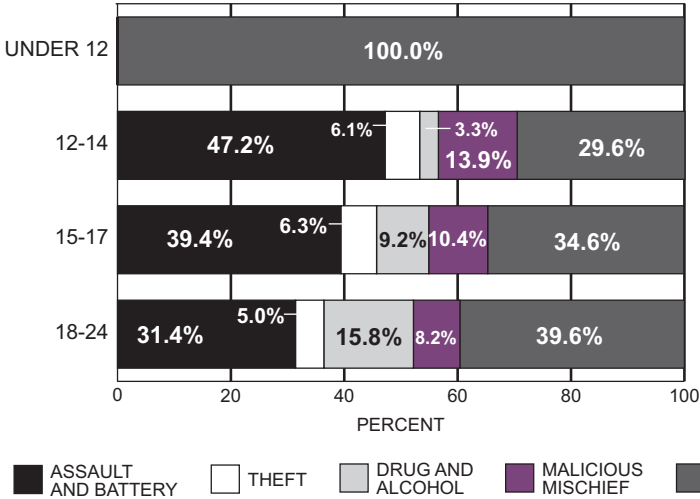
Source: Table 18.

In 2022:

- Males had petitions filed for misdemeanor malicious mischief offenses at a greater percentage than females (11.2 vs. 8.7 percent, respectively).
- Females had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses at a greater percentage than males (47.4 vs. 36.8 percent, respectively).

Misdemeanor Petitions

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Age Group by Category

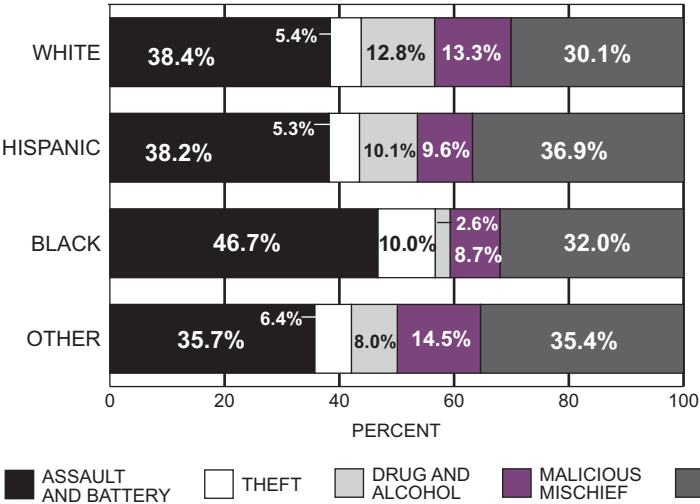


In 2022:

- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses increased with age.
- The proportions of petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses decreased with age.

Source: Table 18.

Petitions for Misdemeanor Offenses, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Category



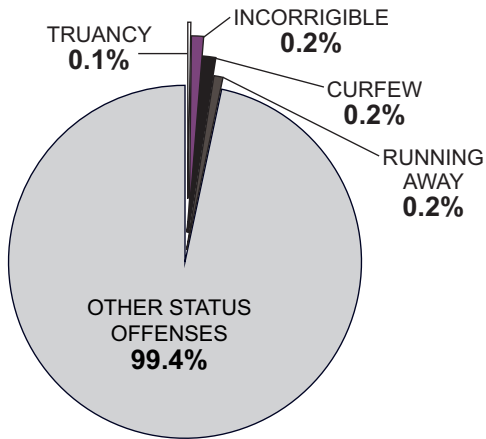
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of white juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor drug and alcohol offenses (12.8 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.
- A greater percentage of black juveniles had petitions filed for misdemeanor assault and battery offenses (46.7 percent) than did any other race/ethnic group.

Source: Table 18.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2022
By Category



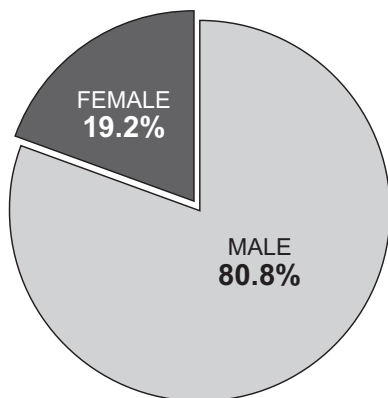
In 2022, of the 2,983 petitioned status offenses reported:

- 0.1 percent (2) were for truancy.
- 0.2 percent (5) were for running away.
- 0.2 percent (5) were for violating curfew.
- 0.2 percent (5) were for incorrigibility.
- 99.4 percent (2,966) were for other status offenses, the majority of which were violations of court orders.

Source: Table 18.

Note: "Other" includes minor beyond parental control and failure to obey a juvenile court order.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2022
By Gender



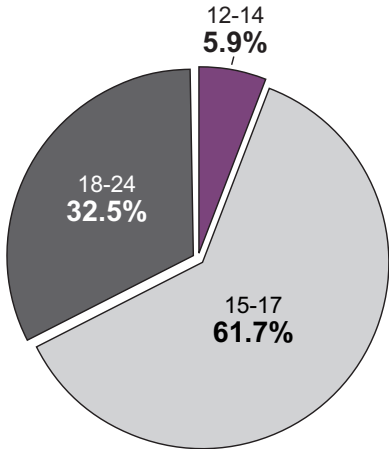
In 2022:

- 80.8 percent (2,411) of petitions for status offenses were for males.
- 19.2 percent (572) of petitions for status offenses were for females.

Source: Table 23.

Status Offense Petitions

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2022
By Age Group

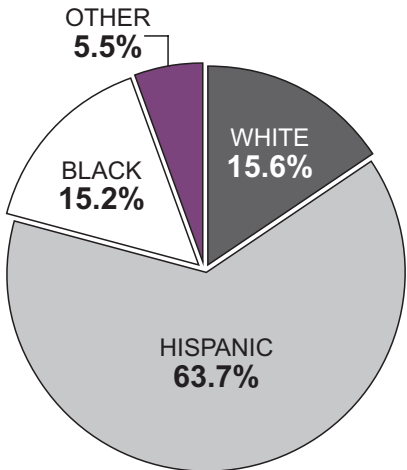


Source: Table 23.

In 2022:

- 5.9 percent (175) of petitions for status offenses were for juveniles in the 12–14 age group.
- 61.7 percent (1,840) of petitions for status offenses were for juveniles in the 15–17 age group.
- 32.5 percent (968) of petitions for status offenses were for juveniles in the 18–24 age group.

Petitions for Status Offenses, 2022
By Race/Ethnic Group



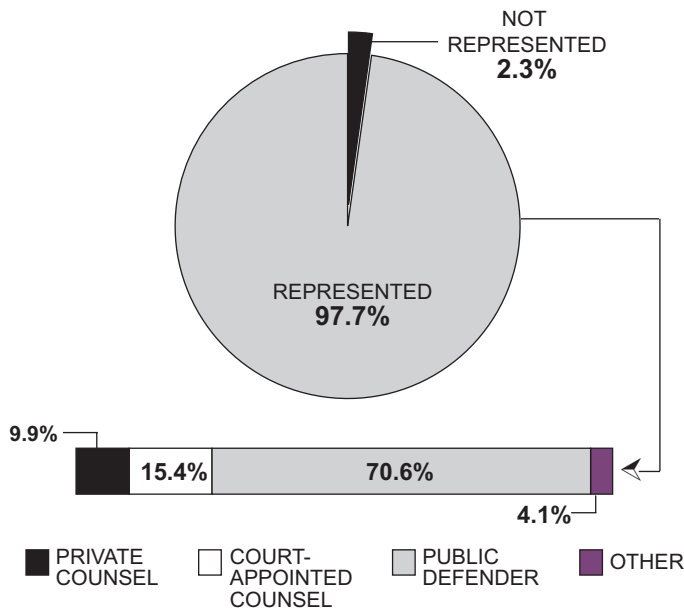
Source: Table 23.

In 2022:

- 15.6 percent (465) of those petitioned for status offenses were white.
- 63.7 percent (1,900) of those petitioned for status offenses were Hispanic.
- 15.2 percent (453) of those petitioned for status offenses were black.
- 5.5 percent (165) of those petitioned for status offenses were from other race/ethnic groups.

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2022
By Type

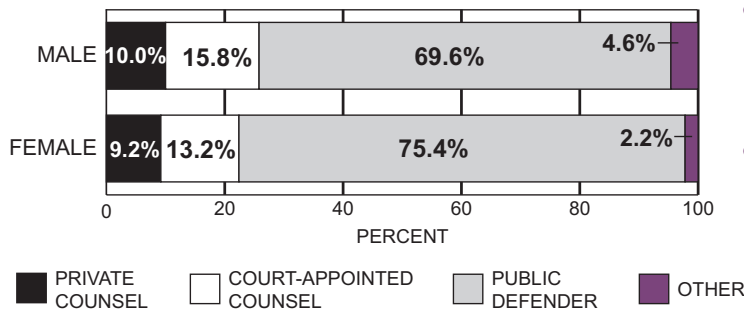


Source: Table 19.

In 2022, of the 12,923 known defense representations reported:

- 97.7 percent (12,631) of the juveniles were represented by counsel.
- 70.6 percent (8,919) of those juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Defense Representation, 2022
Gender by Type



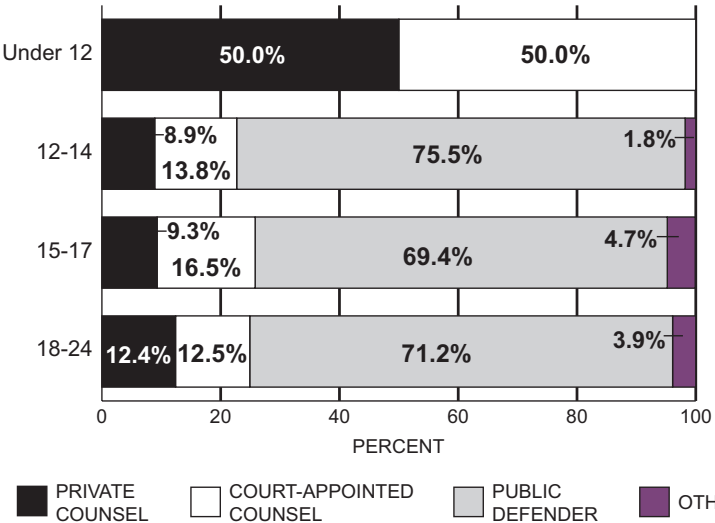
Source: Table 19.

In 2022, of the 12,631 juveniles represented by counsel:

- A greater percentage of males were represented by private counsel than females (10.0 vs. 9.2 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of females were represented by a public defender than males (75.4 vs. 69.6 percent, respectively).

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2022
Age Group by Type

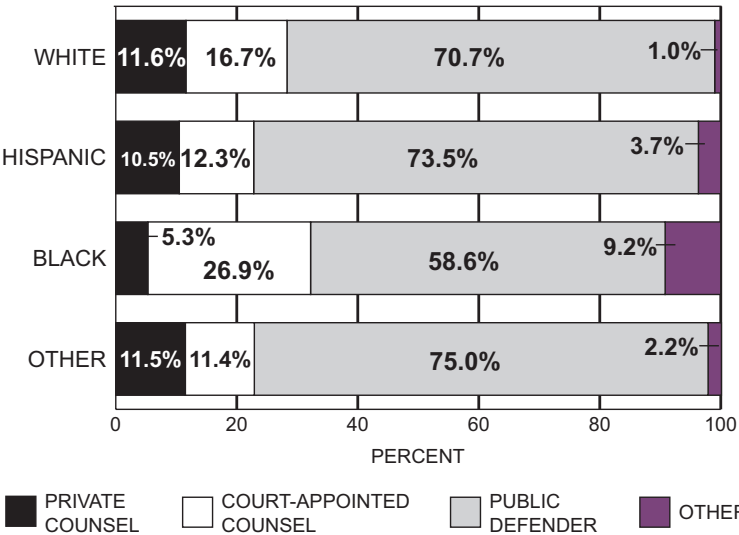


Source: Table 19.

In 2022:

- The 12-14 age group had the highest percentage of representation by a public defender (75.5%) of any group.

Defense Representation, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



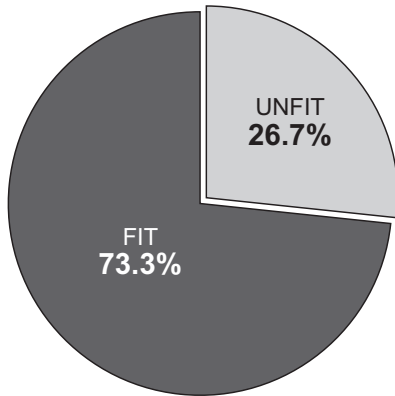
Source: Table 19.

In 2022:

- Regardless of race/ethnic group, the majority of juveniles were represented by a public defender.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2022
By Outcome

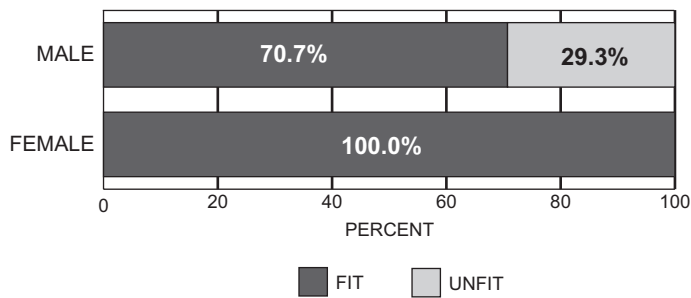


Source: Table 27.

In 2022, of the 45 fitness hearings reported:

- 26.7 percent (12) were determined the juvenile to be unfit for juvenile court and were transferred to adult court for trial.
- 73.3 percent (33) were determined the juvenile to be fit and remained in the juvenile system.

Fitness Hearings, 2022
Gender by Outcome



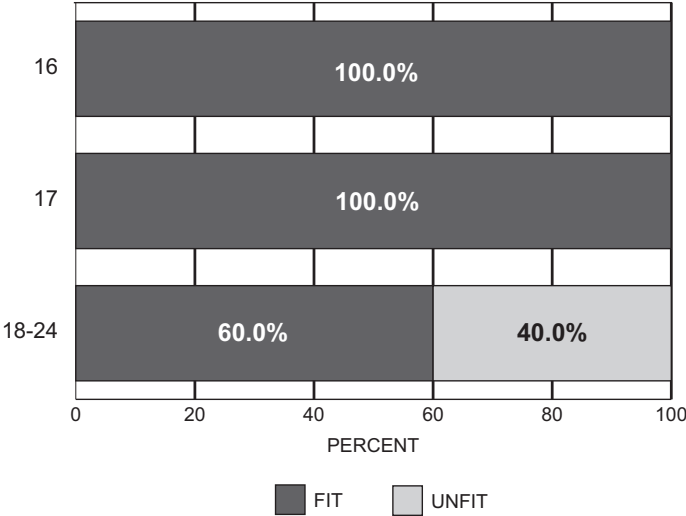
Source: Table 27.

In 2022:

- All females (4) were found to be fit with 100 percent remaining in juvenile court compared to 70.7 percent of males (29) being found fit to stay in juvenile court.

Fitness Hearings

Fitness Hearings, 2022
Age by Outcome

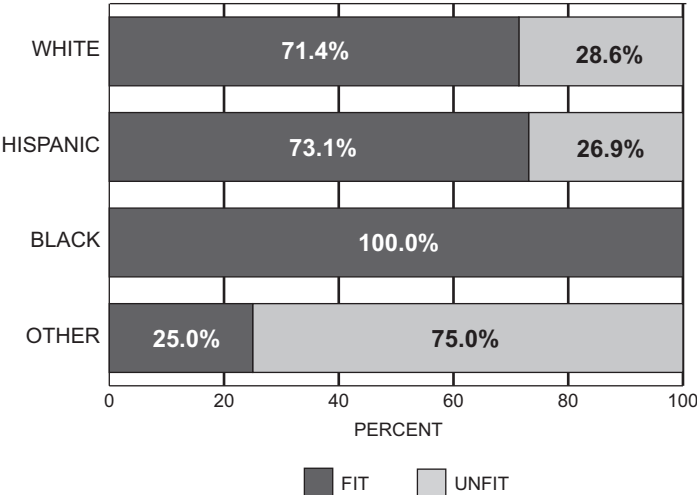


Source: Table 27.

In 2022:

- The 18-24 age group was the only age range of juveniles found unfit for juvenile court.

Fitness Hearings, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Outcome



Source: Table 27.

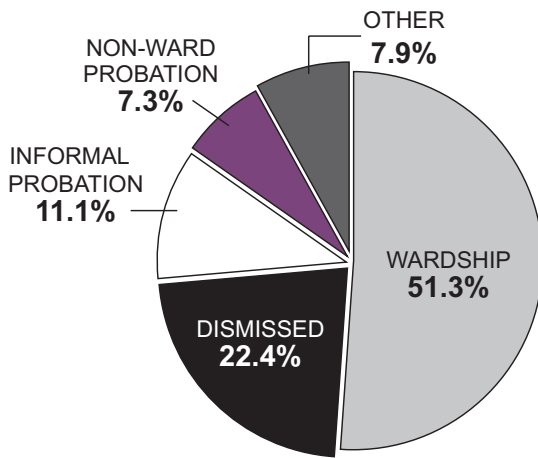
In 2022:

- A greater percentage of juveniles in the Other category (75.0 percent) were found to be unfit for juvenile court compared to different race/ethnic groupings.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2022

By Type



Source: Table 20.

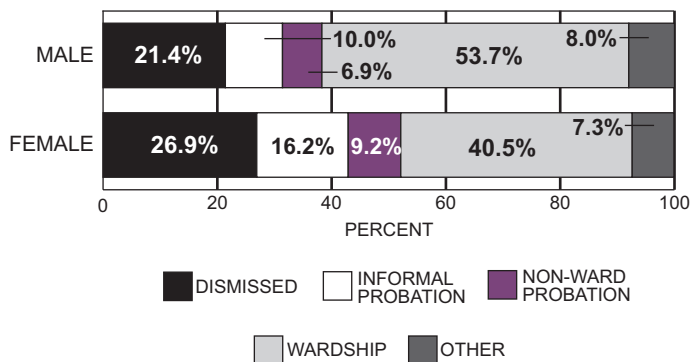
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

In 2022, of the 17,627 juvenile court dispositions:

- 51.3 percent (9,044) resulted in wardship probation.
- 22.4 percent (3,947) were dismissed.
- 11.1 percent (1,965) resulted in informal probation.
- 7.3 percent (1,285) resulted in non-ward probation.
- 7.9 percent (1,386) resulted in other dispositions including transfer, remand to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2022

Gender by Type



In 2022:

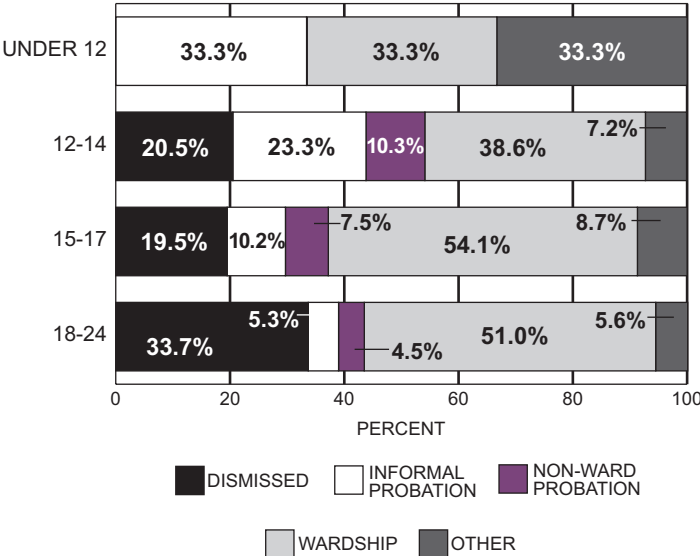
- Males received a wardship disposition more than females (53.7 vs. 40.5 percent, respectively).

Source: Table 20.

Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2022
Age Group by Type

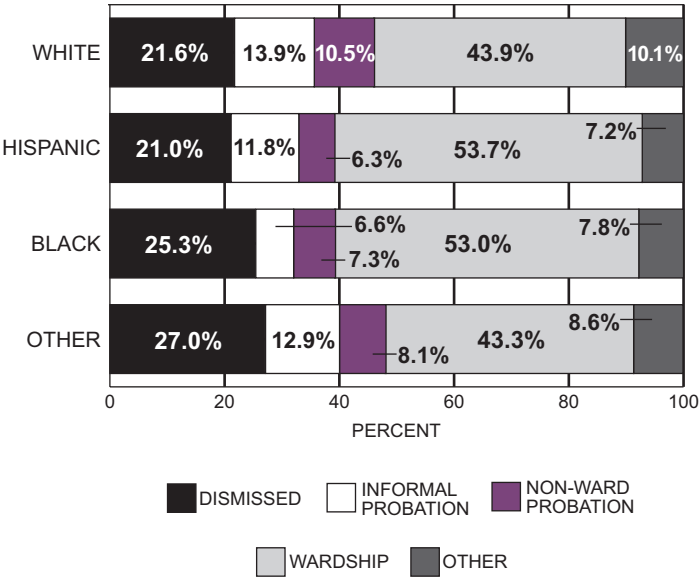


In 2022:

- For Juveniles 12 and over, the most common disposition was wardship probation.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Juvenile Court Dispositions, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Type



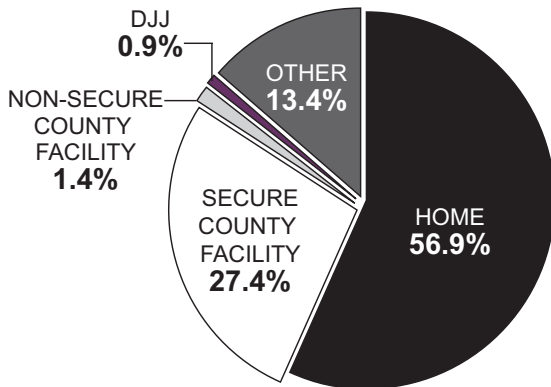
In 2022:

- Hispanic and black juveniles received a greater percentage of wardships than white juveniles or other race/ethnic groups.

Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes transferred, remanded to adult court, deported, diversion, and deferred entry of judgment.

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2022
By Placement Type

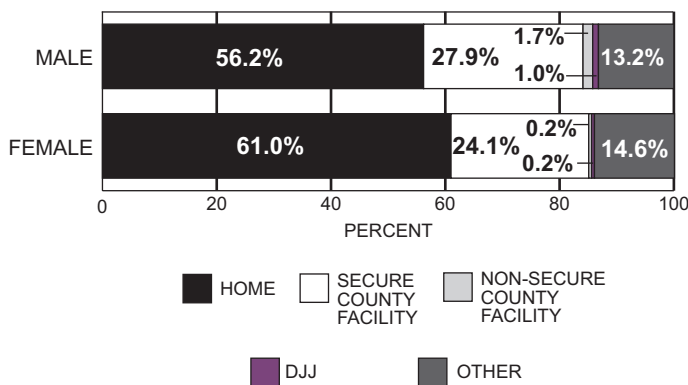


Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2022, of the 9,044 wardship probation placements:

- 56.9 percent (5,143) returned to their own home or a relative's home.
- 27.4 percent (2,476) were sent to a secure county facility.
- 1.4 percent (131) were sent to a non-secure facility.
- 0.9 percent (80) were placed with the DJJ.
- 13.4 percent (1,214) were sent to "other" facilities.

Wardship Probation, 2022
Gender by Placement Type



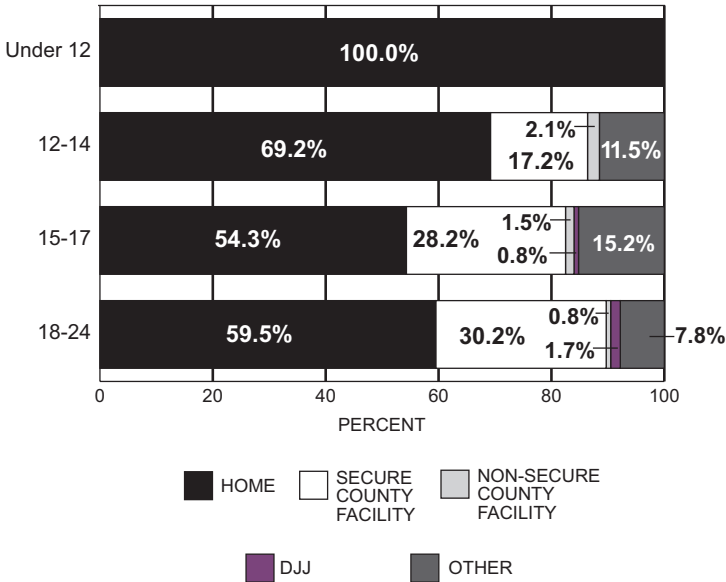
Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2022:

- Males were committed to a secure county facility more than females (27.9 vs. 24.1 percent, respectively).

Wardship Probation

Wardship Probation, 2022
Age Group by Placement Type

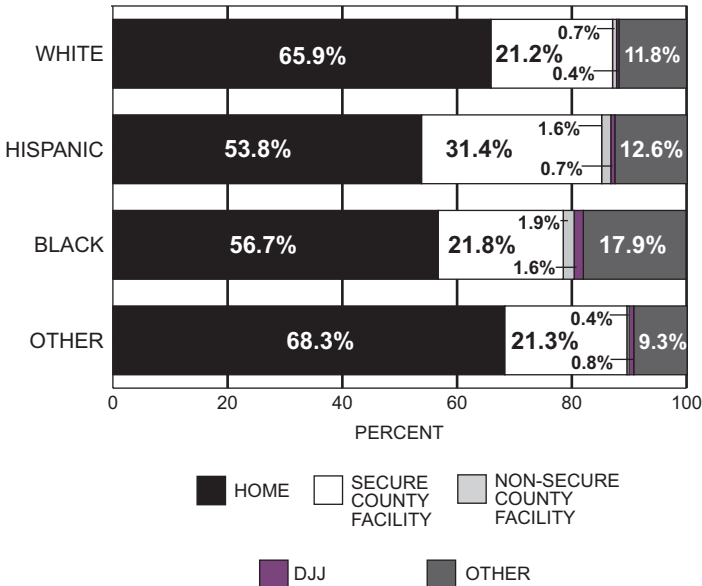


Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2022:

- Regardless of age, at least half of all wardship placements were to the family home or a relative's home.

Wardship Probation, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Placement Type



Source: Table 20.
Note: "Other" includes other public and private facilities.

In 2022:

- A greater percentage of Hispanic juveniles were committed to a secure county facility than any other race/ethnic group.

Adult Court Dispositions

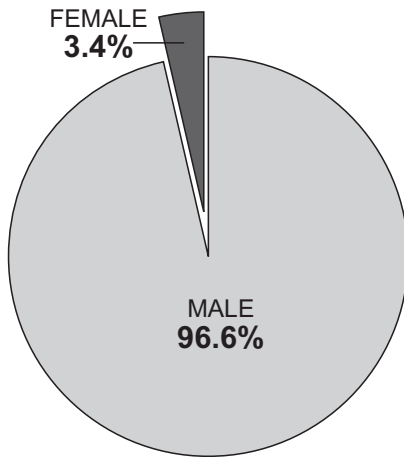
Juveniles can be transferred to the adult justice system for prosecution only after a fitness hearing before a juvenile court judge. In 2022, probation departments reported that 12 juveniles were transferred to the adult system.

The adult-level disposition information in this section pertains to the 59 dispositions received in 2022 and examines adult-level dispositions for juvenile offenders by gender, age, race/ethnic group, offense, and disposition. The data were obtained from the DOJ's Criminal History System via a statistical export of dispositions. If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, the export process selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment. If there are multiple court dispositions, it then selects the most serious court disposition and the associated offense (see Understanding the Data).

Note: Percentages throughout this section may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
By Gender

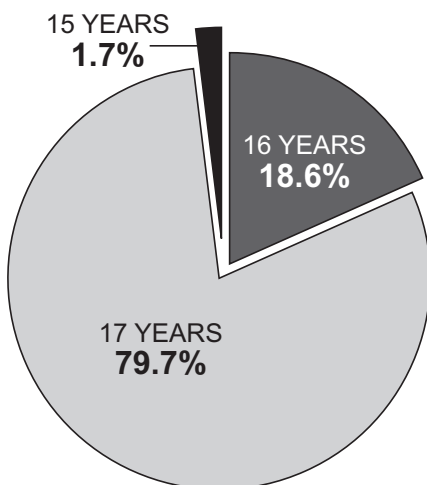


Source: Table 31.

In 2022, of the 59 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 96.6 percent (57) were for males.
- 3.4 percent (2) were for females.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
By Age



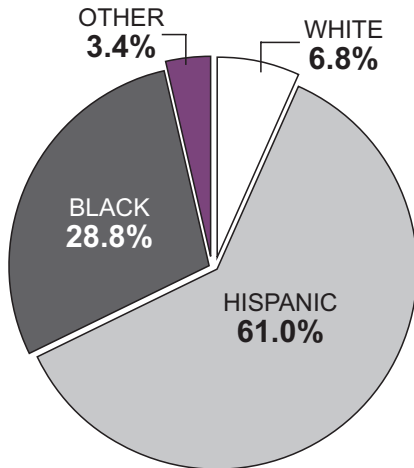
Source: Table 31.

In 2022, of the juveniles for the 59 adult-level court dispositions received:

- None were 14 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 1.7 percent (1) were 15 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 18.6 percent (11) were 16 years of age at the time of arrest.
- 79.7 percent (47) were 17 years of age at the time of arrest.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
By Race/Ethnic Group



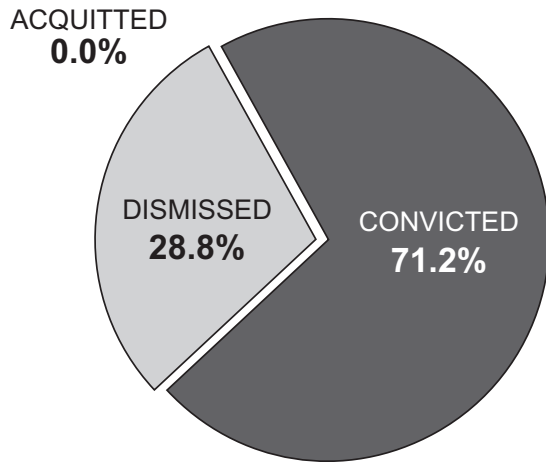
Source: Table 31.

In 2022, of the juveniles for the 59 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 6.8 percent (4) were white.
- 61.0 percent (36) were Hispanic.
- 28.8 percent (17) were black.
- 3.4 percent (2) were from other race/ethnic groups.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
By Type of Disposition

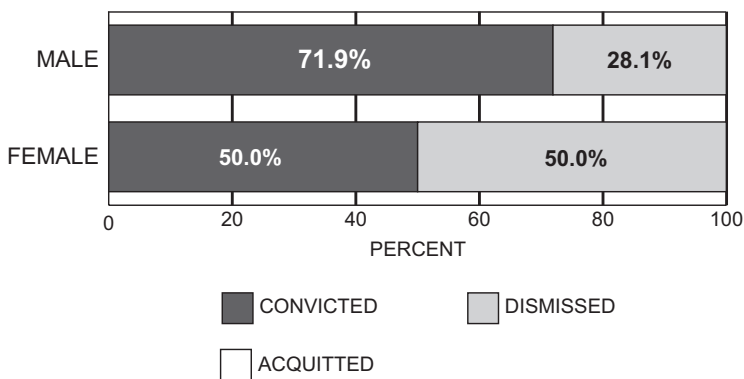


In 2022, of the 59 adult-level court dispositions received:

- 71.2 percent (42) resulted in a conviction.
- 28.8 percent (17) were dismissed.
- 0.0 percent (0) were acquitted.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
Gender by Type of Disposition



In 2022:

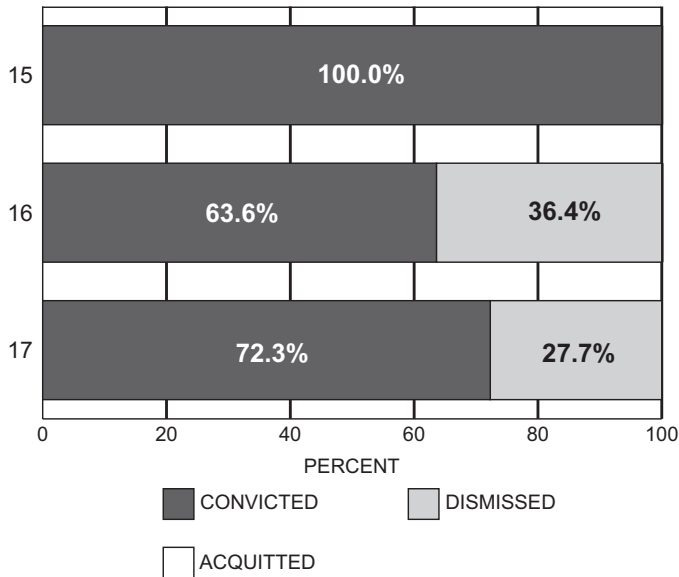
- For males the most common outcome was convicted. For females half were convicted and half dismissed.

Source: Table 30.

Adult Court Dispositions

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022

Age by Type of Disposition

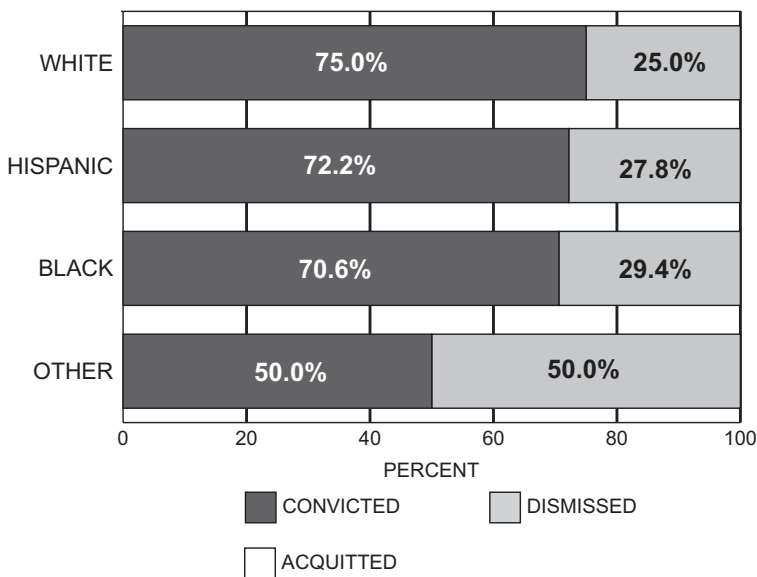


Source: Table 30.

In 2022:

- The most common outcome for adult court dispositions across all ages was a disposition of convicted.

Adult Court Dispositions, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Disposition



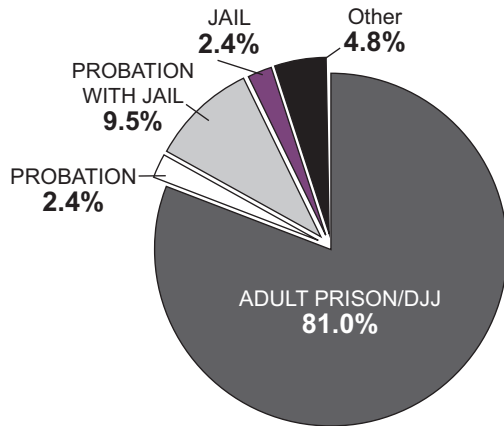
Source: Table 30.

In 2022:

- The majority of white, Hispanic, and black juveniles with adult-level court dispositions were convicted.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2022
By Type of Sentence

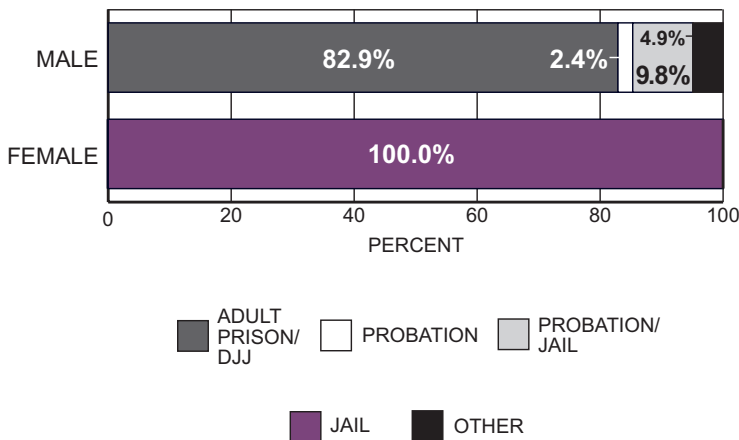


Source: Table 30.

In 2022, of the individuals who received convictions (42):

- 81.0 percent (34) were sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ.
- 2.4 percent (1) received probation.
- 9.5 percent (4) received probation with jail.
- 2.4 percent (1) received jail.
- 4.8 percent (2) received other

Adult Court Convictions, 2022
Gender by Type of Sentence



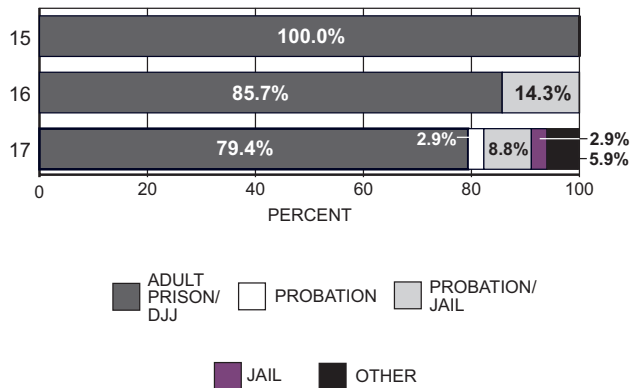
Source: Table 30.

In 2022:

- Convicted males were most likely sentenced to adult prison or the DJJ. The one convicted female was sentenced to jail.

Convictions

Adult Court Convictions, 2022
Age by Type of Sentence

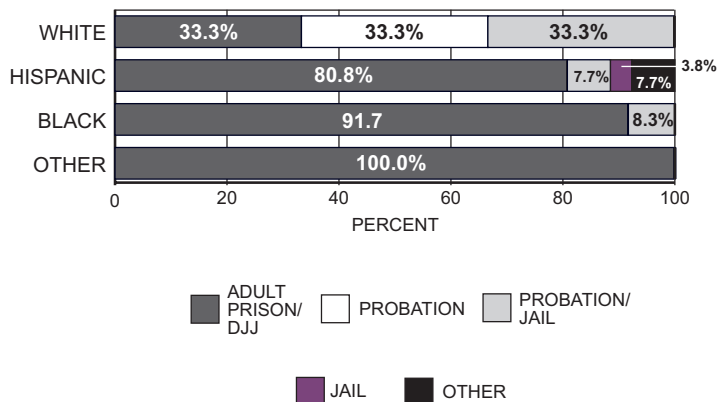


Source: Table 30.

In 2022:

- Regardless of age, over 79.0 percent of juveniles convicted in adult court were sentenced to prison or DJJ.

Adult Court Convictions, 2022
Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Sentence



Source: Table 30.

In 2022:

- White juveniles were sentenced to adult prison or DJJ less than any other race/ethnic group.

