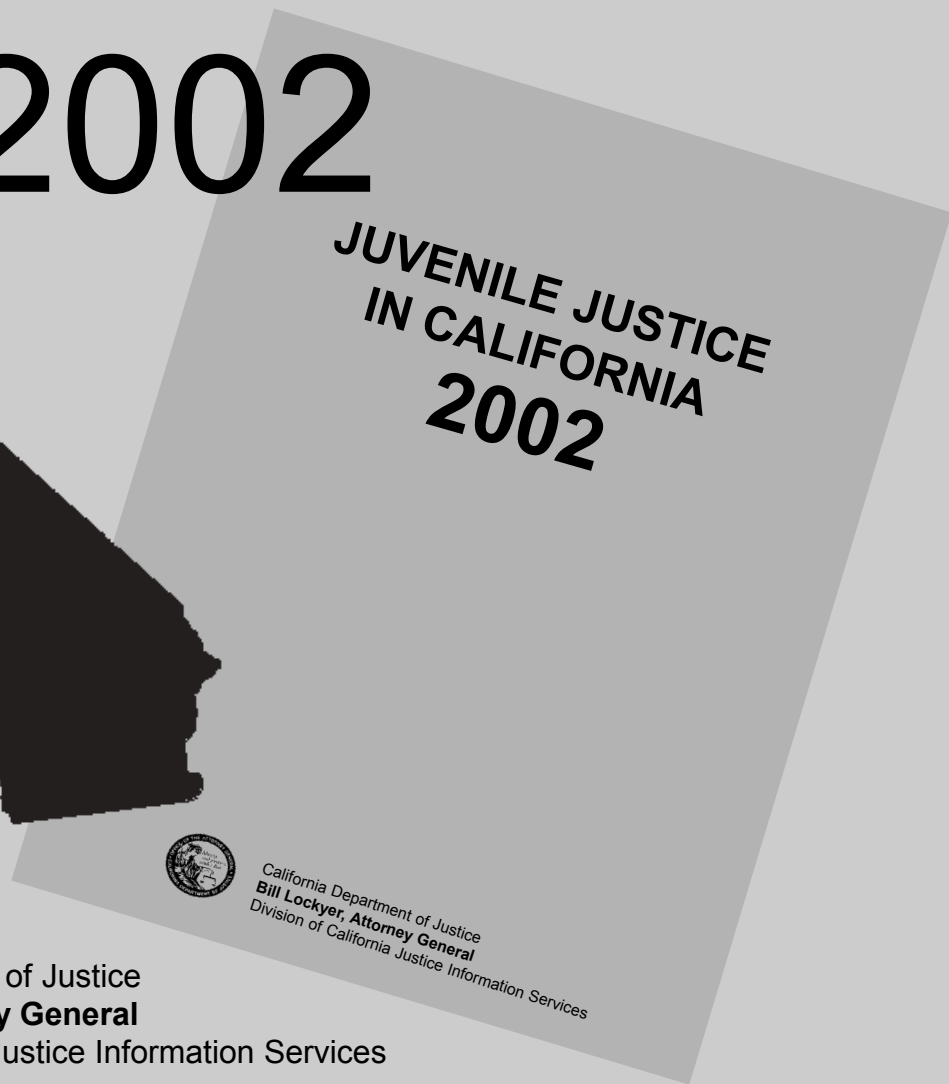


JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA

2002



California Department of Justice
Bill Lockyer, Attorney General
Division of California Justice Information Services

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Message From the Attorney General

In March of 2002, California voters approved Proposition 21 and significantly reformed the administration of juvenile justice in California. Advocates for the initiative argued that the reforms would address a disturbing increase in juvenile crime. Others suggested that the state should explore a variety of alternative reforms to improve public safety.

One thing everyone agreed on was that expanded collection of comprehensive and detailed juvenile justice data in California would help inform the debate. We know that the majority of crimes are committed by juveniles and young adults, but our data does not look much further behind this basic fact. While the Department of Justice has reported statistical data on juvenile justice provided by local law enforcement agencies for decades, we believe that an improved data collection system would provide important information about how the state criminal justice system handles youthful offenders.

In order to address this problem we, in cooperation with the Chief Probation Officers of California, reestablished the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System. This system gives us the ability to collect and analyze data that will give policymakers at all levels valid measures of the juvenile justice process. Although only 47 counties have provided data for this report, those counties represent 84 percent of the state's population. We believe these counties provide an accurate representation of the juvenile delinquency problem and the justice system's response in California.

More than one-third of California's population is made up of young people under the age of 25. Fostering good citizenship and deterring criminal behavior by juveniles in California is important not only to improve public safety today, but also for the future well-being of the state. It is my hope that this report and its yearly updates will provide law enforcement and policymakers with valuable information they can use to achieve these goals.

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA, 2002

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department would like to thank the Chief Probation Officers of California for their support in our efforts to restore the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS). Special thanks to the representatives on the JCPSS Advisory Committee, who tirelessly worked to develop a system that will provide uniform reporting and quality information to users. Past and present members of the JCPSS Advisory Committee include: Bill Davidson, Chief Probation Officer, Merced County; DeLisa Pearson, Colusa County Probation; Marcia Barton, El Dorado County Probation; Doreen Klimovich, El Dorado County Probation; Richard Duroy, Stanislaus County Probation; Tammy May, Stanislaus County Probation; Sally Rockholdt, Kern County Probation; Jeanie Lopez, Kern County Probation; Trudy Logan, Los Angeles County Probation; Bob Beech, Riverside County Probation; Lou Moore, Orange County Probation; and Sandra Hilger, Orange County Probation. Without their help, we would not have been able to produce this report.

The role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

- *Collect, analyze, and report statistical data which 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.*

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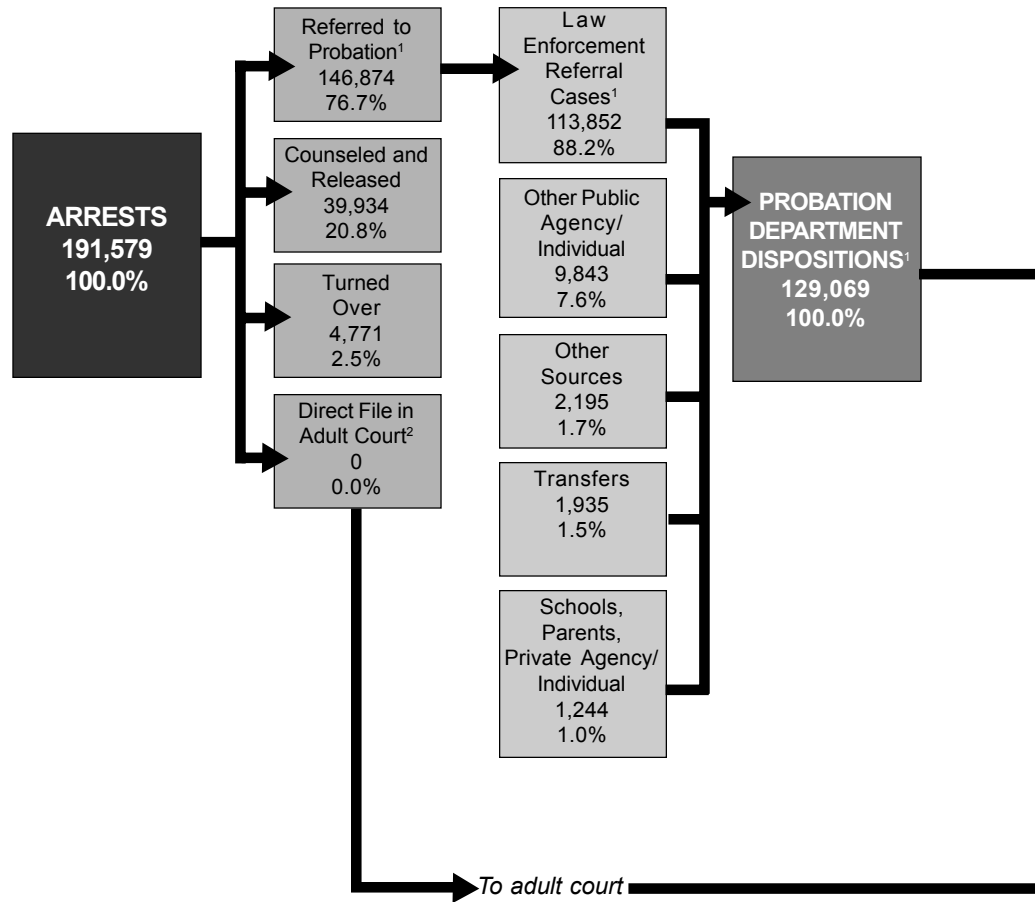
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The juvenile justice system in California differs from the adult system in the type of offenders received and the manner in which they are processed. The juvenile system primarily deals with persons under 18 years of age who have either violated criminal statutes or have committed "status offenses." Status offenses are acts which are offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as incorrigibility, truancy, running away from home, and curfew violations.

Arrests of law violators and status offenders are received from law enforcement agencies throughout California. The law enforcement agency may refer the juvenile to the probation department, counsel and release, or turn the juvenile over to another law enforcement jurisdiction. The District Attorney, given the severity of the crime, may also file the case in adult court.

Referrals of law violators and status offenders to probation departments are from law enforcement,¹ other public agencies or individuals, other sources, transfers from other counties or states, or from schools, parents, or private agencies or individuals.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, 2002 FALLOUT CHART

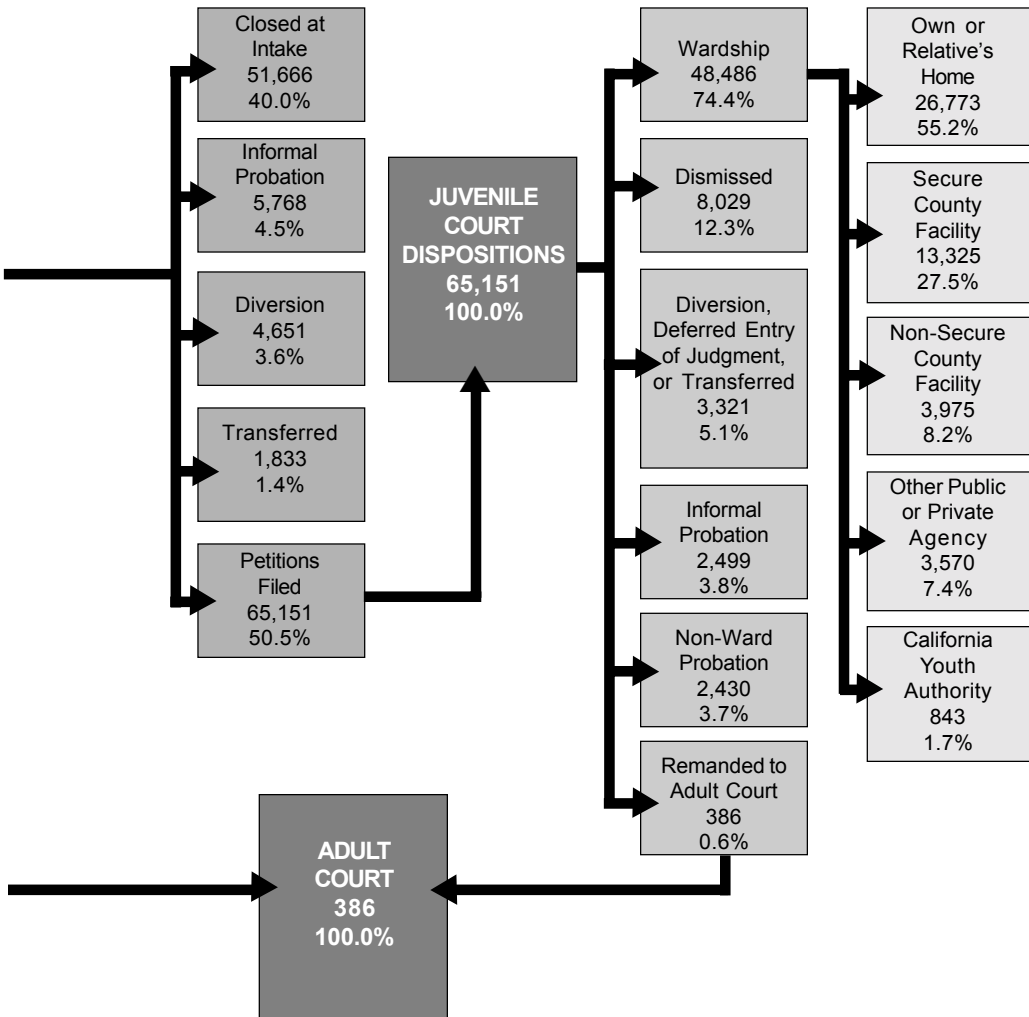


¹The arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas law enforcement referral data are reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the units of count between the two sources. See Appendix III, page 71, for more detail.

²Due to delays in system completion and incomplete data submissions, data on direct filings, or dispositions for juveniles tried as adults, are not available in 2002.

Source: Tables 1, 2, and 4.

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA, 2002



The accompanying fallout chart depicts the path of a juvenile through the juvenile justice system in California from arrest to final disposition.

- Typically, referrals are made to the probation department in the juvenile's county of residence. Nearly all come from police and sheriff's departments (88.2 percent in 2002), with the remainder coming from other sources.
- 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 hearings resulted in the juvenile being made a ward of the court. Most wards (55.2 percent in 2002) were allowed to go home under the supervision of the probation department.

Highlights

ARRESTS

In 2002, misdemeanor arrests exceeded felony arrests by more than 2 to 1 (57.3 vs. 26.3 percent) and status offense arrests by more than 3 to 1 (57.3 vs. 16.4 percent). (Source: Table 1.)

In 2002, running away was the only offense not dominated by males. (Source: Table 1.)

In 2002, juveniles aged 15-17 represented more than two-thirds of the total juvenile arrests. (Source: Table 1.)

In 2002, over 20 percent of the juveniles arrested were "counseled and released" by law enforcement and 76.7 percent were referred to county probation departments for further action. (Source: Table 1.)

REFERRALS

In 2002, one-fourth of the new referrals to probation were female offenders (25.2 percent). (Source: Table 10a.)

More than one-fourth of the assault and burglary referrals to probation were for offenders aged 12-14 (25.4 and 25.8 percent, respectively). (Source: Table 3.)

Over 80 percent of referrals handled by probation departments were "closed at intake." (Source: Table 2.)

PETITIONS

Over 53 percent of petitions filed for formal juvenile court action were for first-time offenders. (Source: Tables 4 and 8.)

Males accounted for 88.8 percent of the vandalism petitions filed in juvenile court. (Source: Table 11.)

Juveniles aged 15-17 represented over 72 percent of the subsequent petitions filed in juvenile court. (Source: Table 4.)

The majority (55.2 percent) of juveniles made a ward of the court were allowed to go home. (Source: Tables 4 and 8.)

GROUPS

Hispanic and white juveniles combined accounted for more than three-fourths of all reported juvenile arrests. (Source: Table 1.)

When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, whether being "detained" or "not detained," Hispanic and black juveniles were over-represented. (Source: Tables 6 and 12.)

When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, whether being "represented" or "not represented," Hispanic and black juveniles were over-represented. (Source: Tables 8 and 12.)

When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, for Youth Authority commitments, Hispanics and blacks were over-represented. (Source: Tables 8 and 12.)

To provide perspective throughout this report, it will be helpful for the reader to know the racial and ethnic composition of California's overall juvenile population.

Hispanic	41.2%
White	38.9%
Black	7.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.1%
American Indian	0.5%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 12.

The race/ethnic groups presented in the Group Representation section include Hispanic, white, Asian/Pacific Islander, black, and American Indian. These groupings comport with the federal Disproportionate Minority Confinement Initiative.

The age groupings used throughout this report represent the most active age groups for the area being discussed.

Introduction

This 2002 edition of *Juvenile Justice in California*, the first report following the restoration of the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System, is organized to provide the reader with factual information about the personal and social characteristics of delinquents, and the administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies or institutions in the juvenile justice system. This report contains specific information on juvenile population, race/ethnic groups, gender, numbers of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions, juvenile court dispositions, and offenses.

The reader should also know that the California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) is required by statute to collect, tabulate, analyze, and interpret data that describe the administration of juvenile justice in California. To aid in the collection of data, Welfare and Institutions Code section 285 provides that ". . . all probation officers will make such periodic reports to the CJSC as required. . . ." Penal Code section 13012 subdivision (d) requires the CJSC to include the administrative actions taken by law enforcement, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies in the juvenile justice system. Penal Code section 13012.5 also requires the inclusion of fitness hearing information and outcomes, direct filings in adult criminal court, and the outcomes of those cases involving minors who are prosecuted in adult criminal courts, in the annual report to the Legislature.