DATA TABLES

Table 1
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Level of Offense and Law Enforcement Disposition

Level of offense and law enforcement disposition	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14		15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
					Number	Number					
Total.....	26,000	19,574	6,426	154	7,112	18,734	4,807	14,332	5,251	1,610	
Felony.....	11,902	9,905	1,997	77	2,849	8,976	1,772	6,333	3,097	700	
Misdemeanor.....	12,958	8,931	4,027	65	3,934	8,959	2,821	7,260	2,015	862	
Status offenses.....	1,140	738	402	12	329	799	214	739	139	48	
Law enforcement disposition.....	26,000	19,574	6,426	154	7,112	18,734	4,807	14,332	5,251	1,610	
Referred to probation.....	16,252	12,261	3,991	87	4,337	11,828	2,849	8,898	3,403	1,102	
Counseled and released.....	5,347	3,952	1,395	46	1,620	3,681	1,030	2,997	1,077	243	
Turned over to other agency.....	4,401	3,361	1,040	21	1,155	3,225	928	2,437	771	265	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	45.8	50.6	31.1	50.0	40.1	47.9	36.9	44.2	59.0	43.5	
Misdemeanor.....	49.8	45.6	62.7	42.2	55.3	47.8	58.7	50.7	38.4	53.5	
Status offenses.....	4.4	3.8	6.3	7.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.2	2.6	3.0	
Law enforcement disposition.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Referred to probation.....	62.5	62.6	62.1	56.5	61.0	63.1	59.3	62.1	64.8	68.4	
Counseled and released.....	20.6	20.2	21.7	29.9	22.8	19.6	21.4	20.9	20.5	15.1	
Turned over to other agency.....	16.9	17.2	16.2	13.6	16.2	17.2	19.3	17.0	14.7	16.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 2
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2022
 Offense Level and Category by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense level and category	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group					
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number									
Total.....	26,000	19,574	6,426	154	7,112	18,734	4,807	14,332	5,251	1,610	
Felony.....	11,902	9,905	1,997	77	2,849	8,976	1,772	6,333	3,097	700	
Violent offenses.....	5,262	4,186	1,076	39	1,447	3,776	761	2,614	1,589	298	
Property offenses.....	2,312	1,825	487	12	497	1,803	397	1,093	693	129	
Drug offenses.....	276	253	23	0	23	253	33	160	27	56	
All other offenses.....	4,052	3,641	411	26	882	3,144	581	2,466	788	217	
Misdemeanor.....	12,958	8,931	4,027	65	3,934	8,959	2,821	7,260	2,015	862	
Assault and battery.....	5,399	3,420	1,979	29	1,920	3,450	1,065	3,005	1,060	269	
Theft.....	1,160	666	494	8	318	834	268	536	220	136	
Drug and alcohol.....	1,876	1,325	551	7	316	1,553	518	1,168	81	109	
Malicious mischief.....	1,601	1,253	348	5	566	1,030	386	878	245	92	
All other.....	2,922	2,267	655	16	814	2,092	584	1,673	409	256	
Status offenses.....	1,140	738	402	12	329	799	214	739	139	48	
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.6	27.4	72.1	18.5	55.1	20.2	6.2	
Felony.....	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.6	23.9	75.4	14.9	53.2	26.0	5.9	
Violent offenses.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.7	27.5	71.8	14.5	49.7	30.2	5.7	
Property offenses.....	100.0	78.9	21.1	0.5	21.5	78.0	17.2	47.3	30.0	5.6	
Drug offenses.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	91.7	12.0	58.0	9.8	20.3	
All other offenses.....	100.0	89.9	10.1	0.6	21.8	77.6	14.3	60.9	19.4	5.4	
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	68.9	31.1	0.5	30.4	69.1	21.8	56.0	15.6	6.7	
Assault and battery.....	100.0	63.3	36.7	0.5	35.6	63.9	19.7	55.7	19.6	5.0	
Theft.....	100.0	57.4	42.6	0.7	27.4	71.9	23.1	46.2	19.0	11.7	
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	70.6	29.4	0.4	16.8	82.8	27.6	62.3	4.3	5.8	
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.3	35.4	64.3	24.1	54.8	15.3	5.7	
All other.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.5	27.9	71.6	20.0	57.3	14.0	8.8	
Status offenses.....	100.0	64.7	35.3	1.1	28.9	70.1	18.8	64.8	12.2	4.2	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 3
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
	Number									
Total.....	26,000	19,574	6,426	154	7,112	18,734	4,807	14,332	5,251	1,610
Felony.....	11,902	9,905	1,997	77	2,849	8,976	1,772	6,333	3,097	700
Violent offenses.....	5,262	4,186	1,076	39	1,447	3,776	761	2,614	1,589	298
Property offenses.....	2,312	1,825	487	12	497	1,803	397	1,093	693	129
Drug offenses.....	276	253	23	0	23	253	33	160	27	56
All other offenses.....	4,052	3,641	411	26	882	3,144	581	2,466	788	217
Misdemeanor.....	12,958	8,931	4,027	65	3,934	8,959	2,821	7,260	2,015	862
Assault and battery.....	5,399	3,420	1,979	29	1,920	3,450	1,065	3,005	1,060	269
Theft.....	1,160	666	494	8	318	834	268	536	220	136
Drug and alcohol.....	1,876	1,325	551	7	316	1,553	518	1,168	81	109
Malicious mischief.....	1,601	1,253	348	5	566	1,030	386	878	245	92
All other.....	2,922	2,267	655	16	814	2,092	584	1,673	409	256
Status offenses.....	1,140	738	402	12	329	799	214	739	139	48
Truancy.....	137	86	51	0	25	112	17	106	10	4
Runaway.....	260	146	114	8	85	167	68	170	15	7
Curfew.....	152	110	42	3	34	115	21	94	21	16
Incorrigible.....	130	86	44	0	62	68	39	81	9	1
Other status offenses.....	461	310	151	1	123	337	69	288	84	20
	Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	44.2	42.3	53.9	50.6	50.8	42.1	42.9	41.3	51.3	42.6
Property offenses.....	19.4	18.4	24.4	15.6	17.4	20.1	22.4	17.3	22.4	18.4
Drug offenses.....	2.3	2.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	2.8	1.9	2.5	0.9	8.0
All other offenses.....	34.0	36.8	20.6	33.8	31.0	35.0	32.8	38.9	25.4	31.0
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	41.7	38.3	49.1	44.6	48.8	38.5	37.8	41.4	52.6	31.2
Theft.....	9.0	7.5	12.3	12.3	8.1	9.3	9.5	7.4	10.9	15.8
Drug and alcohol.....	14.5	14.8	13.7	10.8	8.0	17.3	18.4	16.1	4.0	12.6
Malicious mischief.....	12.4	14.0	8.6	7.7	14.4	11.5	13.7	12.1	12.2	10.7
All other.....	22.5	25.4	16.3	24.6	20.7	23.4	20.7	23.0	20.3	29.7
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	12.0	11.7	12.7	0.0	7.6	14.0	7.9	14.3	7.2	8.3
Runaway.....	22.8	19.8	28.4	66.7	25.8	20.9	31.8	23.0	10.8	14.6
Curfew.....	13.3	14.9	10.4	25.0	10.3	14.4	9.8	12.7	15.1	33.3
Incorrigible.....	11.4	11.7	10.9	0.0	18.8	8.5	18.2	11.0	6.5	2.1
Other status offenses.....	40.4	42.0	37.6	8.3	37.4	42.2	32.2	39.0	60.4	41.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 4
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2022
Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				Law enforcement disposition		
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over		
														Number	Number
Total.....	11,902	9,905	1,997	77	2,849	8,976	1,772	6,333	3,097	700	7,741	2,096	2,065		
Violent offenses.....	5,262	4,186	1,076	39	1,447	3,776	761	2,614	1,589	298	3,493	903	866		
Homicide.....	94	92	2	0	10	84	6	62	22	4	63	16	15		
Rape.....	147	142	5	3	31	113	33	78	24	12	109	8	30		
Robbery.....	1,846	1,542	304	8	460	1,378	159	814	774	99	1,137	390	319		
Assault.....	3,131	2,372	759	28	939	2,164	556	1,635	760	180	2,155	484	492		
Kidnapping.....	44	38	6	0	7	37	7	25	9	3	29	5	10		
Property offenses.....	2,312	1,825	487	12	497	1,803	397	1,093	693	129	1,377	457	478		
Burglary.....	681	570	111	5	186	490	141	321	188	31	395	131	155		
Theft.....	903	684	219	2	153	748	125	407	316	55	539	182	182		
Motor vehicle theft.....	625	490	135	3	111	511	104	308	178	35	386	119	120		
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	26	23	3	0	4	22	5	15	1	5	14	6	6		
Arson.....	77	58	19	2	43	32	22	42	10	3	43	19	15		
Drug offenses.....	276	253	23	0	23	253	33	160	27	56	182	49	45		
Narcotics.....	154	142	12	0	9	145	22	75	11	46	102	26	26		
Marijuana.....	24	20	4	0	8	16	4	18	2	0	18	4	2		
Dangerous drugs.....	96	89	7	0	6	90	7	67	13	9	60	19	17		
Other drug violations.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0		
All other offenses.....	4,052	3,641	411	26	882	3,144	581	2,466	788	217	2,689	687	676		
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	4	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	3	0	1		
Lewd or lascivious.....	162	154	8	2	77	83	26	104	26	6	130	11	21		
Other sex.....	132	101	31	3	49	80	27	66	26	13	89	23	20		
Weapons.....	2,074	1,945	129	7	330	1,737	176	1,353	446	99	1,466	298	310		
Driving under the influence.....	40	32	8	0	1	39	13	24	0	3	7	9	24		
Hit-and-run.....	24	17	7	0	1	23	4	16	2	2	13	6	5		
Escape.....	4	3	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	0	3	1	0		
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other felonies.....	1,612	1,385	227	14	424	1,174	332	902	285	93	978	339	295	(continued)	

Table 4 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY ARRESTS, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	100.0	83.2	16.8	0.6	23.9	75.4	14.9	53.2	26.0	5.9	65.0	17.6	17.4
Violent offenses.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.7	27.5	71.8	14.5	49.7	30.2	5.7	66.4	17.2	16.5
Homicide.....	100.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	10.6	89.4	6.4	66.0	23.4	4.3	67.0	17.0	16.0
Rape.....	100.0	96.6	3.4	2.0	21.1	76.9	22.4	53.1	16.3	8.2	74.1	5.4	20.4
Robbery.....	100.0	83.5	16.5	0.4	24.9	74.6	8.6	44.1	41.9	5.4	61.6	21.1	17.3
Assault.....	100.0	75.8	24.2	0.9	30.0	69.1	17.8	52.2	24.3	5.7	68.8	15.5	15.7
Kidnapping.....	100.0	86.4	13.6	0.0	15.9	84.1	15.9	56.8	20.5	6.8	65.9	11.4	22.7
Property offenses.....	100.0	78.9	21.1	0.5	21.5	78.0	17.2	47.3	30.0	5.6	59.6	19.8	20.7
Burglary.....	100.0	83.7	16.3	0.7	27.3	72.0	20.7	47.1	27.6	4.6	58.0	19.2	22.8
Theft.....	100.0	75.7	24.3	0.2	16.9	82.8	13.8	45.1	35.0	6.1	59.7	20.2	20.2
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	78.4	21.6	0.5	17.8	81.8	16.6	49.3	28.5	5.6	61.8	19.0	19.2
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	88.5	11.5	0.0	15.4	84.6	19.2	57.7	3.8	19.2	53.8	23.1	23.1
Arson.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	2.6	55.8	41.6	28.6	54.5	13.0	3.9	55.8	24.7	19.5
Drug offenses.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	91.7	12.0	58.0	9.8	20.3	65.9	17.8	16.3
Narcotics.....	100.0	92.2	7.8	0.0	5.8	94.2	14.3	48.7	7.1	29.9	66.2	16.9	16.9
Marijuana.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	16.7	75.0	8.3	0.0	75.0	16.7	8.3
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	92.7	7.3	0.0	6.3	93.8	7.3	69.8	13.5	9.4	62.5	19.8	17.7
Other drug violations.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	89.9	10.1	0.6	21.8	77.6	14.3	60.9	19.4	5.4	66.4	17.0	16.7
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	95.1	4.9	1.2	47.5	51.2	16.0	64.2	16.0	3.7	80.2	6.8	13.0
Other sex.....	100.0	76.5	23.5	2.3	37.1	60.6	20.5	50.0	19.7	9.8	67.4	17.4	15.2
Weapons.....	100.0	93.8	6.2	0.3	15.9	83.8	8.5	65.2	21.5	4.8	70.7	14.4	14.9
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	32.5	60.0	0.0	7.5	17.5	22.5	60.0
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	70.8	29.2	0.0	4.2	95.8	16.7	66.7	8.3	8.3	54.2	25.0	20.8
Escape.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.9	26.3	72.8	20.6	56.0	17.7	5.8	60.7	21.0	18.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 5

JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2022

Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Female	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
Total.....	12,958	4,027	8,931	4,027	65	3,934	8,959	2,821	7,260	2,015	862	7,760	2,917	2,281
Assault and battery.....	5,399	1,979	3,420	1,979	29	1,920	3,450	1,065	3,005	1,060	269	3,206	1,249	944
Theft.....	1,160	494	666	494	8	318	834	268	536	220	136	696	261	203
Petty theft.....	1,056	488	588	488	8	292	756	255	480	195	126	630	238	188
Other theft.....	104	26	78	26	0	26	78	13	56	25	10	66	23	15
Drug and alcohol.....	1,876	551	1,325	551	7	316	1,553	518	1,168	81	109	973	482	421
Marijuana.....	343	77	266	77	1	106	236	71	230	20	22	259	46	38
Other drugs.....	375	97	278	97	0	37	338	80	249	21	25	210	82	83
Drunk.....	266	105	161	105	0	50	216	81	158	11	16	114	114	38
Liquor laws.....	456	168	288	168	2	118	336	167	251	15	23	234	162	60
Driving under the influence.....	436	104	332	104	4	5	427	119	280	14	23	156	78	202
Malicious mischief.....	1,601	348	1,253	348	5	566	1,030	386	878	245	92	945	367	289
Disorderly conduct.....	34	5	29	5	0	7	27	10	14	8	2	22	3	9
Disturbing the peace.....	417	138	279	138	2	152	263	62	265	71	19	225	120	72
Vandalism.....	787	133	654	133	3	297	487	218	402	117	50	462	176	149
Malicious mischief.....	25	3	22	3	0	5	20	5	14	3	3	16	5	4
Trespassing.....	338	69	269	69	0	105	233	91	183	46	18	220	63	55
All other offenses.....	2,922	655	2,267	655	16	814	2,092	584	1,673	409	256	1,940	558	424
Manslaughter - misd.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary.....	537	253	284	253	2	154	381	137	240	104	56	313	134	90
Checks and access cards.....	14	3	11	3	0	3	11	5	6	3	0	9	2	3
Indecent exposure.....	9	1	8	1	0	1	8	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
Annoying children.....	62	17	45	17	1	20	41	11	36	14	1	43	4	15
Obscene matter.....	34	7	27	7	0	21	13	12	21	0	1	16	13	5
Lewd conduct.....	44	4	40	4	0	26	18	6	31	4	3	29	11	4
Prostitution.....	10	5	5	5	0	0	10	0	4	5	1	6	4	0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	10	2	8	2	0	7	3	2	6	2	0	4	1	5
Glue sniffing.....	101	22	79	22	0	8	93	10	87	1	3	55	18	28
Weapons.....	775	108	667	108	9	272	494	129	494	93	59	472	191	112
Hit-and-run.....	35	7	28	7	0	2	33	7	22	3	3	29	2	4
Selected traffic.....	138	6	132	6	1	8	129	49	59	8	22	126	9	3
Joy riding.....	22	3	19	3	0	4	18	3	8	5	6	13	3	6
Gambling.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Nonsupport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City/county ordinances.....	322	72	250	72	0	86	236	56	210	33	23	251	45	26
FTA-non traffic.....	172	48	124	48	1	28	143	16	71	54	31	136	22	14
Other misdemeanors.....	634	97	537	97	2	174	458	138	372	78	46	432	96	106

(continued)

Table 5 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				Law enforcement disposition	
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over	
														Percent
Total.....	100.0	68.9	31.1	0.5	30.4	69.1	21.8	56.0	15.6	6.7	59.9	22.5	17.6	
Assault and battery.....	100.0	63.3	36.7	0.5	35.6	63.9	19.7	55.7	19.6	5.0	59.4	23.1	17.5	
Theft.....	100.0	57.4	42.6	0.7	27.4	71.9	23.1	46.2	19.0	11.7	60.0	22.5	17.5	
Petty theft.....	100.0	55.7	44.3	0.8	27.7	71.6	24.1	45.5	18.5	11.9	59.7	22.5	17.8	
Other theft.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	12.5	53.8	24.0	9.6	63.5	22.1	14.4	
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	70.6	29.4	0.4	16.8	82.8	27.6	62.3	4.3	5.8	51.9	25.7	22.4	
Marijuana.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.3	30.9	68.8	20.7	67.1	5.8	6.4	75.5	13.4	11.1	
Other drugs.....	100.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	9.9	90.1	21.3	66.4	5.6	6.7	56.0	21.9	22.1	
Drunk.....	100.0	60.5	39.5	0.0	18.8	81.2	30.5	59.4	4.1	6.0	42.9	42.9	14.3	
Liquor laws.....	100.0	63.2	36.8	0.4	25.9	73.7	36.6	55.0	3.3	5.0	51.3	35.5	13.2	
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	76.1	23.9	0.9	1.1	97.9	27.3	64.2	3.2	5.3	35.8	17.9	46.3	
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.3	35.4	64.3	24.1	54.8	15.3	5.7	59.0	22.9	18.1	
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	85.3	14.7	0.0	20.6	79.4	29.4	41.2	23.5	5.9	64.7	8.8	26.5	
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	66.9	33.1	0.5	36.5	63.1	14.9	63.5	17.0	4.6	54.0	28.8	17.3	
Vandalism.....	100.0	83.1	16.9	0.4	37.7	61.9	27.7	51.1	14.9	6.4	58.7	22.4	18.9	
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	88.0	12.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	56.0	12.0	12.0	64.0	20.0	16.0	
Trespassing.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	31.1	68.9	26.9	54.1	13.6	5.3	65.1	18.6	16.3	
All other offenses.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.5	27.9	71.6	20.0	57.3	14.0	8.8	66.4	19.1	14.5	
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Burglary.....	100.0	52.9	47.1	0.4	28.7	70.9	25.5	44.7	19.4	10.4	58.3	25.0	16.8	
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.0	21.4	78.6	35.7	42.9	21.4	0.0	64.3	14.3	21.4	
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	11.1	88.9	33.3	33.3	22.2	11.1	33.3	33.3	33.3	
Annoying children.....	100.0	72.6	27.4	1.6	32.3	66.1	17.7	58.1	22.6	1.6	69.4	6.5	24.2	
Obscene matter.....	100.0	79.4	20.6	0.0	61.8	38.2	35.3	61.8	0.0	2.9	47.1	38.2	14.7	
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	59.1	40.9	13.6	70.5	9.1	6.8	65.9	25.0	9.1	
Prostitution.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	50.0	10.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	70.0	30.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	50.0	
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.0	7.9	92.1	9.9	86.1	1.0	3.0	54.5	17.8	27.7	
Weapons.....	100.0	86.1	13.9	1.2	35.1	63.7	16.6	63.7	12.0	7.6	60.9	24.6	14.5	
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	5.7	94.3	20.0	62.9	8.6	8.6	82.9	5.7	11.4	
Selected traffic.....	100.0	95.7	4.3	0.7	5.8	93.5	35.5	42.8	5.8	15.9	91.3	6.5	2.2	
Joy riding.....	100.0	86.4	13.6	0.0	18.2	81.8	13.6	36.4	22.7	27.3	59.1	13.6	27.3	
Gambling.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Nonsupport.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.0	26.7	73.3	17.4	65.2	10.2	7.1	78.0	14.0	8.1	
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	72.1	27.9	0.6	16.3	83.1	9.3	41.3	31.4	18.0	79.1	12.8	8.1	
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	84.7	15.3	0.3	27.4	72.2	21.8	58.7	12.3	7.3	68.1	15.1	16.7	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 6
JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS, 2022
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnic Group, and Law Enforcement Disposition

Offense	Total		Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group			Law enforcement disposition			
		Number	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Referred to probation	Counseled and released	Turned over
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent					
Total.....	1,140	738	402	12	329	799	214	739	139	48	751	334	55	
Truancy.....	137	86	51	0	25	112	17	106	10	4	133	3	1	
Runaway.....	260	146	114	8	85	167	68	170	15	7	41	210	9	
Curfew.....	152	110	42	3	34	115	21	94	21	16	95	53	4	
Incorrigible.....	130	86	44	0	62	68	39	81	9	1	98	24	8	
Other status offenses.....	461	310	151	1	123	337	69	288	84	20	384	44	33	
Total.....	100.0	64.7	35.3	1.1	28.9	70.1	18.8	64.8	12.2	4.2	65.9	29.3	4.8	
Truancy.....	100.0	62.8	37.2	0.0	18.2	81.8	12.4	77.4	7.3	2.9	97.1	2.2	0.7	
Runaway.....	100.0	56.2	43.8	3.1	32.7	64.2	26.2	65.4	5.8	2.7	15.8	80.8	3.5	
Curfew.....	100.0	72.4	27.6	2.0	22.4	75.7	13.8	61.8	13.8	10.5	62.5	34.9	2.6	
Incorrigible.....	100.0	66.2	33.8	0.0	47.7	52.3	30.0	62.3	6.9	0.8	75.4	18.5	6.2	
Other status offenses.....	100.0	67.2	32.8	0.2	26.7	73.1	15.0	62.5	18.2	4.3	83.3	9.5	7.2	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 8
JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2017-2022
 Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2017-2022	2021-2022
Total.....	56,249	100.0	46,423	100.0	43,181	100.0	25,710	100.0	19,355	100.0	26,000	100.0	-53.8	34.3
Felony.....	19,373	34.4	17,265	37.2	16,288	37.7	11,332	44.1	9,132	47.2	11,902	45.8	-38.6	30.3
Violent offenses.....	7,291	13.0	7,320	15.8	7,129	16.5	4,715	18.3	3,981	20.6	5,262	20.2	-27.8	32.2
Property offenses.....	6,236	11.1	4,800	10.3	4,030	9.3	2,972	11.6	1,768	9.1	2,312	8.9	-62.9	30.8
Drug offenses.....	676	1.2	487	1.0	426	1.0	317	1.2	229	1.2	276	1.1	-59.2	20.5
All other offenses.....	5,170	9.2	4,658	10.0	4,703	10.9	3,328	12.9	3,154	16.3	4,052	15.6	-21.6	28.5
Misdemeanor.....	30,046	53.4	24,223	52.2	22,836	52.9	11,930	46.4	9,008	46.5	12,958	49.8	-56.9	43.8
Assault and battery.....	8,555	15.2	8,049	17.3	7,786	18.0	3,938	15.3	3,398	17.6	5,399	20.8	-36.9	58.9
Theft.....	4,394	7.8	2,789	6.0	2,750	6.4	1,129	4.4	576	3.0	1,160	4.5	-73.6	101.4
Drug and alcohol.....	5,463	9.7	4,393	9.5	3,898	9.0	2,004	7.8	1,487	7.7	1,876	7.2	-65.7	26.2
Malicious mischief.....	3,948	7.0	2,966	6.4	2,997	6.9	1,764	6.9	1,313	6.8	1,601	6.2	-59.4	21.9
All other.....	7,686	13.7	6,026	13.0	5,405	12.5	3,095	12.0	2,234	11.5	2,922	11.2	-62.0	30.8
Status offenses.....	6,830	12.1	4,935	10.6	4,057	9.4	2,448	9.5	1,215	6.3	1,140	4.4	-83.3	-6.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 9

JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2022

Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Referral Source, Type, and Offense Level

Referral source, type and offense level	Total		Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Gender		Age group					White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24					
Number												
Referral source.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810	
Law enforcement.....	34,623	26,526	8,097	125	6,694	22,924	4,880	6,391	19,707	5,918	2,607	
School.....	40	28	12	0	12	27	1	9	24	4	3	
Other public agency/individual.....	926	741	185	0	99	614	213	154	451	247	74	
Parent/guardian.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private agency/individual.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	694	526	168	0	65	483	146	104	303	186	101	
Other.....	357	285	72	1	44	222	90	99	170	63	25	
Referral type.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810	
New.....	28,812	21,534	7,278	125	6,198	18,976	3,513	5,699	15,623	4,998	2,492	
Subsequent.....	7,828	6,572	1,256	1	716	5,294	1,817	1,058	5,032	1,420	318	
Referral offense level ¹	54,106	42,329	11,777	155	9,400	36,079	8,472	10,010	29,838	9,951	4,307	
Felony.....	23,075	19,738	3,337	63	3,616	15,520	3,876	3,283	12,195	5,826	1,771	
Misdemeanor.....	27,543	19,876	7,667	89	5,466	18,403	3,585	6,139	15,441	3,627	2,336	
Status.....	3,488	2,715	773	3	318	2,156	1,011	588	2,202	498	200	
Percent												
Referral source.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Law enforcement.....	94.5	94.4	94.9	99.2	96.8	94.5	91.6	94.6	95.4	92.2	92.8	
School.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other public agency/individual.....	2.5	2.6	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.5	4.0	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.6	
Parent/guardian.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private agency/individual.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Transfer - other county/state.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.6	
Other.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	
Referral type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New.....	78.6	76.6	85.3	99.2	89.6	78.2	65.9	84.3	75.6	77.9	88.7	
Subsequent.....	21.4	23.4	14.7	0.8	10.4	21.8	34.1	15.7	24.4	22.1	11.3	
Referral offense level ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Felony.....	42.6	46.6	28.3	40.6	38.5	43.0	45.8	32.8	40.9	58.5	41.1	
Misdemeanor.....	50.9	47.0	65.1	57.4	58.1	51.0	42.3	61.3	51.7	36.4	54.2	
Status.....	6.4	6.4	6.6	1.9	3.4	6.0	11.9	5.9	7.4	5.0	4.6	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

¹As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.

Table 10

JUVENILE REFERRALS, 2022

Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	54,106	42,329	11,777	155	9,400	36,079	8,472	10,010	29,838	9,951	4,307
Felony.....	23,075	19,738	3,337	63	3,616	15,520	3,876	3,283	12,195	5,826	1,771
Violent offenses.....	8,749	7,208	1,541	23	1,594	5,671	1,461	1,236	4,378	2,527	608
Property offenses.....	3,898	3,136	762	14	527	2,676	681	635	1,748	1,224	291
Drug offenses.....	487	422	65	0	20	340	127	47	359	40	41
Other offenses.....	9,941	8,972	969	26	1,475	6,833	1,607	1,365	5,710	2,035	831
Misdemeanor.....	27,543	19,876	7,667	89	5,466	18,403	3,585	6,139	15,441	3,627	2,336
Assault and battery.....	9,853	6,486	3,367	42	2,565	6,327	919	2,060	5,294	1,739	760
Theft.....	1,425	946	479	5	279	989	152	315	669	308	133
Drug and alcohol.....	2,717	1,934	783	0	337	1,852	528	826	1,582	101	208
Malicious mischief.....	3,093	2,368	725	29	857	1,938	269	775	1,637	383	298
All other.....	10,455	8,142	2,313	13	1,428	7,297	1,717	2,163	6,259	1,096	937
Status offenses.....	3,488	2,715	773	3	318	2,156	1,011	588	2,202	498	200
Truancy.....	101	59	42	0	19	79	3	18	67	4	12
Runaway.....	171	87	84	0	51	115	5	43	100	20	8
Curfew.....	54	41	13	1	18	34	1	11	39	1	3
Incorrigible.....	73	40	33	2	29	41	1	10	51	7	5
Other status offenses.....	3,089	2,488	601	0	201	1,887	1,001	506	1,945	466	172
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	37.9	36.5	46.2	36.5	44.1	36.5	37.7	37.6	35.9	43.4	34.3
Property offenses.....	16.9	15.9	22.8	22.2	14.6	17.2	17.6	19.3	14.3	21.0	16.4
Drug offenses.....	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.6	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.9	0.7	2.3
Other offenses.....	43.1	45.5	29.0	41.3	40.8	44.0	41.5	41.6	46.8	34.9	46.9
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	35.8	32.6	43.9	47.2	46.9	34.4	25.6	33.6	34.3	47.9	32.5
Theft.....	5.2	4.8	6.2	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	5.1	4.3	8.5	5.7
Drug and alcohol.....	9.9	9.7	10.2	0.0	6.2	10.1	14.7	13.5	10.2	2.8	8.9
Malicious mischief.....	11.2	11.9	9.5	32.6	15.7	10.5	7.5	12.6	10.6	10.6	12.8
All other.....	38.0	41.0	30.2	14.6	26.1	39.7	47.9	35.2	40.5	30.2	40.1
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	2.9	2.2	5.4	0.0	6.0	3.7	0.3	3.1	3.0	0.8	6.0
Runaway.....	4.9	3.2	10.9	0.0	16.0	5.3	0.5	7.3	4.5	4.0	4.0
Curfew.....	1.5	1.5	1.7	33.3	5.7	1.6	0.1	1.9	1.8	0.2	1.5
Incorrigible.....	2.1	1.5	4.3	66.7	9.1	1.9	0.1	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.5
Other status offenses.....	88.6	91.6	77.7	0.0	63.2	87.5	99.0	86.1	88.3	93.6	86.0

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 11
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	23,075	19,738	3,337	63	3,616	15,520	3,876	3,283	12,195	5,826	1,771
Violent offenses.....	8,749	7,208	1,541	23	1,594	5,671	1,461	1,236	4,378	2,527	608
Homicide.....	317	307	10	0	16	188	113	14	201	87	15
Rape.....	298	293	5	1	31	163	103	73	156	35	34
Robbery.....	2,661	2,319	342	5	438	1,767	451	174	1,167	1,179	141
Assault.....	5,400	4,227	1,173	17	1,107	3,498	778	972	2,808	1,204	416
Kidnapping.....	73	62	11	0	2	55	16	3	46	22	2
Property offenses.....	3,898	3,136	762	14	527	2,676	681	635	1,748	1,224	291
Burglary.....	1,273	1,093	180	6	176	811	280	254	574	363	82
Theft.....	1,499	1,147	352	1	203	1,049	246	192	608	558	141
Motor vehicle theft.....	947	756	191	1	102	718	126	132	475	288	52
Forgery, checks, access cards..	48	36	12	0	4	29	15	14	25	2	7
Arson.....	131	104	27	6	42	69	14	43	66	13	9
Drug offenses.....	487	422	65	0	20	340	127	47	359	40	41
Narcotics.....	229	203	26	0	4	164	61	21	170	16	22
Marijuana.....	52	43	9	0	8	38	6	4	36	5	7
Dangerous drugs.....	204	175	29	0	7	137	60	21	152	19	12
Other drug violations.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
All other offenses.....	9,941	8,972	969	26	1,475	6,833	1,607	1,365	5,710	2,035	831
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	15	12	3	0	0	6	9	3	8	3	1
Lewd or lascivious.....	872	824	48	6	184	373	309	188	528	77	79
Other sex.....	961	881	80	3	195	517	246	260	486	92	123
Weapons.....	4,650	4,384	266	9	512	3,615	514	280	2,719	1,290	361
Driving under the influence.....	109	82	27	0	0	63	46	31	69	3	6
Hit-and-run.....	61	45	16	0	3	38	20	13	34	10	4
Escape.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other felonies.....	3,270	2,741	529	8	581	2,220	461	589	1,865	559	257

(continued)

Table 11 - continued
JUVENILE FELONY REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	85.5	14.5	0.3	15.7	67.3	16.8	14.2	52.8	25.2	7.7
Violent offenses.....	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.3	18.2	64.8	16.7	14.1	50.0	28.9	6.9
Homicide.....	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	5.0	59.3	35.6	4.4	63.4	27.4	4.7
Rape.....	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.3	10.4	54.7	34.6	24.5	52.3	11.7	11.4
Robbery.....	100.0	87.1	12.9	0.2	16.5	66.4	16.9	6.5	43.9	44.3	5.3
Assault.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.3	20.5	64.8	14.4	18.0	52.0	22.3	7.7
Kidnapping.....	100.0	84.9	15.1	0.0	2.7	75.3	21.9	4.1	63.0	30.1	2.7
Property offenses.....	100.0	80.5	19.5	0.4	13.5	68.7	17.5	16.3	44.8	31.4	7.5
Burglary.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.5	13.8	63.7	22.0	20.0	45.1	28.5	6.4
Theft.....	100.0	76.5	23.5	0.1	13.5	70.0	16.4	12.8	40.6	37.2	9.4
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	79.8	20.2	0.1	10.8	75.8	13.3	13.9	50.2	30.4	5.5
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	100.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	8.3	60.4	31.3	29.2	52.1	4.2	14.6
Arson.....	100.0	79.4	20.6	4.6	32.1	52.7	10.7	32.8	50.4	9.9	6.9
Drug offenses.....	100.0	86.7	13.3	0.0	4.1	69.8	26.1	9.7	73.7	8.2	8.4
Narcotics.....	100.0	88.6	11.4	0.0	1.7	71.6	26.6	9.2	74.2	7.0	9.6
Marijuana.....	100.0	82.7	17.3	0.0	15.4	73.1	11.5	7.7	69.2	9.6	13.5
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	85.8	14.2	0.0	3.4	67.2	29.4	10.3	74.5	9.3	5.9
Other drug violations.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	90.3	9.7	0.3	14.8	68.7	16.2	13.7	57.4	20.5	8.4
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	53.3	20.0	6.7
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	94.5	5.5	0.7	21.1	42.8	35.4	21.6	60.6	8.8	9.1
Other sex.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.3	20.3	53.8	25.6	27.1	50.6	9.6	12.8
Weapons.....	100.0	94.3	5.7	0.2	11.0	77.7	11.1	6.0	58.5	27.7	7.8
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	57.8	42.2	28.4	63.3	2.8	5.5
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	73.8	26.2	0.0	4.9	62.3	32.8	21.3	55.7	16.4	6.6
Escape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	83.8	16.2	0.2	17.8	67.9	14.1	18.0	57.0	17.1	7.9

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals.
 Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 12
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	27,543	19,876	7,667	89	5,466	18,403	3,585	6,139	15,441	3,627	2,336
Assault and battery.....	9,853	6,486	3,367	42	2,565	6,327	919	2,060	5,294	1,739	760
Theft.....	1,425	946	479	5	279	989	152	315	669	308	133
Petty theft.....	1,185	755	430	5	237	817	126	280	542	252	111
Other theft.....	240	191	49	0	42	172	26	35	127	56	22
Drug and alcohol.....	2,717	1,934	783	0	337	1,852	528	826	1,582	101	208
Marijuana.....	803	636	167	0	187	559	57	206	496	40	61
Other drugs.....	566	367	199	0	50	413	103	152	343	33	38
Drunk.....	185	107	78	0	27	139	19	52	106	1	26
Liquor laws.....	563	370	193	0	70	408	85	236	278	8	41
Driving under the influence.....	600	454	146	0	3	333	264	180	359	19	42
Malicious mischief.....	3,093	2,368	725	29	857	1,938	269	775	1,637	383	298
Disorderly conduct.....	48	40	8	0	8	31	9	11	25	6	6
Disturbing the peace.....	805	540	265	8	263	488	46	169	441	104	91
Vandalism.....	1,596	1,300	296	21	428	1,008	139	418	837	189	152
Malicious mischief.....	71	66	5	0	6	55	10	7	51	6	7
Trespassing.....	573	422	151	0	152	356	65	170	283	78	42
All other offenses.....	10,455	8,142	2,313	13	1,428	7,297	1,717	2,163	6,259	1,096	937
Manslaughter - misd.....	9	4	5	0	0	3	6	2	6	0	1
Burglary.....	553	320	233	2	94	387	70	142	230	109	72
Checks and access cards.....	39	25	14	1	15	21	2	11	20	2	6
Indecent exposure.....	18	16	2	0	6	10	2	6	3	6	3
Annoying children.....	187	147	40	1	40	110	36	48	105	25	9
Obscene matter.....	103	80	23	0	36	58	9	22	64	8	9
Lewd conduct.....	88	73	15	0	33	49	6	17	47	7	17
Prostitution.....	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	45	31	14	0	14	24	7	23	16	2	4
Glue sniffing.....	65	51	14	0	4	44	17	6	48	2	9
Weapons.....	1,308	1,160	148	3	274	897	134	163	846	209	90
Hit-and-run.....	326	251	75	0	24	212	23	54	186	49	37
Selected traffic.....	314	284	30	0	12	233	69	101	171	14	28
Joy riding.....	100	63	37	0	16	66	18	18	45	25	12
Gambling.....	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Nonsupport.....	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
City/county ordinances.....	1,743	1,286	457	2	382	1,187	172	459	1,011	126	147
FTA-non traffic.....	18	12	6	0	0	16	2	1	5	9	3
Other misdemeanors.....	5,530	4,331	1,199	4	477	3,973	1,076	1,090	3,450	500	490

(continued)

Table 12 - continued
JUVENILE MISDEMEANOR REFERRAL OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	72.2	27.8	0.3	19.8	66.8	13.0	22.3	56.1	13.2	8.5
Assault and battery.....	100.0	65.8	34.2	0.4	26.0	64.2	9.3	20.9	53.7	17.6	7.7
Theft.....	100.0	66.4	33.6	0.4	19.6	69.4	10.7	22.1	46.9	21.6	9.3
Petty theft.....	100.0	63.7	36.3	0.4	20.0	68.9	10.6	23.6	45.7	21.3	9.4
Other theft.....	100.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	17.5	71.7	10.8	14.6	52.9	23.3	9.2
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	71.2	28.8	0.0	12.4	68.2	19.4	30.4	58.2	3.7	7.7
Marijuana.....	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	23.3	69.6	7.1	25.7	61.8	5.0	7.6
Other drugs.....	100.0	64.8	35.2	0.0	8.8	73.0	18.2	26.9	60.6	5.8	6.7
Drunk.....	100.0	57.8	42.2	0.0	14.6	75.1	10.3	28.1	57.3	0.5	14.1
Liquor laws.....	100.0	65.7	34.3	0.0	12.4	72.5	15.1	41.9	49.4	1.4	7.3
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	75.7	24.3	0.0	0.5	55.5	44.0	30.0	59.8	3.2	7.0
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	76.6	23.4	0.9	27.7	62.7	8.7	25.1	52.9	12.4	9.6
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	64.6	18.8	22.9	52.1	12.5	12.5
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	67.1	32.9	1.0	32.7	60.6	5.7	21.0	54.8	12.9	11.3
Vandalism.....	100.0	81.5	18.5	1.3	26.8	63.2	8.7	26.2	52.4	11.8	9.5
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	93.0	7.0	0.0	8.5	77.5	14.1	9.9	71.8	8.5	9.9
Trespassing.....	100.0	73.6	26.4	0.0	26.5	62.1	11.3	29.7	49.4	13.6	7.3
All other offenses.....	100.0	77.9	22.1	0.1	13.7	69.8	16.4	20.7	59.9	10.5	9.0
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	22.2	66.7	0.0	11.1
Burglary.....	100.0	57.9	42.1	0.4	17.0	70.0	12.7	25.7	41.6	19.7	13.0
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	64.1	35.9	2.6	38.5	53.8	5.1	28.2	51.3	5.1	15.4
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	33.3	55.6	11.1	33.3	16.7	33.3	16.7
Annoying children.....	100.0	78.6	21.4	0.5	21.4	58.8	19.3	25.7	56.1	13.4	4.8
Obscene matter.....	100.0	77.7	22.3	0.0	35.0	56.3	8.7	21.4	62.1	7.8	8.7
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	83.0	17.0	0.0	37.5	55.7	6.8	19.3	53.4	8.0	19.3
Prostitution.....	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	68.9	31.1	0.0	31.1	53.3	15.6	51.1	35.6	4.4	8.9
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	78.5	21.5	0.0	6.2	67.7	26.2	9.2	73.8	3.1	13.8
Weapons.....	100.0	88.7	11.3	0.2	20.9	68.6	10.2	12.5	64.7	16.0	6.9
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	77.0	23.0	0.0	7.4	65.0	27.6	16.6	57.1	15.0	11.3
Selected traffic.....	100.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	3.8	74.2	22.0	32.2	54.5	4.5	8.9
Joy riding.....	100.0	63.0	37.0	0.0	16.0	66.0	18.0	18.0	45.0	25.0	12.0
Gambling.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nonsupport.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	73.8	26.2	0.1	21.9	68.1	9.9	26.3	58.0	7.2	8.4
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	5.6	27.8	50.0	16.7
Other misdemeanors.....	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.1	8.6	71.8	19.5	19.7	62.4	9.0	8.9

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 13
JUVENILE REFERRALS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2022
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Percent											
Total.....	3,488	2,715	773	3	318	2,156	1,011	588	2,202	498	200
Truancy	101	59	42	0	19	79	3	18	67	4	12
Runaway	171	87	84	0	51	115	5	43	100	20	8
Curfew	54	41	13	1	18	34	1	11	39	1	3
Incorrigible	73	40	33	2	29	41	1	10	51	7	5
Other status offenses.....	3,089	2,488	601	0	201	1,887	1,001	506	1,945	466	172
Total.....	100.0	77.8	22.2	0.1	9.1	61.8	29.0	16.9	63.1	14.3	5.7
Truancy	100.0	58.4	41.6	0.0	18.8	78.2	3.0	17.8	66.3	4.0	11.9
Runaway	100.0	50.9	49.1	0.0	29.8	67.3	2.9	25.1	58.5	11.7	4.7
Curfew	100.0	75.9	24.1	1.9	33.3	63.0	1.9	20.4	72.2	1.9	5.6
Incorrigible	100.0	54.8	45.2	2.7	39.7	56.2	1.4	13.7	69.9	9.6	6.8
Other status offenses.....	100.0	80.5	19.5	0.0	6.5	61.1	32.4	16.4	63.0	15.1	5.6

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each referral. Consequently, the number of referral offenses is higher than the number of referrals. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 14
JUVENILE DETENTIONS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Detention and Disposition

Detention and disposition	Total	Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
Total detentions.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810	
Unknown.....	2,730	2,022	708	11	440	1,838	441	546	1,236	710	238	
Total known.....	33,910	26,084	7,826	115	6,474	22,432	4,889	6,211	19,419	5,708	2,572	
Not detained.....	24,525	18,120	6,405	112	5,261	15,808	3,344	4,956	14,018	3,510	2,041	
Detained.....	9,385	7,964	1,421	3	1,213	6,624	1,545	1,255	5,401	2,198	531	
Detained.....	9,385	7,964	1,421	3	1,213	6,624	1,545	1,255	5,401	2,198	531	
Secure facility.....	8,918	7,593	1,325	3	1,106	6,322	1,487	1,176	5,101	2,136	505	
Non-secure facility.....	210	171	39	0	54	127	29	38	135	26	11	
Home supervision.....	257	200	57	0	53	175	29	41	165	36	15	
Total dispositions.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810	
Petitions filed.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214	
Closed at intake.....	14,203	10,416	3,787	118	3,299	9,204	1,582	2,768	7,922	2,273	1,240	
Informal probation.....	903	626	277	0	271	573	59	247	497	100	59	
Diversion.....	2,739	1,832	907	5	698	1,853	183	582	1,693	279	185	
Transferred.....	277	164	113	0	59	196	22	83	94	66	34	
Traffic court.....	890	643	247	0	83	706	101	304	470	38	78	
Deported.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Percent based on total known												
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Not detained.....	72.3	69.5	81.8	97.4	81.3	70.5	68.4	79.8	72.2	61.5	79.4	
Detained.....	27.7	30.5	18.2	2.6	18.7	29.5	31.6	20.2	27.8	38.5	20.6	
Detained.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Secure facility.....	95.0	95.3	93.2	100.0	91.2	95.4	96.2	93.7	94.4	97.2	95.1	
Non-secure facility.....	2.2	2.1	2.7	0.0	4.5	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.2	2.1	
Home supervision.....	2.7	2.5	4.0	0.0	4.4	2.6	1.9	3.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	
Total dispositions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Petitions filed.....	48.1	51.3	37.5	2.4	36.2	48.4	63.5	41.0	48.3	57.1	43.2	
Closed at intake.....	38.8	37.1	44.4	93.7	47.7	37.9	29.7	41.0	38.4	35.4	44.1	
Informal probation.....	2.5	2.2	3.2	0.0	3.9	2.4	1.1	3.7	2.4	1.6	2.1	
Diversion.....	7.5	6.5	10.6	4.0	10.1	7.6	3.4	8.6	8.2	4.3	6.6	
Transferred.....	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	
Traffic court.....	2.4	2.3	2.9	0.0	1.2	2.9	1.9	4.5	2.3	0.6	2.8	
Deported.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 15
JUVENILE DETENTIONS, 2022
 Detentions by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Detentions	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810	
Unknown.....	2,730	2,022	708	11	440	1,838	441	546	1,236	710	238	
Total known.....	33,910	26,084	7,826	115	6,474	22,432	4,889	6,211	19,419	5,708	2,572	
Not detained.....	24,525	18,120	6,405	112	5,261	15,808	3,344	4,956	14,018	3,510	2,041	
Detained.....	9,385	7,964	1,421	3	1,213	6,624	1,545	1,255	5,401	2,198	531	
Detained.....	9,385	7,964	1,421	3	1,213	6,624	1,545	1,255	5,401	2,198	531	
Secure facility.....	8,918	7,593	1,325	3	1,106	6,322	1,487	1,176	5,101	2,136	505	
Non-secure facility....	210	171	39	0	54	127	29	38	135	26	11	
Home supervision.....	257	200	57	0	53	175	29	41	165	36	15	
				Percent								
Total.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.3	18.9	66.2	14.5	18.4	56.4	17.5	7.7	
Unknown.....	100.0	74.1	25.9	0.4	16.1	67.3	16.2	20.0	45.3	26.0	8.7	
Total known.....	100.0	76.9	23.1	0.3	19.1	66.2	14.4	18.3	57.3	16.8	7.6	
Not detained.....	100.0	73.9	26.1	0.5	21.5	64.5	13.6	20.2	57.2	14.3	8.3	
Detained.....	100.0	84.9	15.1	0.0	12.9	70.6	16.5	13.4	57.5	23.4	5.7	
Detained.....	100.0	84.9	15.1	0.0	12.9	70.6	16.5	13.4	57.5	23.4	5.7	
Secure facility.....	100.0	85.1	14.9	0.0	12.4	70.9	16.7	13.2	57.2	24.0	5.7	
Non-secure facility....	100.0	81.4	18.6	0.0	25.7	60.5	13.8	18.1	64.3	12.4	5.2	
Home supervision.....	100.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	20.6	68.1	11.3	16.0	64.2	14.0	5.8	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 16
PROBATION DEPARTMENT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
 Probation Department Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Probation department disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	36,640	28,106	8,534	126	6,914	24,270	5,330	6,757	20,655	6,418	2,810
Petitions filed.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214
Closed at intake.....	14,203	10,416	3,787	118	3,299	9,204	1,582	2,768	7,922	2,273	1,240
Informal probation.....	903	626	277	0	271	573	59	247	497	100	59
Diversion.....	2,739	1,832	907	5	698	1,853	183	582	1,693	279	185
Transferred.....	277	164	113	0	59	196	22	83	94	66	34
Traffic court.....	890	643	247	0	83	706	101	304	470	38	78
Deported.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	76.7	23.3	0.3	18.9	66.2	14.5	18.4	56.4	17.5	7.7
Petitions filed.....	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	14.2	66.6	19.2	15.7	56.6	20.8	6.9
Closed at intake.....	100.0	73.3	26.7	0.8	23.2	64.8	11.1	19.5	55.8	16.0	8.7
Informal probation.....	100.0	69.3	30.7	0.0	30.0	63.5	6.5	27.4	55.0	11.1	6.5
Diversion.....	100.0	66.9	33.1	0.2	25.5	67.7	6.7	21.2	61.8	10.2	6.8
Transferred.....	100.0	59.2	40.8	0.0	21.3	70.8	7.9	30.0	33.9	23.8	12.3
Traffic court.....	100.0	72.2	27.8	0.0	9.3	79.3	11.3	34.2	52.8	4.3	8.8
Deported.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 17
JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Petition Type and Offense Level

Type and level	Total	Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group		
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Number											
Petition type.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214
New.....	11,489	9,214	2,275	2	2,031	7,623	1,833	1,997	6,045	2,470	977
Subsequent.....	6,138	5,210	928	1	473	4,114	1,550	775	3,934	1,192	237
Petition offense level ¹	29,968	24,663	5,305	3	4,110	20,114	5,741	4,991	16,526	6,269	2,182
Felony.....	16,024	13,833	2,191	2	2,206	10,900	2,916	2,257	8,393	4,205	1,169
Misdemeanor.....	10,961	8,419	2,542	1	1,729	7,374	1,857	2,269	6,233	1,611	848
Status.....	2,983	2,411	572	0	175	1,840	968	465	1,900	453	165
Percent											
Petition type.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New.....	65.2	63.9	71.0	66.7	81.1	64.9	54.2	72.0	60.6	67.4	80.5
Subsequent.....	34.8	36.1	29.0	33.3	18.9	35.1	45.8	28.0	39.4	32.6	19.5
Petition offense level.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	53.5	56.1	41.3	66.7	53.7	54.2	50.8	45.2	50.8	67.1	53.6
Misdemeanor.....	36.6	34.1	47.9	33.3	42.1	36.7	32.3	45.5	37.7	25.7	38.9
Status.....	10.0	9.8	10.8	0.0	4.3	9.1	16.9	9.3	11.5	7.2	7.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
¹As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions.

Table 18
JUVENILE PETITIONED OFFENSES FILED, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Offense Level and Category

Offense level and category	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	29,968	24,663	5,305	3	4,110	20,114	5,741	4,991	16,526	6,269	2,182
Felony.....	16,024	13,833	2,191	2	2,206	10,900	2,916	2,257	8,393	4,205	1,169
Violent offenses.....	6,411	5,330	1,081	0	1,062	4,173	1,176	904	3,228	1,845	434
Property offenses.....	2,848	2,304	544	0	355	1,929	564	470	1,274	909	195
Drug offenses.....	270	236	34	0	9	185	76	33	189	23	25
Other offenses.....	6,495	5,963	532	2	780	4,613	1,100	850	3,702	1,428	515
Misdemeanor.....	10,961	8,419	2,542	1	1,729	7,374	1,857	2,269	6,233	1,611	848
Assault and battery.....	4,305	3,099	1,206	0	816	2,905	584	871	2,379	752	303
Theft.....	665	500	165	0	105	468	92	122	328	161	54
Drug and alcohol.....	1,031	735	296	0	57	680	294	291	630	42	68
Malicious mischief.....	1,162	942	220	0	240	770	152	301	598	140	123
All other.....	3,798	3,143	655	1	511	2,551	735	684	2,298	516	300
Status offenses.....	2,983	2,411	572	0	175	1,840	968	465	1,900	453	165
Truancy.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Runaway.....	5	3	2	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
Curfew.....	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	0
Incorrigible.....	5	2	3	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	0
Other status offenses.....	2,966	2,399	567	0	174	1,825	967	462	1,888	452	164
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Felony.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses.....	40.0	38.5	49.3	0.0	48.1	38.3	40.3	40.1	38.5	43.9	37.1
Property offenses.....	17.8	16.7	24.8	0.0	16.1	17.7	19.3	20.8	15.2	21.6	16.7
Drug offenses.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.5	2.1
Other offenses.....	40.5	43.1	24.3	100.0	35.4	42.3	37.7	37.7	44.1	34.0	44.1
Misdemeanor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assault and battery.....	39.3	36.8	47.4	0.0	47.2	39.4	31.4	38.4	38.2	46.7	35.7
Theft.....	6.1	5.9	6.5	0.0	6.1	6.3	5.0	5.4	5.3	10.0	6.4
Drug and alcohol.....	9.4	8.7	11.6	0.0	3.3	9.2	15.8	12.8	10.1	2.6	8.0
Malicious mischief.....	10.6	11.2	8.7	0.0	13.9	10.4	8.2	13.3	9.6	8.7	14.5
All other.....	34.7	37.3	25.8	100.0	29.6	34.6	39.6	30.1	36.9	32.0	35.4
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Truancy.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Runaway.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Curfew.....	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Incorrigible.....	0.2	0.1	0.5	-	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other status offenses.....	99.4	99.5	99.1	-	99.4	99.2	99.9	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.4

Notes: As many as five offenses can be reported for each petition. Consequently, the number of offenses is higher than the number of petitions. Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 19
DEFENSE REPRESENTATION, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Type of Representation

Defense representation	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214
Unknown.....	4,704	3,802	902	0	660	3,053	991	740	2,037	1,470	457
Total known.....	12,923	10,622	2,301	3	1,844	8,684	2,392	2,032	7,942	2,192	757
Not represented.....	292	220	72	1	55	190	46	104	120	42	26
Represented.....	12,631	10,402	2,229	2	1,789	8,494	2,346	1,928	7,822	2,150	731
Represented.....	12,631	10,402	2,229	2	1,789	8,494	2,346	1,928	7,822	2,150	731
Private counsel.....	1,247	1,042	205	1	160	794	292	223	825	115	84
Court-appointed counsel.....	1,942	1,647	295	1	247	1,401	293	322	959	578	83
Public defender.....	8,919	7,238	1,681	0	1,350	5,899	1,670	1,363	5,749	1,259	548
Other.....	523	475	48	0	32	400	91	20	289	198	16
Percent based on total known											
Total known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not represented.....	2.3	2.1	3.1	33.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	5.1	1.5	1.9	3.4
Represented.....	97.7	97.9	96.9	66.7	97.0	97.8	98.1	94.9	98.5	98.1	96.6
Represented.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private counsel.....	9.9	10.0	9.2	50.0	8.9	9.3	12.4	11.6	10.5	5.3	11.5
Court-appointed counsel.....	15.4	15.8	13.2	50.0	13.8	16.5	12.5	16.7	12.3	26.9	11.4
Public defender.....	70.6	69.6	75.4	0.0	75.5	69.4	71.2	70.7	73.5	58.6	75.0
Other.....	4.1	4.6	2.2	0.0	1.8	4.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	9.2	2.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 20
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
 Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group by Court Disposition

Court Disposition	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group		
	Total	Male	Female	Number				White	Hispanic	Black	Other
				Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24				
Total	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214
Dismissed.....	3,947	3,085	862	0	514	2,293	1,140	600	2,092	927	328
Transferred.....	588	449	139	0	66	437	85	67	274	205	42
Remanded to adult court.....	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	2	7	0	3
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,965	1,447	518	1	583	1,202	179	386	1,182	240	157
Non-ward probation.....	1,285	991	294	0	259	875	151	290	631	266	98
Diversion.....	36	23	13	1	11	21	3	30	1	3	2
Deferred entry of judgment.....	750	669	81	0	104	558	88	181	432	79	58
Wardship probation.....	9,044	7,748	1,296	1	967	6,351	1,725	1,216	5,360	1,942	526
Wardship probation.....	9,044	7,748	1,296	1	967	6,351	1,725	1,216	5,360	1,942	526
Own/relative's home.....	5,143	4,353	790	1	669	3,446	1,027	801	2,881	1,102	359
Secure county facility.....	2,476	2,164	312	0	166	1,789	521	258	1,682	424	112
Non-secure county facility.....	131	129	2	0	20	98	13	8	84	37	2
Other public facility.....	52	37	15	0	7	37	8	17	25	9	1
Other private facility.....	855	727	128	0	70	719	66	75	488	270	22
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	80	77	3	0	0	51	29	5	39	32	4
Other.....	307	261	46	0	35	211	61	52	161	68	26
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	22.4	21.4	26.9	0.0	20.5	19.5	33.7	21.6	21.0	25.3	27.0
Transferred.....	3.3	3.1	4.3	0.0	2.6	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	5.6	3.5
Remanded to adult court.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Deported.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Informal probation.....	11.1	10.0	16.2	33.3	23.3	10.2	5.3	13.9	11.8	6.6	12.9
Non-ward probation.....	7.3	6.9	9.2	0.0	10.3	7.5	4.5	10.5	6.3	7.3	8.1
Diversion.....	0.2	0.2	0.4	33.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Deferred entry of judgment.....	4.3	4.6	2.5	0.0	4.2	4.8	2.6	6.5	4.3	2.2	4.8
Wardship probation.....	51.3	53.7	40.5	33.3	38.6	54.1	51.0	43.9	53.7	53.0	43.3
Wardship probation.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own/relative's home.....	56.9	56.2	61.0	100.0	69.2	54.3	59.5	65.9	53.8	56.7	68.3
Secure county facility.....	27.4	27.9	24.1	0.0	17.2	28.2	30.2	21.2	31.4	21.8	21.3
Non-secure county facility.....	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.4
Other public facility.....	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Other private facility.....	9.5	9.4	9.9	0.0	7.2	11.3	3.8	6.2	9.1	13.9	4.2
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.8
Other.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.0	3.5	4.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 21
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group					Race/ethnic group			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Number	
												Under 12	12-14
Total.....	16,024	13,833	2,191	2	2,206	10,900	2,916	2,257	8,393	4,205	1,169		
Violent offenses.....	6,411	5,330	1,081	0	1,062	4,173	1,176	904	3,228	1,845	434		
Homicide.....	255	247	8	0	12	143	100	12	165	64	14		
Rape.....	114	111	3	0	15	54	45	24	61	18	11		
Robbery.....	2,018	1,761	257	0	292	1,339	387	137	918	856	107		
Assault.....	3,972	3,167	805	0	742	2,600	630	729	2,053	889	301		
Kidnapping.....	52	44	8	0	1	37	14	2	31	18	1		
Property offenses.....	2,848	2,304	544	0	355	1,929	564	470	1,274	909	195		
Burglary.....	947	826	121	0	108	601	238	179	435	285	48		
Theft.....	1,108	842	266	0	153	757	198	151	429	423	105		
Motor vehicle theft.....	677	542	135	0	65	505	107	103	346	194	34		
Forgery, checks, access cards.....	32	26	6	0	3	20	9	11	19	0	2		
Arson.....	84	68	16	0	26	46	12	26	45	7	6		
Drug offenses.....	270	236	34	0	9	185	76	33	189	23	25		
Narcotics.....	122	112	10	0	2	87	33	14	80	12	16		
Marijuana.....	11	11	0	0	0	10	1	1	7	2	1		
Dangerous drugs.....	135	112	23	0	6	87	42	17	101	9	8		
Other drug offenses.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0		
All other offenses.....	6,495	5,963	532	2	780	4,613	1,100	850	3,702	1,428	515		
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	15	12	3	0	0	6	9	3	8	3	1		
Lewd or lascivious.....	470	455	15	0	90	218	162	118	276	43	33		
Other sex.....	414	397	17	1	57	224	132	121	200	48	45		
Weapons.....	3,414	3,240	174	1	329	2,675	409	216	1,960	961	277		
Driving under the influence.....	85	63	22	0	0	49	36	25	53	3	4		
Hit-and-run.....	48	35	13	0	1	29	18	12	25	7	4		
Escape.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0		
Bookmaking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Other felonies.....	2,047	1,759	288	0	303	1,412	332	354	1,179	363	151		

(continued)

Table 21 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	86.3	13.7	0.0	13.8	68.0	18.2	14.1	52.4	26.2	7.3
Violent offenses.....	100.0	83.1	16.9	0.0	16.6	65.1	18.3	14.1	50.4	28.8	6.8
Homicide.....	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	4.7	56.1	39.2	4.7	64.7	25.1	5.5
Rape.....	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	47.4	39.5	21.1	53.5	15.8	9.6
Robbery.....	100.0	87.3	12.7	0.0	14.5	66.4	19.2	6.8	45.5	42.4	5.3
Assault.....	100.0	79.7	20.3	0.0	18.7	65.5	15.9	18.4	51.7	22.4	7.6
Kidnapping.....	100.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	1.9	71.2	26.9	3.8	59.6	34.6	1.9
Property offenses.....	100.0	80.9	19.1	0.0	12.5	67.7	19.8	16.5	44.7	31.9	6.8
Burglary.....	100.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	11.4	63.5	25.1	18.9	45.9	30.1	5.1
Theft.....	100.0	76.0	24.0	0.0	13.8	68.3	17.9	13.6	38.7	38.2	9.5
Motor vehicle theft.....	100.0	80.1	19.9	0.0	9.6	74.6	15.8	15.2	51.1	28.7	5.0
Forgery, checks, access cards....	100.0	81.3	18.8	0.0	9.4	62.5	28.1	34.4	59.4	0.0	6.3
Arson.....	100.0	81.0	19.0	0.0	31.0	54.8	14.3	31.0	53.6	8.3	7.1
Drug offenses.....	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	3.3	68.5	28.1	12.2	70.0	8.5	9.3
Narcotics.....	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.0	1.6	71.3	27.0	11.5	65.6	9.8	13.1
Marijuana.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	9.1	9.1	63.6	18.2	9.1
Dangerous drugs.....	100.0	83.0	17.0	0.0	4.4	64.4	31.1	12.6	74.8	6.7	5.9
Other drug offenses.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
All other offenses.....	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.0	12.0	71.0	16.9	13.1	57.0	22.0	7.9
Manslaughter-vehicle.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	20.0	53.3	20.0	6.7
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	19.1	46.4	34.5	25.1	58.7	9.1	7.0
Other sex.....	100.0	95.9	4.1	0.2	13.8	54.1	31.9	29.2	48.3	11.6	10.9
Weapons.....	100.0	94.9	5.1	0.0	9.6	78.4	12.0	6.3	57.4	28.1	8.1
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	57.6	42.4	29.4	62.4	3.5	4.7
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	72.9	27.1	0.0	2.1	60.4	37.5	25.0	52.1	14.6	8.3
Escape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Bookmaking.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other felonies.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	0.0	14.8	69.0	16.2	17.3	57.6	17.7	7.4

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 22

JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Race/ethnic group	
												White	Other
	Number												
Total.....	10,961	8,419	2,542	1	1,729	7,374	1,857	2,269	6,233	1,611	848		
Assault and battery.....	4,305	3,099	1,206	0	816	2,905	584	871	2,379	752	303		
Theft.....	665	500	165	0	105	468	92	122	328	161	54		
Petty theft.....	514	372	142	0	81	359	74	104	243	128	39		
Other theft.....	151	128	23	0	24	109	18	18	85	33	15		
Drug and alcohol.....	1,031	735	296	0	57	680	294	291	630	42	68		
Marijuana.....	125	102	23	0	16	97	12	29	83	8	5		
Other drugs.....	245	156	89	0	16	179	50	53	153	21	18		
Drunk.....	64	33	31	0	8	49	7	17	39	1	7		
Liquor laws.....	150	107	43	0	15	108	27	45	96	1	8		
Driving under the influence.....	447	337	110	0	2	247	198	147	259	11	30		
Malicious mischief.....	1,162	942	220	0	240	770	152	301	598	140	123		
Disorderly conduct.....	18	15	3	0	3	11	4	7	8	0	3		
Disturbing the peace.....	186	150	36	0	54	117	15	47	87	22	30		
Vandalism.....	783	632	151	0	150	537	96	199	412	94	78		
Malicious mischief.....	44	44	0	0	3	34	7	3	35	3	3		
Trespassing.....	131	101	30	0	30	71	30	45	56	21	9		
Other offenses.....	3,798	3,143	655	1	511	2,551	735	684	2,298	516	300		
Manslaughter - misd.....	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0		
Burglary.....	187	124	63	0	24	124	39	31	86	43	27		
Checks and access cards.....	20	16	4	0	5	14	1	3	14	2	1		
Indecent exposure.....	10	9	1	0	2	7	1	4	2	2	2		
Annoying children.....	51	46	5	0	11	29	11	13	26	12	0		
Obscene matter.....	47	44	3	0	11	31	5	11	28	4	4		
Lewd conduct.....	40	38	2	0	14	22	4	10	18	3	9		
Prostitution.....	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		
Contributing delinquency minor.....	20	13	7	0	8	7	5	10	7	0	3		
Glue sniffing.....	29	24	5	0	0	18	11	0	20	2	7		
Weapons.....	884	802	82	0	150	627	107	101	592	144	47		
Hit-and-run.....	202	161	41	0	17	122	63	32	123	26	21		
Selected traffic.....	91	80	11	0	4	61	26	27	52	5	7		
Joy riding.....	80	55	25	0	11	52	17	14	36	20	10		
Gambling.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nonsupport.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		
City/county ordinances.....	558	433	125	0	94	398	66	146	336	37	39		
FTA-non traffic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
All other misdemeanors.....	1,573	1,295	278	1	160	1,037	375	282	954	214	123		

(continued)

Table 22 - continued
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	76.8	23.2	0.0	15.8	67.3	16.9	20.7	56.9	14.7	7.7
Assault and battery.....	100.0	72.0	28.0	0.0	19.0	67.5	13.6	20.2	55.3	17.5	7.0
Theft.....	100.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	15.8	70.4	13.8	18.3	49.3	24.2	8.1
Petty theft.....	100.0	72.4	27.6	0.0	15.8	69.8	14.4	20.2	47.3	24.9	7.6
Other theft.....	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.0	15.9	72.2	11.9	11.9	56.3	21.9	9.9
Drug and alcohol.....	100.0	71.3	28.7	0.0	5.5	66.0	28.5	28.2	61.1	4.1	6.6
Marijuana.....	100.0	81.6	18.4	0.0	12.8	77.6	9.6	23.2	66.4	6.4	4.0
Other drugs.....	100.0	63.7	36.3	0.0	6.5	73.1	20.4	21.6	62.4	8.6	7.3
Drunk.....	100.0	51.6	48.4	0.0	12.5	76.6	10.9	26.6	60.9	1.6	10.9
Liquor laws.....	100.0	71.3	28.7	0.0	10.0	72.0	18.0	30.0	64.0	0.7	5.3
Driving under the influence.....	100.0	75.4	24.6	0.0	0.4	55.3	44.3	32.9	57.9	2.5	6.7
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	81.1	18.9	0.0	20.7	66.3	13.1	25.9	51.5	12.0	10.6
Disorderly conduct.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	61.1	22.2	38.9	44.4	0.0	16.7
Disturbing the peace.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	0.0	29.0	62.9	8.1	25.3	46.8	11.8	16.1
Vandalism.....	100.0	80.7	19.3	0.0	19.2	68.6	12.3	25.4	52.6	12.0	10.0
Malicious mischief.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	77.3	15.9	6.8	79.5	6.8	6.8
Trespassing.....	100.0	77.1	22.9	0.0	22.9	54.2	22.9	34.4	42.7	16.0	6.9
Other offenses.....	100.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	13.5	67.2	19.4	18.0	60.5	13.6	7.9
Manslaughter - misd.....	100.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary.....	100.0	66.3	33.7	0.0	12.8	66.3	20.9	16.6	46.0	23.0	14.4
Checks and access cards.....	100.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	25.0	70.0	5.0	15.0	70.0	10.0	5.0
Indecent exposure.....	100.0	90.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	70.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Annoying children.....	100.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	21.6	56.9	21.6	25.5	51.0	23.5	0.0
Obscene matter.....	100.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	23.4	66.0	10.6	23.4	59.6	8.5	8.5
Lewd conduct.....	100.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	35.0	55.0	10.0	25.0	45.0	7.5	22.5
Prostitution.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Contributing delinquency minor.....	100.0	65.0	35.0	0.0	40.0	35.0	25.0	50.0	35.0	0.0	15.0
Glue sniffing.....	100.0	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	62.1	37.9	0.0	69.0	6.9	24.1
Weapons.....	100.0	90.7	9.3	0.0	17.0	70.9	12.1	11.4	67.0	16.3	5.3
Hit-and-run.....	100.0	79.7	20.3	0.0	8.4	60.4	31.2	15.8	60.9	12.9	10.4
Selected traffic.....	100.0	87.9	12.1	0.0	4.4	67.0	28.6	29.7	57.1	5.5	7.7
Joy riding.....	100.0	68.8	31.3	0.0	13.8	65.0	21.3	17.5	45.0	25.0	12.5
Gambling.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonsupport.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
City/county ordinances.....	100.0	77.6	22.4	0.0	16.8	71.3	11.8	26.2	60.2	6.6	7.0
FTA-non traffic.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other misdemeanors.....	100.0	82.3	17.7	0.1	10.2	65.9	23.8	17.9	60.6	13.6	7.8

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 23
JUVENILE PETITIONS FOR STATUS OFFENSES, 2022
 Offense by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	Gender		Age group			Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number									
Total.....	2,983	2,411	572	0	175	1,840	968	465	1,900	453	165
Truancy.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
Runaway.....	5	3	2	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
Curfew.....	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	0
Incorrigible.....	5	2	3	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	0
Other status offenses.....	2,966	2,399	567	0	174	1,825	967	462	1,888	452	164
		Percent									
Total.....	100.0	80.8	19.2	0.0	5.9	61.7	32.5	15.6	63.7	15.2	5.5
Truancy.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Runaway.....	100.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
Curfew.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Incorrigible.....	100.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Other status offenses.....	100.0	80.9	19.1	0.0	5.9	61.5	32.6	15.6	63.7	15.2	5.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 24
DEFENSE REPRESENTATION, 2022
 Representation by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Defense representation	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
		Number										
Total.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214	
Unknown.....	4,704	3,802	902	0	660	3,053	991	740	2,037	1,470	457	
Total known.....	12,923	10,622	2,301	3	1,844	8,684	2,392	2,032	7,942	2,192	757	
Not represented.....	292	220	72	1	55	190	46	104	120	42	26	
Represented.....	12,631	10,402	2,229	2	1,789	8,494	2,346	1,928	7,822	2,150	731	
Represented.....	12,631	10,402	2,229	2	1,789	8,494	2,346	1,928	7,822	2,150	731	
Private counsel.....	1,247	1,042	205	1	160	794	292	223	825	115	84	
Court-appointed counsel.....	1,942	1,647	295	1	247	1,401	293	322	959	578	83	
Public defender.....	8,919	7,238	1,681	0	1,350	5,899	1,670	1,363	5,749	1,259	548	
Other.....	523	475	48	0	32	400	91	20	289	198	16	
		Percent										
Total.....	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	14.2	66.6	19.2	15.7	56.6	20.8	6.9	
Unknown.....	100.0	80.8	19.2	0.0	14.0	64.9	21.1	15.7	43.3	31.3	9.7	
Total known.....	100.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	14.3	67.2	18.5	15.7	61.5	17.0	5.9	
Not represented.....	100.0	75.3	24.7	0.3	18.8	65.1	15.8	35.6	41.1	14.4	8.9	
Represented.....	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	14.2	67.2	18.6	15.3	61.9	17.0	5.8	
Represented.....	100.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	14.2	67.2	18.6	15.3	61.9	17.0	5.8	
Private counsel.....	100.0	83.6	16.4	0.1	12.8	63.7	23.4	17.9	66.2	9.2	6.7	
Court-appointed counsel.....	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.1	12.7	72.1	15.1	16.6	49.4	29.8	4.3	
Public defender.....	100.0	81.2	18.8	0.0	15.1	66.1	18.7	15.3	64.5	14.1	6.1	
Other.....	100.0	90.8	9.2	0.0	6.1	76.5	17.4	3.8	55.3	37.9	3.1	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 25
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
 Court Disposition by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Court disposition	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	17,627	14,424	3,203	3	2,504	11,737	3,383	2,772	9,979	3,662	1,214
Dismissed.....	3,947	3,085	862	0	514	2,293	1,140	600	2,092	927	328
Transferred.....	588	449	139	0	66	437	85	67	274	205	42
Remanded to adult court.....	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	2	7	0	3
Deported.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal probation.....	1,965	1,447	518	1	583	1,202	179	386	1,182	240	157
Non-ward probation.....	1,285	991	294	0	259	875	151	290	631	266	98
Diversion.....	36	23	13	1	11	21	3	30	1	3	2
Deferred entry of judgment..	750	669	81	0	104	558	88	181	432	79	58
Wardship probation.....	9,044	7,748	1,296	1	967	6,351	1,725	1,216	5,360	1,942	526

Court disposition	Percent										
	Total	Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Total.....	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	14.2	66.6	19.2	15.7	56.6	20.8	6.9
Dismissed.....	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.0	13.0	58.1	28.9	15.2	53.0	23.5	8.3
Transferred.....	100.0	76.4	23.6	0.0	11.2	74.3	14.5	11.4	46.6	34.9	7.1
Remanded to adult court....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	58.3	0.0	25.0
Deported.....	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal probation.....	100.0	73.6	26.4	0.1	29.7	61.2	9.1	19.6	60.2	12.2	8.0
Non-ward probation.....	100.0	77.1	22.9	0.0	20.2	68.1	11.8	22.6	49.1	20.7	7.6
Diversion.....	100.0	63.9	36.1	2.8	30.6	58.3	8.3	83.3	2.8	8.3	5.6
Deferred entry of judgment..	100.0	89.2	10.8	0.0	13.9	74.4	11.7	24.1	57.6	10.5	7.7
Wardship probation.....	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	10.7	70.2	19.1	13.4	59.3	21.5	5.8

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent was not calculated.

Table 26

WARDSHIP PROBATION PLACEMENTS, 2022

Placement Type by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnic Group

Placement type	Total	Gender		Age group				Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	Under 12	12-14	15-17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	
												Number
Total.....	9,044	7,748	1,296	1	967	6,351	1,725	1,216	5,360	1,942	526	
Own/relative's home.....	5,143	4,353	790	1	669	3,446	1,027	801	2,881	1,102	359	
Secure county facility.....	2,476	2,164	312	0	166	1,789	521	258	1,682	424	112	
Non-secure county facility.....	131	129	2	0	20	98	13	8	84	37	2	
Other public facility.....	52	37	15	0	7	37	8	17	25	9	1	
Other private facility.....	855	727	128	0	70	719	66	75	488	270	22	
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	80	77	3	0	0	51	29	5	39	32	4	
Other.....	307	261	46	0	35	211	61	52	161	68	26	
				Percent								
Total.....	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	10.7	70.2	19.1	13.4	59.3	21.5	5.8	
Own/relative's home.....	100.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	13.0	67.0	20.0	15.6	56.0	21.4	7.0	
Secure county facility.....	100.0	87.4	12.6	0.0	6.7	72.3	21.0	10.4	67.9	17.1	4.5	
Non-secure county facility.....	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	15.3	74.8	9.9	6.1	64.1	28.2	1.5	
Other public facility.....	100.0	71.2	28.8	0.0	13.5	71.2	15.4	32.7	48.1	17.3	1.9	
Other private facility.....	100.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	8.2	84.1	7.7	8.8	57.1	31.6	2.6	
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	100.0	96.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	63.8	36.3	6.3	48.8	40.0	5.0	
Other.....	100.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	11.4	68.7	19.9	16.9	52.4	22.1	8.5	

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 27
FITNESS HEARINGS, 2022
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Outcome

Outcome	Total	Gender		Age		Race/ethnic group				
		Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number								
Total.....	45	41	4	3	12	30	7	26	8	4
Fitness hearing outcome.....										
Fit.....	33	29	4	3	12	18	5	19	8	1
Unfit.....	12	12	0	0	0	12	2	7	0	3
		Percent								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fitness hearing outcome.....										
Fit.....	73.3	70.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	71.4	73.1	100.0	25.0
Unfit.....	26.7	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	28.6	26.9	0.0	75.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 28
FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Number								
Total.....	45	41	4	3	12	30	6	27	8	4
Felony offenses.....	41	38	3	2	10	29	5	24	8	4
Homicide.....	14	14	0	0	3	11	0	11	3	0
Rape.....	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3
Robbery.....	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Assault.....	13	11	2	1	5	7	2	8	2	1
Theft.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lewd or lascivious.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Weapons.....	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
Other felonies.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Vandalism.....	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
All other misdemeanors.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Status offenses.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

(continued)

Table 28 - continued
FITNESS HEARING OFFENSES, 2022
 Category and Offense by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Category and offense	Total	Gender		Age			Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	16	17	18-24	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
		Percent								
Total.....	100.0	91.1	8.9	6.7	26.7	66.7	13.3	60.0	17.8	8.9
Felony offenses.....	100.0	92.7	7.3	4.9	24.4	70.7	12.2	58.5	19.5	9.8
Homicide.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	78.6	0.0	78.6	21.4	0.0
Rape.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0
Robbery.....	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Assault.....	100.0	84.6	15.4	7.7	38.5	53.8	15.4	61.5	15.4	7.7
Theft.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lewd or lascivious.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weapons.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
Other felonies.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Misdemeanor offenses.....	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Vandalism.....	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
All other misdemeanors.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Status offenses.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 29
JUVENILE JUSTICE, 2017-2022

Referrals to Probation by Probation Disposition, Court Disposition, and Wardship Placement by Year

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2017-2022	2021-2022
Probation dispositions, court dispositions, and wardship placements	71,791	100.0	65,020	100.0	59,371	100.0	42,539	100.0	31,370	100.0	36,640	100.0	-49.0	16.8
Referrals to probation.....	24,651	34.3	21,395	32.9	21,083	35.5	16,251	38.2	10,917	34.8	14,203	38.8	-42.4	30.1
Probation dispositions	683	1.0	593	0.9	573	1.0	380	0.9	289	0.9	278	0.8	-59.3	-3.8
Closed at intake.....	1,498	2.1	1,383	2.1	1,492	2.5	850	2.0	644	2.1	890	2.4	-40.6	38.2
Transferred ¹	1,210	1.7	1,135	1.7	1,049	1.8	633	1.5	501	1.6	903	2.5	-25.4	80.2
Traffic court.....	5,517	7.7	4,754	7.3	3,457	5.8	1,778	4.2	1,606	5.1	2,739	7.5	-50.4	70.5
Informal probation.....	38,232	53.3	35,760	55.0	31,717	53.4	22,647	53.2	17,413	55.5	17,627	48.1	-53.9	1.2
Diversion.....														
Petitions filed.....														
Juvenile court dispositions	6,762	9.4	6,468	9.9	5,831	9.8	5,005	11.8	4,257	13.6	3,947	10.8	-41.6	-7.3
Dismissed.....	930	1.3	1,032	1.6	992	1.7	726	1.7	579	1.8	588	1.6	-36.8	1.6
Transferred ¹	158	0.2	77	0.1	64	0.1	25	0.1	28	0.1	12	0.0	-92.4	-57.1
Remanded to adult court.....	2,860	4.0	2,678	4.1	2,426	4.1	1,753	4.1	1,177	3.8	1,965	5.4	-31.3	66.9
Informal probation.....	2,469	3.4	2,338	3.6	2,071	3.5	1,503	3.5	1,113	3.5	1,285	3.5	-48.0	15.5
Non-ward probation.....	69	0.1	25	0.0	42	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.0	36	0.1	-47.8	620.0
Diversion.....	1,295	1.8	1,384	2.1	1,075	1.8	862	2.0	631	2.0	750	2.0	-42.1	18.9
Deferred entry of judgment.....	23,689	33.0	21,758	33.5	19,216	32.4	12,769	30.0	9,623	30.7	9,044	24.7	-61.8	-6.0
Wardship probation/DJJ.....														
Wardship placements	12,536	17.5	11,673	18.0	9,833	16.6	6,860	16.1	5,351	17.1	5,143	14.0	-59.0	-3.9
Own/relative's home.....	7,094	9.9	6,437	9.9	5,355	9.0	3,301	7.8	2,491	7.9	2,476	6.8	-65.1	-0.6
Secure county facility.....	513	0.7	488	0.8	270	0.5	206	0.5	153	0.5	131	0.4	-74.5	-14.4
Non-secure county facility.....	90	0.1	53	0.1	59	0.1	38	0.1	38	0.1	52	0.1	-42.2	36.8
Other public facility.....	2,818	3.9	2,359	3.6	2,325	3.9	1,707	4.0	1,082	3.4	855	2.3	-69.7	-21.0
Other private facility.....	224	0.3	317	0.5	343	0.6	206	0.5	191	0.6	80	0.2	-64.3	-58.1
Division of Juvenile Justice.....	414	0.6	431	0.7	1,031	1.7	451	1.1	317	1.0	307	0.8	-25.8	-3.2
Other.....														

Notes: Data were reported by 56 counties in 2017-2018, and 57 counties in 2019-2022.

Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.

¹ Transferred includes transferred and deported.

Table 30
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group by Disposition

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group						
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other				
												Number			
Total.....	59	57	2	0	1	11	47	4	36	17	2				
Dismissed.....	17	16	1	0	0	4	13	1	10	5	1				
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Acquitted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Convicted.....	42	41	1	0	1	7	34	3	26	12	1				
Convicted.....	42	41	1	0	1	7	34	3	26	12	1				
Prison/DJJ.....	34	34	0	0	1	6	27	1	21	11	1				
Probation.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0				
Probation/jail.....	4	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	0				
Jail.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0				
Other.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0				
		Percent													
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed.....	28.8	28.1	50.0	-	0.0	36.4	27.7	25.0	27.8	29.4	50.0				
Certified to juvenile court.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Acquitted.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Convicted.....	71.2	71.9	50.0	-	100.0	63.6	72.3	75.0	72.2	70.6	50.0				
Convicted.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Prison/DJJ.....	81.0	82.9	0.0	-	100.0	85.7	79.4	33.3	80.8	91.7	100.0				
Probation.....	2.4	2.4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	2.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Probation/jail.....	9.5	9.8	0.0	-	0.0	14.3	8.8	33.3	7.7	8.3	0.0				
Jail.....	2.4	0.0	100.0	-	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0				
Other.....	4.8	4.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0				

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that a percent change was not calculated.

Table 31

ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS, 2022
Disposition by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Disposition	Total	Gender		Age				Race/ethnic group			
		Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Percent											
Total.....	59	57	2	0	1	11	47	4	36	17	2
Dismissed.....	17	16	1	0	0	4	13	1	10	5	1
Certified to juvenile court.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquitted.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convicted.....	42	41	1	0	1	7	34	3	26	12	1
Convicted.....	42	41	1	0	1	7	34	3	26	12	1
Prison/DJJ.....	34	34	0	0	1	6	27	1	21	11	1
Probation.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Probation/jail.....	4	4	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	1	0
Jail.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Other.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Total.....	100.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	1.7	18.6	79.7	6.8	61.0	28.8	3.4
Dismissed.....	100.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	76.5	5.9	58.8	29.4	5.9
Certified to juvenile court.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted.....	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	16.7	81.0	7.1	61.9	28.6	2.4
Convicted.....	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	16.7	81.0	7.1	61.9	28.6	2.4
Prison/DJJ.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	17.6	79.4	2.9	61.8	32.4	2.9
Probation.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
Jail.....	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Dash indicates that a percent change was not calculated.