This report is based on data submitted by 47 of California's 58 county probation departments. The remaining 11 counties are in the testing mode and expected to start submitting data during 2003 as county resources allow. The 47 reporting counties represent approximately 84 percent of the state's population, and the data submitted is a representative sample of the juvenile justice process in California. The report, however, due to delays in system completion and incomplete data submissions, does not contain data on fitness hearings, direct filings, or dispositions for juveniles tried as adults. These data will be available in subsequent annual reports.

The presentation of data in this report is organized to follow the juvenile justice process, with a more comprehensive analysis of race and ethnic groups in the last Data Analysis section. Each section examines the relevant data as follows:

- Arrests by gender, age, offense, and disposition.
- Referrals by gender, age, offense, and disposition.
- Petitions by gender, age, offense, and disposition.
- Group representation by arrest, offense, referral to probation, detention, petitions filed, type of defense representation, juvenile court disposition, and wardship placement.



This logo, which appears repeatedly throughout the report, will alert the reader to featured analyses or items of special interest.

Background

The Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (formerly the Bureau of Criminal Statistics), has been compiling and publishing data describing California's juvenile justice system since 1947. In 1969, the first computerized juvenile probation caseload file system was developed to receive information on juveniles being supervised by probation departments or in detention facilities. The system was designed to track transactions that took place within the juvenile probation system and to provide information on the chain of events that depicted a juvenile's progress through the probation and court processes from the time of referral to final disposition. Individual transactions were linked together to form a comprehensive record of the court and probation activities for a single offender.

In 1979, in an effort to upgrade the first computerized data collection system, the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) was developed as a pilot study. Ten counties participated in the initial study, and in 1980 the pilot system was made operational statewide.

From 1980 to 1989, the JCPSS collected, compiled, and reported statistical data on the administration of juvenile justice in California by collecting individualized records on delinquent juveniles referred to California probation departments. These records contained information about the youth, referral source, referral offense, pre-adjudication detention, probation and court disposition, and 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 eliminated because of budget reductions.

In 1995, with the help of Assemblyman Baca and the support of the Chief Probation Officers of California, Assembly Bill 488 was passed, directing the Department of Justice (DOJ) to reestablish the JCPSS. In June 1996, representatives from 14 probation departments and the DOJ met to finalize the reporting standards and system development began. In January 1997, several probation departments began submitting JCPSS data.

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 those probation departments not "certified" by the DOJ as submitting 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 those probation departments not certified by the DOJ as submitting JCPSS data by March 2001. In May 2000, a permanent JCPSS Advisory Committee was established to discuss improving county participation and legislative changes affecting JCPSS; no funds were withheld.

In 2001, the Legislature directed the DOJ, via Senate Bill 314, to include in its annual juvenile justice report, statistics on the administrative actions taken by law enforcement agencies regarding juveniles whose cases are transferred to or directly adjudicated in adult criminal court. This legislation also prompted discussions about replacing the existing JCPSS software, first provided to the probation departments in 1996, with a web-enabled application. In February 2002, development of the web-enabled JCPSS application began, and by October 2002, the DOJ began connecting county probation departments to the DOJ network.

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**JUVENILE JUSTICE
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Arrests

A juvenile arrest may be for delinquent acts or status offenses. A delinquent act would be considered a crime if committed by an adult and is typically called a referral action. A status offense is an act that is only illegal because of the age of the offender. Status offenses include curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

This section examines arrests by gender, age, offense, and disposition.

The age groupings used throughout this report represent the most active age groups for the area being discussed.

The data used were compiled from arrests reported, via the Monthly Arrest and Citation Register, to the DOJ by law enforcement agencies in the 47 JCPSS certified counties.

The offenses presented in this report were "selected" based on the seriousness of the arrest offense and comparability to the national Uniform Crime Reporting System. The use of these offenses is intended to provide a valid and comparable measure of crimes and the juvenile justice process. The felony offenses are homicide (includes non-vehicular manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and drug violations (includes narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drug violations). The misdemeanor offenses are assault and battery, petty theft, vandalism, disturbing the peace, alcohol-related offenses (includes drunk and liquor laws), and drug violations (includes marijuana and other drugs). The status offenses are curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Level of Offense

Of the 191,579 juvenile arrests reported in 2002:

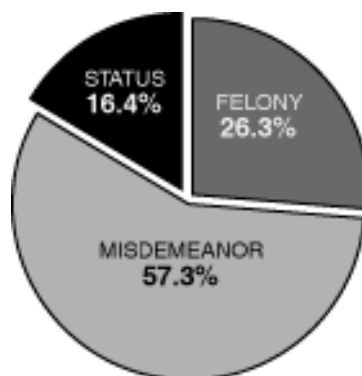
- 26.3 percent (50,365) were felonies; 57.3 percent (109,775) were misdemeanors; and 16.4 percent (31,439) were status offenses.

Arrests by Gender

Of the 191,579 juvenile arrests reported in 2002:

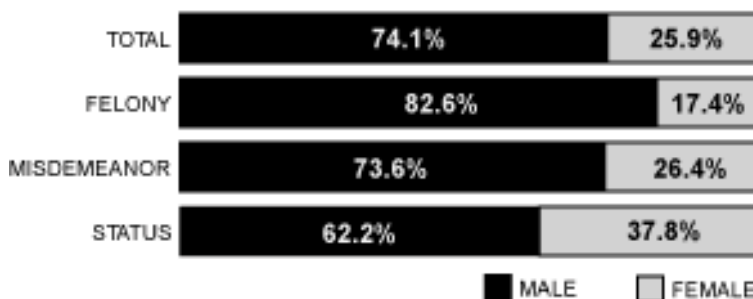
- Males represented nearly three-fourths of arrestees (74.1 percent, 141,919).
- Females (17.4 percent) were far less likely than males (82.6 percent) to be arrested for a felony offense (8,772 vs. 41,593, respectively).

Arrests, 2002 By Offense Level



Source: Table 1.

Level of Offense, 2002 By Gender of Arrestee

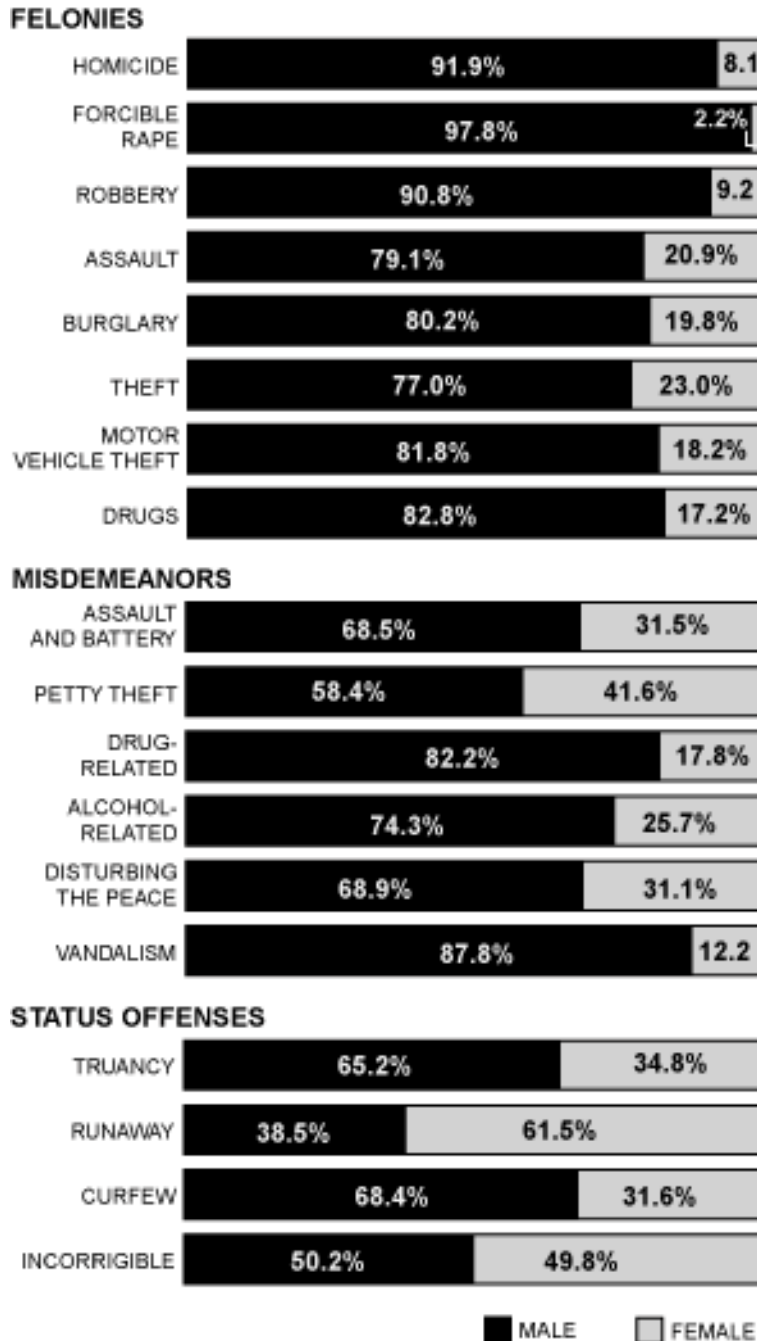


Source: Table 1.

In 2002, misdemeanor arrests exceeded felony arrests by more than 2 to 1 (57.3 vs. 26.3 percent) and status offense arrests by more than 3 to 1 (57.3 vs. 16.4 percent).

Selected Arrests by Gender

Selected Arrests, 2002 By Gender



Source: Table 1.

Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Males accounted for more than 9 out of 10 arrests for homicide, forcible rape, and robbery (91.9, 97.8, and 90.8 percent, respectively).
- Females accounted for more than 2 out of 10 arrests for theft (23.0 percent).

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Males accounted for more than 8 out of 10 arrests for vandalism (87.8 percent).
- Females accounted for more than 4 out of 10 arrests for petty theft (41.6 percent).

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Males accounted for more than two-thirds of the arrests for curfew violations (68.4 percent).
- Females accounted for more than 6 out of 10 arrests for running away (61.5 percent).
- Arrests for incorrigibility were virtually the same for both males and females (50.2 and 49.8 percent, respectively).

In 2002, running away was the only offense not dominated by males.

Arrests by Age Group

Of the 191,579 juvenile arrests reported in 2002:

- Juveniles in all age groups were arrested for similar proportions of felony, misdemeanor, and status offenses.
- More than two-thirds of all felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrestees were aged 15-17 (68.8, 68.9, and 71.7 percent, respectively).

Level of Offense, 2002 By Age Group



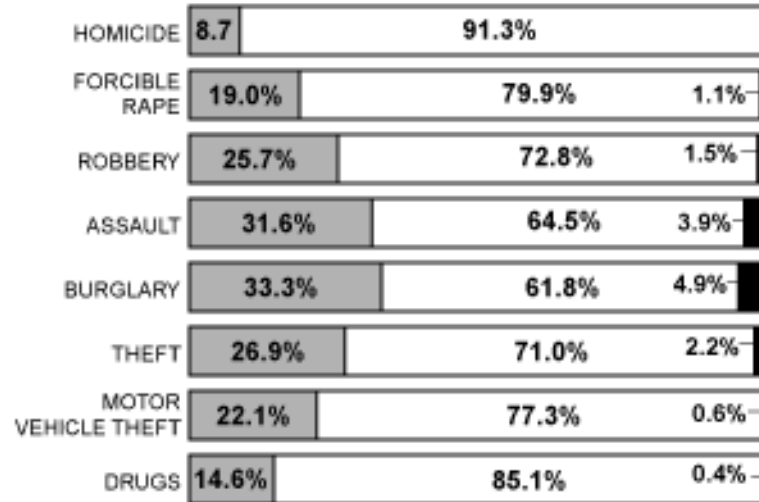
Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 1.

In 2002, juveniles aged 15-17 represented more than two-thirds of the total juvenile arrests.

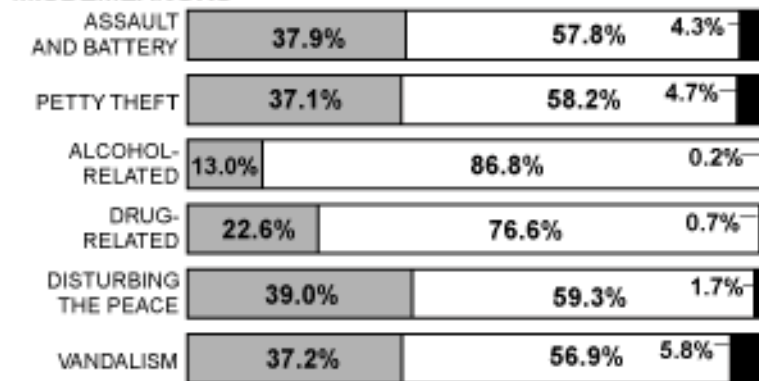
Selected Arrests by Age Group

Selected Arrests, 2002 By Age Group

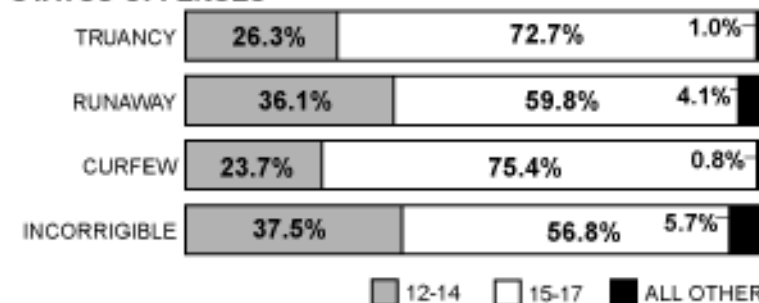
FELONIES



MISDEMEANORS



STATUS OFFENSES



■ 12-14 □ 15-17 ■ ALL OTHER

Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for one-third of the burglary arrests (33.3 percent).
- More homicide arrests were for juveniles aged 15-17 than any other age group (91.3 percent).

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 39.0 percent of the disturbing the peace arrests.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for more than 8 out of 10 alcohol-related arrests (86.8 percent).

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 3 out of 8 arrests for incorrigibility (37.5 percent).
- Over three-fourths of the arrestees for curfew violations were juveniles aged 15-17 (75.4 percent).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 1.

Arrest Dispositions

When dealing with juvenile arrestees, law enforcement agencies may counsel and release the juvenile, refer them to the probation department, or turn them over to another law enforcement jurisdiction.

Of the 191,579 law enforcement dispositions reported in 2002:

- 76.7 percent resulted in a referral to probation (146,874).
- 20.8 percent resulted in counseling (39,934).

Arrest Dispositions by Level of Offense

Of the felony arrests in 2002:

- 88.1 percent resulted in a referral to probation (44,380).
- 9.6 percent resulted in counseling (4,815).

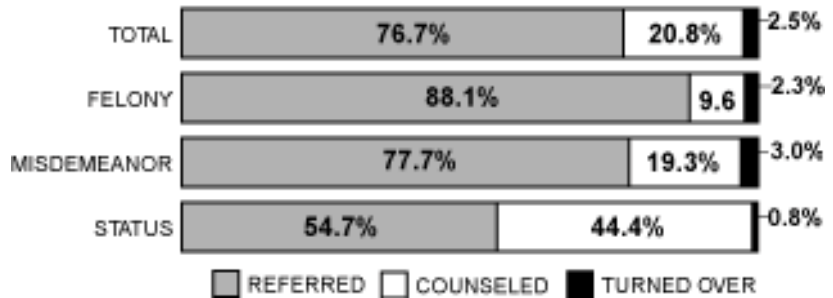
Of the misdemeanor arrests in 2002:

- 77.7 percent resulted in a referral to probation (85,282).
- 19.3 percent resulted in counseling (21,158).

Of the status offense arrests in 2002:

- 54.7 percent resulted in a referral to probation (17,212).
- 44.4 percent resulted in counseling (13,961).

Arrest Dispositions, 2002 By Level of Offense



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 1.

In 2002, over 20 percent of the juveniles arrested were “counseled and released” by law enforcement and 76.7 percent were referred to county probation departments for further action.

More 

Referrals

Juvenile referrals to a probation department may come from several sources, with the largest percentage coming from law enforcement. However, referrals may also be made by schools, parents, public or private agencies and individuals, or by transfers from another county or state.

This section examines referrals by gender, age, offense, and disposition.

The age groupings used throughout this report represent the most active age groups for the area being discussed.

The data used were compiled from referrals reported, via the JCPSS, to the DOJ by county probation departments in the 47 JCPSS certified counties.

The offenses presented in this report were "selected" based on the seriousness of the arrest offense and comparability to the national Uniform Crime Reporting System. The use of these offenses is intended to provide a valid and comparable measure of crimes and the juvenile justice process. The felony offenses are homicide (includes non-vehicular manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and drug violations (includes narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drug violations). The misdemeanor offenses are assault and battery, petty theft, vandalism, disturbing the peace, alcohol-related offenses (includes drunk and liquor laws), and drug violations (includes marijuana and other drugs). The status offenses are curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Juvenile referrals to a probation department consist of two types: new and subsequent. The term "new referral" refers to a juvenile who is not currently being supervised by the probation department. A new referral is typically a first-time offender. The term "subsequent referral" refers to a juvenile who is currently being supervised by the probation department. A subsequent referral is generally the result of a new arrest or a violation of probation.

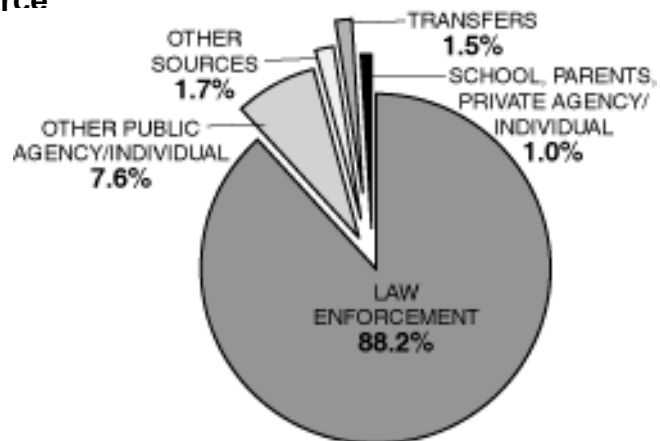
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Referrals to Probation

Of the 129,069 referrals to probation reported in 2002:

- 88.2 percent (113,852) were from law enforcement.
- 7.6 percent (9,843) were from public agencies or individuals.
- 1.7 percent (2,195) were from other sources.
- 1.5 percent (1,935) were transfers from another county or state.
- 1.0 percent (1,244) were from schools, parents, and private agencies and individuals.

**Referrals, 2002
By Source**

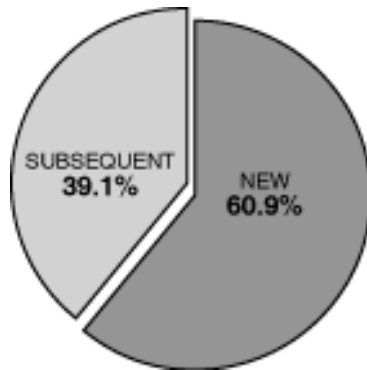


Source: Table 2.

Note: The arrest data are reported by law enforcement agencies, whereas law enforcement referral data are reported by probation departments. Comparisons between arrest data and referral data should not be made because of differences in the units of count between the two sources. See Appendix III, page 71, for more detail.

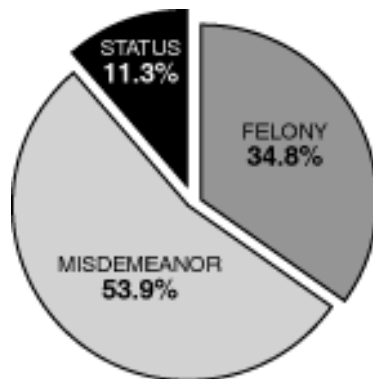
Type of Referral

Referrals, 2002 By Type



Source: Table 2.

Referrals, 2002 By Level of Offense



Source: Tables 3 and 7.

Of the 129,069 referrals reported in 2002:

- 60.9 percent (93,649) were new referrals.
- 39.1 percent (35,420) were subsequent referrals.

Referrals by Level of Offense

Of the 129,069 referrals reported in 2002:

- 34.8 percent (44,928) were for felonies.
- 53.9 percent (69,524) were for misdemeanors.
- 11.3 percent (14,617) were for status offenses.

Referrals by Gender

Of the 129,069 referrals reported in 2002:

- 76.8 percent (98,989) were male.
- 23.2 percent (30,080) were female.

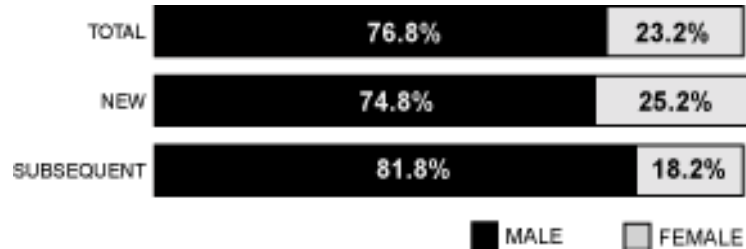
Of the 93,649 new referrals reported in 2002:

- 74.8 percent (70,033) were male.
- 25.2 percent (23,616) were female.

Of the 35,420 subsequent referrals reported in 2002:

- 81.8 percent (28,956) were male.
- 18.2 percent (6,464) were female.

Type of Referrals, 2002 By Gender

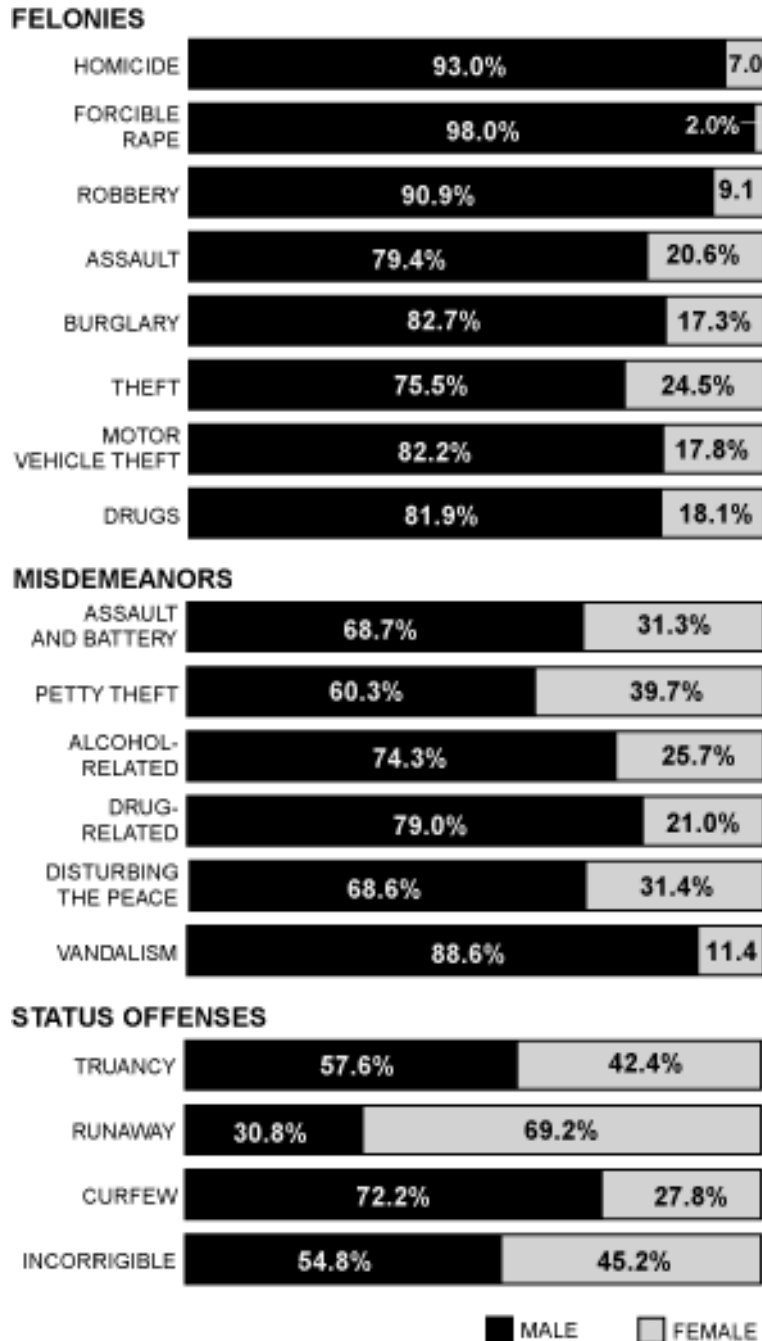


Source: Tables 2, 6, and 10a.

In 2002, one-fourth of the new referrals were female offenders (25.2 percent).

Selected Referrals by Gender

Selected Referrals, 2002 By Gender



Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Males accounted for 90.9 percent of the robbery referrals.
- Females accounted for 24.5 percent of the theft referrals.

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Males accounted for 88.6 percent of the vandalism referrals.
- Females accounted for 39.7 percent of the petty theft referrals.

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Males accounted for 57.6 percent of the truancy referrals.
- Females accounted for 69.2 percent of the runaway referrals.

Source: Table 10.

Referrals by Age Group

Of the 129,069 referrals reported in 2002:

- 22.6 percent (29,203) were juveniles aged 12-14.
- 66.6 percent (85,993) were juveniles aged 15-17.
- 10.7 percent (13,873) were all other age groups.

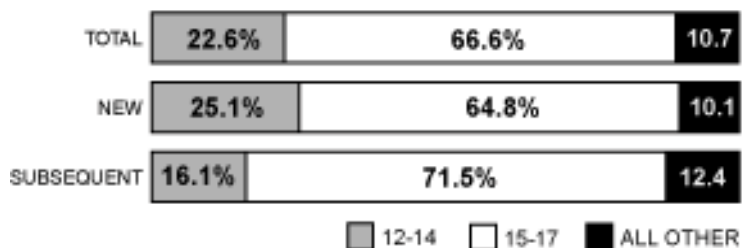
Of the 93,649 new referrals reported in 2002:

- 25.1 percent (23,502) were juveniles aged 12-14.
- 64.8 percent (60,672) were juveniles aged 15-17.
- 10.1 percent (9,475) were all other age groups.

Of the 35,420 subsequent referrals reported in 2002:

- 16.1 percent (5,701) were juveniles aged 12-14.
- 71.5 percent (25,321) were juveniles aged 15-17.
- 12.4 percent (4,398) were all other age groups.

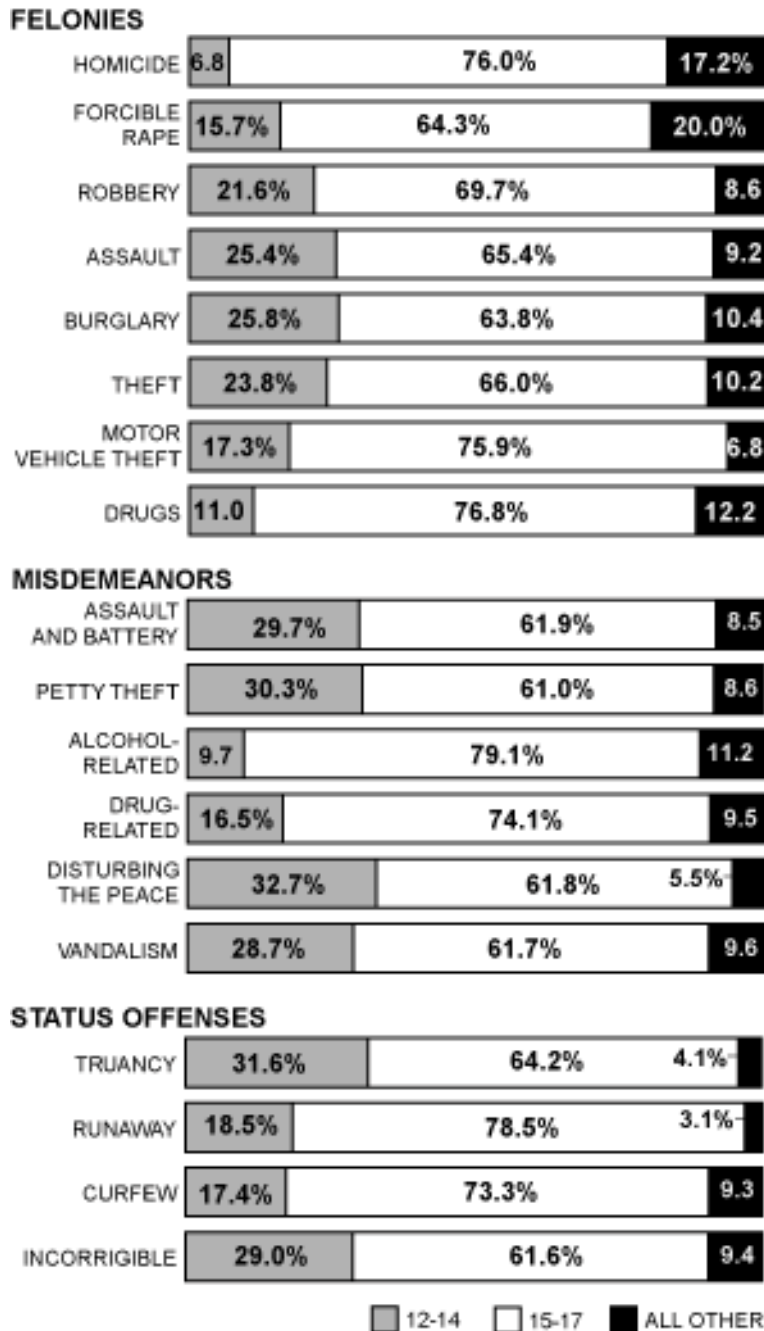
Referrals, 2002 By Age Group



Note: Percentages may not add 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 2.

Selected Referrals by Age Group

Selected Referrals, 2002 By Age Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 3.

Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for slightly more than one-fourth of the assault and burglary referrals (25.4 and 25.8 percent, respectively).
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 76.8 percent of the drug referrals.

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 32.7 percent of the disturbing the peace referrals.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 79.1 percent of the alcohol-related referrals.

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 31.6 percent of the truancy referrals.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 78.5 percent of the runaway referrals.

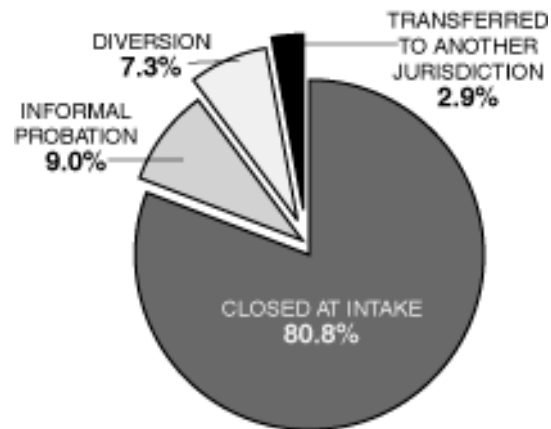
More than one-fourth of the assault and burglary referrals to probation were for offenders aged 12-14 (25.4 and 25.8 percent, respectively).

Referral Dispositions

Of the 63,918 referrals handled by probation departments in 2002:

- 80.8 percent (51,666) were closed at intake.
- 9.0 percent (5,768) received informal probation.
- 7.3 percent (4,651) were placed in a diversion program.
- 2.9 percent (1,833) were transferred to other jurisdictions.

**Referral Dispositions, 2002
By Type**



Source: Table 2.

Over 80 percent of referrals handled by probation departments were “closed at intake.”

More 

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 is going to proceed for formal processing, the District Attorney files a petition with the juvenile court to initiate the court action.

This section examines petitions by gender, age, offense, and disposition.

The age groupings used throughout this report represent the most active age groups for the area being discussed.

The data used were compiled from petitions reported, via the JCPSS, to the DOJ by county probation departments in the 47 JCPSS certified counties.

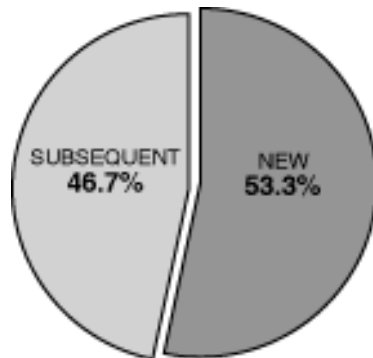
The offenses presented in this report were "selected" based on the seriousness of the arrest offense and comparability to the national Uniform Crime Reporting System. The use of these offenses is intended to provide a valid and comparable measure of crimes and the juvenile justice process. The felony offenses are homicide (includes non-vehicular manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and drug violations (includes narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drug violations). The misdemeanor offenses are assault and battery, petty theft, vandalism, disturbing the peace, alcohol-related offenses (includes drunk and liquor laws), and drug violations (includes marijuana and other drugs). The status offenses are curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Petitions filed in juvenile court consist of two types: new and subsequent. The term "new petition" refers to a juvenile who is not being supervised by the probation department and is typically a first-time offender. The term "subsequent petition" refers to a juvenile who is currently being supervised by the probation department and generally follows a new arrest.