Table 33
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2022
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age						Race/ethnic group											
	Number	Percent	Male		Female		14		15		16		17		White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	55	100.0	54	98.2	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	11	20.0	43	78.2	2	3.6	34	61.8	17	30.9	2	3.6
Violent offenses.....	39	100.0	39	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	10	25.6	28	71.8	0	0.0	23	59.0	15	38.5	1	2.6
Homicide.....	21	100.0	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	8	38.1	12	57.1	0	0.0	15	71.4	6	28.6	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0
Convicted.....	18	100.0	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	6	33.3	11	61.1	0	0.0	13	72.2	5	27.8	0	0.0
Prison.....	16	100.0	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	6	37.5	9	56.3	0	0.0	11	68.8	5	31.3	0	0.0
Other.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Robbery.....	10	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	9	90.0	0	0.0	3	30.0	7	70.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	9	100.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0
Prison.....	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Assault.....	8	100.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Convicted.....	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

(continued)

Table 33 - continued
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES, 2022
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group												
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	14	15	16	17	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	White		Hispanic		Black		Other			
													Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Property offenses.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burglary.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Drug offenses.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Other Drug Offenses.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Other offenses.....	13	100.0	12	92.3	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	92.3	2	15.4	9	69.2	1	7.7	1	7.7
Sex offenses.....	7	100.0	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prison.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	3	100.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Weapons.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Dismissed.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Other felonies.....	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
Dismissed.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Prison.....	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 34
ADULT COURT DISPOSITIONS FOR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES, 2022
 Offense, Disposition, and Type of Sentence by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnic Group

Offense, disposition, and type of sentence	Total		Gender		Age					Race/ethnic group								
	Number	Percent	Male		Female		14	15	16	17	White		Hispanic		Black		Other	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4	100.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
Assault and Battery	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dismissed	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Theft	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Convicted	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Probation	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Joyriding	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convicted	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Probation/jail	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Table 35
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2022
 Gender and Age by Race/Ethnic Group

Gender and age	Total	Race/ethnic group			
		White	Hispanic	Black	Other
Statewide	13,534,809	4,043,459	6,547,186	761,542	2,182,622
0 - 9	4,707,583	1,506,244	2,161,454	255,377	784,508
10	503,478	156,108	243,621	26,938	76,811
11	516,417	158,733	253,811	28,431	75,442
12	504,366	138,754	260,902	26,389	78,321
13	510,608	134,039	268,377	27,257	80,935
14	525,001	136,280	276,825	27,975	83,921
15	551,945	154,784	278,893	30,909	87,359
16	539,314	150,697	272,900	30,383	85,334
17	535,044	150,119	270,309	30,211	84,405
18-25	4,641,053	1,357,701	2,260,094	277,672	745,586
Male	6,963,186	2,088,297	3,359,278	396,546	1,119,065
0 - 9	2,404,516	769,573	1,103,434	130,971	400,538
10	258,698	80,452	124,677	13,889	39,680
11	265,736	81,666	130,102	14,656	39,312
12	258,705	71,368	133,435	13,527	40,375
13	262,197	68,954	137,664	13,890	41,689
14	269,544	70,147	141,973	14,284	43,140
15	284,111	80,054	143,259	15,870	44,928
16	277,261	77,933	140,096	15,539	43,693
17	274,935	77,161	138,753	15,625	43,396
18-25	2,407,483	710,989	1,165,885	148,295	382,314
Female	6,571,623	1,955,162	3,187,908	364,996	1,063,557
0 - 9	2,303,067	736,671	1,058,020	124,406	383,970
10	244,780	75,656	118,944	13,049	37,131
11	250,681	77,067	123,709	13,775	36,130
12	245,661	67,386	127,467	12,862	37,946
13	248,411	65,085	130,713	13,367	39,246
14	255,457	66,133	134,852	13,691	40,781
15	267,834	74,730	135,634	15,039	42,431
16	262,053	72,764	132,804	14,844	41,641
17	260,109	72,958	131,556	14,586	41,009
18-25	2,233,570	646,712	1,094,209	129,377	363,272

Source: California Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Background

The Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the DOJ began compiling data describing California's juvenile justice system in 1947. In 1969, the DOJ developed the first computerized system for juvenile probation caseloads to collect information on juveniles who were supervised by probation departments or in detention facilities. The system was designed to track referrals within the juvenile probation system and to provide information on its progress through the probation and court processes from the time of referral to final disposition. The information collected links court and probation activities for a single referral.

In 1979, in an effort to upgrade the computerized data collection system, the DOJ developed the JCPSS as a pilot study. Ten counties participated in the initial study, and, in 1980, the pilot system was implemented statewide.

From 1980 to 1989, the JCPSS collected, compiled, and reported statistical data on the administration of juvenile justice in California. The system collected individual records on delinquent juveniles who were referred to California probation departments. These records contained information about the juvenile's referral source, referral offense, pre-adjudication detention, probation, and court disposition, as well as current supervision status and changes in prior supervision status. During this period, transaction reports were submitted at the time a disposition was made or when supervision was terminated.

In 1990, the JCPSS was discontinued because of budget reductions.

In 1995, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 488 (Chapter 803, Statutes of 1995), directing the DOJ to reestablish the JCPSS. In June 1996, representatives from 14 probation departments and the DOJ met to finalize the reporting standards and began system development. In

January 1997, several probation departments began submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 1999, the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2000. At that time, only 22 probation departments were submitting data to the JCPSS.

In 2000, the LAO again recommended that the Legislature withhold 50 percent of the TANF funds from probation departments that did not submit JCPSS data by March 2001. In May 2000, a permanent JCPSS Advisory Committee was established to improve county participation and to discuss legislative changes affecting the JCPSS; no funds were withheld.

In 2001, the Legislature directed the DOJ, via Senate Bill 314 (Chapter 468, Statutes of 2001), to include in its annual juvenile justice report, statistics on the administrative actions taken by law enforcement agencies regarding juveniles whose cases were transferred to or directly adjudicated in adult criminal court. This legislation also prompted discussions on replacing the existing JCPSS software, provided to probation departments in 1996, with a web-enabled application. In 2002, the DOJ developed the web-enabled JCPSS application, and county probation departments were connected to the DOJ network the same year.

In 2003, the JCPSS web-enabled application became operational. Probation departments received training, and they began to submit data to the DOJ. Currently, 57 of California's 58 counties are connected to the web-enabled application, and all of those counties are submitting data. (The DOJ continues to work with Sierra County in order to achieve 100 percent participation.)

During the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget deliberations, the Legislature discussed whether the JCPSS should be overhauled and whether the DOJ should be required to lead and develop the modernization plan.

The DOJ recognizes that there are many growing and evolving needs for complete criminal history information, for both juveniles and adults, to support the criminal justice community, the Legislature, research organizations, and other entities who are immediately concerned with the prevention or control of crime, the quality of criminal justice, or the custody or correction of offenders.

Chapter 337, Statutes of 2020 (Senate Bill 823) includes language that made the DOJ responsible for developing a JCSPSS Replacement Plan. The Penal Code statute reads: 13015. (a) The Department of Justice shall submit a plan for the replacement of the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) with a modern database and reporting system. The plan shall be submitted to the Assembly and Senate budget subcommittees on public safety, and the Assembly and Senate Public Safety Committees by January 1, 2023. (b) In devising the plan, department shall convene a working group consisting of key stakeholders and experts, including, but not limited to, representatives from the Juvenile Justice Data Working Group established within the Board of State and Community Corrections pursuant to Section 6032, agencies that are responsible for the collection and submission of juvenile justice data to the department, advocates with experience in the collection, analysis, and utilization of juvenile justice data in California, academic institutions or research organizations with experience in collecting, analyzing, or using juvenile justice data in California, and people directly impacted by the justice system.

Appendix 2

California Code Sections

Welfare and Institutions Code section 285

All probation officers shall make periodic reports to the Attorney General at those times and in the manner prescribed by the Attorney General, provided that no names or social security numbers shall be transmitted regarding any proceeding under Section 300 or 601.

Penal Code section 13010

It shall be the duty of the department:

(a) To collect data necessary for the work of the department from all persons and agencies mentioned in Section 13020 and from any other appropriate source.

(b) To prepare and distribute to all those persons and agencies cards, forms, or electronic means used in reporting data to the department. The cards, forms, or electronic means may, in addition to other items, include items of information needed by federal bureaus or departments engaged in the development of national and uniform criminal statistics.

(c) To recommend the form and content of records that must be kept by those persons and agencies in order to ensure the correct reporting of data to the department.

(d) To instruct those persons and agencies in the installation, maintenance, and use of those records and in the reporting of data therefrom to the department.

(e) To process, tabulate, analyze, and interpret the data collected from those persons and agencies.

(f) To supply, at their request, to federal bureaus or departments engaged in the collection of national criminal statistics data they need from this state.

(g) To make available to the public, through the department's OpenJustice Web portal, information relating to criminal statistics, to be updated at least once per year, and to present at other times as the Attorney General may approve reports on special aspects of criminal statistics. A sufficient number of copies of a downloadable summary of this information shall be annually prepared to enable the Attorney General to send a copy to the Governor and to all public officials in the state dealing with criminals and to distribute them generally in channels where they will add to the public enlightenment. This subdivision shall not be construed to require more frequent reporting by local agencies than what is required by any other law.

(h) To periodically review the requirements of units of government using criminal justice statistics, and to make recommendations for changes it deems necessary in the design of criminal justice statistics systems, including new techniques of collection and processing made possible by automation.

(i) To evaluate, on an annual basis, the progress of California's transition from summary crime reporting to incident-based crime reporting, in alignment with the federal National Incident-Based Reporting System, and report its findings to the Legislature annually through 2019, pursuant to Section 9795 of the Government Code.

Penal Code section 13010.5

(a) The department shall collect data pertaining to the juvenile justice system for criminal history and statistical purposes. This information shall serve to assist the department, through its bureau whose mission is to protect the rights of children, in complying with the reporting requirement of paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, measuring the extent of juvenile delinquency, determining the need for, and effectiveness of, relevant legislation, and identifying long-term trends in juvenile delinquency. Any data collected pursuant to this section may include criminal history information that may be used by the department to comply with the requirements of Section 602.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(b) Statistical data collected pursuant to this section shall be made available to the public through the OpenJustice Web portal. The department may make available data collected pursuant to this section in the same manner as data collected pursuant to Section 13202.

Penal Code section 13012

(a) The information published on the OpenJustice Web portal pursuant to Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (1) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
- (2) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
- (3) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with criminals or delinquents.
- (4) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions, including those in the juvenile justice system, in dealing with minors who are the subject of a petition

or hearing in the juvenile court to transfer their case to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or whose cases are directly filed or otherwise initiated in an adult criminal court.

(5) (A) The total number of each of the following:

- (i) Civilian complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5.
- (ii) Civilian complaints alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or a misdemeanor.
- (iii) Civilian complaints alleging racial or identity profiling, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 13519.4. These statistics shall be disaggregated by the specific type of racial or identity profiling alleged, including but not limited to, based on a consideration of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, or mental or physical disability.

(B) The statistics reported pursuant to this paragraph shall provide, for each category of complaint identified under subparagraph (A), the number of complaints within each of the following disposition categories:

- (i) "Sustained," which means that the investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to prove the truth of allegation in the complaint by preponderance of the evidence.
- (ii) "Exonerated," which means that the investigation clearly established that the actions of the personnel that formed the basis of the complaint are not a violation of law or agency policy.
- (iii) "Not sustained," which means that the investigation failed to disclose sufficient evidence to clearly prove or disprove the allegation in the complaint.
- (iv) "Unfounded," which means that the investigation clearly established that the allegation is not true.

(C) The reports under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be made available to the public and disaggregated for each individual law enforcement agency.

(b) The department shall give adequate interpretation of the statistics and present the information so that it may be of value

in guiding the policies of the Legislature and of those in charge of the apprehension, prosecution, and treatment of criminals and delinquents, or those concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. This interpretation shall be presented in clear and informative formats on the OpenJustice Web portal. The Web portal shall also include statistics that are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments.

(c) Each year, on an annual basis, the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (RIPA), established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4, shall analyze the statistics reported pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of this section. RIPA's analysis of the complaints shall be incorporated into its annual report as required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 13519.4 and shall be published on the OpenJustice Web portal. The reports shall not disclose the identity of peace officers.

Penal Code section 13012.5

(a) The annual report published by the department under Section 13010 shall, in regard to the contents required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, include the following statewide information:

(1) The annual number of fitness hearings held in the juvenile courts under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and the outcomes of those hearings including orders to remand to adult criminal court, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are the subject of those fitness hearings.

(2) The annual number of minors whose cases are filed directly in adult criminal court under Sections 602.5 and 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, cross-referenced with information about the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors whose cases are filed directly to the adult criminal court.

(3) The outcomes of cases involving minors who are prosecuted in adult criminal courts, regardless of how adult court jurisdiction was initiated, including whether the minor was acquitted or convicted, or whether the case was dismissed and returned to juvenile court, including sentencing outcomes, cross-referenced with the age, gender, ethnicity, and offense of the minors subject to these court actions.

(b) The department's annual report published under Section 13010 shall include the information described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 13012, as further delineated by this section, beginning with the report due on July 1, 2003, for the preceding calendar year.

Appendix 3

Felony-Level Offense Codes

The following statutes and their offense groupings were valid at the time of the closeout of the 2022 arrest offense code file. All statutory codes listed are for Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code
CC - Corporations Code
CI - Civil Code
EC - Education Code
FA - Food and Agriculture Code
FC - Financial Code

FG - Fish and Game Code
GC - Government Code
HN - Harbors and Navigation Code
HS - Health and Safety Code
IC - Insurance Code
LC - Labor Code

MV - Military and Veterans Code
PR - Public Resources Code
RT - Revenue and Taxation Code
SH - Streets and Highways Code
UI - Unemployment Insurance Code
VC - Vehicle Code
WI - Welfare and Institutions Code

Homicide - 128, 187(a), 192(a), 192(b), 273ab(a), 18755(a)

Rape - 220, 220(a)(1), 220(a)(2), 220(b), 261(a)(1), 261(a)(2), 261(a)(3), 261(a)(4), 261(a)(4)(a), 261(a)(4)(b), 261(a)(4)(c), 261(a)(4)(d), 261(a)(5), 261(a)(6), 261(a)(7), 264(c)(1), 262.1(a), 264(c)(2), 264.1(a), 264.1(b)(1), 264.1(b)(2), 266c, 269(a)(1), 269(a)(2), 269(a)(3), 269(a)(4), 269(a)(5), 286(b)(1)*, 286(b)(2), 286(c)(1), 286(c)(2)(a), 286(c)(2)(b), 286(c)(2)(c), 286(c)(3), 286(d)(1), 286(e), 286(f), 286(f)(1), 286(f)(2), 286(f)(3), 286(f)(4), 286(g), 286(h)*, 286(i), 286(j), 286(k), 287(b)(1)*, 287(b)(2), 287(c)(1), 287(c)(2)(a), 287(c)(2)(b), 287(c)(2)(c), 287(c)(3), 287(d)(1)(a), 287(d)(1)(b), 287(d)(1)(c), 287(d)(2), 287(d)(3), 287(e)*, 287(f), 287(f)(1), 287(f)(2), 287(f)(3), 287(f)(4), 287(g), 287(h)*, 287(i), 287(j), 287(k), 288.7(a), 288.7(b), 289(a)(1)(a), 289(a)(1)(b), 289(a)(1)(c), 289(a)(2), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(d)(1), 289(d)(2), 289(d)(3), 289(d)(4), 289(e), 289(f), 289(g), 289(h)*, 289(i), 289(j)

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 212.5(c), 213(a)(1)(a), 213(a)(2), 214, 215(a)

Assault - 69(a)*, 71(a)(1)*, 71(a)(2), 76(a)*, 95.1, 136.7(a)*, 139(a), 140(a)*, 146e(b), 148(b)*, 148(c), 148(d)*, 148(d)(1), 148.1(a), 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.3(b), 148.4(b)(1), 148.4(b)(2), 148.10(a)*, 149*, 151(a)(2), 186.26(a), 186.26(b), 186.26(c), 203, 205, 206, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 218.1*, 219, 219.1, 219.2*, 220, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242*, 243(c), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d), 243.1, 243.3*, 243.6*, 243.7, 243.9(a)*, 244, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(3), 245(a)(4)*, 245(b), 245(c), 245(d)(1), 245(d)(2), 245(d)(3), 245.2, 245.3, 245.5(a), 245.5(b), 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 247(a), 247(b), 247.5*, 273a(a)*, 273ab(b), 273d(a)*, 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(a)(1), 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 375(a)*, 375(d), 401(a), 405a, 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.3, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422(a)*, 422.7(a), 588a*, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 625c, 664/187(a), 664/192(a), 1768.8(b) WI, 1768.85(a) WI*, 1808.4(d) VC, 4131.5, 4500, 4501(a), 4501(b), 4501.1(a), 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 11418(a)(1), 11418(a)(2), 11418(b)(1), 11418(b)(2), 11418(b)(3), 11418(b)(4), 11418(c), 11418(d)(1), 11418(d)(2), 11418.1*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12308, 12309, 15656(a) WI, 18715(a)(1), 18715(a)(2), 18715(a)(3), 18715(a)(4), 18715(a)(5), 18725(a), 18725(b), 18725(c), 18740, 18750, 18755(b), 20110(a), 20110(b), 21464(c) VC, 23110(b) VC, 38318(b) VC, 38318.5(b) VC

Kidnapping - 157, 207(a), 207(b), 207(c), 207(d), 208(b), 209(a), 209(b)(1), 209.5(a), 209.5(b), 210, 278, 278.5(a), 280(b), 4503

Burglary - 459*, 459.5(a)*, 460, 460(a), 460(b)*, 461, 461.1, 461.2, 463(a), 464, 664/459, 664/460, 664/460(a), 664/460(b)

Theft - 72, 72.5(a)*, 72.5(b)*, 115(a), 115.5(b), 116, 117, 134, 154(b), 155(b), 155.5(b), 156, 182(a)(4)*, 304 HN, 305 HN, 332(a)*, 334(a)*, 337.7, 350(a)*, 350(a)(2)*, 350(b), 350(c), 368(d)(1)*, 368(e)(1), 424(a)1, 424(a)2, 424(a)3, 424(a)4, 424(a)5, 424(a)6, 424(a)7, 463(b), 474, 481, 481.1(a), 483.5(f)*, 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484c, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487(d)(2), 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487b, 487d, 487e, 487g, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 487k, 487m(a)*, 490.2*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*, 495, 496(a), 496(b), 496(d)*, 496a(a), 496c*, 496d(a), 497, 498(b)(1), 498(b)(2), 498(b)(3), 498(b)(4), 498(b)(5), 498(d), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 500(a), 500(a)(1)*, 500(a)(2)*, 500(a)(3)*, 502(c)(1)(a), 502(c)(1)(b), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(3), 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)*, 502(c)(7)*, 502(c)(8)*, 502(c)(10)*, 502(c)(11)*, 502(c)(12)*, 502(c)(13)*, 502(c)(14)*, 502.5*, 502.7(a)(1)*, 502.7(a)(2)*, 502.7(a)(3)*, 502.7(a)(4)*, 502.7(a)(5)*, 502.7(b)(1)*, 502.7(b)(2), 502.7(c)*, 502.7(d)*, 502.7(g), 502.8(b)*, 502.8(d), 502.8(e), 502.8(f), 503*, 504*, 504a*, 504b*, 505*, 506*, 506b, 507*, 508*, 514*, 528, 529(a)*, 529(a)(1)*, 529(a)(2)*, 529(a)(3)*, 529a*, 529.5(b), 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 532(a)*, 532a(1)*, 532a(2)*, 532a(3)*, 532a(4)*, 532f(a)(1)*, 532f(a)(2)*, 532f(a)(3)*, 532f(a)(4)*, 533, 534, 535, 537(a)*, 537(a)(2), 537(c)(2)*, 537e(a), 537e(a)(3), 538*, 538.5, 548(a), 549, 550(a)(1), 550(a)(2), 550(a)(3), 550(a)(4), 550(a)(5), 550(a)(6), 550(a)(7), 550(a)(8), 550(b)(1), 550(b)(2), 550(b)(3), 550(b)(4), 560, 560.4, 566, 571(a), 571(b), 577, 578, 580, 581, 593d(b), 620, 642*, 648*, 650 BP, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 750(a) IC, 892(a) CI, 1695.6(b)(1) CI, 1733 IC, 1778 LC, 1823 FC, 1871.4(a)(1) IC, 1871.4(a)(2) IC, 1871.4(a)(3) IC, 1871.4(a)(4) IC, 2101(a)(1) UI, 2102(a) UI, 2107 UI, 2108 UI, 2109 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2114 UI, 2116(a) UI, 2116(b) UI, 2121 UI, 2255(b) CC, 2945.4(a) CI, 2945.4(g) CI*, 3215 LC, 3352 FC, 3361 FC, 3531 FC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7027.3 BP, 7028.16 BP*, 7051 HS, 10238.6(c) BP, 10250.52 BP, 10752(a) VC, 10752(b) VC, 10801 VC, 10802 VC, 10803(a) VC, 10803(b) VC, 10855 VC*, 10980(b) WI, 10980(c)(2) WI, 10980(d) WI, 10980(g)(2) WI, 11010(a) BP, 11019(a) BP, 11022(a) BP, 11320 BP, 11482.5 WI, 11483 WI*, 11483.5 WI, 11760(a) IC, 11880(a) IC, 14014(a) WI*, 14025(a) WI, 14107(b)(1) WI, 14591(b)(1)(a) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(b) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(c) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(d) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(e) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(f) PR*, 14591(b)(1)(g) PR*, 17410 WI, 17414(b) FC, 17511.12(a) BP, 17551(a) FA, 17551(b) FA, 18848 FA*, 22430(a) BP, 22753(a) BP*, 25110 CC, 25401 CC, 25540 CC, 25541 CC, 27443(a) GC, 27443(b) GC, 30475(b) RT, 30480 RT, 31110 CC, 31201 CC, 31410 CC, 31411 CC, 44209 HS, 94319.14(b) EC, 94320(f) EC, 94320(g) EC, 103800 HS

Motor Vehicle Theft - 487(d)(1)*, 666.5(a), 10851(a) VC*, 10851(b) VC, 10851(e) VC

Forgery, Check, and Access Cards - 113, 114, 470(a)*, 470(b)*, 470(c), 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 477, 478, 479, 480(a), 484e(a)*, 484e(b), 484e(d)*, 484f(a), 484f(b)*, 484g*, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 617, 10980(e) WI

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 451.5(a), 451.5(a)(1), 451.5(a)(2)(a), 451.5(a)(3), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a)*, 454(a)(1), 454(a)(2), 455(a)

Drug Offenses

Narcotic - 11350(a) HS, 11350(b) HS*, 11351 HS, 11351.5 HS, 11352(a) HS, 11352(b) HS, 11353(a) HS, 11353(b) HS, 11353(c) HS, 11354(a) HS

Marijuana - 11358(d) HS, 11359(c) HS, 11359(d) HS 11360(a) HS*, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS, 11362.4(d) HS

Dangerous Drug - 4060 BP*, 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11370.1(a) HS, 11375(b)(1) HS*, 11377(a) HS*, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379(a) HS, 11379(b) HS, 11379.2 HS, 11379.5(a) HS, 11379.5(b) HS, 11380(a) HS, 11550(e) HS

All Other - 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4336(a) BP, 11104(a) HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11152 HS, 11153(a)(1) HS, 11154(a) HS, 11154(b) HS, 11155 HS, 11156 HS, 11157 HS, 11162.5(a) HS, 11166 HS*, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(b) HS, 11173(c) HS, 11173(d) HS, 11174 HS, 11355 HS*, 11363 HS, 11364.7(b) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5(a) HS, 11366.5(b) HS, 11366.6 HS, 11366.7(b) HS, 11366.8(a) HS, 11366.8(b) HS, 11368 HS*, 11370.6(a) HS, 11370.9(a) HS, 11370.9(b) HS, 11370.9(c) HS, 11371 HS, 11371.1 HS, 11379.6(a) HS, 11379.6(b) HS, 11382 HS*, 11383(a) HS, 11383(b) HS, 11383(c)(1) HS, 11383(c)(2) HS, 11383(f) HS, 11383(g) HS, 11383.5(b)(1) HS, 11383.5(e) HS, 11383.7(a) HS, 11383.7(b)(1) HS, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Sex Offenses

Lewd or Lascivious - 220, 266j, 288(a), 288(b)(1), 288(b)(2), 288(c)(1)*, 288(c)(2)*, 288.5(a)

All Other - 243.4(a)*, 243.4(b), 243.4(c)*, 243.4(d)*, 243.4(j), 261.5(a), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 265, 266*, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h(a), 266h(b)(1), 266h(b)(2), 266i(a), 266i(a)(1), 266i(a)(2), 266i(a)(3), 266i(a)(4), 266i(a)(5), 266i(a)(6), 266i(b)(1), 266i(b)(2), 267, 285, 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 288.2(b), 288.3, 288.3(a), 288.4(a)(2), 288.4(b), 289.6(a)*, 289.6(a)(2), 289.6(a)(3), 290(b)*, 290.002*, 290.006*, 290.010*, 290.011(a)*, 290.011(b)*, 290.011(c)*, 290.011(d)*, 290.011(f)*, 290.012(a)*, 290.012(b)*, 290.012(c)*, 290.013(a)*, 290.013(b), 290.014*, 290.015*, 290.018(b), 290.018(d)*, 290.018(f)*, 290.018(g)*, 311.1(a), 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a)*, 311.11(b), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(b), 311.2(c)*, 311.2(d), 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5*, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2)*, 314(1), 647f, 647.6(a)(1)*, 647.6(a)(2)*, 647.6(b), 647.6(c)(1), 647.6(c)(2), 729(a)*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(f) HN, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(d) VC, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*

Hit-and-Run - 20001(a) VC, 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*

Weapons - 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c, 171c(a)(1)*, 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 186.28(a)*, 626.9(b)*, 626.9(d), 626.9(h), 626.9(i), 626.95(a)*, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(b)*, 4502(a), 4502(b), 4574(a), 4574(b), 8101(a) WI, 8101(b) WI, 8103(a)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 8103(i) WI*, 12761 HS*, 18710(a)*, 18720, 18730, 18735(a)*, 18745, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22810(a)*, 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(g)(1)*, 22810(g)(2), 23900, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(1), 25400(c)(2), 25400(c)(3), 25400(c)(4), 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(1), 25850(c)(2), 25850(c)(3), 25850(c)(4), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(b)*, 26100(c), 26100(d)*, 27500(a), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27585(a), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(b)(1), 28250(b)(2), 28250(b)(3), 29610(a), 29610(b), 29650*, 29800(a)(1), 29800(a)(2), 29800(b), 29805(a)*, 29805(a)(1)*, 29805(a)(2)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29900(a)(1), 29900(b)(1), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30305(a)(1)*, 30315*, 30320, 30600(a), 30605(a)*, 30720(a)*, 30725(b), 31500*, 32625(a), 32625(b), 32900*, 33210, 32310(a)*, 33215*, 33410, 33600*

Escape - 110, 836.6(a)*, 836.6(b)*, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1152(b) WI, 1768.7(a) WI, 1768.7(b) WI, 2042, 3002 WI, 4011.7*, 4530(a), 4530(b), 4530(c), 4532(a)(1), 4532(a)(2), 4532(b)(1)*, 4532(b)(2), 4533, 4534, 4535, 4536(a), 4550(a), 4550(b), 7326 WI

Bookmaking - 337.2, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337i, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*

All Other Felony Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2022 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.
*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 4

Misdemeanor-Level Offense Codes

Manslaughter–Misd. - 191.5(b)*, 192(c)(1)*, 192(c)(2), 192.5(b), 192.5(c)*, 192.5(d)

Assault and Battery – 69(a)*, 71(a)(1)*, 76(a)*, 95.1, 136.7(a)*, 139(a), 140(a)*, 147, 148(a)(1), 148(b)*, 148(d)*, 148.1(a)*, 148.1(b), 148.1(c), 148.1(d), 148.10(a)*, 148.2(1), 148.2.2, 148.2(2), 148.2(3), 148.2(4), 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a)(1), 148.4(a)(2), 149*, 151(a)(1), 217.1(a), 218.1*, 219.2*, 219.3, 240, 241(a), 241(b), 241(c), 241.1*, 241.2(a), 241.2(a)(1), 241.3(a), 241.4, 241.5(a), 241.6, 242*, 243(a), 243(b), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d)*, 243(e)(1), 243.10(a), 243.2(a)(1), 243.25, 243.3*, 243.35(a), 243.6*, 243.65(a), 243.8(a), 243.9(a)*, 244.5(b)*, 244.5(c)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 245(a)(4)*, 245.5(c), 246*, 246.3(a)*, 246.3(b), 247.5*, 248, 273a(a)*, 273a(b), 273d(a)*, 273.5(a)*, 273.5(f)(1)*, 273.5(f)(2)*, 347(b), 368(b)(1)*, 368(c), 374c, 375(a)*, 375(b), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2)(a), 417(a)(2)(b), 417(b)*, 417(c)*, 417.25(a), 417.26(a), 417.26(b), 417.4, 422(a)*, 422.4(a), 422.6(a), 422.7(a), 423.2(a), 423.2(b), 423.2(c), 423.2(d), 423.2(g), 423.2(h), 594.39(a), 1768.85(a) WI*, 2652, 2652.5, 4501.1(a), 11414(a), 11414(c), 11418.1*, 11418.5(a)*, 12680 HS, 15656(b) WI, 20170(a)

Burglary–Misd. - 459*, 459.5(a)*, 460(b)*, 490.4(a)(1)*, 490.4(a)(2)*, 490.4(a)(3)*, 490.4(a)(4)*

Petty Theft - 368(d)(1)*, 368(e)(2), 409(h), 463(b), 463(c), 484(a)*, 484(b)(1)*, 484b*, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(a)*, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(2)*, 487(b)(3)*, 487(c)*, 487a(a)*, 487a(b)*, 487a(c)*, 487c, 487e, 487f, 487h(a), 487i*, 487j*, 487m(a)*, 488, 490, 490.1(a), 490.2*, 490.5(a), 490.7(b), 490.7(b)(2), 490.7(b)(3), 490.7(b)(4), 496c*, 499b(b), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499c(c), 499d, 499g, 502.5*, 530*, 530.5(a)*, 530.5(c)(1)*, 530.5(c)(2)*, 530.5(c)(3)*, 530.5(d)(1)*, 530.5(d)(2)*, 530.5(e), 532(a)*, 538*, 565, 642*, 666(a)*, 666(b)*, 8726 HS, 22435.1 BP, 22435.2 BP, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.2(b) BP, 22435.2(c), 22435.2(e) BP, 22435.2(f) BP, 22435.11(a) BP, 22435.12 BP, 22753(a) BP*, 41950(a) PR

Other Theft - Includes approximately 200 statute codes that can be identified upon request.

Checks and Access Cards - 112(a), 470(a)*, 470(c), 470(b)*, 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 475(a)*, 475(b)*, 475(c)*, 476*, 476a(a)*, 476a(b)*, 484e(a)*, 484e(b), 484e(c), 484e(d)*, 484f(b)*, 484g, 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484h(b)*, 484i(a), 484i(b), 484i(c)*, 484j

Drug Offenses

Marijuana - 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357.5(a) HS, 11357.5(b) HS, 11358(c) HS, 11359(b) HS, 11360(a) HS*, 11362.4(c) HS, 11362.77(a) HS, 34014(a) BP, 34016(b) BP, 34016(d) BP, 34016(e) BP

Other Drugs - 377, 379, 647(f), 2241 BP, 2242.1(a) BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4051 BP, 4059(a) BP, 4060 BP*, 4077(a) BP, 4141 BP, 4142 BP, 4148 BP, 4149 BP, 4163 BP, 4323 BP, 4324(a) BP*, 4324(b) BP*, 4325(a) BP, 4326(a) BP, 4326(b) BP, 4331(a) BP, 4332 BP, 11100(g)(1) HS, 11100(g)(2) HS, 11100(g)(3) HS, 11100.1(a) HS, 11104(c) HS, 11104.5 HS, 11106(j) HS*, 11150 HS, 11151 HS, 11157 HS*, 11159 HS, 11161(a) HS, 11162.5(b), 11162.6(c) HS, 11166 HS*, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11173(d) HS, 11175 HS, 11180 HS, 11190 HS, 11207 HS, 11217 HS, 11350(a) HS*, 11350(b) HS*, 11352.1(b) HS, 11355 HS*, 11364(a) HS, 11364.5(a) HS, 11364.5(b) HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(c) HS, 11365(a) HS, 11366 HS*, 11366.5 (a) HS, 11368 HS*, 11375(b)(l) HS*, 11375(b)(2) HS, 11375.5(a) HS, 11377(a) HS*, 11382 HS*, 11391 HS, 11473.5 HS, 11532(a) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11594 HS, 109575 HS, 109580 HS

Indecent Exposure - 314(1), 314(2)

Annoying Children - 261.5(b), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 286(b)(1)*, 288(c)(1)*, 288.4(a)(1), 289(h)*, 647.6(a)(1), 647.6(a)(2)

Obscene Matter – 288.2(a)(1)*, 288.2(a)(2)*, 311.1(a)*, 311.10(a)*, 311.11(a), 311.11(c)(1)*, 311.11(c)(2)*, 311.2(a)*, 311.2(c)*, 311.3(a)*, 311.3(b), 311.3(b)(1)*, 311.3(b)(2)*, 311.3(b)(3)*, 311.3(b)(4)*, 311.3(b)(5)*, 311.3(b)(6)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.5*, 311.6, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1)*, 313.1(c)(2), 313.1(e)

Lewd Conduct - 288(c)(2)*, 647(a), 647(d), 647(i), 647(j)(1), 647(j)(2), 647(j)(3)(a), 647(j)(4)(a), 647(j)(4)(b), 647(l)(1), 647(l)(2), 653b(a)

Prostitution - 266*, 315, 316, 647(b), 647(b)(1), 647(b)(2), 647(b)(3), 653.22(a), 653.22(a)(1), 653.23(a)(1), 653.23(a)(2), 25601 BP

Contribute to Delinquency of Minor - 272, 272(a)(1), 272(b)(1), 273i(a)

Drunk - 647(f)

Liquor Laws - 172(a), 172a, 172b(1), 172d(1), 172g(a), 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 11200, 23224(a) VC, 23224(b) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25177 BP, 25351 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607(a) BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25612.5(c)(3) BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25659.5(a) BP, 25659.5(c) BP, 25659.5(d) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661(a) BP, 25662(a) BP, 25663(a) BP, 25663(b) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP, 120305 HS

Disorderly Conduct - 647(c), 647(e), 647(h), 647b, 653b(a)

Disturbing the Peace - 171f.2, 302(a), 403, 404(a), 404.6(a), 404.6(c)*, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 409.6(c), 415(1), 415(2), 415(3), 415.5(a)(1), 415.5(a)(2), 415.5(a)(3), 416(a), 602.10, 602.11(a), 626.2, 626.4(d), 626.6(a), 626.7(a), 626.8(a)(1), 626.8(a)(2), 626.8(a)(3), 626.8(a)(4), 626.81(a), 626.85(a)(1), 626.85(a)(2), 626.85(a)(3), 640(d)(1), 653c(a), 653c(b), 653m(a), 653m(b), 653x(a), 653y(b)(1), 653y(b)(2), 653y(c), 727, 6311.5 LC, 9051 GC, 11460(a), 11460(b)(1)

Malicious Mischief - 623b(b), 625b(a), 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC, 28051 VC, 28051.5 VC

Vandalism - 422.6(b), 423.2(e), 423.2(f), 555.1, 587a, 587(b), 587.1(a), 587.1(b), 588b, 590, 591.5, 592(a), 592(b), 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594(a)(1)*, 594(a)(2)*, 594(a)(3)*, 594(b)(1)*, 594(b)(2)(a), 594(b)(2)(b), 594.3(a)*, 594.35(a)*, 594.35(b), 594.35(c), 594.35(d), 594.4(a)*, 603, 604, 605(1), 605(2), 605(3), 607, 615, 616, 618, 621*, 622, 622.5, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 640(d)(5), 640.5(b)(1), 640.5(c)(1), 640.7, 640.8, 11411(a), 11411(b), 11411(c)*, 11411(d)*, 23110(a) VC, 27491.3 GC, 38318(a) VC, 38319 VC

Trespassing - 171f.1, 369g(a), 369g(b), 369i(a)(1), 369i(b)(1), 398 MV, 409.5(c), 554(a), 554(b), 554(c), 554(d), 554(e), 554(f), 554(g), 554(h), 554(i), 555, 558, 587b, 593b, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 602, 602(a), 602(b), 602(c), 602(d), 602(e), 602(f), 602(g), 602(h)(1), 602(i), 602(j), 602(k), 602(l)(1), 602(l)(2), 602(l)(3), 602(l)(4), 602(m), 602(n), 602(o), 602(o)(1), 602(o)(2), 602(p), 602(q), 602(r), 602(s), 602(t)(1), 602(t)(2), 602(v)(1), 602(w), 602(x)(1), 602(y), 602.1(a), 602.1(b), 602.4(a), 602.5, 602.5(a), 602.5(b), 602.6, 602.8(a), 602.9(a), 602.9(b), 602.12(a), 602.13(a), 627.2, 627.7(a)(1), 627.7(a)(2), 627.7(a)(3), 627.8, 634*, 1583 FG, 27174.2 SH, 32210 EC, 32211 EC

Weapons - 136.2(a)(7)(b)2, 171b(a)(1), 171b(a)(2)*, 171b(a)(3), 171b(a)(4)*, 171b(a)(5)*, 171b(a)(6)*, 171c(a)(1)*, 171c(a)(2), 171d(a)*, 171d(b)*, 171.5(b), 171.5(c)(2), 171.5(c)(3), 171.5(c)(4), 171.5(c)(5), 171.5(c)(6), 171.5(c)(7), 171.5(c)(8), 171.5(c)(9), 171.5(c)(10), 171.5(c)(11), 171.5(c)(12), 171.7(b), 186.28(a)*, 468, 626.10(a)(1)*, 626.10(a)(2)*, 626.10(b)*, 626.10(i), 626.9(b)*, 626.95(a)*, 4574(c), 8103(i) WI*, 8103(f)(1)(b) WI*, 12761 HS*, 17500, 17505, 17510(a)(1), 17510(a)(2), 17510(a)(3), 17512, 18205, 18710(a)*, 19100*, 19200(a)*, 18735(a)*, 19405, 19910, 19915(a), 20010, 20110(b), 20160(a), 20165, 20310*, 20410*, 20510*, 20610*, 20710*, 20810(a), 20910*, 21110*, 21310*, 21510(a), 21510(b), 21510(c), 21710, 21810*, 22011*, 22210*, 22410*, 22610(a), 22610(b), 22610(c)(1), 22610(d), 22615(a), 22615(b), 22810(a)*, 22810(b), 22810(c)*, 22810(d)*, 22810(e)(1)*, 22810(e)(3), 22810(g)(1)*, 22815(a), 22900, 22910(a), 23920, 24310*, 24410*, 24510*, 24610*, 24710*, 25100(a)*, 25100(b), 25100(c), 25135, 25200(a), 25200(b), 25250(a), 25250(b), 25300(a), 25400(a)(1)*, 25400(a)(2)*, 25400(a)(3)*, 25400(c)(5)*, 25400(c)(6)*, 25400(c)(6)(b)*, 25400(f), 25800(a)*, 25850(a), 25850(c)(5)*, 25850(c)(6)*, 26100(a), 26100(b)*, 26100(d)*, 26180(a), 26180(b), 26350(a)(2), 26350(a)(1)(a), 26350(a)(1)(b), 26350(a)(1)(c), 26350(a)(2)(b), 26350(a)(2)(c), 26400(a)(1), 26400(a)(2), 26500(a), 27310, 27315, 27330, 27340(b), 27500(b)*, 27505(a)*, 27510(a)*, 27515*, 27520*, 27545*, 27575(a), 27585(a), 28050(a), 28050(b), 28050(c), 28100(a), 28210(a)(1)*, 28250(a)(1), 28250(a)(3), 29010(a), 29010(c), 29180(b), 29180(c), 29180(d)(1), 29180(e), 29180(f), 29525, 29610(a)*, 29610(b)*, 29650*, 29805(a)*, 29805(a)(1)*, 29805(a)(2)*, 29805(b)*, 29805(c)*, 29815(a)*, 29820(b)*, 29825(a)*, 29825(b), 30210(a)*, 30210(b)*, 30300(a)(1), 30300(a)(2), 30300(a)(3), 30305(a)(1)*, 30305(b)(1), 30306(a), 30306(b), 30310(a), 30312(a)(1), 30314(a), 30315*, 30342, 30342(a), 30352(a), 30352(b), 30352(c), 30352(d), 30355, 30360, 30362(a), 30362(b), 30363, 30605(a)*, 30610(a), 30720(a)*, 31500*, 31615(a)(1), 31615(a)(2), 31620(b), 32000(a), 31620(c), 32310(a), 32310(a)*, 32311(a), 32900*, 33215*, 33600*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 655(c) HN, 655(d) HN, 655(e) HN, 655(f) HN, 11362.3(a)(7) HS, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC, 23152(d) VC, 23152(e) VC, 23152(f) VC, 23152(g) VC, 23153(a) VC*, 23153(b) VC*, 23153(f) VC*, 23153(g) VC*, 23247(a) VC, 23247(b) VC, 23247(c) VC, 23247(d) VC, 23247(e) VS, 23546(a) VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*, 23573(i) VC

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 381c(b), 381d(a), 381e(a), 647(f)

Hit-and-Run - 20001(b)(1) VC*, 20001(b)(2) VC*, 20002(a)(1) VC, 20002(a)(2) VC, 20002(b) VC

Joy Riding - 487(d)(1)*, 499b(a), 10851(a) VC*

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103(a) VC, 23103(b) VC, 23104(a) VC, 23105(a) VC*, 23109(a) VC*, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 23109(d) VC, 23109.1 VC*, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40508(c) VC, 40519 VC, 42005(e) VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 330, 330a(a), 330b(a), 330b(1), 330c, 330.1(a), 330.4, 331, 335.336, 337a(a)(1)*, 337a(a)(2)*, 337a(a)(3)*, 337a(a)(4)*, 337a(a)(5)*, 337a(a)(6)*, 337i, 337j(a)(2)*, 337j(a)(3)*, 337j(b)*, 337j(c)*, 337k(a), 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300, 11302, 11303, 11304, 19921(a) BP, 19940 BP, 19941(a)(1) BP

Nonsupport - 270*, 270a, 270c, 270.5(a), 270.6, 271, 271a

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2022 data and may not be applicable for prior years.
"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code and Water Code.
"All Other Misdemeanor Offenses" also includes sections in the California Code of Regulations, City or County Ordinances, Civil Procedure Code, Election Code, Public Utilities Code, Uniform Fire Code, and Water Code.
Arrests for attempted offenses are reported in their respective categories with the exception of homicide and manslaughter, which are captured in the felony assault category.
*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Appendix 5

Juvenile Justice Glossary

Caseload – The number of juveniles under the supervision or jurisdiction of a probation department, excluding courtesy supervision, but including juveniles on diversion, informal probation (Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) Sections (§§) 654 or 654.2), non-ward probation (WIC § 725(a)), or deferred entry of judgment (WIC § 790), and those who are wards of the juvenile court.

Closed at Intake – A referral that is closed by the probation department following an investigation of the circumstances and nature of the alleged offense. No further action is taken.

Deferred Entry of Judgment – A treatment program for first-time felony offenders aged 14 to 17 (WIC § 790).

Deferred Entry of Judgment Failure – A felony offender who fails the treatment program (WIC § 793).

Delinquent Act – An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.

Detention – The status of a juvenile immediately after arrest and prior to any court action.

Direct File in Adult Court – The filing of a juvenile case in a court of criminal jurisdiction (adult court) pursuant to WIC §§ 602(b) or 707(d). (In 2016, voters passed Proposition 57 which ended the process of direct filing in adult court for juveniles.)

Dismissed – A petition dismissed by the juvenile court with no further action taken.

Disposition – An action taken by the probation officer or juvenile court because of a referral.

Diversion – Any delivery or referral of a minor by the probation department to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provide diversion services. Diversion services must meet the following criteria:

- 1) The probation department must have referred the minor and maintained responsibility for that minor's progress.
- 2) Placement and monitoring of the minor must have a beginning and ending date.

Diversion Dismissed – The successful completion of a diversion program.

Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – The state entity that has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from superior courts. (In July 2005, the California Youth Authority was consolidated with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and renamed the Division of Juvenile Justice.)

Fitness Hearing – A hearing to determine whether the juvenile is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law. If the juvenile is found fit, adjudication remains in the juvenile court. If the juvenile is found unfit, adjudication is transferred to the adult court (WIC § 707).

Incorrigible – Incapable of being corrected, reformed, amended, or improved. With respect to juvenile offenders, unmanageable by parents or guardians.

Informal Probation (WIC § 654) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a probation officer and a minor's parents or guardian under WIC § 654.

Informal Probation (WIC § 654.2) – Supervision of a minor, in lieu of declaring a minor a ward of the court, for a period not to exceed six months. The supervision is based on a contractual agreement between a court and a minor’s parents or guardian. The period of supervision may be extended.

Non-Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is not physically restricted from leaving.

Non-Ward Probation – Probation grant, without wardship, from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months (WIC § 725(a)).

Petition – The formal presentation to juvenile court of information related to a juvenile’s alleged offense (similar to a criminal complaint for an adult).

Population at Risk – That portion of the total population who, because of like characteristics to the specific study group, are considered “at risk.” For juveniles, all persons between ages 10 and 17 would constitute the at-risk population.

Private Facility – A facility operated by a private individual or group.

Public Facility – A facility operated by a governmental agency other than a county probation department.

Referral – A juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under WIC §§ 601 and 602.

Remand to Adult Court – A disposition resulting from a fitness hearing that finds a juvenile unfit for the juvenile system and transfers a juvenile to the adult system.

Reverse Remand – Occurs when a case is sent back to the juvenile system from the adult system.

Reverse Waiver for Sentencing – Occurs when the adult system sends a juvenile back to the juvenile system for sentencing.

Secure Facility – A facility where a juvenile is held behind a locked door, gate, or fence, or in which some person is responsible for physically preventing the juvenile’s escape or departure from the facility. Secure facility includes electronic monitoring.

Status Offenses – Acts that would not be classified as crimes if committed by adults.

Technical Violation – Occurs when a juvenile violates a condition of his or her probation but does not commit a new offense.

Traffic Court – A disposition indicating the case was transferred to the traffic court for processing.

Transfer – A disposition that transfers a juvenile to another county juvenile court or probation department.

Wardship Probation – A probation grant in which a minor is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

WIC – Welfare and Institutions Code.

Acknowledgments

The DOJ is mandated by statute to submit an annual *Juvenile Justice in California* report. The department extends its appreciation to all the probation departments and law enforcement agencies that provided complete and timely data. This report would not have been possible without their cooperation.

California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Justice Data & Investigative Services Bureau
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
P.O. Box 903427 • Sacramento, CA 94203-4270
<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov>

JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FORM		For State Controller's Office Use Only		PROGRAM 380
		(19)	Program Number 00380	
		(20)	Date Filed	
		(21)	LRS Input	
(01) Claimant Identification Number	9937	Reimbursement Claim Data		
(02) Claimant Name	County of San Diego Public Defender	(22)	FORM 1, (04)(g)	49,405
County of Location	San Diego	(23)	FORM 1, (06)	10
Street Address or P.O. Box and Suite	451 A Street, Suite 1100	(24)	FORM 1, (07)	3,035
City, State, and Zip Code	San Diego, CA, 92101	(25)	FORM 1, (09)	-
(03)	Type of Claim	(26)	FORM 1, (10)	-
(04)	(09) Reimbursement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(27)		
(05)	(10) Combined <input type="checkbox"/>	(28)		
(06)	(11) Amended <input type="checkbox"/>	(29)		
(07)	(12) Fiscal Year of Cost 2020-2021	(30)		
(08)	(13) Total Claimed Amount \$52,440	(31)		
(14)	Less: 10% Late Penalty 0	(32)		
(15)	Less: Prior Claim Payment Received 0	(33)		
(16)	Net Claimed Amount \$52,440	(34)		
(17)	Due from State \$52,440	(35)		
(18)	Due to State 0	(36)		
(37) CERTIFICATION OF CLAIM				
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Government Code sections 17560 and 17561, I certify that I am the officer authorized by the local agency to file mandated cost claims with the State of California for this program, and certify under penalty of perjury that I have not violated any of the provisions of Article 4, Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.</p> <p>I further certify that there was no application other than from the claimant, nor any grant(s) or payment(s) received for reimbursement of costs claimed herein, and claimed costs are for a new program or increased level of services of an existing program. All offsetting revenues and reimbursements set forth in the parameters and guidelines are identified, and all costs claimed are supported by source documentation currently maintained by the claimant.</p> <p>The amount for this reimbursement is hereby claimed from the State for payment of actual costs set forth on the attached statements.</p> <p>I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.</p>				

Signature of Authorized Officer	Date Signed	
Miwa Pumpelly <small>Digitally signed by Miwa Pumpelly Date: 2023.10.24 10:47:34 -07'00'</small>	Telephone Number	6193384714
Type or Print Name and Title of Authorized Signatory	Email Address	Miwa.Pumpelly@sdcounty.ca.gov
Miwa Pumpelly, Chief Admin Services		

(38) Name of Agency Contact Person for Claim	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov
Name of Consulting Firm/Claim Preparer	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov

JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FORM		For State Controller's Office Use Only (19) Program Number 00380 (20) Date Filed (21) LRS Input		PROGRAM 380
(01) Claimant Identification Number 9937		Reimbursement Claim Data		
(02) Claimant Name County of San Diego Public Defender		(22)	FORM 1, (04)(g)	49,405
County of Location San Diego		(23)	FORM 1, (06)	10
Street Address or P.O. Box and Suite 451 A Street, Suite 1100		(24)	FORM 1, (07)	3,035
City, State, and Zip Code San Diego, CA, 92101		(25)	FORM 1, (09)	-
(03)	Type of Claim	(26)	FORM 1, (10)	-
(04)	(09) Reimbursement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(27)		
(05)	(10) Combined <input type="checkbox"/>	(28)		
(06)	(11) Amended <input type="checkbox"/>	(29)		
(07)	(12) Fiscal Year of Cost 2020-2021	(30)		
(08)	(13) Total Claimed Amount \$52,440	(31)		
(14) Less: 10% Late Penalty 0		(32)		
(15) Less: Prior Claim Payment Received 0		(33)		
(16) Net Claimed Amount \$52,440		(34)		
(17) Due from State \$52,440		(35)		
(18) Due to State 0		(36)		
(37) CERTIFICATION OF CLAIM				
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Government Code sections 17560 and 17561, I certify that I am the officer authorized by the local agency to file mandated cost claims with the State of California for this program, and certify under penalty of perjury that I have not violated any of the provisions of Article 4, Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.</p> <p>I further certify that there was no application other than from the claimant, nor any grant(s) or payment(s) received for reimbursement of costs claimed herein, and claimed costs are for a new program or increased level of services of an existing program. All offsetting revenues and reimbursements set forth in the parameters and guidelines are identified, and all costs claimed are supported by source documentation currently maintained by the claimant.</p> <p>The amount for this reimbursement is hereby claimed from the State for payment of actual costs set forth on the attached statements.</p> <p>I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.</p>				

Signature of Authorized Officer		Date Signed	
Miwa Pumpelly <small>Digitally signed by Miwa Pumpelly Date: 2023.10.24 10:47:34 -07'00'</small>		Telephone Number	6193384714
Type or Print Name and Title of Authorized Signatory		Email Address	Miwa.Pumpelly@sdcounty.ca.gov
Miwa Pumpelly, Chief Admin Services			

(38) Name of Agency Contact Person for Claim	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov
Name of Consulting Firm/Claim Preparer	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM SUMMARY						FORM 1
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)					Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021	
(03) Department Public Defender							
Claim Statistics							
Number of 16 and 17 year olds that required consultation in accordance with the reimbursable activity						82	
Direct Costs		Object Accounts					
(04) Reimbursable Activity	(a) Salaries	(b) Benefits	(c) Materials and Supplies	(d) Contract Services	(e) Fixed Assets	(f) Travel	(g) Total
Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. Reimbursement is not required in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights, which is required by existing state and federal law. □ For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers. □ When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information. □ In the normal performance of a probation officer's duties under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 625, 627.5, or 628. 	\$ 30,353.97	\$ 19,050.65					\$ 49,404.61
(05) Total Direct Costs	\$ 30,353.97	\$ 19,050.65					\$ 49,404.61

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM SUMMARY	FORM 1
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
(03) Department Public Defender		
Indirect Costs		
(06) Indirect Cost Rate	[From ICRP or 10%]	10%
(07) Total Indirect Costs	[Refer to Claim Summary Instructions]	\$3,035.40
(08) Total Direct and Indirect Costs	[Line (05)(g) plus line (07)]	\$52,440.01
Cost Reduction		
(09) Less: Offsetting Revenues (<i>see Attachment A</i>)		0
(10) Less: Other Reimbursements		0
(11) Total Claimed Amount	[Line (08) minus {line (09) plus line (10)}]	\$52,440.01

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION DETAILED SUMMARY OF OFFSETTING REVENUES	ATTACHMENT A
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
OFFSETTING REVENUES		Amount
1. Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate		0
2. Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate		0
TOTAL OFFSETTING REVENUES		0

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Edmonson, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	77.56	1.1	85.32	50.36				
Edmonson, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	77.56	14.9	1,155.64	682.18				
Hoffman, Amy Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.11	0.3	29.13	18.63				
Hoffman, Amy Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.11	7.7	747.75	478.26				
Sommers, Ann Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.3	25.65	14.92				
Sommers, Ann Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.7	658.43	382.88				
Carey, Bryana Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	77.56	0.3	23.27	12.68				
Carey, Bryana Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	77.56	7.7	597.21	325.42				
Wacker, Carolyn Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.22	0.8	69.78	45.04				
Wacker, Carolyn Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.22	7.2	627.98	405.36				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 1 of 8			4,020.16	2,415.73				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Basic, Christine Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.2	17.10	12.25				
Basic, Christine Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	3.8	324.94	232.75				
Magana, Connie Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.59	0.5	48.80	28.37				
Magana, Connie Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.59	7.5	731.93	425.54				
Barajas, Danaly Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.99	0.8	68.79	44.49				
Barajas, Danaly Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.99	7.7	662.12	428.19				
Segura, Daniel Dep Public Defender V Phone Time	109.37	0.3	32.81	22.58				
Segura, Daniel Dep Public Defender V Stand By Time	109.37	5.7	623.41	428.97				
Daniels, Dorothy Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.11	2.5	242.78	155.40				
Daniels, Dorothy Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.11	7.5	728.33	466.20				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 2 of 8 _____			3,481.00	2,244.74				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Gray, Gilson Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.2	17.10	12.21				
Gray, Gilson Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.8	666.98	476.09				
Gerstenzang, Jennifer Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	1.5	128.27	74.59				
Gerstenzang, Jennifer Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	3.3	282.18	164.09				
Thornton, Jeremy Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.2	17.10	11.07				
Thornton, Jeremy Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.8	666.98	431.73				
Kovaly, Jill Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.11	1.5	145.67	101.89				
Kovaly, Jill Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.11	7.6	738.04	516.26				
Rodriguez, Jimmy Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.2	17.10	11.57				
Rodriguez, Jimmy Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.8	666.98	451.08				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 3 of 8 _____			3,346.39	2,250.57				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Green, Jodi Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.05	5.9	584.40	373.08				
Green, Jodi Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.05	2.1	208.01	132.79				
Nagler, Katie Dep Public Defeneder III Phone Time	77.56	0.3	23.27	13.61				
Nagler, Katie Dep Public Defeneder III Stand By Time	77.56	7.7	597.21	349.43				
Hathaway, Kelsey Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	73.87	1.8	132.97	79.81				
Hathaway, Kelsey Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	73.87	14.2	1,048.95	629.58				
Haden, Kristen Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.8	68.41	39.78				
Haden, Kristen Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.2	615.67	358.01				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 4 of 8			3,278.88	1,976.09				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Sabatini, Liann Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	1.6	136.82	83.59				
Sabatini, Liann Dep Public Defender III Stan By Time	85.51	6.4	547.26	334.38				
Newell (McGregor), Lindsey Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	1.8	153.92	99.63				
Newell (McGregor), Lindsey Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	14.2	1,214.24	785.98				
Sagerian(Pella), Andrea Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	81.44	0.4	32.58	19.00				
Sagerian(Pella), Andrea Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	81.44	7.6	618.94	360.91				
Alvarez, Michelle Dep Public Defender II Phone Time	58.42	0.1	5.84	3.58				
Miller, Nathalie Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	81.92	2.3	188.42	110.26				
Miller, Nathalie Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	81.92	13.7	1,122.30	656.77				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 5 of 8			4,020.32	2,454.10				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Ing, Nicole Dep Pub Defender III Phone Time	81.44	0.4	32.58	20.08				
Ing, Nicole Dep Pub Defender III Stand By Time	81.44	7.6	618.94	381.52				
Adams, Olesya Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	73.87	0.5	36.94	22.15				
Adams, Olesya Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	73.87	7.5	554.03	332.25				
Soto, Onell Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.99	0.4	34.40	20.10				
Soto, Onell Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.99	3.6	309.56	180.94				
Stevens, Paige Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	77.56	0.5	38.78	22.57				
Stevens, Paige Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	77.56	15.5	1,202.18	699.79				
Valdovinos, Patricia Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.99	1.4	120.39	85.63				
Valdovinos, Patricia Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.99	11.9	1,023.28	727.86				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 6 of 8 _____			3,971.07	2,492.89				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Salazar, Sharon Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	2	171.02	122.67				
Shaner, Stacey Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	70.35	0.7	49.25	29.44				
Perez, Sue (Suesan) Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	1.5	128.27	86.30				
Perez, Sue (Suesan) Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.2	615.67	414.22				
Kline, Tatiana Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	81.44	2.5	203.60	119.33				
Kline, Tatiana Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	81.44	13.5	1,099.44	644.38				
Bahr, Thomas Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	1.3	111.16	79.63				
Bahr, Thomas Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.7	658.43	471.63				
(05) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 7 of 8			3,036.83	1,967.60				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL	FORM 2
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(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2020 / 2021
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(03) Reimbursable Activity:
 Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, *except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel*, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any *Miranda* rights.

(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts						
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel	
Thornton (Veleker), Sarah Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	85.51	0.5	42.76	30.53					
Thornton (Veleker), Sarah Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	85.51	7.5	641.33	457.97					
Fernandes (Krupka), Vickie Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.11	0.2	19.42	12.55					
Fernandes (Krupka), Vickie Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.11	7.8	757.46	489.62					
Antrim, Whitney Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	97.11	0.3	29.13	20.43					
Antrim, Whitney Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	97.11	3.7	359.31	251.91					
Aristy, Yahairah Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	89.19	0.3	26.76	17.00					
Aristy, Yahairah Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	89.19	7.7	686.76	436.37					
Zehawi, Zaki Dep Public Defender V Phone Time	109.85	0.6	65.91	38.31					
Zehawi, Zaki Dep Public Defender V Stand By Time	109.85	23.4	2,570.49	1,494.23					
(05) Total <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input type="checkbox"/> Page: 8 of 8			30,353.97	19,050.65					

JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FORM		For State Controller's Office Use Only (19) Program Number 00380 (20) Date Filed (21) LRS Input	PROGRAM 380
(01) Claimant Identification Number 9377 9937		Reimbursement Claim Data	
(02) Claimant Name County of San Diego Public Defender		(22)	FORM 1, (04)(g) 94,374
County of Location San Diego		(23)	FORM 1, (06) 10
Street Address or P.O. Box and Suite 451 A Street, Suite 1100		(24)	FORM 1, (07) 5,728
City, State, and Zip Code San Diego, CA, 92101		(25)	FORM 1, (09) -
(03)	Type of Claim	(26)	FORM 1, (10) -
(04)	(09) Reimbursement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(27)	
(05)	(10) Combined <input type="checkbox"/>	(28)	
(06)	(11) Amended <input type="checkbox"/>	(29)	
(07)	(12) Fiscal Year of Cost 2021-2022	(30)	
(08)	(13) Total Claimed Amount \$100,102	(31)	
(14) Less: 10% Late Penalty 0		(32)	
(15) Less: Prior Claim Payment Received 0		(33)	
(16) Net Claimed Amount \$100,102		(34)	
(17) Due from State \$100,102		(35)	
(18) Due to State 0		(36)	
(37) CERTIFICATION OF CLAIM			
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Government Code sections 17560 and 17561, I certify that I am the officer authorized by the local agency to file mandated cost claims with the State of California for this program, and certify under penalty of perjury that I have not violated any of the provisions of Article 4, Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.</p> <p>I further certify that there was no application other than from the claimant, nor any grant(s) or payment(s) received for reimbursement of costs claimed herein, and claimed costs are for a new program or increased level of services of an existing program. All offsetting revenues and reimbursements set forth in the parameters and guidelines are identified, and all costs claimed are supported by source documentation currently maintained by the claimant.</p> <p>The amount for this reimbursement is hereby claimed from the State for payment of actual costs set forth on the attached statements.</p> <p>I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.</p>			

Signature of Authorized Officer		Date Signed	
Miwa Pumpelly <small>Digitally signed by Miwa Pumpelly Date: 2023.10.24 10:46:58 -07'00'</small>		Telephone Number	6193384714
Type or Print Name and Title of Authorized Signatory		Email Address	Miwa.Pumpelly@sdcounty.ca.gov
Miwa Pumpelly, Chief Admin Services			

(38) Name of Agency Contact Person for Claim	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov
Name of Consulting Firm/Claim Preparer	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov

JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM FOR PAYMENT FORM		For State Controller's Office Use Only (19) Program Number 00380 (20) Date Filed (21) LRS Input	PROGRAM 380
(01) Claimant Identification Number 9377		Reimbursement Claim Data	
(02) Claimant Name County of San Diego Public Defender		(22)	FORM 1, (04)(g) 94,374
County of Location San Diego		(23)	FORM 1, (06) 10
Street Address or P.O. Box and Suite 451 A Street, Suite 1100		(24)	FORM 1, (07) 5,728
City, State, and Zip Code San Diego, CA, 92101		(25)	FORM 1, (09) -
(03)	Type of Claim	(26)	FORM 1, (10) -
(04)	(09) Reimbursement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(27)	
(05)	(10) Combined <input type="checkbox"/>	(28)	
(06)	(11) Amended <input type="checkbox"/>	(29)	
(07)	(12) Fiscal Year of Cost 2021-2022	(30)	
(08)	(13) Total Claimed Amount \$100,102	(31)	
(14) Less: 10% Late Penalty 0		(32)	
(15) Less: Prior Claim Payment Received 0		(33)	
(16) Net Claimed Amount \$100,102		(34)	
(17) Due from State \$100,102		(35)	
(18) Due to State 0		(36)	
(37) CERTIFICATION OF CLAIM			
<p>In accordance with the provisions of Government Code sections 17560 and 17561, I certify that I am the officer authorized by the local agency to file mandated cost claims with the State of California for this program, and certify under penalty of perjury that I have not violated any of the provisions of Article 4, Chapter 1 of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.</p> <p>I further certify that there was no application other than from the claimant, nor any grant(s) or payment(s) received for reimbursement of costs claimed herein, and claimed costs are for a new program or increased level of services of an existing program. All offsetting revenues and reimbursements set forth in the parameters and guidelines are identified, and all costs claimed are supported by source documentation currently maintained by the claimant.</p> <p>The amount for this reimbursement is hereby claimed from the State for payment of actual costs set forth on the attached statements.</p> <p>I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.</p>			

Signature of Authorized Officer	Date Signed	
Miwa Pumpelly <small>Digitally signed by Miwa Pumpelly Date: 2023.10.24 10:46:58 -07'00'</small>	Telephone Number	6193384714
Type or Print Name and Title of Authorized Signatory	Email Address	Miwa.Pumpelly@sdcounty.ca.gov
Miwa Pumpelly, Chief Admin Services		

(38) Name of Agency Contact Person for Claim	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov
Name of Consulting Firm/Claim Preparer	Telephone Number	6193384626
Nicholas Whitacre	Email Address	Nicholas.Whitacre@sdcounty.ca.gov

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM SUMMARY						FORM 1	
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)						Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Department : Public Defender								
Claim Statistics								
Number of 16 and 17 year olds that required consultation in accordance with the reimbursable activity						159		
Direct Costs		Object Accounts						
(04) Reimbursable Activity	(a) Salaries	(b) Benefits	(c) Materials and Supplies	(d) Contract Services	(e) Fixed Assets	(f) Travel	(g) Total	
<p>Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i>, consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. Reimbursement is not required in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ When the 16 or 17 year old affirmatively requests to consult with retained private counsel prior to interrogation and before waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights, which is required by existing state and federal law. ☐ For school districts or community college districts, who are authorized but not required by state law to employ peace officers. ☐ When the officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information the officer sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat and the officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information. ☐ In the normal performance of a probation 	\$ 57,282.12	\$ 37,091.61					\$ 94,373.74	
(05) Total Direct Costs	\$ 57,282.12	\$ 37,091.61					\$ 94,373.74	

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION CLAIM SUMMARY	FORM 1
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Department : Public Defender		
Indirect Costs		
(06) Indirect Cost Rate	[From ICRP or 10%]	10%
(07) Total Indirect Costs	[Refer to Claim Summary Instructions]	\$5,728.21
(08) Total Direct and Indirect Costs	[Line (05)(g) plus line (07)]	\$100,101.95
Cost Reduction		
(09) Less: Offsetting Revenues (<i>see Attachment A</i>)		0
(10) Less: Other Reimbursements		0
(11) Total Claimed Amount	[Line (08) minus {line (09) plus line (10)}]	\$100,101.95

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION DETAILED SUMMARY OF OFFSETTING REVENUES		ATTACHMENT A
(01) Claimant County of San Diego	(02)	Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
OFFSETTING REVENUES			Amount
1. Funding appropriated from the General Fund by Statutes 2020, chapter 92 (AB 1869) to backfill a county for the revenue lost due to the repeal of former Penal Code section 987.4 and former Government Code section 27712, which provided funding for the costs of defense counsel and legal assistance in criminal proceedings, to the extent that the funds are used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate			0
2. Funding made available to counties pursuant to Penal Code section 987.6 for providing legal assistance for persons charged with violations of state criminal law or involuntarily detained under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and used to offset a county's costs to comply with the mandate			0
TOTAL OFFSETTING REVENUES			0

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2	
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.									
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel	
Edmonson, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	83.12	0.3	24.94	14.60					
Edmonson, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	83.12	2.4	199.49	116.82					
Waddle, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.5	43.64	28.33					
Waddle, Amanda Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.5	654.53	424.98					
Kirchenschlager, Amber Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.5	49.56	31.82					
Kirchenschlager, Amber Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	11.5	1,139.77	731.84					
Balfe, Amy Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	75.39	1.3	98.01	57.74					
Balfe, Amy Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	75.39	14.7	1,108.23	652.86					
Hoffman, Amy Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.6	59.47	37.93					
Hoffman, Amy Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	15.4	1,526.29	973.47					
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 1 of 12			4,903.90	3,070.39					

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Bollinger, Andre Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.87	0.5	47.44	31.59				
Bollinger, Andre Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.87	11.5	1,091.01	726.50				
Turner, Angela Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.8	69.82	40.62				
Turner, Angela Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	15.7	1,370.14	797.15				
Sommers, Ann Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.4	34.91	24.75				
Sommers, Ann Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.6	663.25	470.31				
Kyu, Audrey Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.3	28.32	18.26				
Kyu, Audrey Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	7.7	726.80	468.57				
Theule, Benjamin Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	1.0	87.27	48.23				
Theule, Benjamin Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	15.0	1,309.05	723.51				
Murphy (Doyle), Brianne Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.5	43.64	28.35				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 2 of 12 _____			5,471.63	3,377.84				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2		
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022		
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.										
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts						
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel		
Murphy (Doyle), Brianna Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.5	654.53	425.31						
Grigery, Brittany Dep Public Defender II Phone Time	59.62	1.4	83.47	52.08						
Carey, Bryana Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	83.12	0.8	66.50	36.13						
Carey, Bryana Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	83.12	7.2	598.46	325.15						
Anderson, Caley Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.6	52.36	30.93						
Anderson, Caley Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	15.4	1,343.96	793.88						
Basic, Christine Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.2	17.45	12.61						
Basic, Christine Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.8	680.71	491.81						
Brady, Christine Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	1.3	113.45	72.82						
Brady, Christine Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	6.7	584.71	375.32						
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 3 of 12			4,195.59	2,616.04						

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)			Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Magana, Connie Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.59	0.3	29.88	18.77				
Magana, Connie Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.59	7.7	766.84	481.81				
Barajas, Danaly Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.75	0.7	61.43	39.67				
Barajas, Danaly Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.75	7.8	684.45	442.02				
Thompson, David Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	1.4	138.75	88.59				
Thompson, David Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	18.6	1,843.45	1,177.04				
Sanders, Desirae Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.6	52.36	35.12				
Sanders, Desirae Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	11.4	994.88	667.36				
Daniels, Dorothy Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.5	49.56	31.82				
Daniels, Dorothy Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	7.9	782.97	502.82				
Wilschke, Elysia Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.4	34.91	23.04				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 4 of 12			5,439.47	3,508.07				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Wilschke, Elysia Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.6	663.25	437.68				
Porter, Grant Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	75.39	0.4	30.16	17.86				
Gerstenzang, Jennifer Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	1.4	122.18	79.38				
Gerstenzang, Jennifer Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	8.6	750.52	487.61				
Enriquez, Jessica Dep Public Defender II Phone Time	59.62	0.4	23.85	14.12				
Kovaly, Jill Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.8	79.29	55.22				
Kovaly, Jill Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	7.2	713.59	497.02				
Rodriguez, Jimmy Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	2.4	226.54	152.32				
Rodriguez, Jimmy Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	7.8	736.24	495.05				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 5 of 12 _____			3,345.61	2,236.26				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Williams, Joan Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	2.9	253.08	163.82				
Williams, Joan Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	13.1	1,143.24	740.02				
Wilschke, John Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.7	61.09	35.81				
Wilschke, John Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	11.3	986.15	578.08				
Diebold, Kailey Dep Public Defender II Phone Time	56.79	2.8	159.01	101.74				
McCarthy, Kaitlyn Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	83.12	0.3	24.94	15.29				
McCarthy, Kaitlyn Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	83.12	7.7	640.02	392.40				
Oien, Kara Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.9	89.20	57.23				
Oien, Kara Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	15.1	1,496.56	960.19				
Lee, Kathleen Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	1.3	128.84	90.49				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 6 of 12			4,982.14	3,135.06				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)			Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Lee, Kathleen Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	21.1	2,091.22	1,468.66				
Scogin, Kristin Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.3	29.73	19.08				
Scogin, Kristin Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	7.7	763.15	489.71				
Golling, Lacey Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	4.5	446.00	286.51				
Golling, Lacey Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	7.2	713.59	458.41				
Zuniga-Huizar, Laura Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	71.80	0.1	7.18	3.99				
Zuniga-Huizar, Laura Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	71.80	7.9	567.22	314.92				
Harris-Jimenez, Lauren Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	71.80	2.4	172.32	109.65				
Harris-Jimenez, Lauren Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	71.80	7.5	538.50	342.65				
Moten, Leena Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.6	52.36	37.83				
Moten, Leena Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	19.4	1,693.04	1,223.05				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 7 of 12 _____			7,074.31	4,754.45				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses			Object Accounts					
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Sabatini, Liann Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.5	43.64	26.91				
Sabatini, Liann Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.5	654.53	403.65				
McGregor (Newell), Lindsey Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.4	37.76	24.35				
McGregor (Newell), Lindsey Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	7.6	717.36	462.70				
Garber, Madeleine Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	79.17	0.3	23.75	15.94				
Garber, Madeleine Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	79.17	7.7	609.61	409.17				
Del Junco, Marie Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	79.17	0.3	23.75	13.98				
Del Junco, Marie Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	79.17	7.7	609.61	358.75				
Wechter, Matthew Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.7	66.07	42.33				
Wechter, Matthew Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	10.0	943.90	604.66				
Tralla, Melissa Dep Public Defender V Phone Time	111.63	0.7	78.14	53.98				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 8 of 12			3,808.11	2,416.42				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)				Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Tralla, Melissa Dep Public Defender V Stand By Time	111.63	19.3	2,154.46	1,488.30				
Alvarez, Michelle Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	71.80	0.6	43.08	23.84				
Karakashian, Nareene Dep Public Defender II Phone Time	59.62	0.3	17.89	10.47				
Miller, Nathalie Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.75	1.8	157.95	97.19				
Miller, Nathalie Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.75	18.2	1,597.05	982.66				
Ing, Nicole Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.4	34.91	21.52				
Ing, Nicole Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.6	663.25	408.96				
Soto, Onell Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.75	0.4	35.10	20.63				
Soto, Onell Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.75	7.6	666.90	392.00				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 9 of 12 _____			5,370.59	3,445.59				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)			Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Valdovinos, Patricia Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.75	2.2	193.05	136.72				
Valdovinos, Patricia Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.75	17.9	1,570.73	1,112.39				
Wagner, Randy Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	83.12	0.5	41.56	26.18				
Wagner, Randy Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	83.12	7.5	623.40	392.74				
Maguire Fong, Ryan Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.2	17.45	12.46				
Maguire Fong, Ryan Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.8	680.71	485.82				
Hane, Sadaf Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	79.17	0.1	7.92	4.66				
Hane, Sadaf Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	79.17	7.9	625.44	368.01				
Thornton, Sarah Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.5	47.20	33.09				
Thornton, Sarah Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	7.5	707.93	496.33				
Salazar, Sharon Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	4.4	383.99	274.17				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 10 of 12 _____			4,899.36	3,342.56				

PROGRAM 380	JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2
(01) Claimant County of San Diego				(02)			Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022	
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.								
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts				
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel
Salazar, Sharon Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	13.8	1,204.33	859.89				
(Vargas) Martin, Siena Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	71.80	2.0	143.60	85.49				
(Vargas) Martin, Siena Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	71.80	4.4	315.92	188.07				
Perez, Sue (Suesan) Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	1.3	113.45	73.21				
Perez, Sue (Suesan) Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	9.5	829.07	535.00				
Kline, Tatiana Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.27	0.5	43.64	25.58				
Kline, Tatiana Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.27	7.5	654.53	383.68				
Bahr, Thomas Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.9	84.95	60.37				
Tavakkoly, Veda Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	83.12	0.4	33.25	23.87				
Tavakkoly, Veda Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	83.12	15.6	1,296.67	931.01				
(12) Total <input type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Page: 11 of 12 _____			4,719.39	3,166.17				

PROGRAM 380		JUVENILES: CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION ACTIVITY COST DETAIL							FORM 2	
(01) Claimant County of San Diego					(02)			Fiscal Year 2021 / 2022		
(03) Reimbursable Activity: Ensure that youths, ages 16 and 17, <i>except for those who affirmatively request to consult with retained legal counsel</i> , consult with legal counsel prior to custodial interrogation and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights. In instances where the youth does not exercise their right to retain a private attorney, this includes providing legal counsel to consult with the youth in person, by telephone, or by video conference prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any <i>Miranda</i> rights.										
(04) Description of Expenses				Object Accounts						
(a) Employee Names, Job Classifications, Functions Performed, and Description of Expenses	(b) Hourly Rate or Unit Cost	(c) Hours Worked or Quantity	(d) Salaries	(e) Benefits	(f) Materials and Supplies	(g) Contract Services	(h) Fixed Assets	(i) Travel		
Krupka, Vickie Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	99.11	0.2	19.82	12.65						
Krupka, Vickie Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	99.11	7.8	773.06	493.29						
Barana, Victoria Dep Public Defender IV Phone Time	94.39	0.4	37.76	23.99						
Barana, Victoria Dep Public Defender IV Stand By Time	94.39	3.6	339.80	215.95						
Aristy, Yahairah Dep Public Defender III Phone Time	87.75	0.4	35.10	22.63						
Aristy, Yahairah Dep Public Defender III Stand By Time	87.75	7.6	666.90	430.02						
Zehawi, Zaki Dep Public Defender V Phone Time	112.11	0.8	89.69	61.62						
Zehawi, Zaki Dep Public Defender V Stand By Time	112.11	9.9	1,109.89	762.60						
(12) Total <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subtotal <input type="checkbox"/> Page: 12 of 12 _____			57,282.12	37,091.61						

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[18-01 - 2018 Legislative Update \(Revised\) > \(/Viewer/Manuals/15183/Content/15522\)](#)

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

NEWSLETTER

Field Operations Support Services, (323) 890-5411



CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES

BACKGROUND

As part of a package of seven Senate bills passed in 2017 to address juvenile criminal justice reform, Senate Bill 395 took effect January 1, 2018, and has now been amended due to the enactment of Senate Bill 203. As a result, section 625.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), has been amended creating new requirements for law enforcement when interrogating juveniles in their custody.

Previous law allowed juveniles over the age of 15 to waive their Miranda rights, as long as they were read those rights before questioning while in police custody.

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

Under the provisions of SB 203, 625.6 WIC consists of simple rules regarding the requirements prior to the custodial interrogation of a juvenile:

625.6 WIC

(a) Prior to a custodial interrogation, **and before** the waiver of any Miranda rights, a youth **17 years of age or younger** shall consult with **legal counsel** in person, by telephone, or by video conference. **The consultation may not be waived.**

If an officer engaged in a custodial interrogation of a juvenile 17 years of age or younger does not comply with 625.6(a) WIC, the statute requires a court to consider the effect of the failure to comply when determining the admissibility of statements made by the juvenile. This means that any statements made by a juvenile who is allowed to waive his/her required consultation and Miranda warnings may not be admissible in court. Additionally, section 625.6(b) has been amended to declare that, "...**the court must consider any willful violation of subdivision (a) in determining the credibility of a law enforcement officer** under Section 780 of the Evidence Code (http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=780&lawCode=EVID)."

EXCEPTIONS DURING EMERGENT CIRCUMSTANCES

Under section 625.6 WIC, an officer may ask certain questions of a youth 17 years of age or younger without a legal consultation only if the following criteria is met:

- (1) The officer who questioned the youth reasonably believed the information he or she sought was necessary to protect life or property from an imminent threat; and**
- (2) The officer's questions were limited to those questions that were reasonably necessary to obtain that information.**

SPONTANEOUS STATEMENTS

Any spontaneous statements made by a juvenile whether or not he or she is under arrest may still be admissible in court and are not affected by this law.

WHEN THIS LAW DOES NOT APPLY

This law does not apply when:

- The juvenile is **18 or older**; or
- The juvenile is **not** in custody; or
- The juvenile is **not** being interrogated.

THE CONSULTATION

Once a juvenile 17 years of age or younger has been arrested and there is a plan to interrogate him or her, have the juvenile call legal counsel **first**. Deputies should ensure the requirements of this law are met and documented properly. The following may assist in helping to accomplish that task:

- The Los Angeles County Public Defender’s Office has set up a 24-hour hotline to provide juvenile consultations. Call (213) 974-3002 (during business hours) 0800 hours to 1700 hours, Monday through Friday, or (213) 974-1234 (county operator, after hours);
- Ask to have an attorney from the Public Defender’s Office call you regarding a juvenile in your custody needing a consultation;
- Provide a phone number in the station where you and the juvenile can be reached. **Do not** use a personal cell phone number, and;
- Prior to allowing the juvenile to speak with counsel, obtain the name, State Bar number and contact number of the attorney, and time the call was made. Be sure to document this information in the Incident Report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Regardless of any communication from an attorney that the juvenile was advised not to speak with law enforcement, an attorney cannot invoke a juvenile’s Fifth Amendment right on their behalf. If after the consultation the juvenile still expresses the desire to speak with law enforcement, it is strongly recommended that deputies or detectives record the juvenile during the Miranda admonition and waiver, and the Gladys R. interview (if under 14).

If you have questions regarding specific circumstances, the Los Angeles County District Attorney, Eastlake Juvenile Division, can be reached Monday through Friday, 0800 hours to 1700 hours, at (323) 226-8955.

Questions regarding the contents of this newsletter may be directed to Field Operations Support Services at (323) 890-5411.

REFERENCES

California Senate Bill 395, 2017 (http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB395)

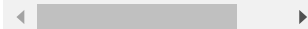
California Senate Bill 203, 2020 (http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB203)

Welfare and Institutions Code, section 625.6 (http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=625.6&lawCode=WIC)

Evidence Code 780 (http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=780&lawCode=EVID)

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Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2022

33-3021 Detectives and Criminal Investigators

Conduct investigations related to suspected violations of federal, state, or local laws to prevent or solve crimes. Excludes "Private Detectives and Investigators" (33-9021).

[National estimates for Detectives and Criminal Investigators](#)
[Industry profile for Detectives and Criminal Investigators](#)
[Geographic profile for Detectives and Criminal Investigators](#)
National estimates for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Employment (1)	Employment RSE (3)	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage (2)	Wage RSE (3)
107,400	0.2 %	\$ 44.04	\$ 91,610	0.2 %

Percentile wage estimates for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly Wage	\$ 23.07	\$ 29.44	\$ 41.48	\$ 53.14	\$ 72.39
Annual Wage (2)	\$ 47,990	\$ 61,240	\$ 86,280	\$ 110,530	\$ 150,570

Industry profile for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Industries with the highest published employment and wages for Detectives and Criminal Investigators are provided. For a list of all industries with employment in Detectives and Criminal Investigators, see the [Create Customized Tables](#) function.

Industries with the highest levels of employment in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	44,300	0.82	\$ 37.88	\$ 78,800
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	40,130	1.92	\$ 56.05	\$ 116,590
State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	22,060	1.04	\$ 34.56	\$ 71,880
Postal Service (federal government)	490	0.08	\$ 51.70	\$ 107,530
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	350	0.01	\$ 35.19	\$ 73,200

Industries with the highest concentration of employment in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	40,130	1.92	\$ 56.05	\$ 116,590
State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	22,060	1.04	\$ 34.56	\$ 71,880

Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	44,300	0.82	\$ 37.88	\$ 78,800
Postal Service (federal government)	490	0.08	\$ 51.70	\$ 107,530
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	50	0.02	\$ 38.69	\$ 80,480

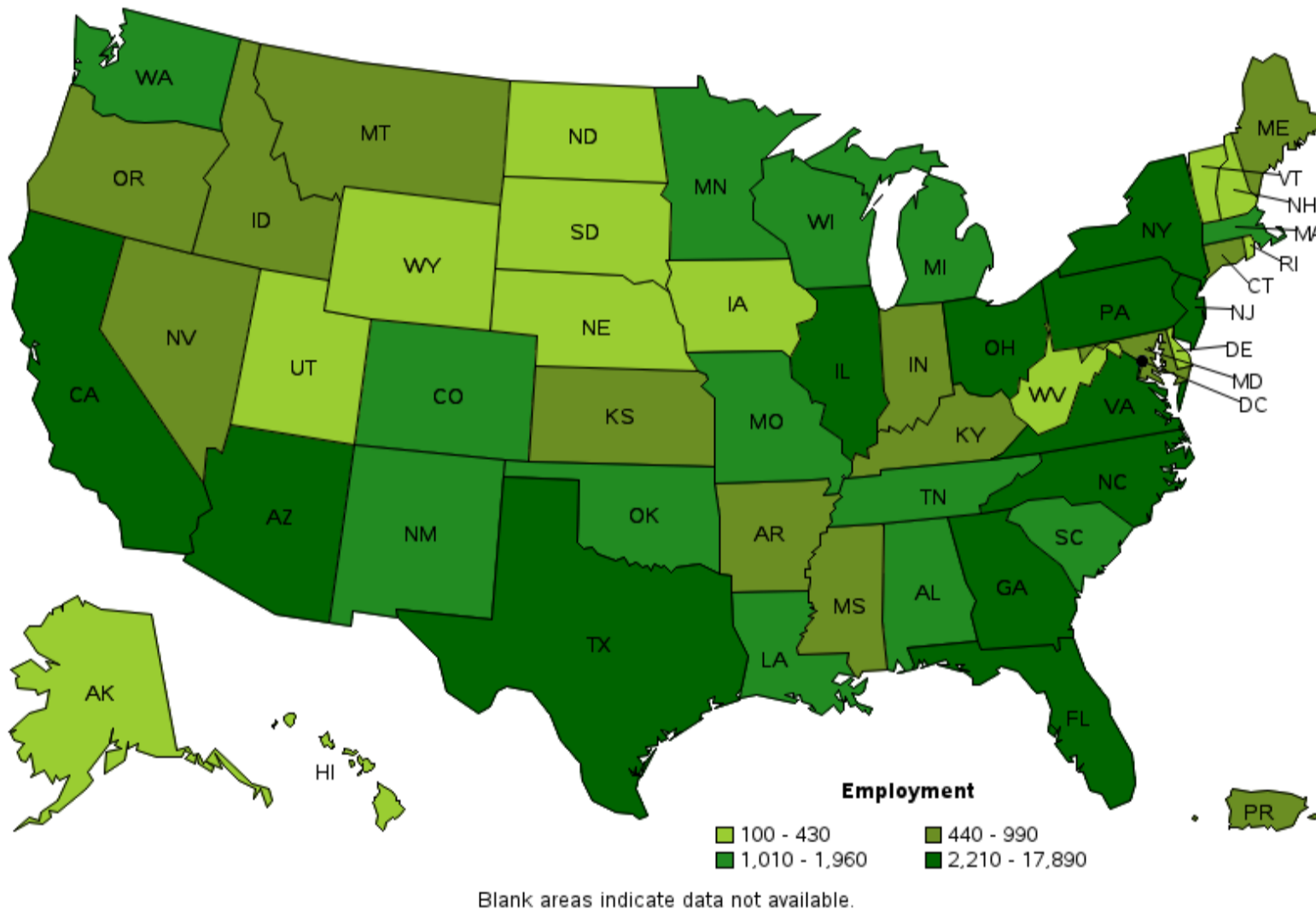
Top paying industries for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	40,130	1.92	\$ 56.05	\$ 116,590
Postal Service (federal government)	490	0.08	\$ 51.70	\$ 107,530
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	50	0.02	\$ 38.69	\$ 80,480
Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	44,300	0.82	\$ 37.88	\$ 78,800
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	350	0.01	\$ 35.19	\$ 73,200

Geographic profile for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

States and areas with the highest published employment, location quotients, and wages for Detectives and Criminal Investigators are provided. For a list of all areas with employment in Detectives and Criminal Investigators, see the [Create Customized Tables](#) function.