More 

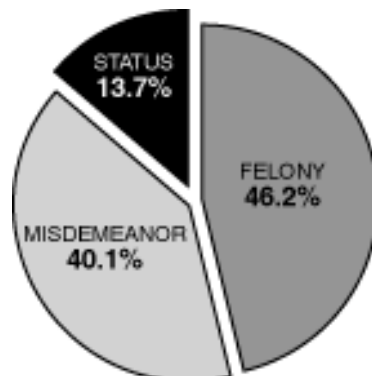
Type of Petition

Petitions Filed, 2002 By Type



Source: Tables 4 and 8.

Petitions Filed, 2002 By Level of Offense



Source: Tables 5 and 9.

Of the 65,151 reported petitions filed in juvenile court in 2002:

- 53.3 percent (34,710) were new petitions.
- 46.7 percent (30,441) were subsequent petitions.

Level of Offense

Of the 65,151 reported petitions filed in juvenile court in 2002:

- 46.2 percent (30,070) were for felonies.
- 40.1 percent (26,146) were for misdemeanors.
- 13.7 percent (8,935) were for status offenses.

Over 53 percent of petitions filed for formal juvenile court action were for first-time offenders.

Petitions by Gender

Of the 65,151 reported petitions filed in juvenile court in 2002:

- 80.8 percent (52,647) were male.
- 19.2 percent (12,504) were female.

Of the 34,710 new petitions filed in 2002:

- 79.4 percent (27,567) were male.
- 20.6 percent (7,143) were female.

Of the 30,441 subsequent referrals reported in 2002:

- 82.4 percent (25,080) were male.
- 17.6 percent (5,361) were female.

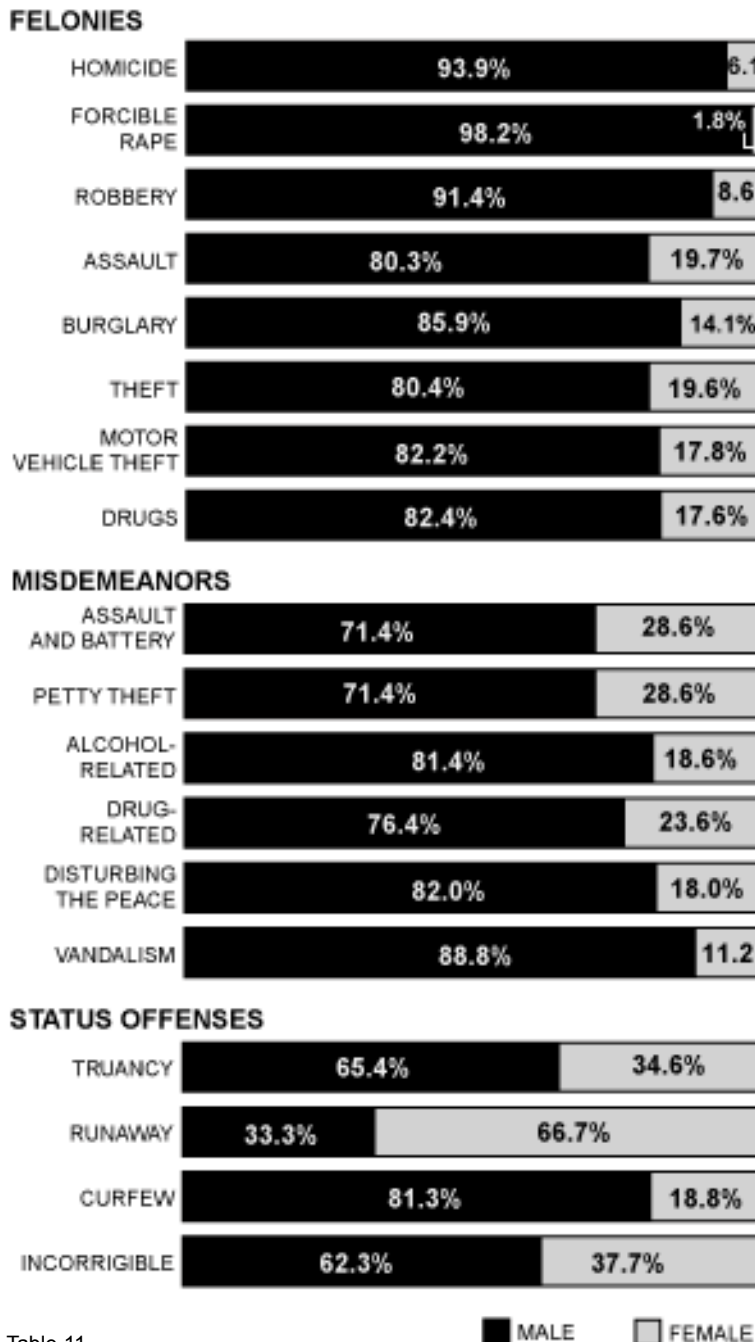
Type of Petitions, 2002 By Gender



Source: Tables 4, 8, and 11a.

Selected Petitions by Gender

Selected Petitions, 2002 By Gender



Source: Table 11.

Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Males accounted for 85.9 percent of the burglary petitions filed in juvenile court.
- Females accounted for 19.7 percent of the assault petitions filed in juvenile court.

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Females accounted for 28.6 percent of the assault and petty theft petitions filed in juvenile court.

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Males accounted for 65.4 percent of the truancy petitions filed in juvenile court.
- Females accounted for 66.7 percent of the runaway petitions filed in juvenile court.

Males accounted for 88.8 percent of the vandalism petitions filed in juvenile court.

Petitions by Age Group

Of the 65,151 reported petitions filed in 2002:

- 18.3 percent (11,901) were for juveniles aged 12-14.
- 69.5 percent (45,297) were for juveniles aged 15-17.
- 12.2 percent (7,953) were for all other age groups.

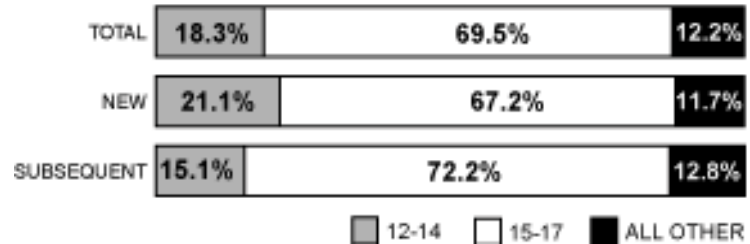
Of the 34,710 new petitions filed in 2002:

- 21.1 percent (7,319) were for juveniles aged 12-14.
- 67.2 percent (23,323) were for juveniles aged 15-17.
- 11.7 percent (4,068) were for all other age groups.

Of the 30,441 subsequent petitions filed in 2002:

- 15.1 percent (4,582) were for juveniles aged 12-14.
- 72.2 percent (21,974) were for juveniles aged 15-17.
- 12.8 percent (3,885) were for all other age groups.

Petitions, 2002 By Age Group

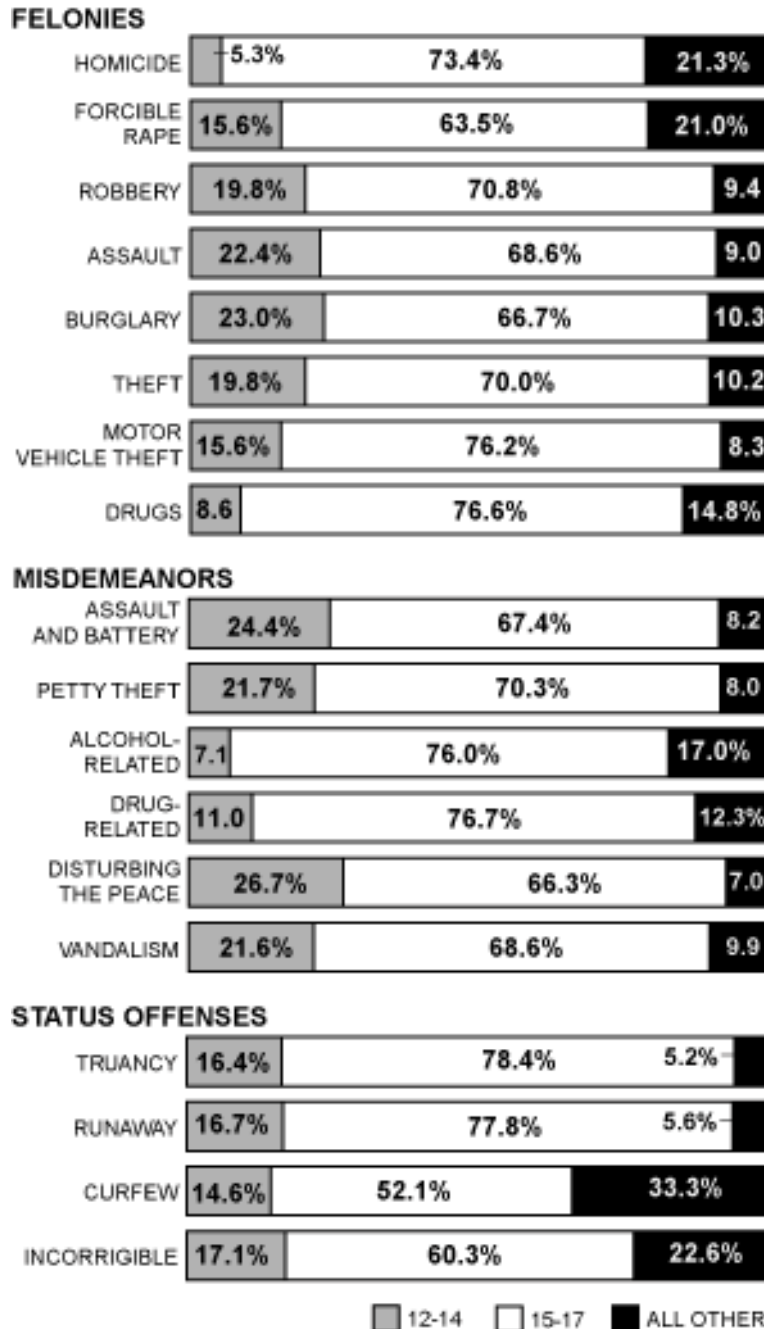


Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 4.

Juveniles aged 15-17 represented over 72 percent of the subsequent petitions filed in juvenile court.

Selected Petitions by Age Group

Selected Petitions, 2002 By Age Group



Of the 8 selected felonies:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 23.0 percent of the petitions filed for burglary.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 76.6 percent of the petitions filed for drug offenses.

Of the 6 selected misdemeanors:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 26.7 percent of the petitions filed for disturbing the peace.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 76.7 percent of the petitions filed for drug-related offenses.

Of the 4 selected status offenses:

- Juveniles aged 12-14 accounted for 17.1 percent of the petitions filed for incorrigibility.
- Juveniles aged 15-17 accounted for 78.4 percent of the petitions filed for truancy violations.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 5.

Court Dispositions

Of the 65,151 reported petitions filed in juvenile court in 2002:

- 74.4 percent (48,486) resulted in the juvenile being made a ward of the court.
- 12.3 percent (8,029) of the petitions were dismissed.
- 5.1 percent (3,321) were placed in a diversion, deferred entry of judgment program, or transferred to another jurisdiction.
- 3.8 percent (2,499) received informal probation.
- 3.7 percent (2,430) received non-ward probation.
- 0.6 percent (386) resulted in the juvenile being remanded to the adult court.

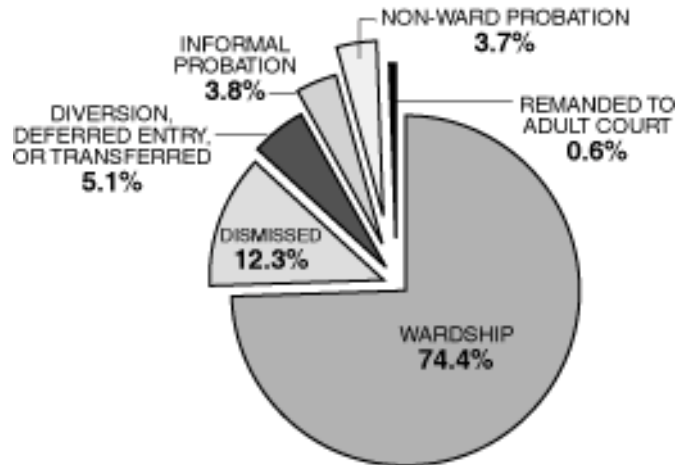
Wardship Placements

Of the 48,486 juveniles made a ward of the court in 2002:

- 55.2 percent (26,773) were allowed to go home.
- 27.5 percent (13,325) were committed to a secure county facility.
- 8.2 percent (3,975) were sent to a non-secure county facility.
- 7.4 percent (3,570) were sent to other public or private facilities.
- 1.7 percent (843) were committed to the California Youth Authority.

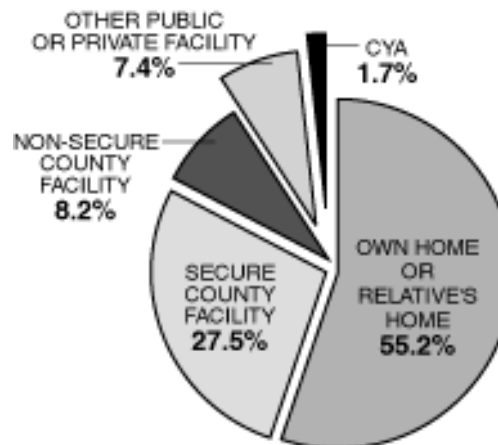
The majority (55.2 percent) of juveniles made a ward of the court were allowed to go home.

Court Dispositions, 2002 By Type



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 4 and 8.

Wardship, 2002 By Placement



Source: Tables 4 and 8.

More

Race/Ethnic Group Representation

This section examines minority representation in the California Juvenile Justice system based on the data received from the 47 JCPSS certified counties. Arrests, offenses, referrals to probation, detention, petitions filed, type of defense representation, juvenile court dispositions, and wardship placements are discussed.

Population data used throughout this analysis are for individuals aged 0-25. Typically, the analyzed at-risk population for juveniles is 10-17; however, this age group was selected because it ensures inclusion of individuals referred to county probation departments who were under the age of 18 at the time of the offense but were receiving probation services through age 25.

The race/ethnic groups presented in this section include Hispanic, white, Asian/Pacific Islander, black and American Indian. These groupings comport with the federal Disproportionate Minority Confinement Initiative.

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 similar 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.

Statewide juvenile population data is provided in subsequent pages and tables for comparison purposes to comply with the federal "Minority Over-Representation Index" guidelines (see Appendix V). The minority over-representation index computation formula is used throughout this section.

An index value of:

- More than one indicates minority over-representation.
- One indicates proportional representation.
- Less than one indicates minority under-representation.

In 2002, law enforcement agencies reported 191,579 juvenile arrests and county probation departments reported 129,069 referrals. Because no population data were available for juveniles whose race/ethnic group was reported as "other," 5,070 arrests and 4,148 referrals were excluded, leaving 186,509 arrests and 124,921 referrals to be discussed throughout this section.

The offenses presented here were "selected" based on the seriousness of the arrest offense and comparability to the national Uniform Crime Reporting System. The use of these offenses is intended to provide a valid and comparable measure of crimes and the juvenile justice process. The felony offenses are homicide (includes non-vehicular manslaughter), forcible rape,

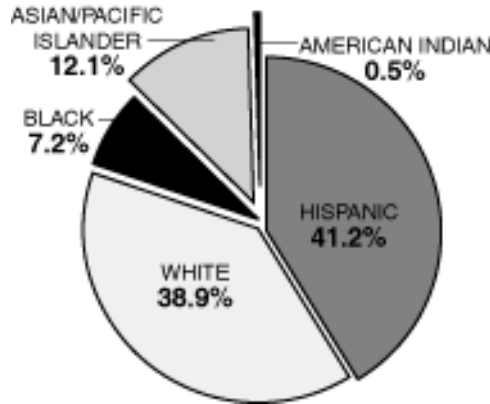
More 

robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and drug violations (includes narcotics, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drug violations). The misdemeanor offenses are assault and battery, petty theft, vandalism, disturbing the peace, alcohol-related offenses (includes drunk and liquor laws), and drug violations (includes marijuana and other drugs). The status offenses are curfew violations, truancy, running away, and incorrigibility.