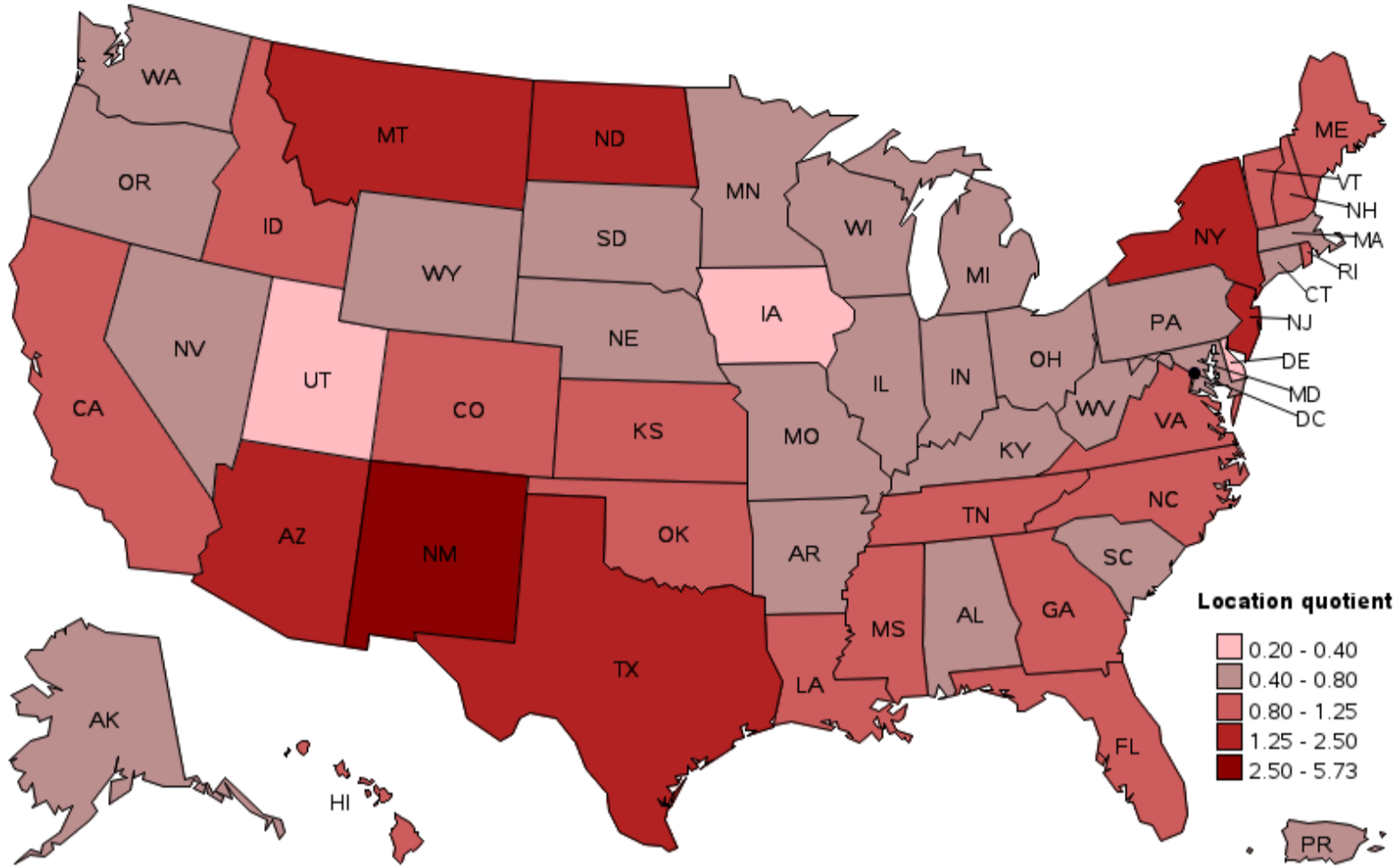
Employment of detectives and criminal investigators, by state, May 2022



States with the highest employment level in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Texas	17,890	1.38	1.90	\$ 39.90	\$ 82,990
California	11,280	0.64	0.88	\$ 53.04	\$ 110,320
New York	9,950	1.09	1.50	\$ 53.07	\$ 110,390
Florida	5,950	0.65	0.89	\$ 41.03	\$ 85,330
Arizona	5,260	1.74	2.39	\$ 43.28	\$ 90,010

Location quotient of detectives and criminal investigators, by state, May 2022

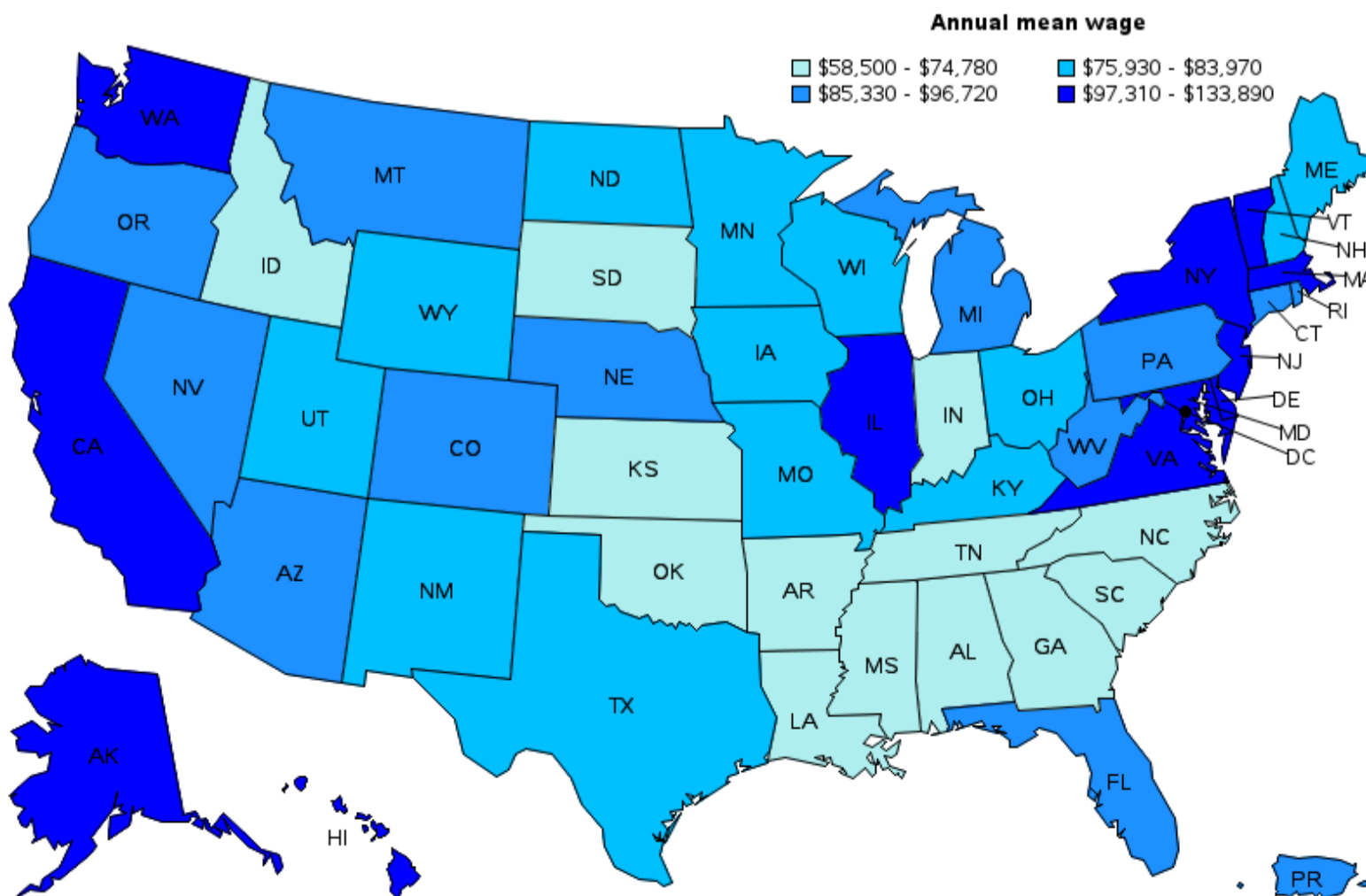


Blank areas indicate data not available.

States with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
District of Columbia	2,870	4.16	5.73	\$ 64.37	\$ 133,890
New Mexico	1,840	2.25	3.10	\$ 37.25	\$ 77,480
Arizona	5,260	1.74	2.39	\$ 43.28	\$ 90,010
Texas	17,890	1.38	1.90	\$ 39.90	\$ 82,990
New York	9,950	1.09	1.50	\$ 53.07	\$ 110,390

Annual mean wage of detectives and criminal investigators, by state, May 2022

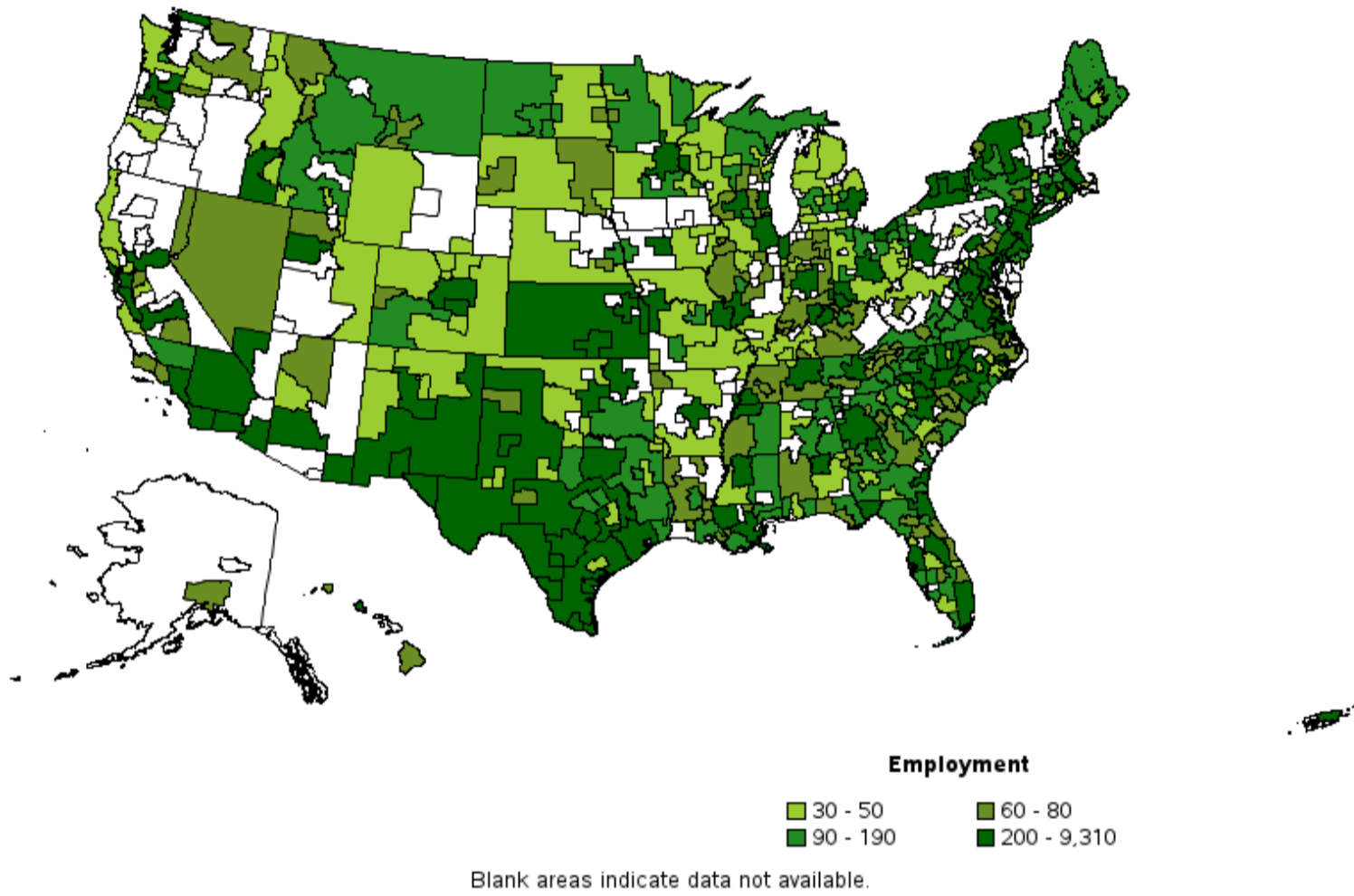


Blank areas indicate data not available.

Top paying states for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
District of Columbia	2,870	4.16	5.73	\$ 64.37	\$ 133,890
Alaska	110	0.37	0.50	\$ 61.74	\$ 128,410
Hawaii	430	0.73	1.00	\$ 57.35	\$ 119,290
Maryland	890	0.34	0.46	\$ 56.63	\$ 117,800
Washington	1,560	0.46	0.63	\$ 53.19	\$ 110,620

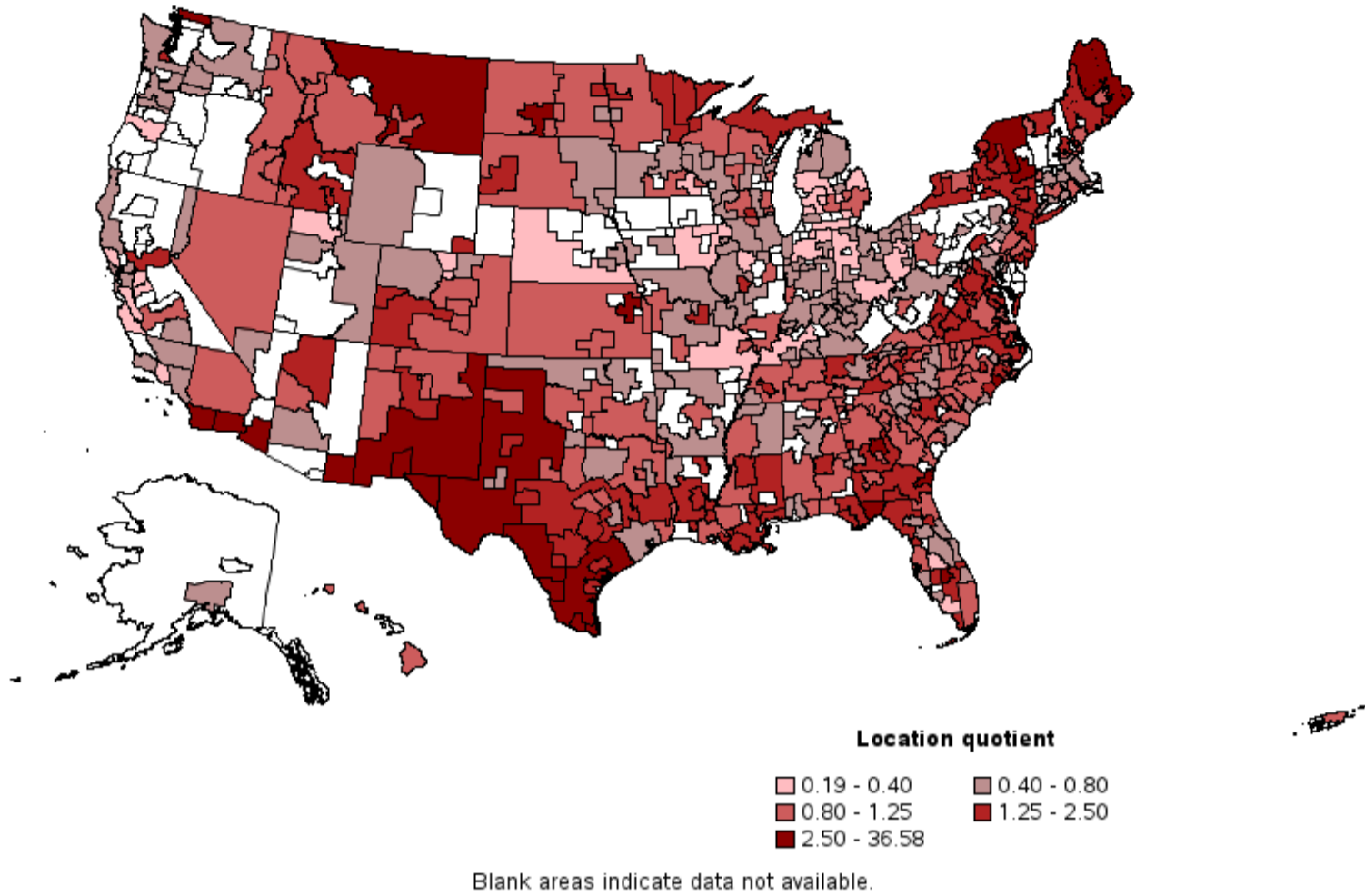
Employment of detectives and criminal investigators, by area, May 2022



Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	9,310	1.01	1.40	\$ 56.21	\$ 116,920
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4,730	1.56	2.15	\$ 62.60	\$ 130,200
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	2,930	0.48	0.66	\$ 56.53	\$ 117,570
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	2,800	1.88	2.59	\$ 52.77	\$ 109,760
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2,380	0.87	1.20	\$ 35.66	\$ 74,160
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2,140	0.82	1.13	\$ 49.35	\$ 102,650
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2,110	0.56	0.76	\$ 42.03	\$ 87,410
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2,060	0.74	1.03	\$ 48.61	\$ 101,100
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	1,860	0.42	0.58	\$ 51.20	\$ 106,500
El Paso, TX	1,760	5.55	7.65	\$ 43.64	\$ 90,780

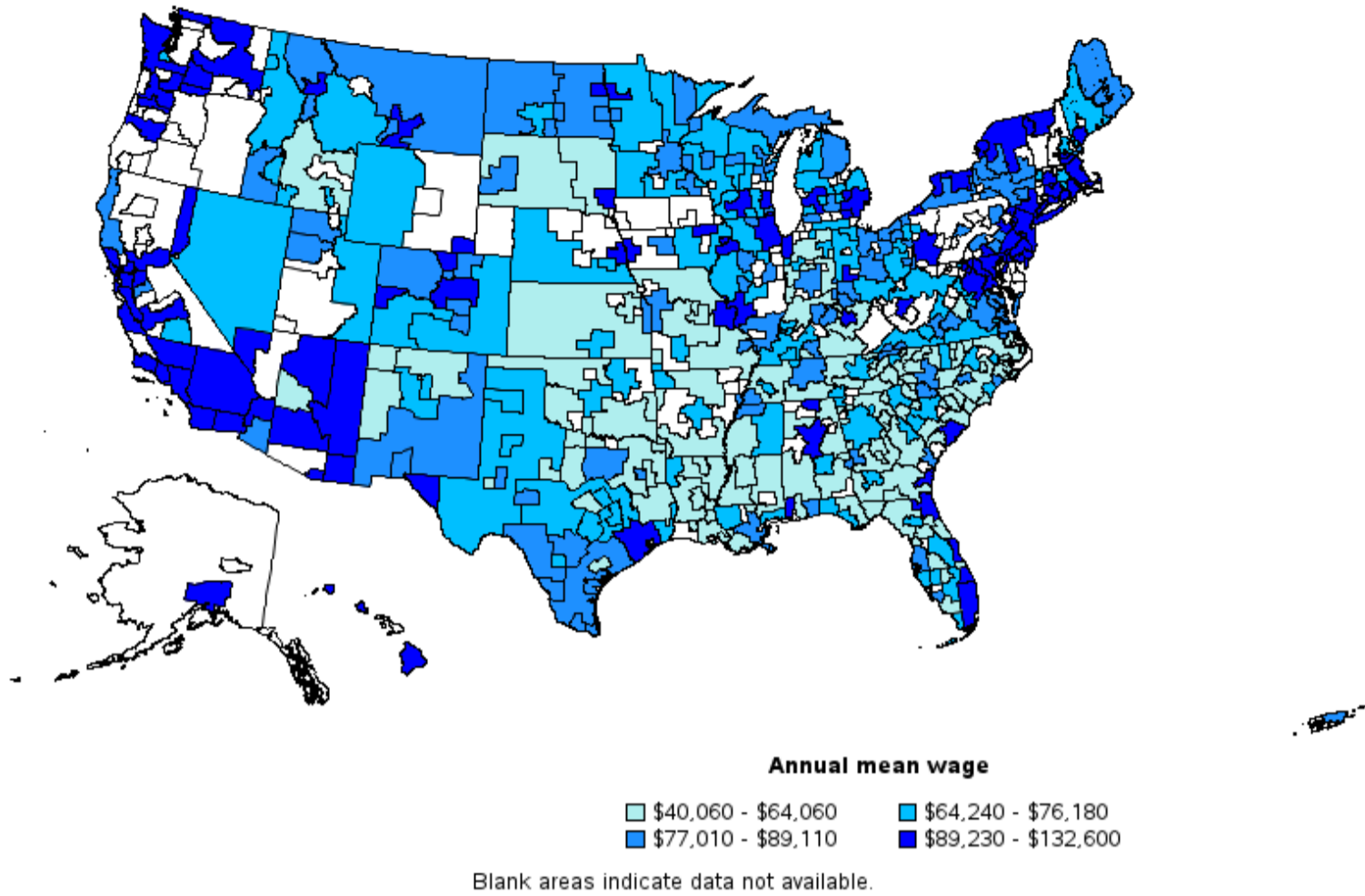
Location quotient of detectives and criminal investigators, by area, May 2022



Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	800	23.91	32.92	\$ 43.79	\$ 91,090
Laredo, TX	1,290	12.67	17.44	\$ 41.93	\$ 87,210
El Centro, CA	740	11.77	16.21	\$ 48.90	\$ 101,710
Yuma, AZ	730	10.76	14.81	\$ 39.96	\$ 83,120
Las Cruces, NM	520	7.22	9.95	\$ 42.52	\$ 88,430
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	830	5.56	7.66	\$ 42.25	\$ 87,880
El Paso, TX	1,760	5.55	7.65	\$ 43.64	\$ 90,780
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	1,520	5.53	7.61	\$ 41.23	\$ 85,760
Brunswick, GA	220	5.25	7.24	\$ 57.93	\$ 120,480
Bellingham, WA	240	2.72	3.74	\$ 56.19	\$ 116,880

Annual mean wage of detectives and criminal investigators, by area, May 2022



Top paying metropolitan areas for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	230	0.20	0.28	\$ 63.75	\$ 132,600
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4,730	1.56	2.15	\$ 62.60	\$ 130,200
Anchorage, AK	80	0.51	0.70	\$ 62.26	\$ 129,500
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	60	0.30	0.41	\$ 59.39	\$ 123,540
Urban Honolulu, HI	350	0.82	1.13	\$ 58.46	\$ 121,590
Brunswick, GA	220	5.25	7.24	\$ 57.93	\$ 120,480
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	720	0.30	0.42	\$ 56.72	\$ 117,990
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	2,930	0.48	0.66	\$ 56.53	\$ 117,570
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	80	0.26	0.35	\$ 56.45	\$ 117,410
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	470	0.36	0.50	\$ 56.31	\$ 117,110

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Coastal Plains Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,580	10.81	14.89	\$ 38.92	\$ 80,960
Border Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,550	26.57	36.58	\$ 38.60	\$ 80,290
Eastern New Mexico nonmetropolitan area	630	4.07	5.60	\$ 39.76	\$ 82,700
West Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	450	2.30	3.17	\$ 34.74	\$ 72,250
Hill Country Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	320	1.63	2.24	\$ 32.41	\$ 67,410

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
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Border Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,550	26.57	36.58	\$ 38.60	\$ 80,290
Coastal Plains Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,580	10.81	14.89	\$ 38.92	\$ 80,960
Eastern New Mexico nonmetropolitan area	630	4.07	5.60	\$ 39.76	\$ 82,700
West Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	450	2.30	3.17	\$ 34.74	\$ 72,250
East-Central Montana nonmetropolitan area	140	2.23	3.08	\$ 42.46	\$ 88,310

Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for Detectives and Criminal Investigators:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Hawaii / Kauai nonmetropolitan area	60	0.60	0.82	\$ 54.69	\$ 113,760
Western Washington nonmetropolitan area	50	0.38	0.52	\$ 48.89	\$ 101,680
Eastern Washington nonmetropolitan area	60	0.55	0.76	\$ 44.83	\$ 93,250
Northern Vermont nonmetropolitan area	100	1.42	1.95	\$ 44.04	\$ 91,590
Capital/Northern New York nonmetropolitan area	300	2.21	3.04	\$ 43.58	\$ 90,640

[About May 2022 National, State, Metropolitan, and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

These estimates are calculated with data collected from employers in all industry sectors, all metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and all states and the District of Columbia. The top employment and wage figures are provided above. The complete list is available in the [downloadable XLS files](#).

The percentile wage estimate is the value of a wage below which a certain percent of workers fall. The median wage is the 50th percentile wage estimate—50 percent of workers earn less than the median and 50 percent of workers earn more than the median. [More about percentile wages](#).

(1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(2) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(3) The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the reliability of a survey statistic. The smaller the relative standard error, the more precise the estimate.

(9) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

Other OEWS estimates and related information:

[May 2022 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 Occupation Profiles](#)

[Technical Notes](#)

Last Modified Date: April 25, 2023



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Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2022

33-3051 Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers

Maintain order and protect life and property by enforcing local, tribal, state, or federal laws and ordinances. Perform a combination of the following duties: patrol a specific area; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects, or serve legal processes of courts. Includes police officers working at educational institutions.

[National estimates for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers](#)
[Industry profile for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers](#)
[Geographic profile for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers](#)
National estimates for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Employment (1)	Employment RSE (3)	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage (2)	Wage RSE (3)
655,890	0.3 %	\$ 34.32	\$ 71,380	0.4 %

Percentile wage estimates for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly Wage	\$ 19.50	\$ 24.14	\$ 31.63	\$ 40.64	\$ 50.05
Annual Wage (2)	\$ 40,560	\$ 50,210	\$ 65,790	\$ 84,520	\$ 104,100

Industry profile for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Industries with the highest published employment and wages for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers are provided. For a list of all industries with employment in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, see the [Create Customized Tables](#) function.

Industries with the highest levels of employment in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	557,660	10.38	\$ 34.32	\$ 71,390
State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	57,490	2.71	\$ 37.75	\$ 78,520
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	15,240	0.50	\$ 28.58	\$ 59,440
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	12,220	0.59	\$ 32.12	\$ 66,800
Elementary and Secondary Schools	6,620	0.08	\$ 27.97	\$ 58,180

Industries with the highest concentration of employment in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	557,660	10.38	\$ 34.32	\$ 71,390

State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	57,490	2.71	\$ 37.75	\$ 78,520
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	12,220	0.59	\$ 32.12	\$ 66,800
Junior Colleges	3,490	0.56	\$ 26.26	\$ 54,630
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	15,240	0.50	\$ 28.58	\$ 59,440

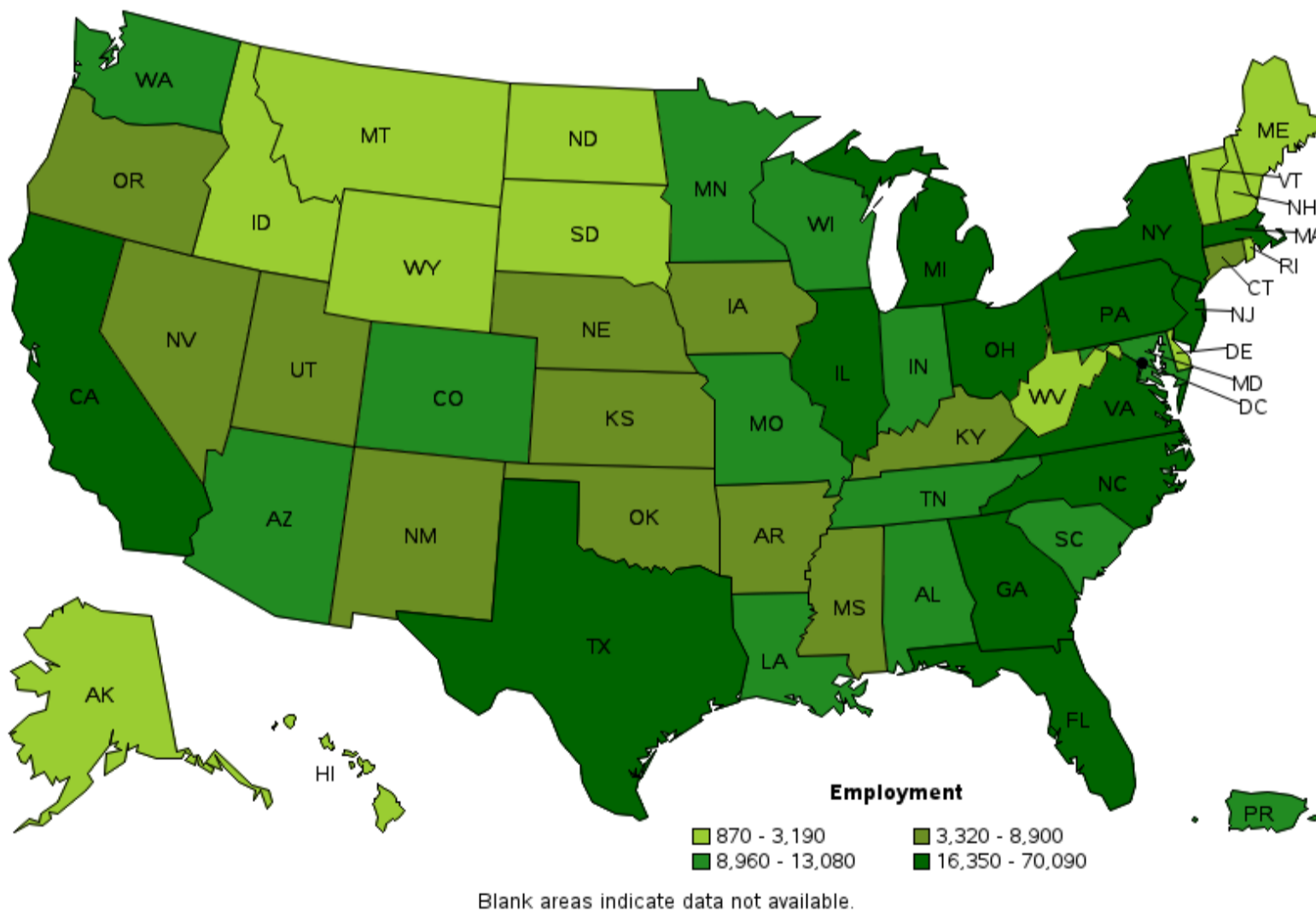
Top paying industries for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
State Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	57,490	2.71	\$ 37.75	\$ 78,520
Local Government, excluding schools and hospitals (OEWS Designation)	557,660	10.38	\$ 34.32	\$ 71,390
Support Activities for Air Transportation	(8)	(8)	\$ 34.18	\$ 71,100
Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	(8)	(8)	\$ 32.42	\$ 67,440
Federal Executive Branch (OEWS Designation)	12,220	0.59	\$ 32.12	\$ 66,800

Geographic profile for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

States and areas with the highest published employment, location quotients, and wages for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers are provided. For a list of all areas with employment in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers, see the [Create Customized Tables](#) function.

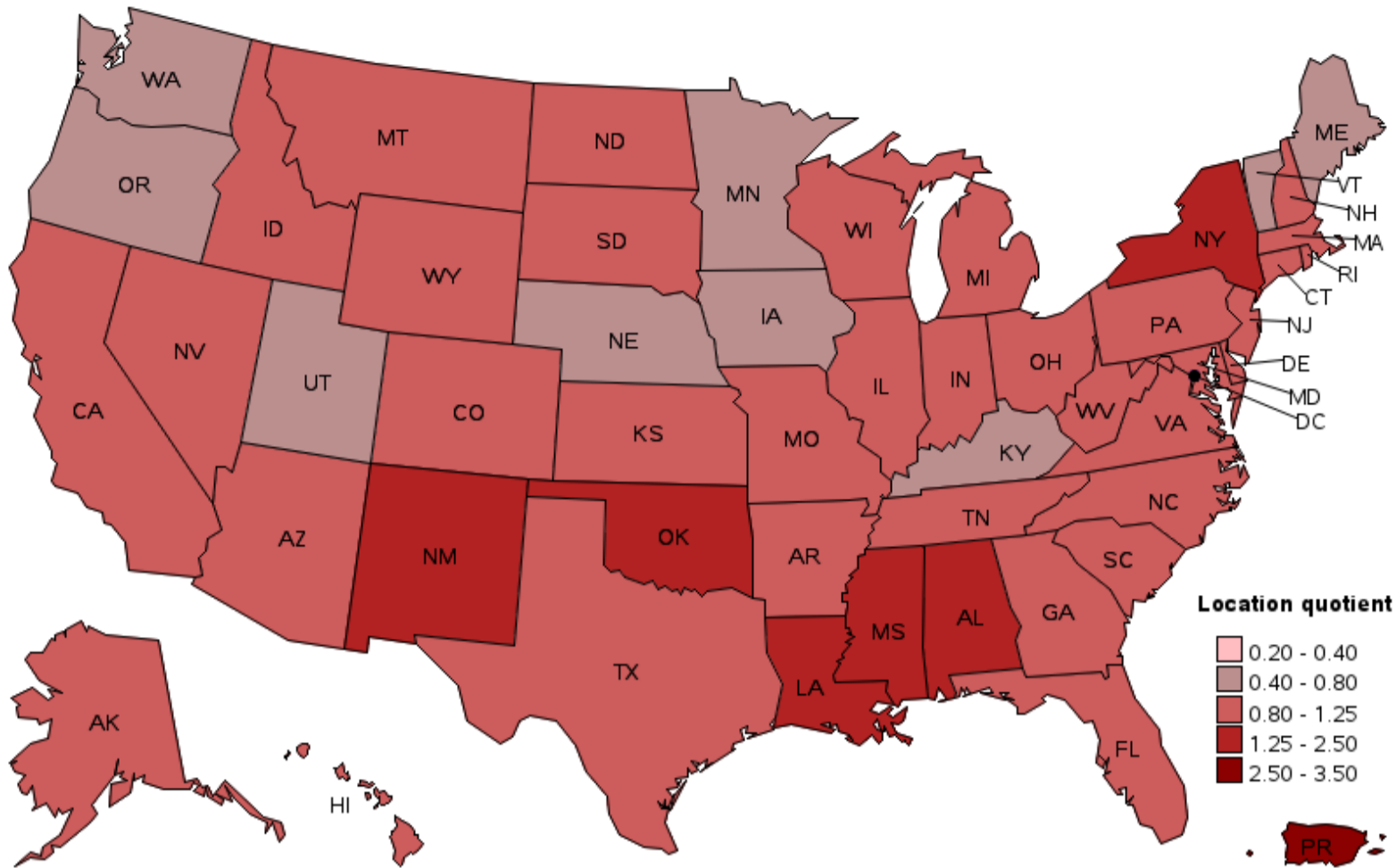
Employment of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by state, May 2022



States with the highest employment level in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
California	70,090	3.97	0.90	\$ 50.01	\$ 104,010
Texas	59,290	4.56	1.03	\$ 32.00	\$ 66,570
New York	50,600	5.56	1.25	\$ 39.30	\$ 81,750
Florida	47,000	5.10	1.15	\$ 35.26	\$ 73,350
Illinois	29,290	4.98	1.12	\$ 39.65	\$ 82,470

Location quotient of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by state, May 2022

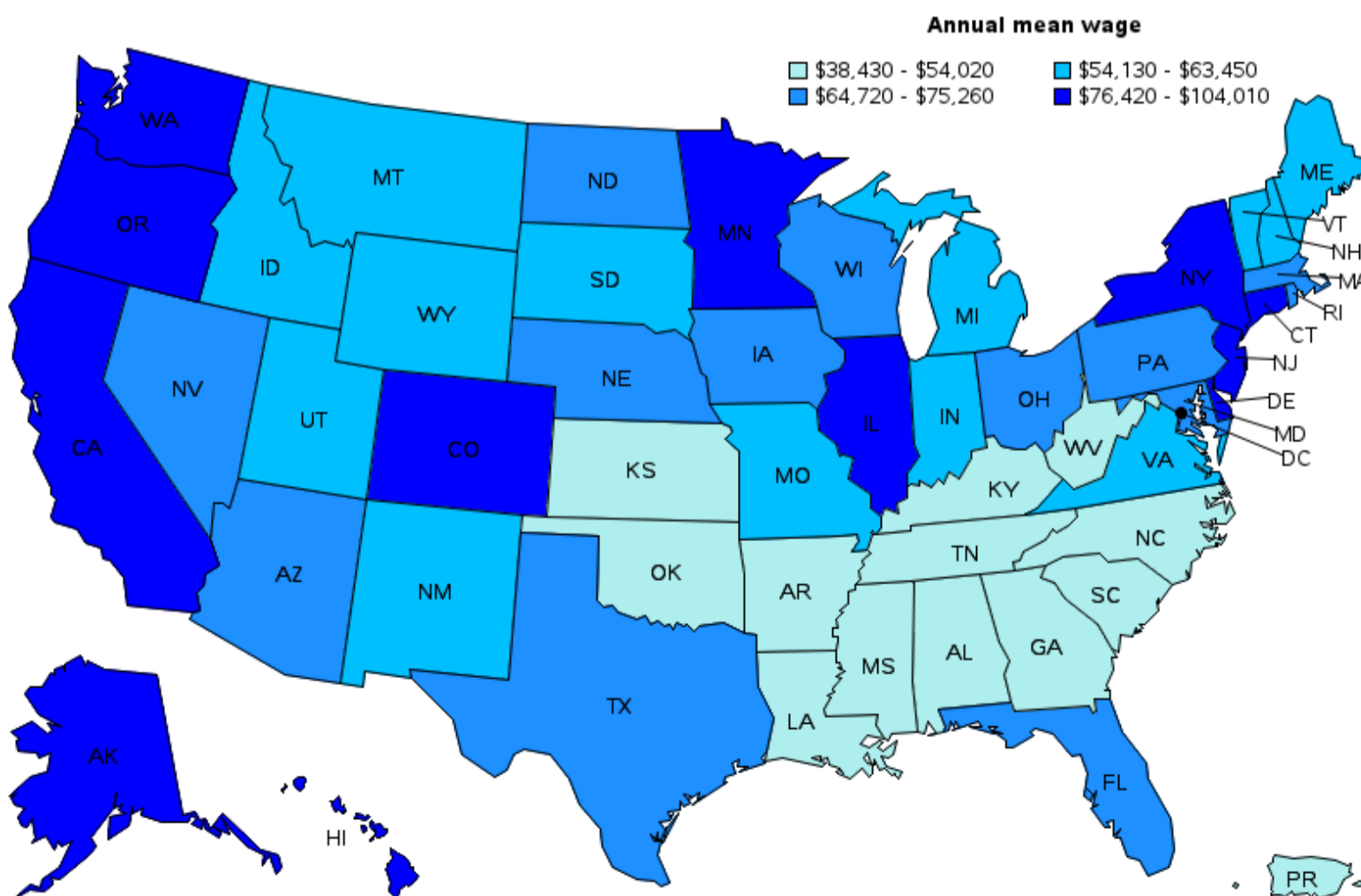


Blank areas indicate data not available.