Note: Comparisons between this and previous sections of the report should not be done. The number of juveniles whose race/ethnic group was reported as "other" has been excluded because no population data were available. Therefore, the base number used in this section is less than the base number used in previous sections.

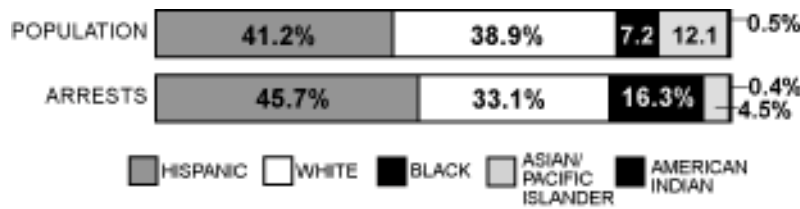
Population

Juvenile Population, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Table 12.

Arrests, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 1 and 12.

Of the 13,930,853 people in California aged 0-25 in 2002:

- 41.2 percent were Hispanic.
- 38.9 percent were white.
- 7.2 percent were black.
- 12.1 percent were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 0.5 percent were American Indian.

Arrests

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population:

- Hispanics were arrested 1.1 times more (45.7 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were arrested 0.9 times less (33.1 vs. 38.9 percent)
- Blacks were arrested 2.3 times more (16.3 vs 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were arrested 0.4 time less (4.5 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were arrested 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Hispanic and white juveniles combined accounted for more than three-fourths of all reported juvenile arrests.

Level of Arrest

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those arrested for a felony offense:

- Whites were arrested 0.7 times less (27.6 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were arrested 3.1 times more (22.3 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians were arrested 0.6 times less (0.3 vs. 0.5 percent).

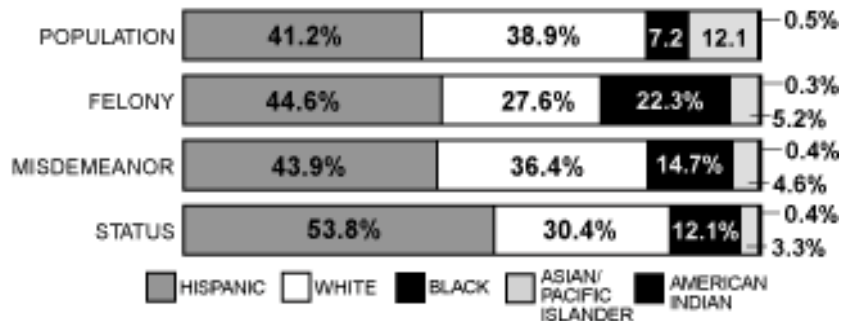
Of those arrested for a misdemeanor offense:

- Whites were arrested 0.9 times less (36.4 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were arrested 2.0 times more (14.7 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were arrested 0.4 times less (4.6 vs. 12.1 percent).

Of those arrested for a status offense:

- Hispanics were arrested 1.3 times more (53.8 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were arrested 0.3 times less (3.3 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were arrested 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

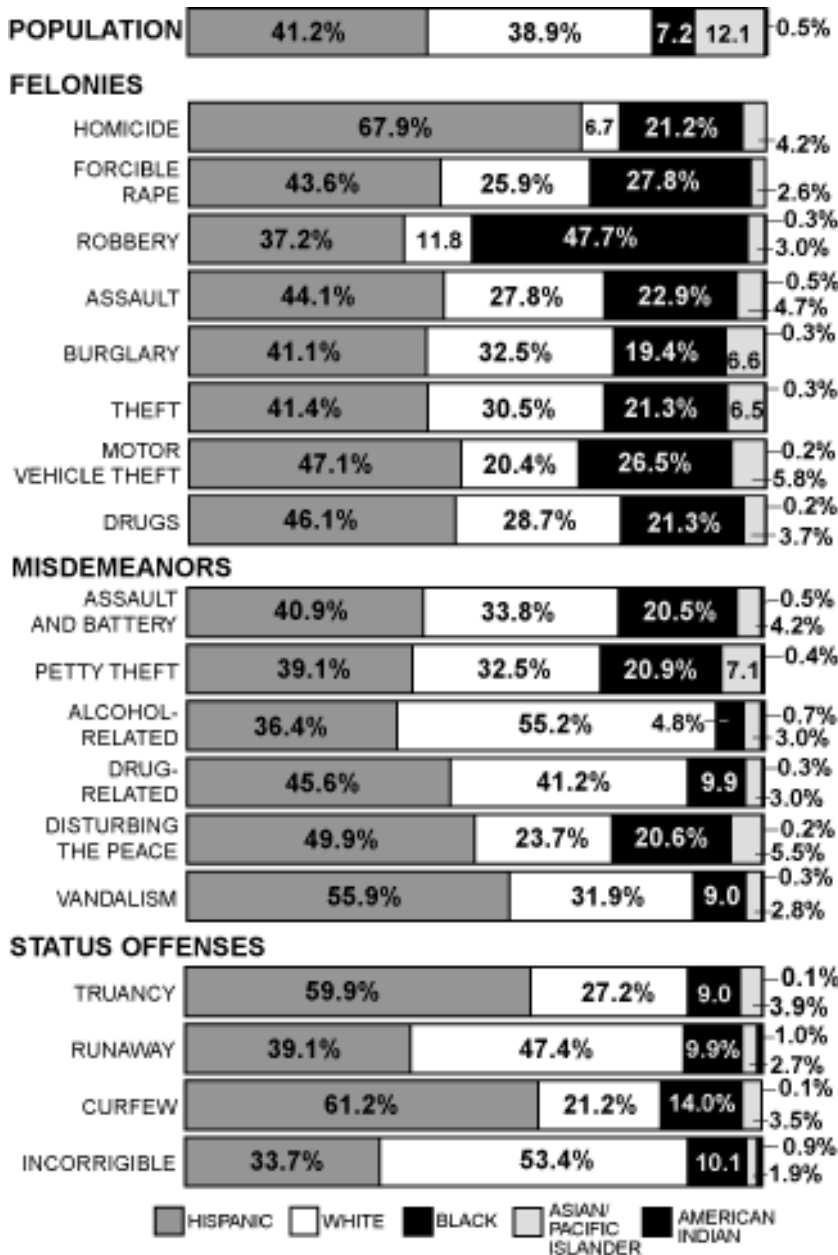
**Level of Arrest, 2002
By Race/Ethnic Group**



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 1 and 12.

Selected Arrest

Arrests, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Groups



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 1 and 12.

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those arrested for a selected felony offense:

- Hispanics were arrested 1.6 times more for homicide (67.9 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Blacks were arrested 6.6 times more for robbery (47.7 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians were arrested at the same rate for assault (0.5 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those arrested for a selected misdemeanor offense:

- Whites were arrested 1.4 times more for alcohol-related offenses (55.2 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were arrested 2.9 times more for petty theft and disturbing the peace (20.9 vs. 7.2 percent and 20.6 vs. 7.2 percent, respectively).
- American Indians were arrested 1.4 times more for alcohol-related offenses (0.7 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those arrested for a selected status offense:

- Hispanics were arrested 1.5 times more for curfew violations (61.2 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were arrested 1.4 times more for incorrigibility (53.4 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were arrested 1.9 times more for curfew violations (14.0 vs. 7.2 percent).

Referrals

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population:

- Hispanics were referred 1.1 times more (46.2 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were referred 0.8 times less (30.7 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were referred 2.6 times more (18.5 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were referred 0.3 times less (4.2 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were referred 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Level of Referral

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those referred for a felony offense:

- Hispanics were referred 1.1 times more (45.5 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Blacks were referred 3.3 times more (23.5 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians were referred 0.6 times less (0.3 vs. 0.5 percent).

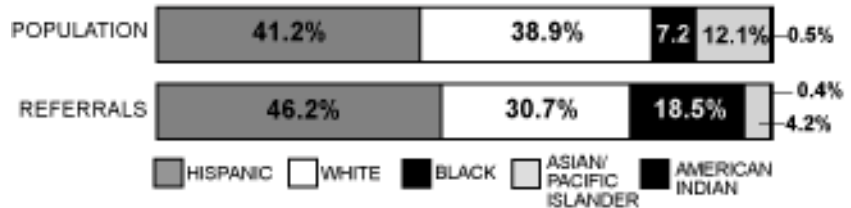
Of those referred for a misdemeanor offense:

- Hispanics were referred 1.1 times more (45.4 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were referred 0.9 times less (33.6 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were referred 0.3 times less (3.8 vs. 12.1 percent).

Of those referred for a status offense:

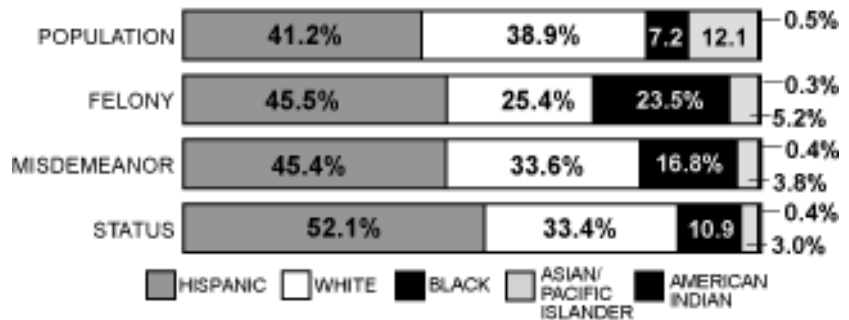
- Hispanics were referred 1.3 times more (52.1 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were referred 0.9 times less (33.4 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were referred 1.5 times more (10.9 vs. 7.2 percent).

Referrals, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 6 and 12.

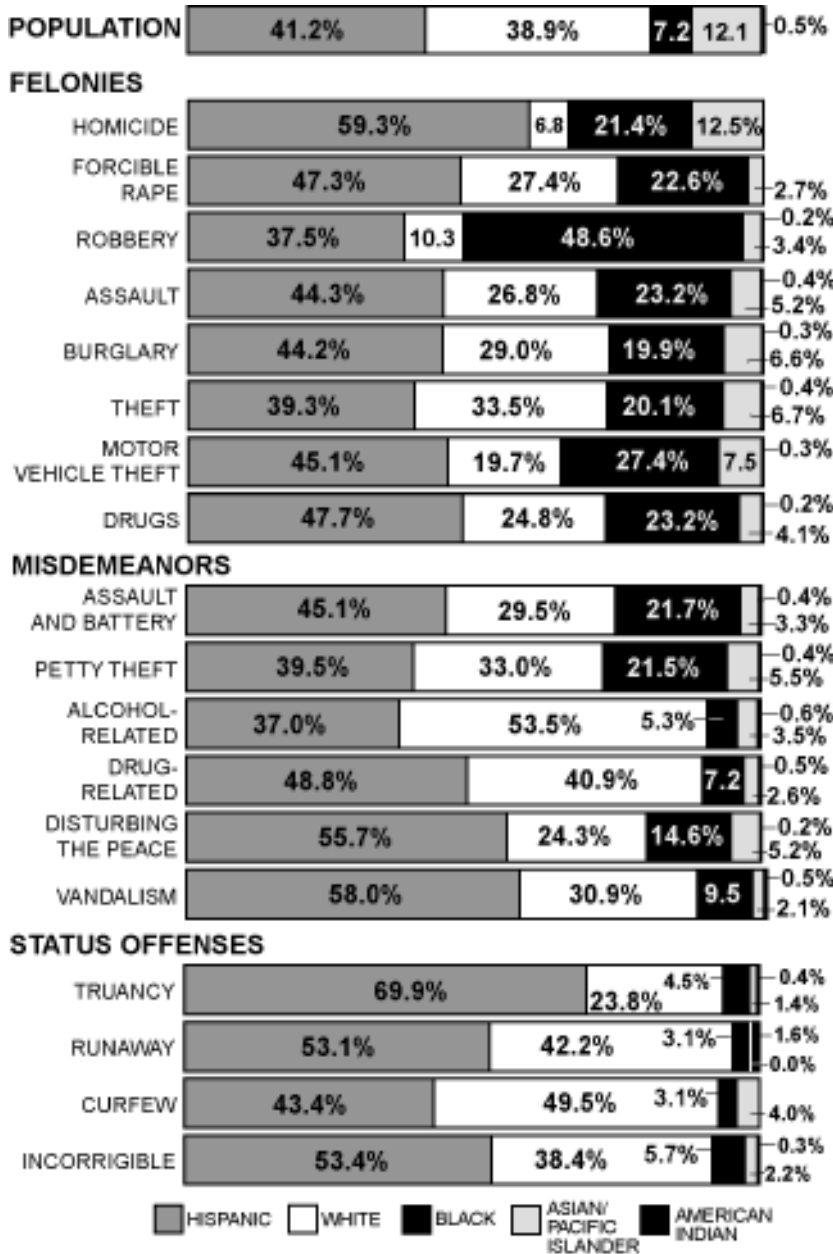
Level of Referral, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 7 and 12.

Selected Referrals

Selected Referrals, 2002 By Type



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 7 and 12.

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those referred for a selected felony offense:

- Hispanics were referred for homicide 1.4 times more (59.3 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Blacks were referred for robbery 6.8 times more (48.6 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were referred for homicide at nearly the same rate (12.5 vs. 12.1 percent).

Of those referred for a selected misdemeanor offense:

- Whites were referred for alcohol-related offenses 1.4 times more (53.5 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were referred for assault and battery 3.0 times more (21.7 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians were referred for alcohol-related offenses 1.2 times more (0.6 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those referred for a selected status offense:

- Hispanics were referred for truancy 1.7 times more (69.9 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were referred for curfew violations 1.3 times more (49.5 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were referred for truancy 0.1 times less (1.4 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were referred for truancy 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Detentions

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of the offenders receiving detention:

- Hispanics were detained 1.2 times more (47.7 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were detained 0.6 times less (23.0 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were detained 3.4 times more (24.8 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were detained 0.3 times less (4.2 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were detained 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

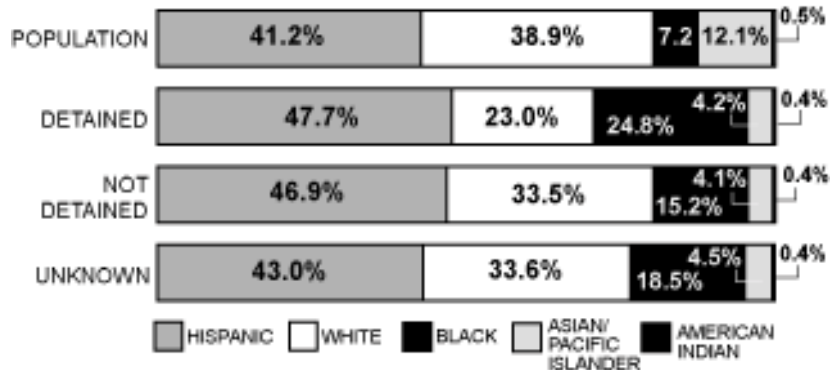
Informal Dispositions

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of the offenders who received informal probation:

- Hispanics received informal probation 1.1 times more (45.4 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites received informal probation 1.1 times more (41.6 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks received informal probation 1.1 times more (8.0 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders received informal probation 0.3 times less (4.2 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians received informal probation 1.8 times more (0.9 vs. 0.5 percent).

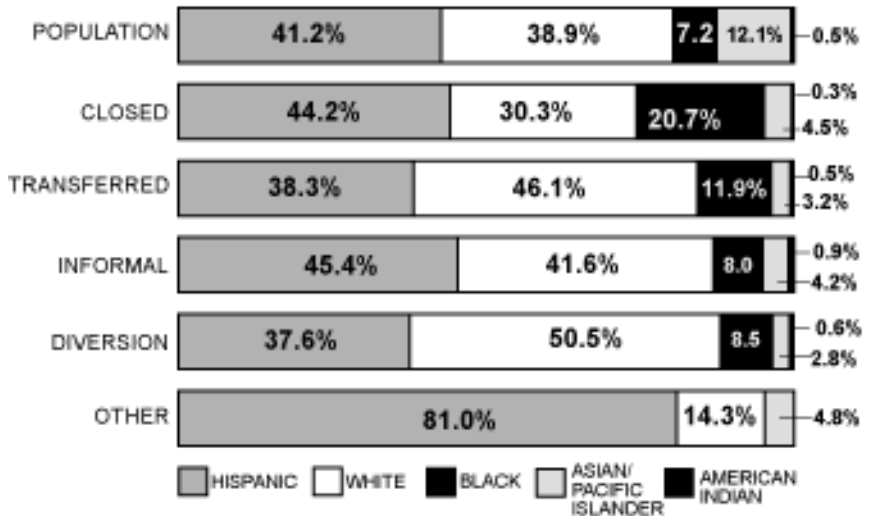
When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, whether being “detained” or “not detained,” Hispanic and black juveniles were over-represented.

Detentions, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 6 and 12.

Informal Dispositions, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 6 and 12.

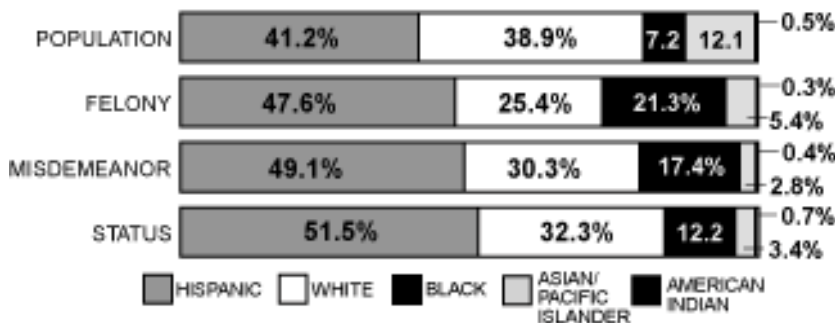
Petitions

Petitions, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 8 and 12.

Petitions, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 9 and 12.

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those who had petitions filed in juvenile court:

- Hispanics had petitions filed 1.2 times more (48.7 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites had petitions filed 0.7 times less (28.3 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks had petitions filed 2.6 times more (18.5 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders had petitions filed 0.3 times less (4.1 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians had petitions filed 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Level of Petition

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those petitions filed for a felony offense:

- Hispanics had petitions filed 1.2 times more (47.6 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites had petitions filed 0.7 times less (25.4 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks had petitions filed 3.0 times more (21.3 vs. 7.2 percent).

Of those petitions filed for a misdemeanor offense:

- Whites had petitions filed 0.8 times less (30.3 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks had petitions filed 2.4 times more (17.4 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians had petitions filed 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those petitions filed for a status offense:

- Hispanics had petitions filed 1.3 times more (51.5 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders had petitions filed 0.3 times less (3.4 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians had petitions filed 1.4 times more (0.7 vs. 0.5 percent).

Selected Petitions

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those petitions filed for a selected felony offense:

- Blacks had petitions filed for robbery 6.2 times more (44.6 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders had petitions filed for homicide 1.2 times more (14.6 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians had petitions filed for theft at the same rate (0.5 vs. 0.5 percent).

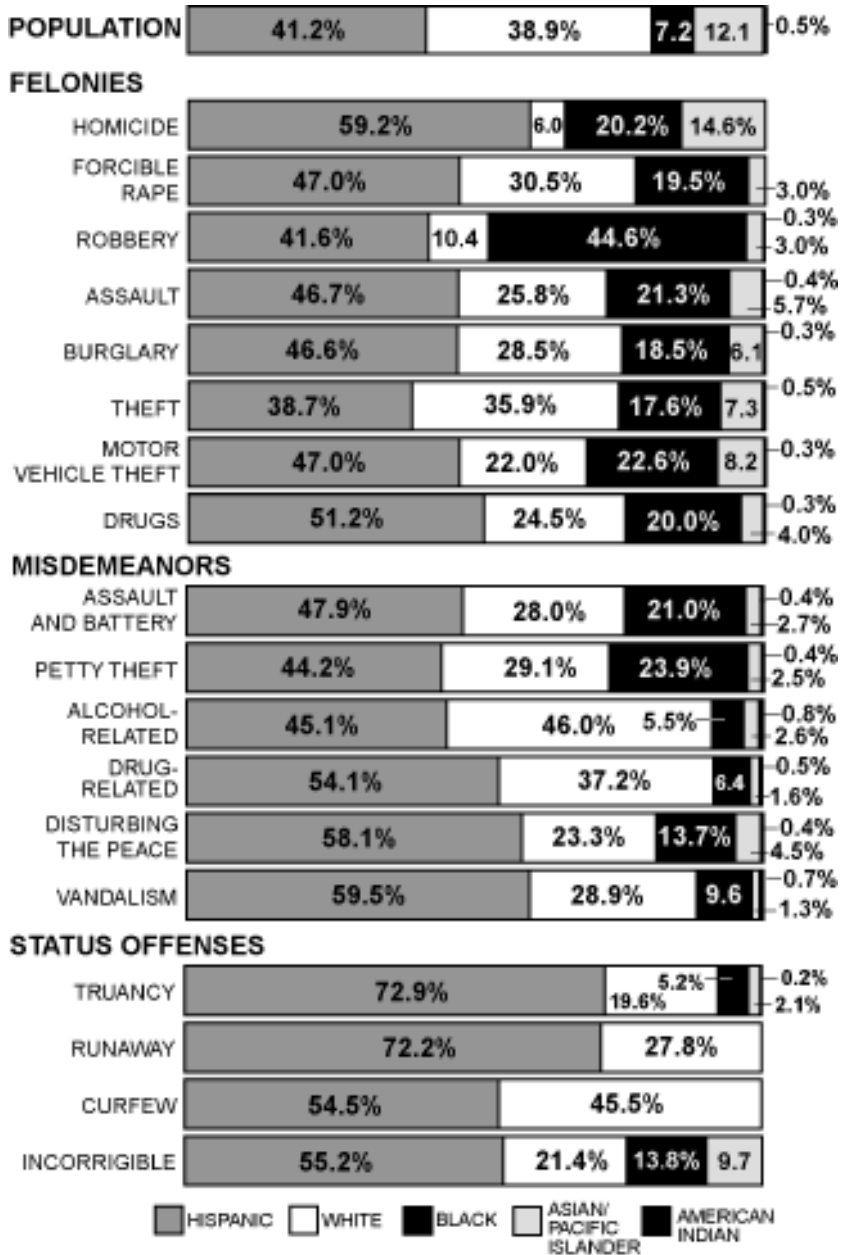
Of those petitions filed for a selected misdemeanor offense:

- Hispanics had petitions filed for vandalism 1.4 times more (59.5 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites had petitions filed for alcohol-related offenses 1.2 times more (46.0 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks had petitions filed for petty theft 3.3 times more (23.9 vs. 7.2 percent).
- American Indians had petitions filed for alcohol-related offenses 1.6 times more (0.8 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those petitions filed for a selected status offense:

- Hispanics had petitions filed for truancy 1.8 times more (72.9 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites had petitions filed for curfew violations 1.2 times more (45.5 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks had petitions filed for incorrigibility 1.9 times more (13.8 vs. 7.2 percent).

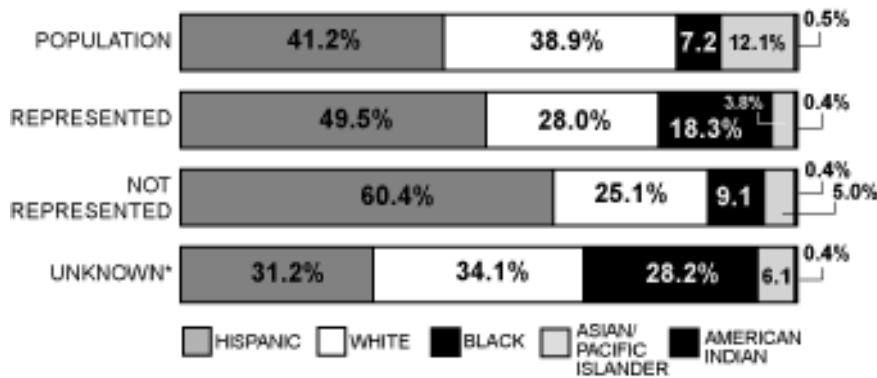
Selected Petitions, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 9 and 12.

Defense Representation

Defense Representation, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



*Type of defense representation unavailable.
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Source: Tables 8 and 12.

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of those receiving legal counsel:

- Hispanics were represented 1.2 times more (49.5 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were represented 0.7 times less (28.0 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were represented 2.5 times more (18.3 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were represented 0.3 less (3.8 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were represented 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those not receiving legal counsel:

- Hispanics were not represented 1.5 times more (60.4 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were not represented 0.6 times less (25.1 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were not represented 1.3 times more (9.1 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were not represented 0.4 less (5.0 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were not represented 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, whether being “represented” or “not represented,” Hispanic and black juveniles were over-represented.

Court Dispositions

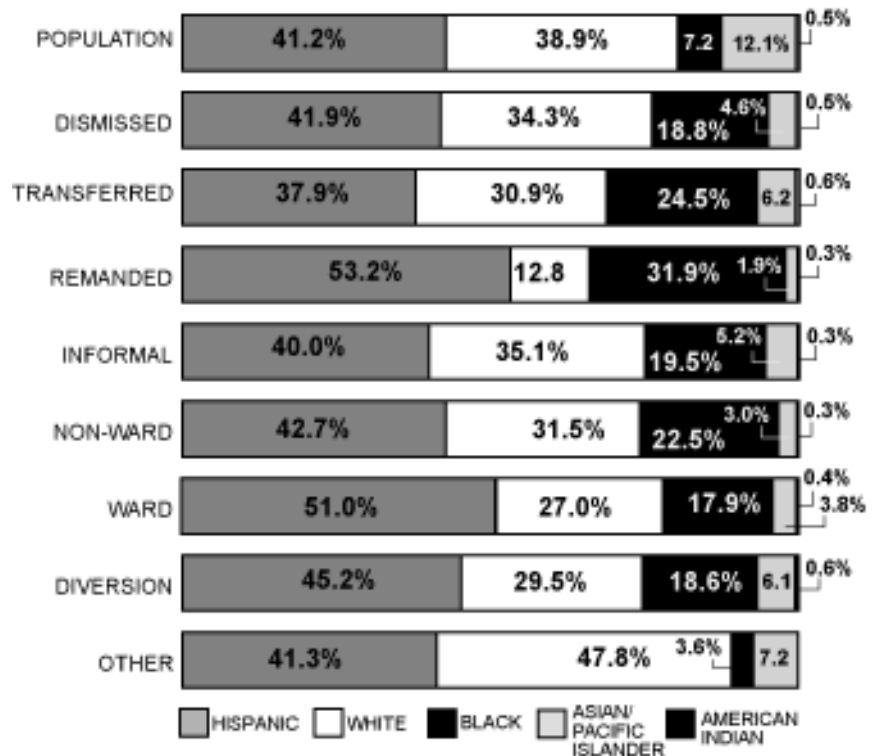
In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of the offenders remanded to adult court:

- Hispanics were remanded 1.3 times more (53.2 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were remanded 0.3 times less (12.8 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were remanded 4.4 times more (31.9 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were remanded 0.2 times less (1.9 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were remanded 0.6 times less (0.3 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those made a ward of the court:

- Hispanics were made a ward of the court 1.2 times more (51.0 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were made a ward of the court 0.7 times less (27.0 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were made a ward of the court 2.5 times more (17.9 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were made a ward of the court 0.3 times less (3.8 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were made a ward of the court 0.8 times less (0.4 vs. 0.5 percent).

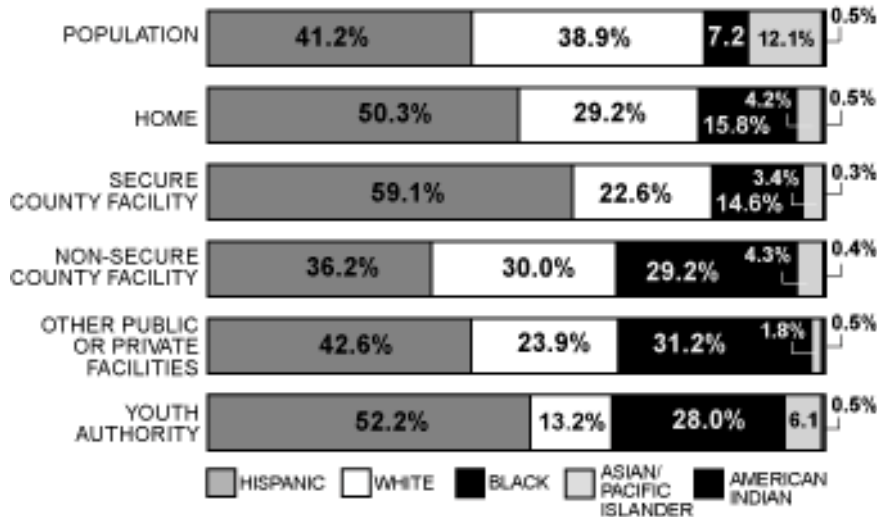
**Court Dispositions, 2002
By Race/Ethnic Group**



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 8 and 12.

Wardship Placement

Wardship Placement, 2002 By Race/Ethnic Group



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Source: Tables 8 and 12.

In 2002, when compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, of the offenders sent to secure county facilities:

- Hispanics were sent 1.4 times more (59.1 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were sent 0.6 times less (22.6 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were sent 2.0 times more (14.6 vs. 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were sent 0.3 times less (3.4 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were sent 0.6 times less (0.3 vs. 0.5 percent).

Of those offenders sent to the Youth Authority:

- Hispanics were sent 1.3 times more (52.2 vs. 41.2 percent).
- Whites were sent 0.3 times less (13.2 vs. 38.9 percent).
- Blacks were sent 3.9 times more (28.0 vs 7.2 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders were sent 0.5 times less (6.1 vs. 12.1 percent).
- American Indians were sent at the same rate (0.5 vs. 0.5 percent).

When compared to their statewide race/ethnic group population, for Youth Authority commitments, Hispanics and blacks were over-represented.

More



JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA 2002

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Table 1
JUVENILE ARRESTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnic Group, and Disposition

Referral Offense	Total	SEX		AGE			RACE/ETHNIC GROUP						DISPOSITION		
		Male	Female	12-14	15-17	All Other	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White	Turned Over	Referred To Probation	C & R
Total	191,579	141,919	49,660	53,758	132,747	5,074	8,429	30,373	85,284	669	5,070	61,754	4,771	146,874	39,934
Felony Total	50,365	41,593	8,772	14,127	34,628	1,610	2,534	10,913	21,775	150	1,498	13,495	1,170	44,380	4,815
Homicide*	163	152	11	14	149	-	7	33	107	-	7	9	7	141	15
Manslaughter N/Veh*	9	6	3	1	8	-	-	2	5	-	-	2	-	9	-
Manslaughter-Vehicle	9	5	4	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	9	-
Forcible Rape*	273	267	6	52	218	3	7	74	116	-	7	69	6	251	16
Robbery*	3,785	3,437	348	973	2,754	58	110	1,733	1,349	11	155	427	54	3,521	210
Assault*	8,451	6,687	1,764	2,671	5,451	329	389	1,879	3,623	37	242	2,281	97	7,683	671
Kidnapping	117	101	16	20	97	-	5	20	67	-	3	22	9	95	13
Burglary*	11,305	9,072	2,233	3,763	6,991	551	730	2,134	4,518	30	324	3,569	79	9,984	1,242
Theft*	4,819	3,710	1,109	1,295	3,418	106	306	994	1,934	14	145	1,426	46	4,196	577
Motor Vehicle Theft*	5,405	4,421	984	1,194	4,179	32	305	1,388	2,473	13	158	1,068	71	4,966	368
Forgery/Checks/Access Cards	522	327	195	59	459	4	34	92	183	4	15	194	4	451	67
Arson	709	638	71	346	218	145	38	82	209	1	21	358	7	561	141
Narcotics*	1,511	1,235	276	190	1,315	6	16	595	574	2	61	263	31	1,359	121
Marijuana*	1,726	1,578	148	346	1,370	10	89	374	621	6	58	578	16	1,527	183
Dangerous Drugs*	1,685	1,267	418	171	1,513	1	72	47	994	2	43	527	15	1,524	146
Other Drug Violations*	43	31	12	16	26	1	1	7	24	-	2	9	2	37	4
Lewd or Lascivious	865	823	42	397	395	73	15	141	407	3	8	291	18	774	73
Other Sex	653	597	56	281	327	45	18	141	297	1	21	175	7	557	89
Weapons	3,903	3,583	320	1,192	2,569	142	189	579	2,172	8	104	851	50	3,393	460
Drive Under the Influence	70	51	19	1	69	-	1	4	24	1	1	39	1	66	3
Hit-and-Run	100	82	18	8	92	-	6	9	55	-	4	26	1	80	19
Escape	24	23	1	2	22	-	-	4	11	-	1	8	2	21	1
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	4,218	3,500	718	1,135	2,979	104	194	581	2,009	17	118	1,299	647	3,175	396
Misdemeanor Total	109,775	80,758	29,017	31,262	75,581	2,932	4,878	15,750	47,000	407	2,792	38,948	3,335	85,282	21,158
Manslaughter - Misd	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	4	1
Assault and Battery*	17,512	11,998	5,514	6,639	10,128	745	720	3,531	7,040	91	310	5,820	158	14,293	3,061
Burglary	323	245	78	112	185	26	23	26	118	5	2	149	-	307	16
Petty Theft*	21,076	12,315	8,761	7,819	12,256	1,001	1,456	4,265	7,964	79	684	6,628	323	16,096	4,657
Other Theft	483	365	118	109	363	11	17	91	194	2	6	173	8	400	75
Checks/Access Cards	110	63	47	19	91	-	7	20	23	3	2	55	-	92	18
Marijuana*	11,698	10,001	1,697	2,835	8,765	98	334	1,271	5,141	30	254	4,668	370	8,991	2,337
Other Drugs*	2,682	1,816	866	421	2,255	6	88	124	1,280	12	47	1,131	42	2,200	440
Indecent Exposure	152	145	7	62	78	12	2	35	48	-	5	62	1	129	22
Annoying Children	192	152	40	70	120	2	5	19	104	-	3	61	2	145	45
Obscene Matter	14	12	2	4	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	12	2
Lewd Conduct	293	188	105	88	201	4	15	95	112	-	7	64	7	211	75
Prostitution	399	70	329	71	324	4	4	257	60	2	10	66	1	335	63