States with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
District of Columbia	5,280	7.66	1.73	\$ 39.02	\$ 81,160
Louisiana	13,080	7.08	1.60	\$ 21.78	\$ 45,310
Mississippi	7,520	6.65	1.50	\$ 18.48	\$ 38,430
Alabama	12,570	6.27	1.41	\$ 23.47	\$ 48,820
New Mexico	4,610	5.63	1.27	\$ 27.26	\$ 56,690

Annual mean wage of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by state, May 2022

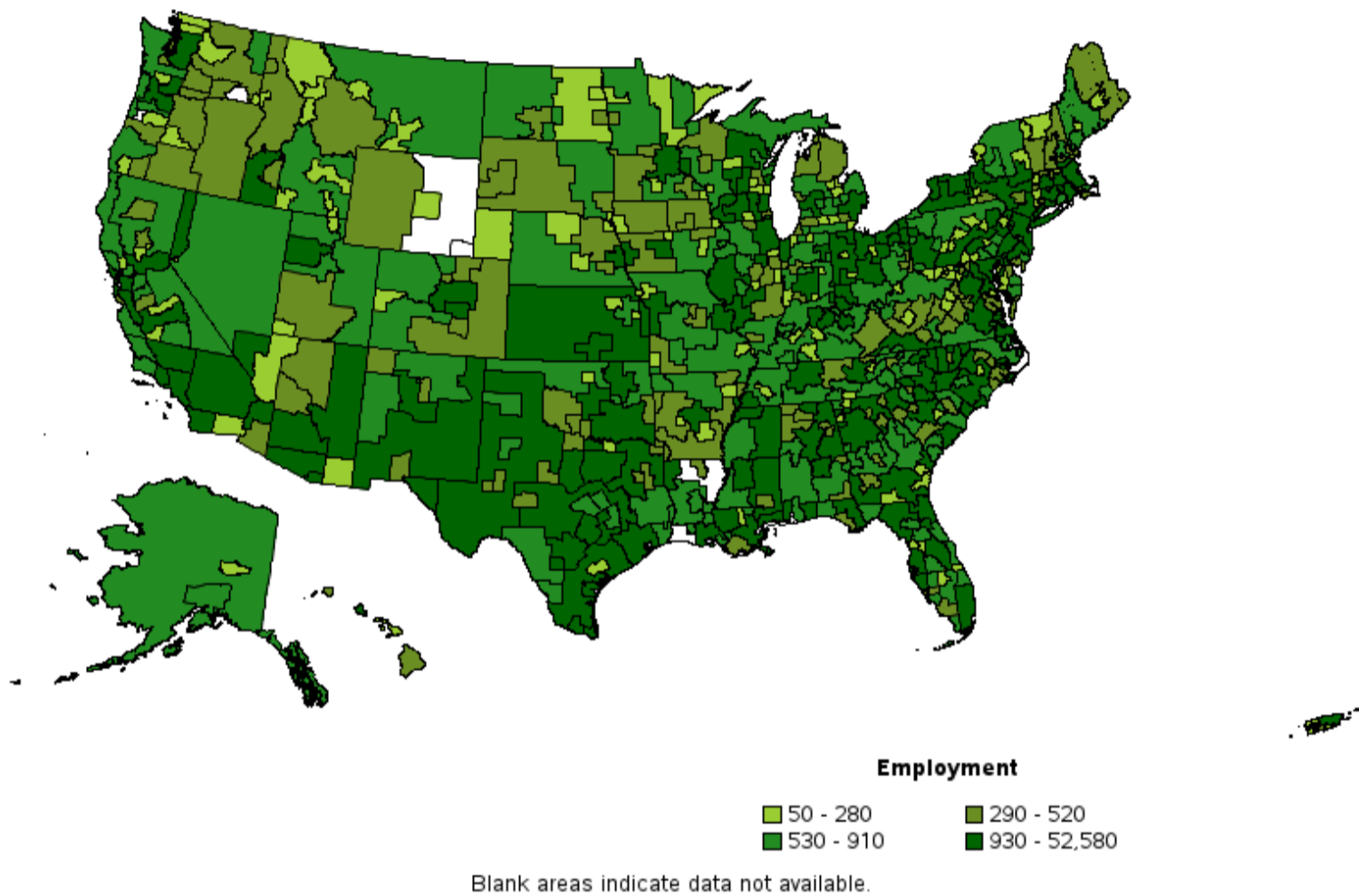


Blank areas indicate data not available.

Top paying states for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

State	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
California	70,090	3.97	0.90	\$ 50.01	\$ 104,010
Washington	8,960	2.63	0.59	\$ 44.35	\$ 92,250
New Jersey	20,510	4.99	1.13	\$ 43.52	\$ 90,520
Hawaii	2,360	3.97	0.89	\$ 43.09	\$ 89,640
Alaska	1,310	4.28	0.97	\$ 41.21	\$ 85,710

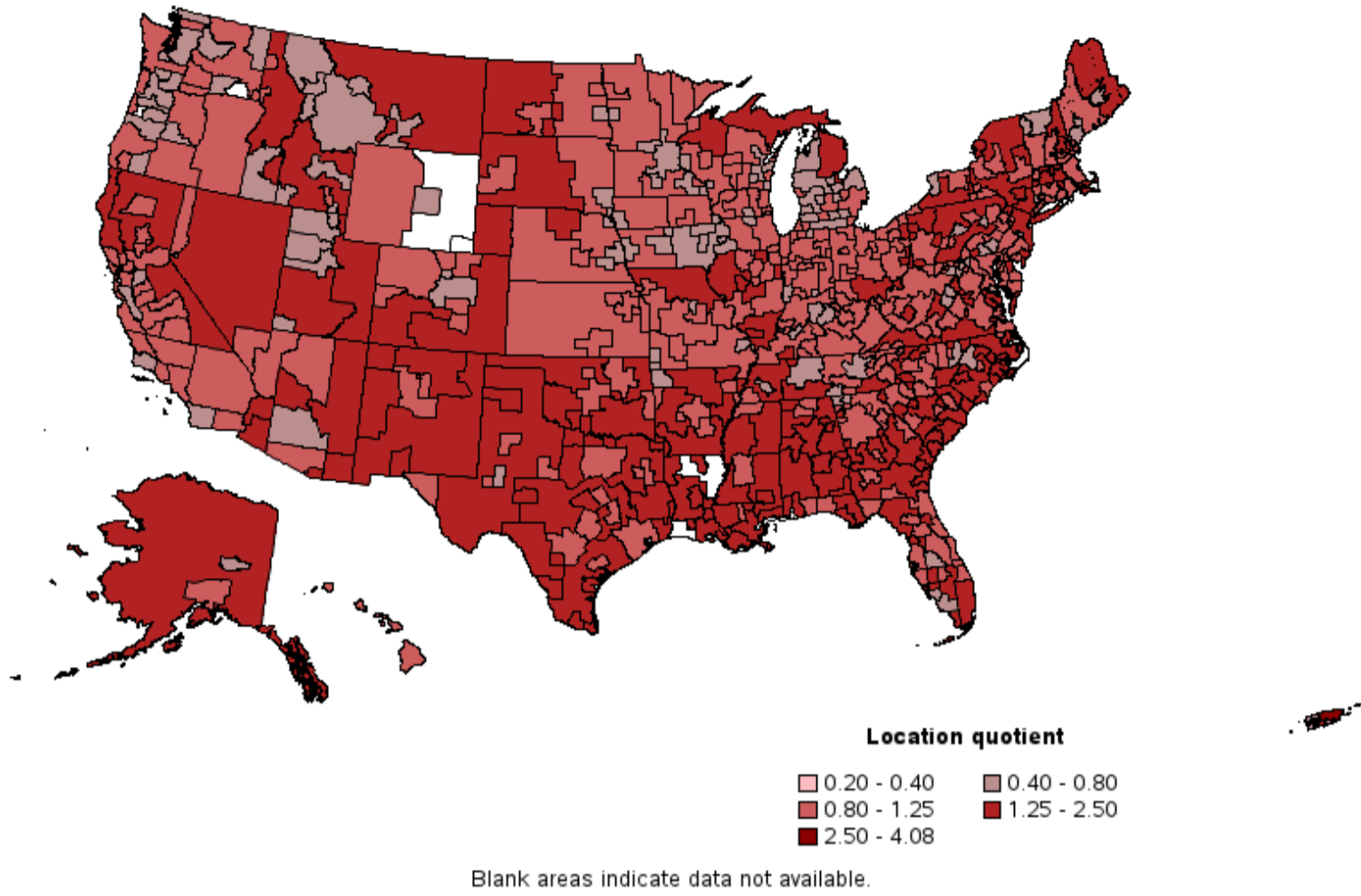
Employment of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by area, May 2022



Metropolitan areas with the highest employment level in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	52,580	5.72	1.29	\$ 42.43	\$ 88,260
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	25,700	4.21	0.95	\$ 50.13	\$ 104,270
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	23,530	5.33	1.20	\$ 41.59	\$ 86,500
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	19,340	7.37	1.66	\$ 43.87	\$ 91,250
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	14,940	4.89	1.10	\$ 32.31	\$ 67,210
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	14,920	4.93	1.11	\$ 37.25	\$ 77,480
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	14,210	3.74	0.84	\$ 35.82	\$ 74,510
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	13,020	4.70	1.06	\$ 37.93	\$ 78,880
Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	11,760	4.35	0.98	\$ 36.32	\$ 75,550
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	11,630	4.26	0.96	\$ 26.02	\$ 54,120

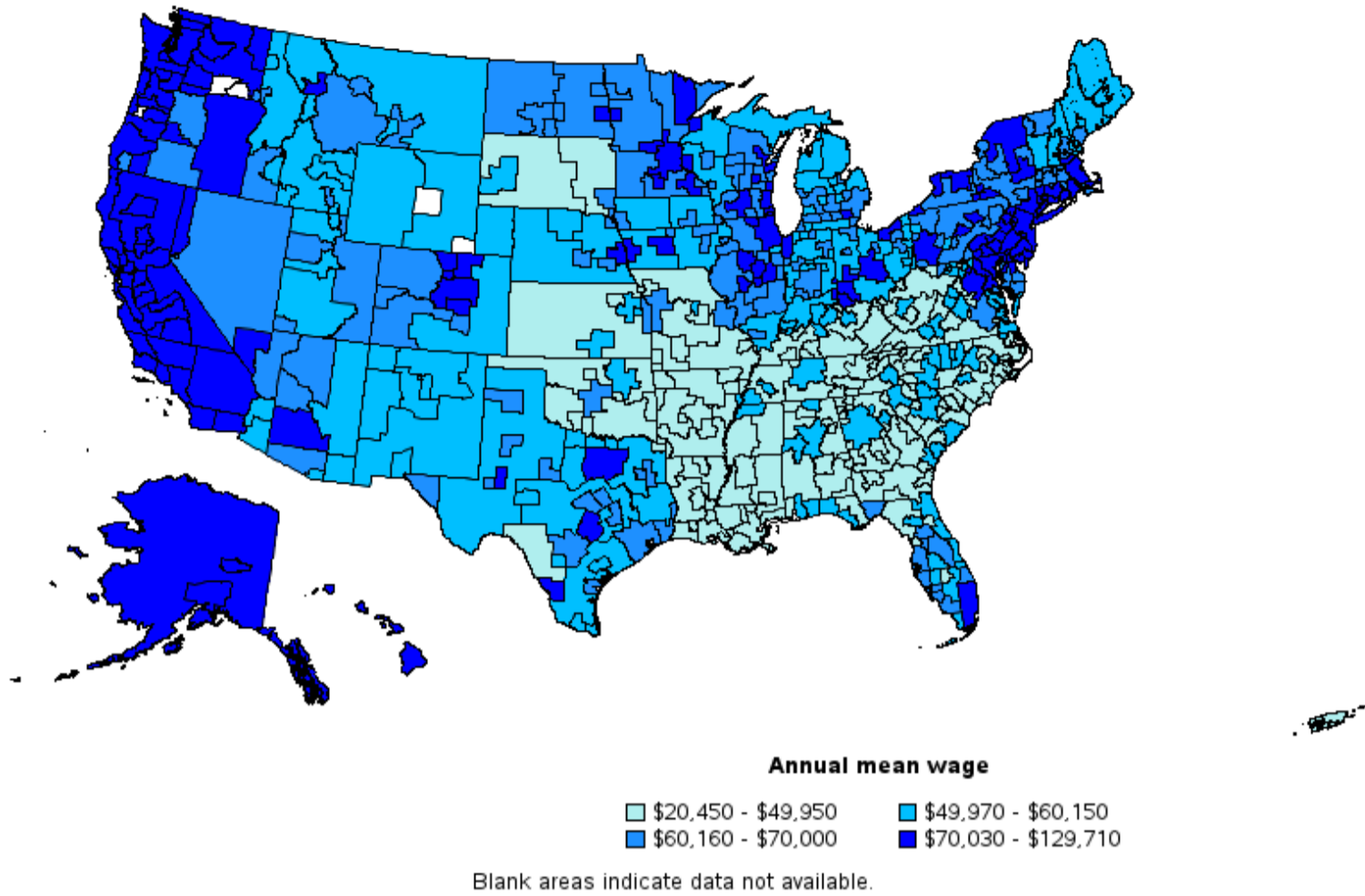
Location quotient of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by area, May 2022



Metropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Gadsden, AL	330	10.35	2.33	\$ 19.78	\$ 41,140
Alexandria, LA	590	9.83	2.22	\$ 19.02	\$ 39,570
Hinesville, GA	190	9.43	2.13	\$ 20.56	\$ 42,760
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	340	9.24	2.08	\$ 25.22	\$ 52,460
Punta Gorda, FL	440	8.45	1.90	\$ 30.95	\$ 64,380
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	270	8.20	1.85	\$ 28.64	\$ 59,580
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	1,330	7.99	1.80	\$ 23.35	\$ 48,560
Farmington, NM	350	7.95	1.79	\$ 26.73	\$ 55,600
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	4,030	7.77	1.75	\$ 23.68	\$ 49,260
The Villages, FL	280	7.74	1.75	\$ 29.48	\$ 61,310

Annual mean wage of police and sheriff's patrol officers, by area, May 2022



Top paying metropolitan areas for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2,880	2.56	0.58	\$ 62.36	\$ 129,710
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	9,190	3.84	0.87	\$ 57.43	\$ 119,460
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	660	4.82	1.09	\$ 56.32	\$ 117,150
Napa, CA	270	3.67	0.83	\$ 52.75	\$ 109,730
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	660	3.22	0.72	\$ 52.12	\$ 108,410
Redding, CA	290	4.34	0.98	\$ 51.76	\$ 107,650
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	380	3.90	0.88	\$ 50.64	\$ 105,330
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	1,130	3.61	0.81	\$ 50.49	\$ 105,010
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	25,700	4.21	0.95	\$ 50.13	\$ 104,270
Salinas, CA	870	4.81	1.08	\$ 49.89	\$ 103,770

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Kansas nonmetropolitan area	1,950	5.09	1.15	\$ 20.73	\$ 43,120
Southeast Oklahoma nonmetropolitan area	1,760	10.63	2.40	\$ 22.04	\$ 45,840
Southeast Coastal North Carolina nonmetropolitan area	1,610	6.59	1.49	\$ 21.14	\$ 43,970
North Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,560	5.71	1.29	\$ 25.31	\$ 52,640
West Texas Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	1,440	7.35	1.66	\$ 25.76	\$ 53,570

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Southeast Oklahoma nonmetropolitan area	1,760	10.63	2.40	\$ 22.04	\$ 45,840

Arizona nonmetropolitan area	960	10.49	2.36	\$ 28.57	\$ 59,430
Border Region of Texas nonmetropolitan area	600	10.31	2.33	\$ 23.66	\$ 49,210
Northeast South Carolina nonmetropolitan area	910	9.71	2.19	\$ 18.75	\$ 39,000
East-Central Montana nonmetropolitan area	610	9.61	2.17	\$ 27.09	\$ 56,340

Top paying nonmetropolitan areas for Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Eastern Sierra-Mother Lode Region of California nonmetropolitan area	530	8.73	1.97	\$ 44.70	\$ 92,980
Hawaii / Kauai nonmetropolitan area	480	4.95	1.12	\$ 44.19	\$ 91,910
North Valley-Northern Mountains Region of California nonmetropolitan area	850	8.42	1.90	\$ 42.78	\$ 88,990
North Coast Region of California nonmetropolitan area	710	6.82	1.54	\$ 40.12	\$ 83,460
Eastern Washington nonmetropolitan area	450	4.54	1.02	\$ 37.39	\$ 77,760

[About May 2022 National, State, Metropolitan, and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

These estimates are calculated with data collected from employers in all industry sectors, all metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, and all states and the District of Columbia. The top employment and wage figures are provided above. The complete list is available in the [downloadable XLS files](#).

The percentile wage estimate is the value of a wage below which a certain percent of workers fall. The median wage is the 50th percentile wage estimate—50 percent of workers earn less than the median and 50 percent of workers earn more than the median. [More about percentile wages](#).

(1) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(2) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(3) The relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the reliability of a survey statistic. The smaller the relative standard error, the more precise the estimate.

(8) Estimate not released.

(9) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

Other OEWS estimates and related information:

[May 2022 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates](#)

[May 2022 Occupation Profiles](#)

[Technical Notes](#)

Last Modified Date: April 25, 2023



Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018 – Statistical Tables

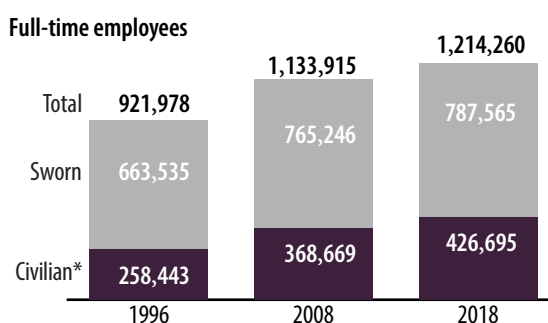
Andrea M. Gardner and Kevin M. Scott, Ph.D., *BJS Statisticians*

On June 30, 2018, state and local governments in the United States operated 17,541 law enforcement agencies that employed at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer with general arrest powers.¹ These agencies employed 1,214,000 persons on a full-time basis, including 788,000 (65%) sworn and 427,000 (35%) civilian personnel.

From 2008 to 2018, state and local law enforcement agencies added 80,000 full-time employees, including 22,000 sworn officers and 58,000 civilians (**figure 1**). From 1996 to 2018, the agencies' full-time civilian personnel (up 65%) increased at triple the rate of full-time

¹FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

FIGURE 1
Full-time state and local law enforcement employees, 1996, 2008, and 2018



Note: See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.
*Includes officers or deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

Highlights

- In June 2018, a total of 17,541 state and local agencies performed law enforcement functions in the United States and employed 1,214,000 full-time sworn and civilian personnel, an increase of about 80,000 (up 7%) since 2008.
- Local police departments accounted for 67% of state and local law enforcement agencies in 2018; sheriffs' offices accounted for 17%; and primary state, tribal, and special jurisdiction agencies, constables, and marshals accounted for 15%.
- In 2018, local police departments employed more than half (59%) of state and local full-time sworn personnel, while sheriffs' offices employed about a quarter (24%).
- From 2008 to 2018, the number of full-time sworn and civilian personnel employed by special jurisdiction agencies increased by 42,000 (up 46%).
- In 2018, the 7,055 agencies employing fewer than 10 full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officers made up 40% of all state and local law enforcement agencies, down from 45% (8,014 agencies) in 2008 and 53% (9,933 agencies) in 1996.
- The 80 agencies (47 local police departments, 19 primary state agencies, 13 sheriffs' offices, and 1 special jurisdiction agency) with 1,000 or more FTE sworn officers in 2018 accounted for 0.5% of all agencies and employed 29% (228,000) of all full-time sworn personnel.
- There was 1 full-time sworn officer for every 415 U.S. residents in 2018, or 241 per 100,000, down from 251 per 100,000 in 2008.
- In 2018, the portion of full-time sworn personnel who were female ranged from 8% at state and local law enforcement agencies with 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers to 15% at those with 500 or more.

sworn personnel (up 19%). While the number of full-time sworn officers per 100,000 U.S. residents was about 250 in 1996 and 2008, it decreased to 241 in 2018.

Local police departments employed 7,700 more full-time sworn personnel (up 2%) in 2018 than in 2008. During the same time, sheriffs' offices added 9,400 full-time sworn (up 5%) and special jurisdiction agencies added 3,900 full-time sworn (up 7%). Special jurisdiction agencies had the largest increase in civilian personnel (up 38,000), followed by sheriffs' offices (up

15,000) and local police departments (up 5,000) from 2008 to 2018.

This report presents findings from the 2018 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA). The CSLLEA gathered information on agency responsibilities, employees, and operating budgets from state and local law enforcement agencies. It excluded agencies that were federally operated or did not employ at least one FTE sworn officer.

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State and local law enforcement agency characteristics

- As of June 2018, a total of 17,541 state and local law enforcement agencies employed at least one FTE sworn officer, including—
 - 11,824 local police departments (67% of all agencies)
 - 3,051 sheriffs' offices (17%)
 - 1,753 special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies (10%)
 - 647 constable or marshal offices (4%)
 - 217 tribal law enforcement agencies (1%)
 - 49 primary state law enforcement agencies (0.3%) (**table 1**).
- From 2008 to 2018, the number of state and local law enforcement agencies decreased by 444 (down 2%), mostly due to a reduction in the number of local police departments (not shown in tables).
- In 2018, a total of 1,753 law enforcement agencies served a special geographic jurisdiction or had special enforcement responsibilities, and those agencies had 132,000 full-time employees, including 61,000 (46%) sworn and 71,000 (54%) civilian personnel.

- Local police departments made up 67% of state and local law enforcement agencies and employed 59% (466,000) of the full-time sworn personnel and 32% (135,000) of the full-time civilian employees in state and local law enforcement agencies in 2018.
- Sheriffs' offices made up 17% of state and local law enforcement agencies and employed 24% (192,000) of the full-time sworn personnel and 43% (185,000) of the full-time civilian personnel in state and local law enforcement agencies in 2018.

State and local law enforcement personnel, 2018

- In June 2018, state and local law enforcement agencies employed 1,214,000 persons on a full-time basis and 119,000 persons on a part-time basis.
- About 65% (788,000) of the full-time employees at state and local law enforcement agencies and 42% (50,000) of the part-time employees were sworn personnel.
- Local police departments were the largest employers of state and local law enforcement personnel, with 601,000 full-time employees, of which 78% (466,000) were sworn officers with general arrest powers.
- Sheriffs' offices employed 43% (185,000) of the full-time civilian employees and 24% (192,000) of the full-time sworn personnel at state and local law enforcement agencies in 2018.

TABLE 1
State and local law enforcement employees, by type of agency, 2018

Type of agency	Agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All types	17,541	1,214,260	787,565	426,695	118,824	50,134	68,690
Local police	11,824	601,011	465,891	135,121	66,222	31,414	34,807
Sheriff's office	3,051	377,682	192,380	185,302	29,948	12,864	17,083
Primary state	49	92,756	60,451	32,305	690	139	551
Tribal police	217	5,652	3,789	1,863	174	107	67
Special jurisdiction	1,753	132,030	60,833	71,198	21,055	5,040	16,015
Constable/marshal	647	5,128	4,221	906	736	569	167

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

State and local law enforcement personnel, 1996–2018

- From 1996 to 2018, full-time employment by state and local law enforcement agencies increased by 292,000 (up 32%), with agencies adding 124,000 (up 19%) sworn personnel and 168,000 (up 65%) civilian employees.
- Sworn personnel made up 65% (788,000) of all full-time state and local law enforcement employees in 2018, compared to 67% (765,000) in 2008 and 72% (664,000) in 1996.
- State and local law enforcement agencies had 80,000 more full-time employees in 2018 than in 2008, and nearly 52% (42,000) of that growth was in special jurisdiction agencies (table 2).
- Growth in the number of civilian employees accounted for 72% of the net increase in full-time state and local law enforcement employees from 2008 to 2018.

TABLE 2
Full-time state and local law enforcement employees, by type of agency, 2018

Type of agency	Full-time employees			Full-time sworn personnel			Full-time civilian personnel*		
	Total	Change, 2008–2018	Percent change, 2008–2018	Total	Change, 2008–2018	Percent change, 2008–2018	Total	Change, 2008–2018	Percent change, 2008–2018
All types	1,214,260	80,345	7.1%	787,565	22,319	2.9%	426,695	58,026	15.7%
Local police ^a	601,011	12,292	2.1	465,891	7,663	1.7	135,121	4,630	3.5
Sheriff's office	377,682	24,221	6.9	192,380	9,401	5.1	185,302	14,820	8.7
Primary state	92,756	-392	-0.4	60,451	-321	-0.5	32,305	-71	-0.2
Tribal police	5,652	1,358	31.6	3,789	954	33.7	1,863	404	27.7
Special jurisdiction	132,030	41,768	46.3	60,833	3,865	6.8	71,198	37,904	113.8
Constable/marshal	5,128	1,097	27.2	4,221	757	21.9	906	339	59.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

^aTribal police departments and personnel counts were grouped with local police departments in previous CSLLEA reports. To make accurate comparisons to the 2018 data, the 2008 counts reported here do not include personnel employed by tribal police departments and thus differ from previously published counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008 and 2018.

TABLE 3
State and local law enforcement agencies and full-time employees, by state, 2018

State	State and local law enforcement agencies										
	Agencies	Full-time employees				Local police departments			Sheriffs' offices		
		Total	Total per 100,000 residents	Sworn	Sworn per 100,000 residents	Agencies	Total	Sworn	Agencies	Total	Sworn
U.S. total	17,541	1,214,260	372	787,565	241	11,824	601,011	465,891	3,051	377,682	192,380
Alabama	401	19,156	392	12,127	248	297	10,034	7,707	62	6,076	2,834
Alaska	49	2,374	323	1,457	198	37	1,375	898	~	~	~
Arizona	131	26,865	375	13,715	192	78	13,027	8,801	14	7,426	2,092
Arkansas	364	12,106	402	7,342	244	255	5,417	4,189	77	4,601	1,845
California	531	130,451	331	79,038	200	336	54,295	38,912	60	54,820	27,779
Colorado	239	20,804	366	13,120	231	155	10,099	7,597	62	6,886	3,901
Connecticut	135	10,046	281	7,843	220	113	7,814	6,477	~	~	~
Delaware	43	3,384	350	2,196	227	34	1,414	1,196	~	~	~
District of Columbia	3	5,485	782	4,436	632	1	4,583	3,907	~	~	~
Florida	373	85,234	401	47,177	222	261	31,683	22,884	67	43,741	18,912
Georgia	608	42,112	401	27,949	266	346	15,934	12,883	156	19,087	10,696
Hawaii	8	4,445	313	3,486	245	4	3,866	2,958	~	~	~
Idaho	112	6,067	347	3,209	183	63	1,970	1,532	40	2,911	1,190
Illinois	846	48,240	379	38,539	303	676	31,492	27,540	104	12,250	7,931
Indiana	476	20,742	310	13,835	207	354	9,818	8,472	95	8,153	3,207

Continued on next page

TABLE 3 (continued)**State and local law enforcement agencies and full-time employees, by state, 2018**

State	State and local law enforcement agencies										
	Agencies	Full-time employees				Local police departments			Sheriffs' offices		
		Total	Total per 100,000 residents	Sworn	Sworn per 100,000 residents	Agencies	Total	Sworn	Agencies	Total	Sworn
Iowa	424	9,253	294	6,106	194	264	4,033	3,447	101	3,894	1,681
Kansas	364	12,020	413	7,927	272	217	5,448	4,306	106	4,443	2,329
Kentucky	357	10,993	246	8,131	182	216	5,865	4,976	115	2,282	1,748
Louisiana	326	25,157	540	18,004	386	222	7,498	5,999	63	14,679	9,730
Maine	144	4,278	319	2,831	211	109	2,064	1,658	17	1,152	429
Maryland	138	27,793	460	16,459	273	81	12,982	10,526	24	4,279	2,623
Massachusetts	374	27,489	399	19,578	284	325	16,823	13,678	14	6,798	2,755
Michigan	564	25,742	258	18,193	182	427	12,534	10,474	86	8,655	4,513
Minnesota	417	16,394	292	10,349	185	304	7,323	6,021	87	6,713	2,883
Mississippi	351	12,924	434	7,810	262	191	4,712	3,618	82	4,727	2,177
Missouri	558	21,782	356	15,215	249	415	13,262	10,236	113	5,190	2,951
Montana	121	3,855	363	2,275	214	49	1,074	849	56	1,890	807
Nebraska	210	6,071	315	4,035	210	108	2,851	2,315	89	2,054	1,102
Nevada	65	10,733	355	6,565	217	14	7,341	4,318	17	1,682	1,090
New Hampshire	212	4,176	309	3,096	229	193	3,103	2,489	11	268	146
New Jersey	507	43,955	495	30,261	341	458	25,048	20,429	20	5,136	3,629
New Mexico	140	8,067	385	5,272	252	69	3,873	2,636	32	1,942	1,266
New York	528	103,882	532	68,810	352	396	79,689	54,214	58	12,010	5,227
North Carolina	516	36,692	353	25,557	246	344	15,991	13,245	101	14,837	8,429
North Dakota	113	2,637	348	1,870	247	50	1,076	897	53	1,083	649
Ohio	806	35,898	307	25,669	220	654	20,199	16,872	90	10,826	5,502
Oklahoma	456	21,268	540	9,560	243	311	7,364	5,649	75	4,259	1,789
Oregon	167	13,262	317	6,706	160	116	4,953	3,744	35	4,504	2,035
Pennsylvania	995	33,291	260	26,914	210	896	21,380	19,146	59	2,095	1,722
Rhode Island	49	3,615	342	2,762	261	39	2,686	2,151	1	184	180
South Carolina	262	19,361	381	12,517	246	176	6,395	5,225	45	7,844	5,022
South Dakota	145	3,424	390	1,972	224	64	1,142	903	68	1,461	560
Tennessee	363	26,749	395	17,544	259	243	11,754	9,659	90	12,016	5,663
Texas	1,935	119,322	417	69,504	243	788	49,961	38,445	252	33,870	14,039
Utah	140	8,248	262	5,302	168	91	3,645	2,922	29	3,226	1,448
Vermont	73	1,752	281	1,264	202	52	833	660	14	199	158
Virginia	339	30,323	357	23,742	279	166	14,283	11,398	122	10,745	8,765
Washington	254	18,232	242	11,645	155	169	8,497	6,412	40	6,014	3,183
West Virginia	212	4,721	262	3,559	197	139	1,691	1,477	56	1,656	1,142
Wisconsin	519	20,378	351	13,431	231	411	9,804	8,196	74	7,815	4,049
Wyoming	77	3,016	522	1,661	288	48	1,013	747	22	1,301	574

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

~Not applicable. No sheriffs' offices had primary law enforcement responsibility in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, or the District of Columbia.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico, 2018.

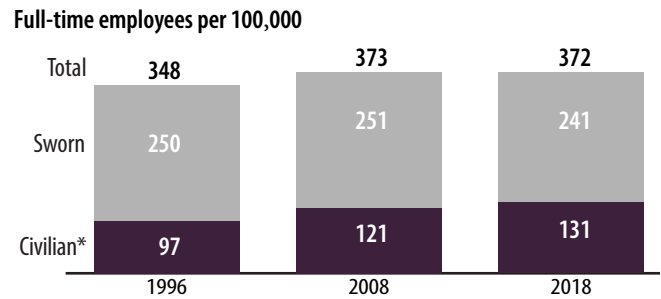
State and local law enforcement personnel per 100,000 U.S. residents

- In 2018, there were 372 full-time state and local law enforcement employees per 100,000 U.S. residents, including 241 sworn personnel per 100,000 (table 3).
- From 1996 to 2018, the number of full-time sworn officers per 100,000 U.S. residents decreased from 250 to 241 (down 4%) and the number of full-time civilian employees per 100,000 U.S. residents increased from 97 to 131 (up 35%) (figure 2).
- State and local law enforcement agencies employed an average of 1 full-time sworn officer for every 415 U.S. residents in 2018, compared to 1 for every 398 in 2008.
- In 2018, the District of Columbia had the most full-time sworn personnel per capita (632 per 100,000) and Washington state had the least (155 per 100,000) (map 1).

State and local law enforcement personnel, by state

- In 2018, more state and local law enforcement agencies operated in Texas (1,935) than in any other state, followed by Pennsylvania (995) and Illinois (846).
- State and local law enforcement agencies in California employed 79,000 full-time sworn personnel in 2018, more than any other state.
- Pennsylvania (896) had more local police departments than any other state in 2018, followed by Texas (788), Illinois (676), Ohio (654), and New Jersey (458).
- Hawaii (4), Nevada (14), Delaware (34), Alaska (37), and Rhode Island (39) were the states with the fewest local police departments in 2018.
- Texas (252) had the most sheriffs' offices in 2018, followed by Georgia (156), Virginia (122), Kentucky (115), and Missouri (113).

FIGURE 2
Full-time state and local law enforcement employees per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1996, 2008, and 2018

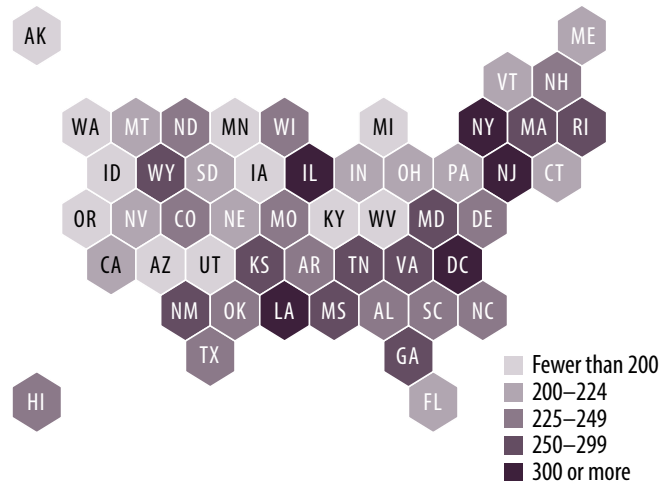


Note: See appendix table 4 for estimates.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico, 2018.

MAP 1
Full-time sworn state and local law enforcement personnel per 100,000 U.S. residents, by state, 2018



Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See table 3 for estimates.

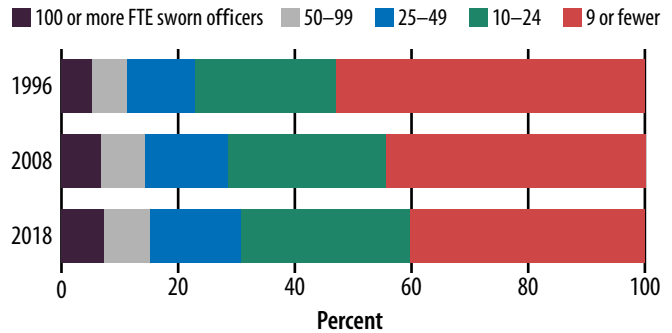
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico, 2018.

State and local law enforcement personnel, by size of agency

- The majority (69%) of state and local law enforcement agencies employed 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018 (table 4).
- In 2018, about 7% (1,268) of state and local law enforcement agencies employed 100 or more FTE sworn officers and less than 1% (80) of agencies employed 1,000 or more.
- Agencies with 100 or more FTE sworn officers employed nearly two-thirds of the full-time sworn (64%) and civilian (63%) personnel at state and local law enforcement agencies, and agencies with 1,000 or more FTE sworn officers employed 29% of the full-time sworn and 24% of the full-time civilian personnel.
- Forty percent (7,055) of state and local law enforcement agencies employed nine or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018, and those agencies employed about 3% of all state and local full-time law enforcement employees, including 26,000 sworn and 11,000 civilian personnel.

- From 1996 to 2018, the portion of state and local agencies employing 9 or fewer FTE sworn officers decreased from 53% to 40%, while the portion employing 10 to 24 increased from 24% to 29% (figure 3).

FIGURE 3
Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 1996, 2008, and 2018



Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

TABLE 4
State and local law enforcement employees, by size of agency, 2018

Size of agency	Agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	17,541	1,214,260	787,565	426,695	118,824	50,134	68,690
1,000 or more FTE sworn officers	80	332,299	227,884	104,415	10,848	608	10,241
500-999	107	110,482	72,178	38,304	7,949	1,556	6,394
250-499	243	140,474	83,514	56,960	7,973	2,784	5,189
100-249	838	193,252	122,939	70,314	13,440	3,795	9,645
50-99	1,395	150,644	93,196	57,448	13,779	4,481	9,298
25-49	2,719	136,152	90,132	46,020	18,035	6,901	11,134
10-24	5,104	113,410	71,569	41,842	26,664	14,801	11,863
5-9	3,869	28,916	20,383	8,533	14,807	11,384	3,423
2-4	2,391	6,496	5,002	1,494	5,093	3,772	1,321
1	795	2,133	768	1,365	235	52	182

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Female state and local law enforcement personnel

- Women made up about 12% of the full-time sworn personnel employed by state and local law enforcement agencies in 2018 (table 5).
- Primary state agencies had the smallest percentage of full-time sworn personnel who were female (7%) of all state and local agency types.
- In 2018, the Oregon State Police had the highest percentage of female full-time sworn officers (20%), followed by the Delaware State Police (13%) and Vermont State Police (11%) (map 2).

- Women accounted for 2% or less of full-time sworn personnel in the Oklahoma Highway Patrol (2%), Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (2%), Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (2%), and Kentucky State Police (1%).
- Fourteen percent of full-time sworn personnel employed in special jurisdiction agencies in 2018 were female, and agencies with jurisdiction over public buildings and facilities employed the largest proportion of female full-time sworn officers (17%) of all types of special jurisdiction agencies (table 6).

TABLE 5
Percent of full-time sworn state and local law enforcement officers who were female, by type and size of agency, 2018

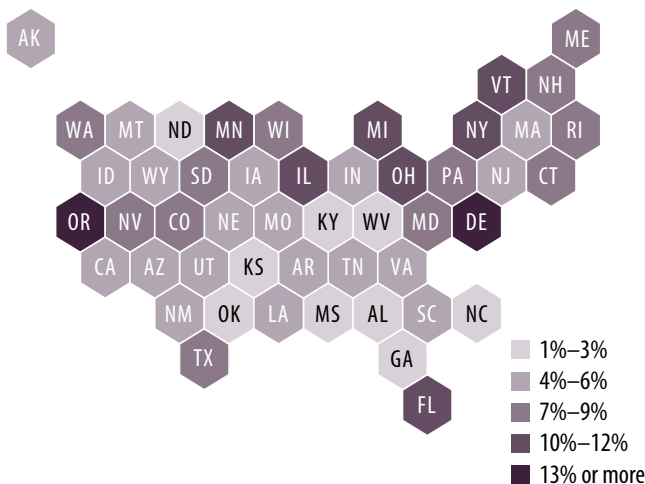
Size of agency	All types	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state	Tribal	Special jurisdiction	Constable/marshal
All sizes	12.3%	12.4%	13.2%	6.9%	11.0%	14.2%	13.7%
500 or more FTE sworn officers	14.8	16.7	16.5	7.0	:	13.3	17.7
250–499	14.0	13.1	16.0	6.0	:	14.0	17.7
100–249	11.8	10.7	13.0	6.3	16.5	14.1	16.2
50–99	10.7	9.5	11.4	:	8.9	15.7	16.0
25–49	9.6	8.8	8.9	:	11.3	14.4	12.7
24 or fewer	7.9	7.4	6.2	:	9.0	13.4	9.9

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

:Not calculated. No agencies of this type and size were reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

MAP 2
Percent of full-time sworn state law enforcement officers who were female, by state, 2018



Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. Excludes Hawaii because it did not have a primary state police department. See appendix table 8 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

TABLE 6
Number of full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel and percent who were female, by jurisdiction of agency, 2018

Jurisdiction of agency	Agencies	Full-time sworn personnel	
		Number	Percent female
All jurisdictions	1,753	60,833	14.2%
Public buildings/facilities	1,171	25,322	17.4
Natural resources	245	13,390	10.0
Transportation systems/facilities	145	11,486	11.4
Criminal investigations	92	6,440	15.1
Special enforcement	86	3,091	15.5
Other	15	1,104	10.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Local police departments, 2018

- In 2018, municipal (city, town, or township), county, and regional (multijurisdictional) governments operated 11,824 local police departments (table 7).
- About 73% (8,624) of all local police departments employed 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018, and 44% (5,204) employed 9 or fewer.
- Local police departments with 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers employed 14% of all full-time sworn local police officers in 2018.
- In 2018, the 6% (670) of local police departments with 100 or more FTE sworn officers employed 61% (287,000) of the full-time sworn officers and 69% (94,000) of the full-time civilian personnel in local police departments.
- Most (77%) part-time sworn officers in local police departments were employed by departments with 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018, while 7% were employed by departments with 100 or more.

TABLE 7
Local police department employees, by size of department, 2018

Size of department	Local police departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	11,824	601,011	465,891	135,121	66,222	31,414	34,807
1,000 or more FTE sworn officers	47	200,221	148,624	51,597	9,149	356	8,793
500-999	49	44,062	34,402	9,661	1,718	316	1,402
250-499	100	45,325	34,904	10,421	1,871	352	1,519
100-249	474	90,598	68,577	22,021	5,542	1,232	4,311
50-99	843	72,607	56,747	15,861	6,215	1,668	4,547
25-49	1,688	69,936	56,424	13,512	9,236	3,400	5,836
10-24	3,420	56,743	47,279	9,464	16,366	10,453	5,913
5-9	2,999	17,136	15,016	2,120	11,921	10,131	1,789
2-4	1,866	4,029	3,606	423	4,070	3,453	617
1	339	353	312	41	133	52	80

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Local police departments personnel, 1996–2018

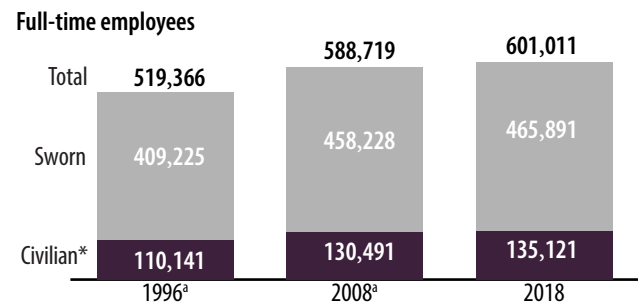
- The number of full-time sworn officers employed by local police departments increased by 7,700 (up 2%) from 2008 to 2018, while the number of full-time civilian personnel increased by 4,600 (up 4%) (figure 4).
- While the total number of full-time sworn personnel employed in local police departments increased 2% from 2008 to 2018, the number of officers working in departments with 1,000 or more FTE sworn officers decreased 1% (not shown in tables).