Table 1 (Continued)
JUVENILE ARRESTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Sex, Age, Race/Ethnic Group, and Disposition

Referral Offense	Total	SEX		AGE			RACE/ETHNIC GROUP						DISPOSITION		
		Male	Female	12-14	15-17	All Other	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White	Turned Over	Referred To Probation	C & R
Contribute Delinquency Minor	115	83	32	20	95	-	6	3	43	1	1	61	1	89	25
Drunk*	3,045	2,312	733	492	2,547	6	77	165	1,285	33	38	1,447	13	2,402	630
Liquor Laws*	4,300	3,149	1,151	461	3,830	9	139	180	1,340	17	87	2,537	55	3,543	702
Disorderly Conduct	240	207	33	66	173	1	9	28	84	1	1	117	2	207	31
Disturbing the Peace*	6,394	4,403	1,991	2,495	3,792	107	348	1,293	3,131	12	121	1,489	227	4,149	2,018
Vandalism*	8,062	7,082	980	3,003	4,590	469	224	717	4,445	27	110	2,539	87	5,992	1,983
Malicious Mischief	216	192	24	78	132	6	19	32	76	1	8	80	3	181	32
Trespassing	2,881	2,299	582	829	1,969	83	99	528	1,070	7	42	1,135	176	2,119	586
Weapons	1,425	1,276	149	546	813	66	69	149	712	8	32	455	14	1,153	258
Drive Under the Influence	1,160	974	186	19	1,141	-	39	43	430	4	28	616	15	1,008	137
Hit-and-Run	583	428	155	52	530	1	21	47	281	2	21	211	7	504	72
Selected Traffic	1,045	964	81	26	1,018	1	81	56	262	1	63	582	11	964	70
Joy Riding	75	61	14	18	57	-	3	10	30	1	2	29	-	60	15
Gambling	53	52	1	6	47	-	2	32	15	-	1	3	-	38	15
Nonsupport	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
Glue Sniffing	68	58	10	13	55	-	1	2	43	1	2	19	-	58	10
City/County Ordinances	6,235	5,034	1,201	1,596	4,542	97	206	732	2,466	8	330	2,493	591	4,720	924
FTA-Non Traffic	513	380	133	78	434	1	13	97	266	1	3	133	11	492	10
Other Misdemeanor	18,424	14,427	3,997	3,215	15,033	176	851	1,902	8,933	58	571	6,109	1,210	14,386	2,828
Status Offenses Total	31,439	19,568	11,871	8,369	22,538	532	1,017	3,710	16,509	112	780	9,311	266	17,212	13,961
Truancy*	5,374	3,505	1,869	1,413	3,906	55	204	477	3,166	4	85	1,438	8	4,342	1,024
Runaway*	5,625	2,163	3,462	2,028	3,365	232	149	549	2,172	53	65	2,637	134	2,867	2,624
Curfew*	15,828	10,834	4,994	3,759	11,936	133	535	2,136	9,350	8	562	3,237	21	6,771	9,036
Incorrigible*	1,166	585	581	437	662	67	22	116	389	10	13	616	17	989	160
Other Status Offenses	3,446	2,481	965	732	2,669	45	107	432	1,432	37	55	1,383	86	2,243	1,117

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

*Selected for display and discussion within publication. Offenses were chosen based on either seriousness of offense or volume. These offenses represent approximately 78 percent of all felony arrests, 68 percent of all misdemeanor arrests, and 89 percent of all arrests for status offenses.

Table 2
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and Probation Department Disposition by Age

	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Referral Type											
New	93,649	468	514	1,282	3,517	7,603	12,382	17,135	20,889	22,648	7,211
Subsequent	35,420	11	31	135	507	1,592	3,602	6,396	8,861	10,064	4,221
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432
Sex											
Male	98,989	418	468	1,145	3,006	6,492	11,643	17,421	22,877	26,178	9,341
Female	30,080	61	77	272	1,018	2,703	4,341	6,110	6,873	6,534	2,091
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432
Race/Ethnic Group											
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,250	13	15	47	171	409	663	945	1,107	1,331	549
Black	23,062	81	118	332	873	1,828	3,041	4,428	5,233	5,185	1,943
Hispanic	57,730	192	221	539	1,827	4,174	7,511	10,706	13,368	14,240	4,952
American Indian	491	4	5	9	15	50	68	83	90	111	56
Other/Unknown	4,148	17	18	36	100	282	458	705	985	1,169	378
White	38,388	172	168	454	1,038	2,452	4,243	6,664	8,967	10,676	3,554
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432
Referral Source											
Law Enforcement	113,852	436	506	1,336	3,679	8,488	14,455	20,974	26,072	28,772	9,134
School	1,202	36	20	22	71	103	203	252	263	200	32
Other Public Agency/Individual	9,843	4	9	40	227	436	886	1,539	2,327	2,558	1,817
Parent/Guardian	26	-	1	-	-	4	2	4	9	6	-
Private Agency/Individual	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	3	-
Transfer - Other County/State	1,935	-	4	10	22	86	193	344	486	570	220
Other	2,195	3	5	9	25	77	245	412	587	603	229
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432

Table 2 (Continued)
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and Probation Department Disposition by Age

	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Detention											
Not Detained	65,779	299	354	952	2,477	5,367	8,594	11,750	14,479	15,865	5,642
Detained - Nonsecure Facility	847	1	3	7	32	72	151	164	213	176	28
Detained - Secure Facility	32,953	20	36	120	535	1,582	3,587	6,218	8,336	9,408	3,111
Detained - Home Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	29,490	159	152	338	980	2,174	3,652	5,399	6,722	7,263	2,651
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432
Prosecutor Action											
No Petition Filed	48,106	322	351	835	2,232	4,407	6,528	8,816	10,338	11,049	3,228
Petition Accepted	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440
Petition Not Accepted	15,812	85	86	249	598	1,342	2,195	2,990	3,711	3,792	764
Total	129,069	479	545	1,417	4,024	9,195	15,984	23,531	29,750	32,712	11,432
Probation Department Disposition											
Closed	51,666	317	338	792	2,024	4,359	6,939	9,493	11,399	12,342	3,663
Transferred	1,812	3	2	20	44	117	226	313	457	557	73
Deported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Court	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	-
Direct File - Adult Court	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-
Informal Probation (654 W&I)	5,768	33	37	141	482	778	859	1,083	1,215	1,018	122
Diversion	4,651	54	60	131	280	495	698	911	972	916	134
Total	63,918	407	437	1,084	2,830	5,749	8,723	11,806	14,049	14,841	3,992

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

Table 3
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Offense by Age

Referral Offense	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Felony Total	44,928	168	206	557	1,422	3,177	5,566	8,191	10,257	11,686	3,698
Homicide*	380	-	1	1	1	1	24	67	92	130	63
Manslaughter N/Veh*	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Manslaughter-Vehicle	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	8
Forcible Rape*	305	2	1	2	11	8	29	49	68	79	56
Robbery*	3,969	5	7	22	106	254	499	774	944	1,050	308
Assault*	6,978	29	29	117	276	582	916	1,320	1,587	1,656	466
Kidnapping	102	-	-	-	1	3	6	11	20	42	19
Burglary*	8,796	33	61	159	328	710	1,230	1,637	1,965	2,012	661
Theft*	3,536	10	15	36	109	237	496	655	751	927	300
Motor Vehicle Theft*	5,718	2	1	14	73	302	614	1,245	1,531	1,565	371
Forgery/Checks/Access Cards	437	2	-	3	7	13	19	59	82	175	77
Arson	537	29	22	31	51	93	76	88	69	52	26
Narcotics*	1,564	-	-	2	5	51	108	232	404	558	204
Marijuana*	1,538	-	-	4	23	77	133	218	381	545	157
Dangerous Drugs*	1,517	-	-	2	5	30	71	187	386	641	195
Other Drug Violations*	41	-	-	-	3	5	2	5	10	11	5
Lewd or Lascivious	1,338	22	20	35	91	180	248	227	217	180	118
Other Sex	904	2	9	31	71	108	141	141	151	168	82
Weapons	3,549	11	14	43	138	271	517	625	798	927	205
Drive Under the Influence	165	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	34	88	37
Hit-and-Run	117	-	-	-	1	-	5	13	29	44	25
Escape	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	13	12	3
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	3,379	21	26	55	121	251	431	630	723	810	311
Misdemeanor Total	69,524	244	325	790	2,262	5,217	8,859	12,619	15,922	17,635	5,759
Manslaughter - Misd	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	2
Assault and Battery*	15,560	65	82	257	692	1,574	2,348	3,002	3,428	3,198	914
Burglary	925	6	12	22	38	95	108	140	208	210	86
Petty Theft*	12,520	64	115	241	619	1,201	1,977	2,421	2,570	2,652	660
Other Theft	1,036	1	-	7	22	53	102	176	266	336	73
Checks/Access Cards	137	-	-	-	4	2	5	18	29	51	28
Marijuana*	5,078	2	7	16	95	294	615	1,031	1,288	1,340	390
Other Drugs*	2,780	-	-	4	11	78	201	436	726	1,000	324
Indecent Exposure	96	-	-	2	7	13	8	20	17	20	9
Annoying Children	291	-	1	1	12	25	33	56	54	64	45
Obscene Matter	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
Lewd Conduct	149	-	2	1	9	8	20	33	45	19	12
Prostitution	374	1	-	-	2	13	36	79	105	107	31

Table 3 (Continued)
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Offense by Age

Referral Offense	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Contributing Delinquency Minor	73	-	-	-	-	2	4	17	20	25	5
Drunk*	1,086	-	-	1	16	32	95	220	274	343	105
Liquor Laws*	2,069	-	1	3	5	58	100	250	524	884	244
Disorderly Conduct	189	-	-	-	4	14	21	31	48	55	16
Disturbing the Peace*	3,714	3	3	22	152	416	646	798	830	669	175
Vandalism*	5,808	64	58	105	266	550	853	1,089	1,257	1,236	330
Malicious Mischief	145	2	-	4	4	5	24	30	28	35	13
Trespassing	1,616	7	7	18	43	117	204	299	391	376	154
Weapons	1,117	7	4	6	27	79	133	197	250	319	95
Drive Under the Influence	806	-	-	-	1	1	6	22	111	400	265
Hit-and-Run	441	-	-	-	2	9	19	48	108	177	78
Selected Traffic	309	-	-	-	-	6	8	16	67	157	55
Joy Riding	59	1	-	-	-	4	6	8	21	13	6
Gambling	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	8	2
Nonsupport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Sniffing	50	-	-	-	2	7	3	11	11	10	6
City/County Ordinances	1,775	4	3	13	38	114	249	329	432	499	94
FTA-Non Traffic	37	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	10	15	2
Other Misdemeanor	11,240	17	20	56	179	433	1,018	1,819	2,773	3,387	1,538
Status Offenses Total	14,617	67	24	81	352	814	1,573	2,736	3,587	3,408	1,975
Truancy*	2,579	8	4	28	205	268	343	589	618	450	66
Runaway*	65	1	-	-	1	5	6	14	18	19	1
Curfew*	562	2	-	3	7	41	50	118	143	151	47
Incorrigible*	1,610	51	14	28	60	167	240	334	393	265	58
Other Status Offenses	9,801	5	6	22	79	333	934	1,681	2,415	2,523	1,803
Total	129,069	479	555	1,428	4,036	9,208	15,998	23,546	29,766	32,729	11,432

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

*Selected for display and discussion within publication. Offenses were chosen based on either seriousness of offense or volume. These offenses represent approximately 76 percent of all felony referrals, 70 percent of all misdemeanor referrals, and 33 percent of all referrals for status offenses.

Table 4
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM PETITIONS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Petition Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Defense Representation, Court Disposition, Wardship Placement, and Termination Actions by Age

	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Petition Type											
New	34,710	68	86	248	845	2,193	4,281	6,250	7,991	9,082	3,666
Subsequent	30,441	4	22	85	349	1,253	2,980	5,475	7,710	8,789	3,774
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440
Sex											
Male	52,647	59	99	295	1,009	2,674	5,666	9,151	12,569	14,867	6,258
Female	12,504	13	9	38	185	772	1,595	2,574	3,132	3,004	1,182
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440
Race/Ethnic Group											
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,566	2	1	11	45	156	279	443	581	678	370
Black	11,703	6	20	83	284	738	1,473	2,301	2,796	2,797	1,205
Hispanic	30,811	40	50	135	580	1,630	3,600	5,569	7,504	8,347	3,356
American Indian	261	2	3	2	4	14	31	43	49	69	44
Other/Unknown	1,900	1	4	6	21	111	188	320	448	572	229
White	17,910	21	30	96	260	797	1,690	3,049	4,323	5,408	2,236
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440
Defense Representation											
None	3,497	15	3	19	59	147	322	565	876	1,101	390
Private Counsel	3,823	3	10	23	51	180	363	566	853	1,197	577
Court Appointed Counsel	12,100	10	25	57	234	672	1,383	2,222	3,038	3,350	1,109
Public Defender	40,848	33	63	219	759	2,142	4,580	7,506	9,799	10,958	4,789
Other	139	-	-	-	4	12	22	24	27	26	24
Unknown	4,744	11	7	15	87	293	591	842	1,108	1,239	551
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440

Table 4 (Continued)
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM PETITIONS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Petition Type, Sex, Race/Ethnic Group, Defense Representation, Court Disposition, Wardship Placement, and Termination Actions by Age

	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Court Disposition											
Dismissed	8,029	6	24	53	159	359	778	1,200	1,644	1,976	1,830
Transferred	1,671	1	3	2	15	75	159	282	449	519	166
Remanded to Adult Court	386	-	-	-	-	-	5	27	91	158	105
Deported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal Probation (654.2 W&I)	2,499	12	14	55	124	263	370	476	505	520	160
Non-Ward Probation (725a W&I)	2,430	6	12	31	93	194	304	375	516	650	249
Wardship Probation (725b W&I)	47,643	47	55	191	794	2,491	5,435	8,961	11,884	13,207	4,578
California Youth Authority	843	-	-	-	-	9	27	100	201	335	171
Diversion	1,510	-	-	1	9	54	168	278	379	461	160
Deferred Entry of Judgment	140	-	-	-	-	1	15	26	32	45	21
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440
Wardship Placements											
Own/Relative's Home	26,773	31	41	132	533	1,617	3,123	4,895	6,291	7,201	2,909
Non-Secure County Facility	3,975	2	2	23	102	259	524	827	1,051	1,030	155
Secure County Facility	13,325	4	9	14	86	371	1,248	2,443	3,590	4,125	1,435
Other Public Facility	144	-	-	-	4	9	18	27	41	35	10
Other Private Facility	3,295	-	2	13	68	232	508	743	878	790	61
Other	131	10	1	9	1	3	14	26	33	26	8
California Youth Authority	843	-	-	-	-	9	27	100	201	335	171
Total	48,486	47	55	191	794	2,500	5,462	9,061	12,085	13,542	4,749
Termination Actions											
Terminated	24,435	55	49	118	313	818	1,297	1,929	3,087	4,438	12,331
Transferred	249	-	-	-	6	19	20	53	73	63	15
Total	24,684	55	49	118	319	837	1,317	1,982	3,160	4,501	12,346