Local police departments, by population served

- The 18 police departments that served 1 million or more residents employed about a fifth (21% or 96,000) of the full-time sworn officers in local police departments in 2018 (table 8).
- In 2018, departments serving 99,999 or fewer residents employed nearly half (48% or 225,000) of all full-time sworn officers in local police departments.

FIGURE 4

Full-time employees in local police departments, 1996, 2008, and 2018



Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 12 for estimates and standard errors.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

^aTribal police departments and personnel counts were grouped with local police departments in previous CSLLEA reports. To make accurate comparisons to the 2018 data, the 1996 and 2008 counts reported here do not include personnel employed by tribal police departments and thus differ from previously published counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

TABLE 8

Local police department employees, by size of population served, 2018

Population served	Local police departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	11,824	601,011	465,891	135,121	66,222	31,414	34,807
1 million or more local residents	18	131,913	95,914	35,999	6,577	0	6,577
500,000–999,999	38	68,766	52,397	16,369	2,638	317	2,321
250,000–499,999	58	48,723	37,603	11,120	1,814	423	1,391
100,000–249,999	221	71,766	54,833	16,933	2,937	422	2,514
50,000–99,999	470	69,739	53,257	16,482	4,714	917	3,796
25,000–49,999	885	65,697	52,315	13,382	5,445	1,344	4,101
10,000–24,999	1,889	70,876	57,326	13,550	9,529	3,713	5,816
2,500–9,999	3,945	55,888	46,760	9,127	17,561	11,405	6,156
2,499 or fewer	4,301	17,645	15,487	2,158	15,009	12,873	2,136

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico, 2018.

Tribal police departments, 2018

- In 2018, tribal governments operated 217 police departments (table 9).
- About 82% (179) of police departments operated by tribal governments employed 24 or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018, and 44% (95) employed 9 or fewer.
- Tribal police departments employed 5,652 full-time employees in 2018, of whom 67% (3,789) were sworn deputies and 33% (1,863) were civilians.
- In 2018, the 5% (11) of tribal police departments with 50 or more FTE sworn officers employed 30% (1,120) of the full-time sworn officers and 33% (614) of the full-time civilian personnel in police departments operated by tribal governments.
- In 2018, four of the five largest police departments operated by tribal governments were located in Arizona (table 10).

TABLE 10

Largest tribal police departments, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2018

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
Navajo Department of Law Enforcement (AZ)	230
Seminole Police Department (FL)	155
Salt River Tribal Police Department (AZ)	132
Gila River Tribal Police Department (AZ)	127
Tohono O'Odham Tribal Police (AZ)	90
Cherokee Police Department (NC)	77
Chickasaw Lighthorse Police Department (OK)	63
Pine Ridge Police Department (SD)	54
Pokagon Tribal Police Department (MI)	52
Muscogee Creek Lighthorse Police Department (FL)	47
Poarch Creek Police Department (AL)	47
Laguna Tribal Police Department (NM)	44
Choctaw Police Department (MS)	44
Miccosukee Police Department (FL)	42
Tulalip Tribal Police Department (WA)	41
Choctaw Nation Tribal Police Department (OK)	38
Oneida Indian Nation Police Department (NY)	36
Fort Hall Tribal Police Department (ID)	35
Shiprock Department of Law Enforcement (NM)	35
Red Lake Department of Public Safety (MN)	34
Cherokee Nation Marshal Service (OK)	33
Colville Tribal Police Department (WA)	30
Rosebud Sioux Tribal Police (SD)	30
Saint Regis Mohawk Police Department (NY)	30
Citizen Potawatomi Nation Tribal Police (OK)	29
Leech Lake Tribal Police Department (MN)	29

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

TABLE 9

Tribal police department employees, by size of department, 2018

Size of department	Tribal Police Departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	217	5,652	3,789	1,863	174	107	67
100–249	5	1,142	738	404	6	6	0
50–99	6	592	382	210	0	0	0
25–49	28	1,479	944	535	34	19	15
10–24	84	1,766	1,241	525	52	26	26
5–9	57	514	370	145	68	53	15
2–4	36	155	112	43	14	4	11
1	2	4	2	1	0	0	0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that do not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Sheriffs' offices, 2018

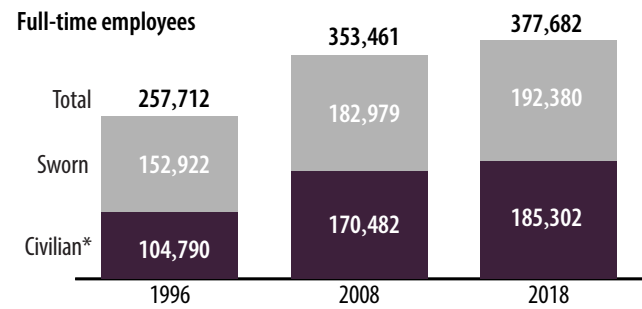
- A total of 3,051 sheriffs' offices performed law enforcement functions across the United States in 2018 (table 11).
- In 2018, sheriffs' offices employed 378,000 full-time employees, of whom 51% (192,000) were sworn deputies and 49% (185,000) were civilians.
- About 52% (1,584) of sheriffs' offices had 24 or fewer FTE sworn deputies in 2018, and these agencies accounted for 9% (17,000) of all full-time sworn sheriffs' deputies.
- In 2018, the 13% of sheriffs' offices with 100 or more FTE sworn officers employed about two-thirds (64%) of all full-time sheriff's office personnel, including 128,000 sworn deputies and 115,000 civilian employees.
- Sheriffs' offices with 99 or fewer FTE sworn officers employed more civilians (71,000) than sworn deputies (65,000) on a full-time basis in 2018.

Sheriffs' offices personnel, 1996–2018

- From 1996 to 2018, the number of full-time employees in sheriffs' offices increased by 120,000 (up 47%), from 258,000 to 378,000 (figure 5).

FIGURE 5

Full-time employees in sheriffs' offices, 1996, 2008, and 2018



Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 15 for estimates and appendix table 14 for standard errors of 2018 data.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

- Full-time sworn personnel employed in sheriffs' offices increased by 39,000 (up 26%) from 1996 to 2018, and full-time civilian personnel increased by 81,000 (up 77%).
- Sheriffs' offices employed 9,400 (5%) more full-time sworn deputies in 2018 than in 2008.

TABLE 11

Sheriff's office employees, by size of office, 2018

Size of office	Sheriffs' offices	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	3,051	377,682	192,380	185,302	29,948	12,864	17,083
500 or more FTE sworn officers	48	102,298	54,385	47,913	3,651	1,351	2,300
250–499	102	66,341	34,916	31,424	3,848	1,444	2,404
100–249	261	73,604	38,270	35,334	4,448	2,052	2,396
50–99	393	54,004	25,805	28,200	4,699	2,256	2,444
25–49	664	43,991	21,596	22,395	5,590	2,495	3,095
24 or fewer	1,584	37,444	17,408	20,036	7,712	3,267	4,445

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Includes deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Primary state law enforcement agencies, 2018

- In June 2018, the 49 primary state law enforcement agencies operating in every state except Hawaii had 93,000 full-time employees, of which 60,000 were sworn personnel (table 12).
- In 2018, two-thirds (65%) of full-time primary state agency employees were sworn personnel.
- The 19 primary state agencies with 1,000 or more FTE sworn officers in 2018 employed 75% of the full-time sworn (45,000) and 74% of the full-time civilian (24,000) personnel in primary state law enforcement agencies.
- The five primary state agencies with 249 or fewer FTE sworn officers in 2018 employed less than 2% of the full-time sworn (970) and civilian (386) employees at primary state law enforcement agencies.

TABLE 12
Full-time primary state law enforcement agency employees, by size of agency, 2018

Size of agency ^a	Primary state agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
All sizes	49	92,756	60,451	32,305	690	139	551
1,000 or more FTE sworn officers	19	69,126	45,141	23,985	187	0	187
500–999	14	15,720	10,153	5,567	356	75	281
250–499	11	6,554	4,187	2,367	132	64	68
100–249	5	1,356	970	386	15	0	15

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. Excludes Hawaii because it did not have a primary state police department.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

^aNo primary state law enforcement agency has fewer than 100 FTE sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Primary state law enforcement agencies, personnel 2008–2018

- In 2018, the largest primary state law enforcement agency was the California Highway Patrol (7,400 full-time sworn personnel), followed by the New York State Police (4,900) and the Texas Highway Patrol (4,300) (table 13).
- From 2008 to 2018, three primary state agencies increased their number of full-time sworn employees by 20% or more: the New Mexico State Police (up 26%), Texas Highway Patrol (up 22%), and Missouri Highway Patrol (up 20%).

- Twenty-two primary state agencies reported fewer full-time sworn personnel in 2018 than in 2008, but these results should be viewed with caution because the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies included counts for several departments of public safety, which may have included personnel who were not employees of the state police or highway patrol.

TABLE 13
Full-time sworn personnel, by primary state law enforcement agency, 2018

Primary state agency	Full-time sworn personnel		Primary state agency	Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent change, 2008–2018		Number	Percent change, 2008–2018
Total	60,451	-0.1%	Montana Highway Patrol	231	6.0
Alabama Law Enforcement Agency*	460	-39.7	Nebraska State Patrol	424	-13.6
Alaska State Troopers	283	3.3	Nevada Highway Patrol	411	-1.4
Arizona Highway Patrol*	1,185	-4.7	New Hampshire State Police	353	0.9
Arkansas State Police	532	1.3	New Jersey State Police	2,806	-8.1
California Highway Patrol	7,386	2.6	New Mexico State Police	663	25.6
Colorado State Patrol	783	5.5	New York State Police	4,898	1.1
Connecticut State Police	940	-23.4	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,800	-1.5
Delaware State Police	725	10.2	North Dakota Highway Patrol	161	15.8
Florida Highway Patrol	1,817	13.1	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,740	11.5
Georgia State Patrol*	1,095	4.5	Oklahoma Highway Patrol*	789	-4.4
Idaho State Police	278	5.3	Oregon State Police	678	13.8
Illinois State Police	1,631	-22.5	Pennsylvania State Police	4,192	-6.0
Indiana State Police	1,266	-3.7	Rhode Island State Police	227	12.9
Iowa State Patrol*	370	-44.7	South Carolina Highway Patrol	977	1.0
Kansas Highway Patrol	559	6.5	South Dakota Highway Patrol	172	13.2
Kentucky State Police	812	-7.9	Tennessee Highway Patrol*	921	-2.2
Louisiana State Police	1,266	4.2	Texas Highway Patrol*	4,297	21.8
Maine State Police	322	-3.6	Utah Highway Patrol*	519	9.3
Maryland State Police	1,418	-1.5	Vermont State Police	325	5.9
Massachusetts State Police	2,138	-7.4	Virginia State Police	1,958	4.5
Michigan State Police	1,969	13.7	Washington State Patrol	1,043	-7.9
Minnesota State Patrol	618	16.6	West Virginia State Police	637	-4.5
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	494	-16.8	Wisconsin State Patrol	467	-5.1
Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,236	20.2	Wyoming Highway Patrol	179	-12.3

Note: Excludes Hawaii because it did not have a primary state police department.

*Classified as a department of public safety in the 2008 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008 and 2018.

Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies

- In 2018, a total of 1,753 state and local law enforcement agencies served a special geographic jurisdiction or had special enforcement or investigative responsibilities (**table 14**).
- Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies employed 132,000 persons on a full-time basis in 2018, including 61,000 sworn officers.
- Two-thirds (67%) of special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies served public buildings and facilities in 2018, and those agencies employed 42% of the full-time sworn personnel serving special jurisdictions.
- Of the 25,000 full-time sworn officers serving public buildings and facilities in 2018, about half (13,000) were employed by one of the 510 campus police departments serving 4-year public universities and colleges (**table 15**).
- In 2018, the 303 police departments that served public school districts employed 5,600 full-time sworn officers.
- In 2018, about 13,000 full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel were employed in one of the 245 agencies dedicated to protecting natural resources.

TABLE 14
Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies and full-time sworn personnel, by type of jurisdiction, 2018

Type of jurisdiction	Agencies		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent change, 2008–2018	Number	Percent change, 2008–2018
All types	1,753	1.2%	60,833	6.8%
Public buildings/facilities	1,171	4.0	25,322	18.2
Natural resources	245	-0.4	13,390	-8.1
Transportation systems/facilities	145	-13.2	11,486	-0.2
Criminal investigations	92	-34.3	6,440	-11.9
Special enforcement	86	59.3	3,091	43.0
Other	15	...	1,104	...

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

...Not available. Other special jurisdiction agencies were not included in 2008.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2008 and 2018.

TABLE 15
Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies and full-time sworn personnel, by jurisdiction detail, 2018

Jurisdiction detail	Agencies	Full-time sworn personnel
Total	1,753	60,833
Public buildings/facilities	1,171	25,322
4-year university/college	510	13,161
2-year college	267	3,490
Public school district	303	5,613
State government buildings	28	944
Medical school/campus	10	873
Public hospital/health facility	30	818
Public housing	10	240
Other state-owned facilities	11	183
Natural resources	245	13,390
Fish and wildlife conservation laws	81	5,188
Parks and recreational areas	86	2,393
Environmental laws	6	362
Water resources	25	514
Forest resources	10	235
Levee district	5	64
Multifunction natural resources	32	4,634
Transportation systems/facilities	145	11,486
Airports	85	2,766
Railroad only	2	412
Mass transit system	19	3,892
Commercial vehicles	2	839
Harbor/port facilities	27	2,784
Bridges/tunnels	4	106
Multiple types	5	687
Criminal investigations	92	6,440
State bureau of investigation	17	3,158
County/city investigations	1	175
Fraud investigations	14	577
Tax/revenue enforcement	10	225
Attorney general	30	1,586
Other/multiple types	20	720
Special enforcement	86	3,091
Alcohol/tobacco laws	27	881
Agricultural laws	12	339
Narcotics laws	5	285
Gaming laws	16	502
Racing laws	3	9
Motor vehicle/DMV	6	419
Other/multiple types	17	656
Other	15	1,104

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

- In 2018, a total of 145 transportation-related jurisdictions, such as airports, port facilities, and mass transit systems, employed 19% (11,000) of all full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel.
- The largest campus law enforcement agency serving a 4-year public university or college was the University of Texas System Police, which employed 617 full-time sworn personnel in 2018 (table 16).

TABLE 16
Largest law enforcement agencies serving public colleges and universities, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2018

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
University of Texas System Police	617
Georgia State University Police	181
Temple University Campus Safety Services	146
Indiana University Police Department	143
Penn State University Police and Public Safety	141
University of Alabama Birmingham Police Department	117
Lone Star College Police Department	115
University of Connecticut Police Department	98
University of Alabama Police Department	91
Michigan State University Police Department	88
Arizona State University Police Department	87
University of Maryland Police Department	86
University of Georgia Police Department	83
University of Pittsburgh Police Department	81
University of Florida Police Department	79
Georgia Tech Police Department	78
University of South Carolina Division of Law Enforcement and Safety	78
Virginia Commonwealth University Police Department	78
CUNY Hunter College Department of Public Safety	77
University of Cincinnati Health – Department of Public Safety	77
CUNY City College of New York Department of Public Safety	75
Florida State University Police Department	75
University of Central Florida Police Department	75
University of Illinois at Chicago Police Department	73
Texas Tech Police Department	72

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. CUNY denotes City University of New York.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

- In 2018, the Los Angeles School Police Department employed 390 full-time sworn officers, almost twice as many as the Houston Independent School District Police (200), the second-largest agency serving a public school district (table 17).

TABLE 17
Largest law enforcement agencies serving public school districts, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2018

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
Los Angeles School Police Department (CA)	394
Houston Independent School District Police (TX)	204
Miami-Dade Schools Police Department (FL)	179
Clark County School District Police Department (NV)	171
Palm Beach County School District Police Department (FL)	145
Dallas Independent School District Police Department (TX)	120
Cypress-Fairbanks Independent School District Police Department (TX)	103
Northside Independent School District Police Department (TX)	101
Gwinnett County School Police (GA)	89
Baltimore City School Police (MD)	87
United Independent School District Police Department (TX)	86
Dekalb County Schools Department of Public Safety (GA)	83
Duval County School Police (FL)	81
Edinburg Consolidated Independent School District Police Department (TX)	81
Austin Independent School District Police Department (TX)	78
Boston School Police (MA)	75
Atlanta Public Schools Police Department (GA)	74
Fulton County Schools Police Department (GA)	74
North East Independent School District Police Department (TX)	70
Cobb County School District Police Department (GA)	66
La Joya Independent School District Police Department (TX)	64
Aldine Independent School District Police Department (TX)	62
Conroe Independent School District Police Department (TX)	61
Spring Independent School District Police Department (TX)	57
Fort Bend Independent School District Police Department (TX)	56
Katy Independent School District Police Department (TX)	56

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

- Of the state and local special jurisdiction agencies protecting natural resources, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (820) employed the most full-time sworn personnel in 2018, followed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (550) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (490) (table 18).

TABLE 18

Largest state and local natural resource law enforcement agencies, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2018

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission – Division of Law Enforcement	823
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Game Wardens	551
California Department of Parks and Recreation	493
New York City Parks Enforcement Patrol	400
California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Law Enforcement Division	392
Colorado Parks and Wildlife	362
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Police	333
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Law Enforcement	285
Maryland Department of Natural Resources Police	278
South Carolina Department of Natural Resources	252
New York State Park Police	242
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation	240
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission Division of Law Enforcement	228
Michigan Department of Natural Resources	222
New York City Department of Environmental Protection Police	221
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries – Enforcement Division	216
Georgia Department of Natural Resources	214
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	206
North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation	203
Missouri Department of Conservation	200
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	200
Pennsylvania Game Commission – Law Enforcement	198
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks	197
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Law Enforcement	197
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	185

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

- The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was the transportation-related jurisdiction with the largest police force in 2018, employing 1,700 full-time sworn personnel. The next-largest were the New York State Metropolitan Transportation Authority (700); Los Angeles Airport (520); Texas Department of Public Safety Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (480); and Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (460) (table 19).

TABLE 19

Largest state and local law enforcement agencies with transportation-related jurisdictions, by number of full-time sworn personnel, 2018

Agency	Full-time sworn personnel
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey Police Department (NJ)	1,737
Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Department (NY)	695
Los Angeles Airport Police Department (CA)	523
Texas Department of Public Safety – Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (TX)	479
Washington Metro Area Transit Authority Police (DC)	463
Maryland Transportation Authority Police (MD)	421
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority Police Department (GA)	314
New Jersey Transit Police Department (NJ)	267
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Police Department (MA)	264
Georgia Motor Carrier Compliance Division (GA)	261
Dallas Area Rapid Transit Police (TX)	256
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority Transit Police Department (PA)	249
Mississippi Department of Transportation (MS)	203
Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority Police Department (VA)	201
Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Department of Public Safety (TX)	195
Bay Area Rapid Transit Police Department (CA)	193
North Carolina Department of Transportation (NC)	180
Maryland Transit Administration Police (MD)	173
Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County Police (TX)	172
Port of San Diego Harbor Police Department (CA)	140
Los Angeles Port Police Department (CA)	130
Metra Police Department (IL)	121
Arkansas Highway Police (AR)	120
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority (OH)	119
Metropolitan Transit Police Department (MN)	117

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

Methodology

The frame for the 2018 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) was derived from the Law Enforcement Agency Roster (LEAR) database. The LEAR originated from a variety of sources, including the 2008 and 2014 CSLLEA, the 2013 and 2016 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) surveys, and the 2016 Body Worn Camera LEMAS Supplement. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reviewed all special jurisdiction agencies on the LEAR to determine in-service status prior to survey administration.

At the time of the 2018 CSLLEA, the LEAR included 19,091 agencies: 12,874 local, county, and regional police departments; 3,071 sheriffs' offices; 50 primary state police departments (49 were eligible because Hawaii did not have a primary state police department); 289 tribal law enforcement agencies; and 2,013 special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies, including those serving special jurisdictions (such as colleges and universities, schools, airports, or parks) or with special enforcement responsibilities (such as enforcing conservation laws or alcohol laws). Sheriffs' offices without law enforcement jurisdiction in the counties they served and federal law enforcement agencies were ineligible for the CSLLEA.

The 2018 CSLLEA was fielded from September 2018 to June 2019 and sent to 19,091 agencies. Responses to the eligibility screener indicated 1,370 agencies that received the survey were not eligible to participate in the CSLLEA. Of the remaining 17,721 agencies that received the survey, 16,391 completed the survey and 1,330 did not return the survey, for a response rate of 92.5%.

Data were collected using two self-administered modes—web and paper surveys—based on agency preference. Eighty-seven percent of agencies completed the survey by web, 8% on paper, and 5% by telephone during nonresponse follow-up.

Adjusting for unit nonresponse

The CSLLEA analysis dataset accounts for both unit nonresponse and, for a subset of cases, unknown eligibility. Agency size and type are the primary variables available on the frame used for modeling both eligibility and nonresponse. Agency size is defined as the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) officers on the frame. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-

TABLE 20

Response rates for the Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, by type of agency, 2018

Type of agency	Response rate
Local/county/regional police	92.8%
Sheriff's office	94.0%
Primary state police	100%
Tribal	81.1%
Special jurisdiction	
Public buildings/facilities	95.0%
Natural resources	94.7
Transportation systems/facilities	94.5
Criminal investigations	92.6
Special enforcement	94.2
Other	80.0
Constable	76.0%
Marshal	93.8%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

time sworn officers. This information is available for 95.2% of agencies on the frame. To account for unit nonresponse, agencies were assigned to strata based on agency type and size. Quartiles based on the number of FTE officers in each agency type and an adjustment factor unique to each of those strata to account for nonresponse were created (**table 20**). These adjustments for nonresponse ranged from 1.0 to 1.5.

Adjusting for item nonresponse

Agency responses were considered complete if the agency answered at least four of six questions (1 - agency type, 2 - budget, 4 - personnel counts, 5 - personnel by sex, 6 - number of school resource officers, and 7 - personnel by function) and 70% of the questions on agency functions. Two agencies that were considered to have provided complete responses did not provide total personnel counts. For those agencies, the number of full-time sworn personnel was imputed from other survey answers. No additional imputation was done. The ratios of personnel per 100,000 U.S. residents were calculated using population estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates presented in this report depends on nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as the inability to obtain information about all cases in the universe, inability to obtain complete and correct information from the administrative records, and processing errors. The full extent of the nonsampling error is difficult to measure in any survey.

Variance and standard error estimates for the 2018 CSLLEA were generated using the IBM SPSS Complex Samples statistical software package. The Taylor linearization method for a “stratified without replacement” design was used for these calculations. (See the appendix tables for standard error estimates.)

Standard error estimates may be used to construct confidence intervals around numerical variables such as personnel counts. For example, the 95% confidence interval around the number of full-time sworn officers is approximately $787,565 \pm (5,451 \times 1.96)$ or (776,882 to 798,248).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Full-time state and local law enforcement employees, 1996, 2008, and 2018**

Year	Full-time employees					
	Estimate			Standard error		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian
1996	921,978	663,535	258,443	~	~	~
2008	1,133,915	765,246	368,669	~	~	~
2018	1,214,260	787,565	426,695	9,016.6	5,450.7	4,606.3

~Not applicable.

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Standard errors for table 1: State and local law enforcement employees, by type of agency, 2018**

Type of agency	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All types	9,016.6	5,450.7	4,606.3	1,186.4	231.6	1,175.7
Local police	7,601.2	5,060.1	2,662.8	667.3	120.9	686.8
Sheriff's office	3,427.3	1,929.6	1,809.4	214.4	116.2	180.8
Primary state	~	~	~	~	~	~
Tribal police	207.8	121.4	99.9	10.7	8.2	5.5
Special jurisdiction	3,412.6	553.7	3,292.5	956.1	153.3	936.8
Constable/marshal	291.7	247.4	57.5	45.4	44.0	15.4

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 3: State and local law enforcement agencies and full-time employees, by state, 2018**

State	State and local law enforcement agencies			Local police departments			Sheriff's offices		
	Agencies	Full-time employees		Agencies	Full-time employees		Agencies	Full-time employees	
		Total	Sworn		Total	Sworn		Total	Sworn
U.S. total	<0.05	9,016.6	5,450.7	<0.1	7,601.2	5,060.1	<0.1	3,427.3	1,929.6
Alabama	4.7	305.1	194.7	4.2	205.4	157.4	1.7	204.3	107.0
Alaska	1.7	85.4	57.4	1.6	77.1	55.7	~	~	~
Arizona	2.5	917.6	433.8	1.6	579.6	384.1	0.7	603.7	147.6
Arkansas	5.0	211.0	116.2	4.5	120.0	94.6	2.0	162.4	57.3
California	4.0	3,471.7	2,141.1	2.9	1,681.9	1,290.3	1.4	3,015.4	1,698.5
Colorado	3.6	450.3	296.8	3.0	301.2	239.9	1.8	288.1	173.4
Connecticut	2.2	155.3	124.5	1.9	140.9	120.2	~	~	~
Delaware	1.4	138.1	64.7	1.3	71.1	61.7	~	~	~
District of Columbia	0.4	579.1	481.2	0.1	546.9	466.2	~	~	~
Florida	3.4	1,698.9	770.0	2.8	739.8	486.5	1.5	1,476.0	586.0
Georgia	5.5	676.4	481.1	4.3	488.5	393.8	2.6	415.9	233.7
Hawaii	0.4	319.5	246.1	0.2	319.2	245.8	~	~	~
Idaho	2.6	162.4	73.5	1.9	64.3	49.0	1.4	147.1	51.8
Illinois	6.6	1,903.3	1,760.4	6.0	1,657.6	1,559.7	2.3	932.0	814.6
Indiana	5.6	356.7	257.7	5.0	259.3	228.7	2.2	237.2	109.2
Iowa	5.3	164.8	97.2	4.5	87.7	72.5	2.4	127.9	50.8
Kansas	5.0	238.7	150.5	4.0	143.4	111.7	2.5	156.3	96.1
Kentucky	4.7	245.2	190.9	3.8	217.7	179.2	2.6	71.2	61.0
Louisiana	4.4	509.9	354.9	4.0	237.1	188.9	1.4	449.7	299.0
Maine	2.7	101.1	55.6	2.3	47.3	36.5	0.9	71.0	24.1

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)**Standard errors for table 3: State and local law enforcement agencies and full-time employees, by state, 2018**

State	State and local law enforcement agencies			Local police departments			Sheriff's offices		
	Agencies	Full-time employees		Agencies	Full-time employees		Agencies	Full-time employees	
		Total	Sworn		Total	Sworn		Total	Sworn
Maryland	2.5	2,143.4	503.2	1.9	569.2	471.7	0.9	190.3	111.4
Massachusetts	3.7	550.7	351.1	3.4	382.8	287.0	0.7	379.0	170.2
Michigan	5.6	497.5	363.5	4.9	392.7	308.4	2.0	299.8	186.1
Minnesota	5.1	320.5	178.3	4.4	181.8	144.1	2.1	214.5	91.3
Mississippi	4.5	219.4	119.5	3.5	93.6	68.5	2.1	147.4	63.8
Missouri	5.8	377.9	265.7	5.2	351.8	253.3	2.5	134.2	76.2
Montana	2.8	94.5	49.8	1.8	38.9	30.3	1.9	76.9	31.1
Nebraska	3.9	167.3	121.9	2.9	138.2	113.8	2.3	74.3	41.0
Nevada	2.0	674.8	375.5	0.7	657.6	363.7	0.9	133.5	79.8
New Hampshire	3.6	78.0	52.0	3.5	63.4	49.8	0.8	20.5	11.4
New Jersey	3.8	1,442.6	541.7	3.5	297.0	234.5	0.8	239.0	176.6
New Mexico	3.1	234.9	138.6	2.0	182.9	114.7	1.3	122.6	68.0
New York	4.7	7,035.9	4,441.2	4.1	7,016.4	4,427.5	1.5	408.9	241.7
North Carolina	4.7	525.3	362.1	3.9	378.4	302.2	1.9	341.1	179.8
North Dakota	3.0	74.9	48.7	2.2	43.1	35.7	1.9	56.7	31.8
Ohio	6.3	538.2	383.1	5.8	409.3	343.9	1.9	328.7	158.4
Oklahoma	5.7	1,549.7	197.7	4.8	221.1	175.5	2.1	186.5	70.9
Oregon	3.0	438.3	158.8	2.4	163.3	125.7	1.3	211.5	95.1
Pennsylvania	7.4	939.0	815.2	7.1	898.9	802.9	1.8	88.5	73.3
Rhode Island	1.2	108.5	75.3	1.0	83.5	67.6	0.2	29.7	29.0
South Carolina	3.6	471.9	209.7	3.1	128.8	106.7	1.3	263.4	177.9
South Dakota	3.4	126.6	63.9	2.4	48.4	39.2	2.1	89.3	28.0
Tennessee	4.3	572.3	356.3	3.7	390.2	312.6	2.0	416.8	169.5
Texas	8.2	2,376.1	1,032.6	6.5	1,088.2	866.1	3.5	1,047.1	451.6
Utah	2.6	202.1	118.7	2.0	99.2	77.6	1.2	162.2	85.3
Vermont	2.1	34.1	26.3	1.7	27.6	21.0	0.9	13.2	10.6
Virginia	4.0	473.8	368.8	2.9	359.9	287.3	2.3	263.7	220.0
Washington	3.7	394.7	250.5	2.8	268.8	188.6	1.3	281.9	159.0
West Virginia	3.9	77.9	57.0	3.4	42.1	36.8	1.8	62.5	41.1
Wisconsin	5.7	383.7	277.3	5.2	304.1	243.4	1.8	223.9	124.6
Wyoming	2.2	79.2	40.7	1.8	35.2	25.9	1.1	70.7	31.1

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Estimates for figure 2: Full-time state and local law enforcement employees per 100,000 U.S. residents, 1996, 2008, and 2018**

Year	Full-time employees per 100,000 U.S. residents		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
1996	348	250	97
2008	373	251	121
2018	372	241	131

*Includes officers and deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Standard errors for table 4: State and local law enforcement employees, by size of agency, 2018**

Size of agency	Agencies	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	<0.05	9,016.6	5,450.7	4,606.3	1,186.4	231.6	1,175.7
1,000 or more FTE sworn officers	1.0	8,401.8	5,488.7	3,144.8	654.7	46.7	684.5
500–999	1.5	1,553.7	948.1	807.7	869.8	78.0	860.9
250–499	2.1	2,162.9	722.8	1,789.1	262.0	144.8	207.0
100–249	3.2	1,542.6	481.1	1,329.1	284.5	73.5	264.4
50–99	4.1	2,148.9	272.6	2,082.3	293.0	69.0	273.1
25–49	6.3	535.4	205.3	425.1	144.8	78.3	115.6
10–24	9.7	1,573.6	135.3	1,557.5	139.7	89.2	99.4
5–9	11.7	365.9	65.2	373.1	85.6	70.3	43.3
2–4	11.4	80.4	29.3	71.2	57.5	36.9	42.8
1	7.9	170.7	7.8	170.0	14.5	4.0	14.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Percent of state and local law enforcement agencies, by size of agency, 1996, 2008, and 2018**

Size of agency	1996		2008		2018		Standard error
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All sizes	18,769	100%	17,985	100%	17,541	100%	~
100 or more FTE sworn officers	971	5.2	1,215	6.8	1,269	7.2	0.02%
50–99	1,122	6.0	1,344	7.5	1,395	8.0	0.02
25–49	2,175	11.6	2,529	14.1	2,719	15.5	0.04
10–24	4,568	24.3	4,883	27.2	5,104	29.1	0.06
9 or fewer	9,933	52.9	8,014	44.6	7,055	40.2	0.05

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. Standard errors do not apply to 1996 and 2008 data because they are based on complete censuses.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 5: Percent of full-time sworn state and local law enforcement officers who were female, by type and size of agency, 2018**

Size of agency	All types	Local police	Sheriff's office	Primary state	Tribal	Special jurisdiction	Constable/marshal
All sizes	0.06%	0.08%	0.11%	~	0.41%	0.09%	0.35%
500 or more FTE sworn officers	0.10	0.08	0.27	~	:	0.51	<0.05
250–499	0.09	0.07	0.18	~	:	0.23	0.44
100–249	0.05	<0.05	0.11	~	1.12	0.26	0.71
50–99	<0.05	<0.05	0.10	:	0.71	0.19	1.12
25–49	<0.05	<0.05	0.07	:	0.69	0.10	0.38
24 or fewer	<0.05	<0.05	0.05	:	0.31	0.08	0.43

~Not applicable. Counts were not estimated.

:Not calculated. No agencies of this type and size were reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Estimates for map 2: Percent of full-time sworn state law enforcement officers who were female, by state, 2018**

State	Percent female	State	Percent female	State	Percent female
U.S. total	6.9%	Louisiana	5.3	Ohio	10.2
Alabama	1.7	Maine	7.8	Oklahoma	2.0
Alaska	5.3	Maryland	7.1	Oregon	19.9
Arizona	3.9	Massachusetts	5.7	Pennsylvania	6.5
Arkansas	3.9	Michigan	9.6	Rhode Island	9.3
California	6.2	Minnesota	9.7	South Carolina	5.7
Colorado	8.0	Mississippi	1.8	South Dakota	7.0
Connecticut	8.9	Missouri	5.1	Tennessee	6.0
Delaware	13.1	Montana	6.5	Texas	7.3
Florida	9.8	Nebraska	6.4	Utah	4.0
Georgia	2.6	Nevada	6.8	Vermont	11.1
Idaho	5.4	New Hampshire	7.6	Virginia	6.4
Illinois	10.2	New Jersey	4.8	Washington	9.0
Indiana	4.5	New Mexico	6.5	West Virginia	2.7
Iowa	5.4	New York	10.5	Wisconsin	8.8
Kansas	3.2	North Carolina	2.8	Wyoming	4.5
Kentucky	1.2	North Dakota	3.1		

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. Excludes Hawaii because it did not have a primary state police department.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 6: Number of full-time sworn special jurisdiction personnel and percent who were female, by jurisdiction of agency, 2018**

Jurisdiction of agency	Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent female
All jurisdictions	553.7	0.09%
Public buildings/facilities	231.8	0.17
Natural resources	54.2	0.05
Transportation systems/facilities	475.3	0.17
Criminal investigations	118.4	0.23
Special enforcement	80.8	0.30
Other	59.2	0.56

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 7: Local police department employees, by size of department, 2018**

Size of department	Local police departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	~	7,601.2	5,060.1	2,662.8	667.3	120.9	686.8
1,000 or more FTE sworn officers	0.8	7,665.1	5,112.5	2,671.5	645.3	39.7	674.7
500–999	1.0	816.5	641.4	193.0	77.1	34.7	69.7
250–499	1.1	514.3	393.0	132.5	63.0	23.1	55.2
100–249	1.7	343.6	250.6	116.1	79.1	34.0	67.6
50–99	2.0	172.5	130.6	59.5	81.6	27.6	77.8
25–49	3.7	147.1	115.9	45.6	74.5	42.3	56.0
10–24	7.2	116.8	93.1	39.4	89.9	70.5	50.6
5–9	10.0	63.8	52.9	22.2	73.9	66.5	26.3
2–4	9.7	29.4	24.2	12.9	39.4	34.5	15.5
1	6.3	7.8	6.1	4.1	9.2	4.0	8.3

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 8: Local police department employees, by size of population served, 2018**

Population served	Local police departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	~	7,601.2	5,060.1	2,662.8	667.3	120.9	686.8
1 million or more local residents	0.5	7,528.1	4,993.8	2,640.4	624.6	~	656.7
500,000–999,999	0.7	1,538.6	1,157.2	436.2	166.6	34.7	160.7
250,000–499,999	0.9	825.1	640.7	197.5	77.2	41.8	66.2
100,000–249,999	1.6	641.9	510.6	153.5	70.1	17.4	66.8
50,000–99,999	2.2	343.3	260.1	97.5	68.2	26.9	59.5
25,000–49,999	3.3	244.0	191.5	65.2	61.5	25.8	52.8
10,000–24,999	5.5	196.5	156.4	53.0	74.3	43.2	55.5
2,500–9,999	9.8	140.6	114.1	41.1	114.4	71.1	82.8
2,499 or fewer	8.9	74.0	61.0	25.2	83.9	75.1	30.5

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Full-time employees in local police departments, 1996, 2008, and 2018**

Year	Full-time employees					
	Estimate			Standard error		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian*	Total	Sworn	Civilian
1996 ^a	519,366	409,225	110,141	~	~	~
2008 ^a	588,719	458,228	130,491	~	~	~
2018	601,011	465,891	135,121	7,601.2	5,060.1	2,662.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers.

~Not applicable.

*Includes officers with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

^aTribal police departments and personnel counts were grouped with local police departments in previous CSLLEA reports. To make accurate comparisons to the 2018 data, the 1996 and 2008 counts reported here do not include personnel employed by tribal police departments and thus differ from previously published counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Standard errors for table 9: Tribal police department employees, by size of department, 2018**

Size of department	Tribal police departments	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	~	207.8	121.4	99.9	10.7	8.2	5.5
100–249	0.8	218.0	134.0	87.5	1.5	1.5	:
50–99	0.9	103.5	60.5	47.7	:	:	:
25–49	1.6	94.2	54.7	51.3	6.5	4.1	3.0
10–24	2.5	60.4	39.6	28.8	5.2	3.5	3.6
5–9	2.4	25.1	16.0	13.2	7.4	6.5	2.6
2–4	2.0	9.6	6.4	5.1	2.4	0.9	2.1
1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	:	:	:

~Not applicable.

:Not calculated. No agencies of this type and size were reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 11: Sheriff's office employees, by size of office, 2018**

Size of office	Sheriffs' offices	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	~	3,427.3	1,929.6	1,809.4	214.4	116.2	180.8
500 or more FTE sworn officers	1.1	3,570.7	2,017.8	1,799.3	146.3	72.9	128.7
250–499	1.4	1,045.4	501.2	659.4	115.3	55.5	97.8
100–249	2.0	644.9	299.3	422.2	82.4	45.2	56.0
50–99	2.5	418.6	163.3	315.2	79.4	47.3	52.8
25–49	3.9	281.6	124.7	184.2	77.3	41.4	55.0
24 or fewer	3.4	180.6	63.1	139.2	63.9	35.9	47.4

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Estimates for figure 5: Full-time employees in sheriffs' offices, 1996, 2008, and 2018**

Year	Full-time employees		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian*
1996	257,712	152,922	104,790
2008	353,461	182,979	170,482
2018	377,682	192,380	185,302

Note: Excludes agencies that did not employ at least one full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn officer. FTE is the number of full-time sworn officers plus half the number of part-time sworn officers. See appendix table 14 for 2018 standard errors. Standard errors do not apply to 1996 or 2008 data because they are based on complete censuses.

*Includes deputies with limited or no arrest powers and nonsworn employees.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996, 2008, and 2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 15: Special jurisdiction law enforcement agencies and full-time sworn personnel, by jurisdiction detail, 2018**

Jurisdiction detail	Agencies	Full-time sworn personnel
Total	<0.05	553.7
Public buildings/facilities	<0.05	231.8
4-year university/college	3.0	152.2
2-year college	2.9	63.3
Public school district	3.1	137.6
State government buildings	1.1	52.3
Medical school/campus	0.7	158.9
Public hospital/health facility	1.2	40.2
Public housing	0.6	21.5
Other state-owned facilities	0.6	12.8
Natural resources	<0.05	54.2
Fish and wildlife conservation laws	1.2	18.8
Parks and recreational areas	1.3	43.0
Environmental laws	0.4	10.2
Water resources	0.9	29.3
Forest resources	0.6	10.2
Levee district	0.4	7.2
Multifunction natural resources	0.8	39.5
Transportation systems/facilities	<0.05	475.3
Airports	1.0	150.1
Railroad only	0.4	74.5
Mass transit system	0.9	269.8
Commercial vehicles	0.5	168.1
Harbor/port facilities	0.8	446.8
Bridges/tunnels	0.5	15.6
Multiple types	0.6	96.8
Criminal investigations	<0.05	118.4
State bureau of investigation	0.7	40.9
County/city investigations	0.3	52.6
Fraud investigations	0.9	47.6
Tax/revenue enforcement	0.9	15.7
Attorney general	1.0	106.5
Other/multiple types	0.9	44.4
Special enforcement	<0.05	80.8
Alcohol/tobacco laws	1.2	79.8
Agricultural laws	0.9	56.8
Narcotics laws	0.4	30.2
Gaming laws	0.9	26.3
Racing laws	0.5	0.5
Motor vehicle/DMV	0.5	51.6
Other/multiple types	0.9	53.0
Other	<0.05	59.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 2018.



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. Alexis R. Piquero is the director.

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