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

Table 5
PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Age

Offense	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Felony Total	30,070	35	65	186	665	1,784	3,592	5,521	7,129	8,179	2,914
Homicide*	243	-	1	1	1	-	12	40	62	77	49
Manslaughter N/Veh*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manslaughter-Vehicle	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	8
Forcible Rape*	167	-	1	-	7	3	16	25	38	43	34
Robbery*	2,908	1	3	7	62	167	346	564	717	778	263
Assault*	4,737	8	10	45	122	331	608	930	1,145	1,173	365
Kidnapping	67	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	12	27	16
Burglary*	6,240	10	16	59	167	414	856	1,194	1,468	1,501	555
Theft*	2,072	-	1	9	32	111	267	394	463	594	201
Motor Vehicle Theft*	3,921	2	1	6	38	170	402	819	1,045	1,122	316
Forgery/Checks/Access Cards	263	1	-	-	1	5	11	40	45	108	52
Arson	330	6	9	9	28	56	49	59	53	38	23
Narcotics*	1,002	-	-	2	3	28	59	130	256	368	156
Marijuana*	954	-	-	-	5	30	67	133	223	365	131
Dangerous Drugs*	1,109	-	-	-	3	16	49	121	275	480	165
Other Drug Violations*	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	7	4
Lewd or Lascivious	903	1	5	11	56	110	174	165	170	130	81
Other Sex	441	-	2	10	26	54	63	70	86	80	50
Weapons	2,267	3	3	13	66	149	333	403	537	612	148
Drive Under the Influence	129	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	27	67	31
Hit-and-Run	74	-	-	-	1	-	4	11	17	22	19
Escape	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	1
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	2,187	3	13	14	47	136	270	409	478	572	245
Misdemeanor Total	26,146	26	39	130	468	1,396	2,858	4,701	6,348	7,349	2,831
Manslaughter - Misd	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
Assault and Battery*	7,236	11	14	55	216	583	964	1,480	1,720	1,677	516
Burglary	544	-	1	2	8	29	61	86	152	145	60
Petty Theft*	3,522	4	11	22	67	218	478	735	850	891	246
Other Theft	484	-	-	2	8	19	37	83	132	156	47
Checks/Access Cards	74	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	18	25	19
Marijuana*	1,314	-	-	1	11	41	132	232	360	397	140
Other Drugs*	1,512	-	-	1	2	23	102	225	379	574	206
Indecent Exposure	44	-	-	1	3	4	4	9	8	12	3
Annoying Children	113	-	-	-	4	11	11	22	18	21	26
Obscene Matter	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lewd Conduct	36	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	11	5	7
Prostitution	230	1	-	-	1	8	23	52	71	52	22

Table 5 (Continued)
PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Age

Offense	Total	AGE									
		Under 10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 and Over
Contributing Delinquency Minor	24	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	5	8	3
Drunk*	307	-	-	-	1	4	25	55	74	107	41
Liquor Laws*	359	-	-	-	-	6	11	30	85	155	72
Disorderly Conduct	58	-	-	-	1	2	6	5	13	21	10
Disturbing the Peace*	716	-	1	3	13	50	128	145	170	160	46
Vandalism*	2,384	8	6	23	62	164	288	460	582	593	198
Malicious Mischief	61	-	-	1	-	1	14	11	11	16	7
Trespassing	331	1	1	1	6	15	41	62	93	88	23
Weapons	580	-	1	2	8	39	70	101	134	166	59
Drive Under the Influence	689	-	-	-	-	1	4	21	93	333	237
Hit-and-Run	277	-	-	-	-	7	14	38	59	109	50
Selected Traffic	77	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	13	40	18
Joy Riding	40	1	-	-	-	1	2	7	13	11	5
Gambling	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2
Nonsupport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Sniffing	24	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	6	3	3
City/County Ordinances	201	-	-	-	-	7	19	38	59	64	14
FTA-Non Traffic	20	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	9	1
Other Misdemeanor	4,870	-	4	16	55	155	415	765	1,210	1,502	748
Status Offenses Total	8,935	11	4	17	61	266	811	1,503	2,224	2,343	1,695
Truancy*	523	1	-	1	9	26	51	120	165	125	25
Runaway*	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	9	1
Curfew*	48	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	5	16	16
Incorrigible*	146	10	1	6	3	5	17	20	36	32	16
Other Status Offenses	8,200	-	3	10	49	234	734	1,358	2,014	2,161	1,637
Total	65,151	72	108	333	1,194	3,446	7,261	11,725	15,701	17,871	7,440

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

*Selected for display and discussion within publication. Offenses were chosen based on either seriousness of offense or volume. These offenses represent approximately 78 percent of all felony petitions, 66 percent of all misdemeanor petitions, and 8 percent of all petitions for status offenses.

Table 6
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Type, Sex, Age, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and Probation Department Disposition by Race/Ethnic Group

	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Referral Type							
New	93,649	4,017	16,720	41,116	327	3,311	28,158
Subsequent	35,420	1,233	6,342	16,614	164	837	10,230
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388
Sex							
Male	98,989	4,240	17,268	45,616	344	3,140	28,381
Female	30,080	1,010	5,794	12,114	147	1,008	10,007
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388
Age							
Under 10	479	13	81	192	4	17	172
10 - 11	1,962	62	450	760	14	54	622
12 - 13	13,219	580	2,701	6,001	65	382	3,490
14 - 15	39,515	1,608	7,469	18,217	151	1,163	10,907
16 - 17	62,462	2,438	10,418	27,608	201	2,154	19,643
18 - Over	11,432	549	1,943	4,952	56	378	3,554
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388
Referral Source							
Law Enforcement	113,852	4,671	20,198	51,366	406	3,349	33,862
School	1,202	25	189	756	3	26	203
Other Public Agency/Individual	9,843	412	2,097	3,998	50	349	2,937
Parent/Guardian	26	-	-	5	2	2	17
Private Agency/Individual	16	-	5	5	-	-	6
Transfer - Other County/State	1,935	93	313	566	9	336	618
Other	2,195	49	260	1,034	21	86	745
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388
Detention							
Not Detained	65,779	2,594	9,629	29,787	257	2,224	21,288
Detained - Nonsecure Facility	847	16	95	414	1	10	311
Detained - Secure Facility	32,953	1,357	8,098	15,350	117	756	7,275
Detained - Home Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	29,490	1,283	5,240	12,179	116	1,158	9,514
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388

Table 6 (Continued)
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Type, Sex, Age, Referral Source, Detention, Prosecutor Action, and Probation Department Disposition by Race/Ethnic Group

	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Prosecutor Action							
No Petition Filed	48,106	2,281	8,180	18,966	176	1,864	16,639
Petition Accepted	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910
Petition Not Accepted	15,812	403	3,179	7,953	54	384	3,839
Total	129,069	5,250	23,062	57,730	491	4,148	38,388
Probation Department Disposition							
Closed	51,666	2,264	10,320	21,987	148	1,893	15,054
Transferred	1,812	56	205	662	9	84	796
Deported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Court	13	1	-	9	-	-	3
Direct File - Adult Court	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Informal Probation (654 W&I)	5,768	235	449	2,554	48	137	2,345
Diversion	4,651	128	385	1,699	25	134	2,280
Total	63,918	2,684	11,359	26,919	230	2,248	20,478

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

Table 7
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Offense by Race/Ethnic Group

Referral Offense	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Felony Total	44,928	2,273	10,196	19,776	140	1,492	11,051
Homicide*	380	45	79	218	-	15	23
Manslaughter N/Veh*	4	1	-	1	-	-	2
Manslaughter-Vehicle	21	1	3	5	-	2	10
Forcible Rape*	305	8	67	140	-	9	81
Robbery*	3,969	131	1,868	1,442	9	124	395
Assault*	6,978	353	1,565	2,988	27	238	1,807
Kidnapping	102	2	30	43	4	5	18
Burglary*	8,796	557	1,690	3,757	27	301	2,464
Theft*	3,536	227	681	1,335	14	141	1,138
Motor Vehicle Theft*	5,718	417	1,520	2,501	18	171	1,091
Forgery/Checks/Access Cards	437	18	78	137	-	17	187
Arson	537	19	51	198	1	27	241
Narcotics*	1,564	42	658	638	2	35	189
Marijuana*	1,538	73	336	618	3	51	457
Dangerous Drugs*	1,517	66	45	881	4	68	453
Other Drug Violations*	41	2	8	12	-	2	17
Lewd or Lascivious	1,338	15	255	608	5	40	415
Other Sex	904	25	206	389	3	25	256
Weapons	3,549	123	618	2,029	6	98	675
Drive Under the Influence	165	7	11	63	1	7	76
Hit-and-Run	117	12	8	61	1	7	28
Escape	33	2	9	17	-	1	4
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	3,379	127	410	1,695	15	108	1,024
Misdemeanor Total	69,524	2,546	11,315	30,529	259	2,304	22,571
Manslaughter - Misd	13	-	1	5	-	2	5
Assault and Battery*	15,560	498	3,280	6,830	61	424	4,467
Burglary	925	63	88	388	4	30	352
Petty Theft*	12,520	669	2,595	4,760	53	465	3,978
Other Theft	1,036	35	179	506	3	38	275
Checks/Access Cards	137	6	23	36	-	4	68
Marijuana*	5,078	122	455	2,398	25	111	1,967
Other Drugs*	2,780	81	100	1,346	12	71	1,170
Indecent Exposure	96	3	15	25	-	1	52
Annoying Children	291	8	26	166	1	6	84
Obscene Matter	8	1	1	2	-	-	4
Lewd Conduct	149	12	37	53	-	3	44
Prostitution	374	8	252	39	2	11	62

Table 7 (Continued)
REFERRALS OF JUVENILES TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Referral Offense by Race/Ethnic Group

Referral Offense	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Contributing Delinquency Minor	73	1	1	20	-	2	49
Drunk*	1,086	19	77	509	14	24	443
Liquor Laws*	2,069	89	84	617	5	87	1,187
Disorderly Conduct	189	9	16	67	-	7	90
Disturbing the Peace*	3,714	188	529	2,020	7	88	882
Vandalism*	5,808	118	539	3,309	28	105	1,709
Malicious Mischief	145	8	24	53	-	5	55
Trespassing	1,616	64	222	600	3	49	678
Weapons	1,117	46	134	637	4	35	261
Drive Under the Influence	806	38	22	308	-	26	412
Hit-and-Run	441	21	30	197	-	26	167
Selected Traffic	309	27	22	116	1	20	123
Joy Riding	59	6	4	17	-	2	30
Gambling	23	1	21	1	-	-	-
Nonsupport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Sniffing	50	2	2	29	-	1	16
City/County Ordinances	1,775	95	143	847	5	66	619
FTA-Non Traffic	37	3	2	12	-	5	15
Other Misdemeanor	11,240	305	2,391	4,616	31	590	3,307
Status Offenses Total	14,617	431	1,547	7,424	91	360	4,764
Truancy*	2,579	35	112	1,731	9	103	589
Runaway*	65	-	2	34	1	1	27
Curfew*	562	22	17	238	-	13	272
Incorrigible*	1,610	35	90	837	4	42	602
Other Status Offenses	9,801	339	1,326	4,584	77	201	3,274
Total	129,069	5,250	23,058	57,729	490	4,156	38,386

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

*Selected for display and discussion within publication. Offenses were chosen based on either seriousness of offense or volume. These offenses represent approximately 76 percent of all felony referrals, 70 percent of all misdemeanor referrals, and 33 percent of all referrals for status offenses.

Table 8
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM PETITIONS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Petition Type, Sex, Age, Defense Representation, Court Disposition, Wardship Placements, and Termination Actions
by Race/Ethnic Group

	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Petition Type							
New	34,710	1,513	5,957	16,344	127	1,163	9,606
Subsequent	30,441	1,053	5,746	14,467	134	737	8,304
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910
Sex							
Male	52,647	2,244	9,172	25,620	185	1,506	13,920
Female	12,504	322	2,531	5,191	76	394	3,990
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910
Age							
Under 10	72	2	6	40	2	1	21
10 - 11	441	12	103	185	5	10	126
12 - 13	4,640	201	1,022	2,210	18	132	1,057
14 - 15	18,986	722	3,774	9,169	74	508	4,739
16 - 17	33,572	1,259	5,593	15,851	118	1,020	9,731
18 - Over	7,440	370	1,205	3,356	44	229	2,236
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910
Defense Representation							
None	3,497	173	311	2,071	15	66	861
Private Counsel	3,823	280	273	1,552	10	135	1,573
Court Appointed Counsel	12,100	470	3,027	5,997	43	214	2,349
Public Defender	40,848	1,355	6,781	19,687	172	1,360	11,493
Other	139	5	10	64	2	2	56
Unknown	4,744	283	1,301	1,440	19	123	1,578
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910
Court Disposition							
Dismissed	8,029	355	1,457	3,244	35	282	2,656
Transferred	1,671	98	389	602	10	81	491
Remanded to Adult Court	386	7	120	200	1	10	48
Deported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal Probation (654.2 W&I)	2,499	124	467	961	7	98	842
Non-Ward Probation (725a W&I)	2,430	70	526	1,001	7	88	738
Wardship Probation (725b W&I)	47,643	1,761	8,232	23,648	188	1,287	12,527
California Youth Authority	843	51	234	436	4	8	110
Diversion	1,510	90	273	662	9	44	432
Deferred Entry of Judgment	140	10	5	57	-	2	66
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910

Table 8 (Continued)
JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM PETITIONS FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Petition Type, Sex, Age, Defense Representation, Court Disposition, Wardship Placements, and Termination Actions
by Race/Ethnic Group

	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Wardship Placements							
Own/Relative's Home	26,773	1,085	4,097	12,996	123	913	7,559
Non-Secure County Facility	3,970	168	1,132	1,405	10	92	1,163
Secure County Facility	13,325	446	1,911	7,758	33	207	2,970
Other Public Facility	144	1	13	55	2	2	71
Other Private Facility	3,296	57	1,063	1,369	11	71	725
Other	131	4	16	65	5	2	39
California Youth Authority	843	51	234	436	4	8	110
Total	48,482	1,812	8,466	24,084	188	1,295	12,637
Termination Actions							
Terminated	24,435	1,163	4,053	11,117	88	984	7,030
Transferred	249	9	44	84	4	8	100
Total	24,684	1,172	4,097	11,201	92	992	7,130

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

Table 9
PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Felony Total	30,070	1,567	6,217	13,866	102	921	7,397
Homicide*	243	34	47	137	-	11	14
Manslaughter N/Veh*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter-Vehicle	18	1	3	3	-	2	9
Forcible Rape*	167	5	32	77	-	3	50
Robbery*	2,908	86	1,262	1,177	8	80	295
Assault*	4,737	261	979	2,143	19	151	1,184
Kidnapping	67	2	20	29	4	1	11
Burglary*	6,240	372	1,117	2,821	20	187	1,723
Theft*	2,072	145	351	772	10	78	716
Motor Vehicle Theft*	3,921	312	860	1,791	12	108	838
Forgery/Checks/Access Cards	263	9	32	77	-	13	132
Arson	330	16	23	118	1	15	157
Narcotics*	1,002	28	384	458	1	25	106
Marijuana*	954	44	174	413	3	27	293
Dangerous Drugs*	1,109	47	35	655	5	45	322
Other Drug Violations*	21	-	4	5	-	1	11
Lewd or Lascivious	903	7	154	419	3	21	299
Other Sex	441	15	108	178	3	12	125
Weapons	2,267	76	373	1,348	5	63	402
Drive Under the Influence	129	4	7	51	1	5	61
Hit-and-Run	74	9	7	40	-	3	15
Escape	16	-	3	10	-	1	2
Bookmaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Felonies	2,187	94	242	1,143	7	69	632
Misdemeanor Total	26,146	703	4,421	12,451	99	776	7,696
Manslaughter - Misd	9	-	-	5	-	-	4
Assault and Battery*	7,236	189	1,484	3,383	27	180	1,973
Burglary	544	42	62	215	-	27	198
Petty Theft*	3,522	86	816	1,511	13	101	995
Other Theft	484	17	79	228	1	18	141
Checks/Access Cards	74	3	14	15	-	2	40
Marijuana*	1,314	14	136	734	7	23	400
Other Drugs*	1,512	31	42	761	8	42	628
Indecent Exposure	44	2	7	13	-	1	21
Annoying Children	113	2	10	61	-	1	39
Obscene Matter	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lewd Conduct	36	2	9	13	-	2	10
Prostitution	230	4	160	22	-	8	36

Table 9 (Continued)
PETITIONS FILED IN JUVENILE COURT FOR DELINQUENT ACTS, JANUARY 01 to DECEMBER 31, 2002
Offense by Race/Ethnic Group

Offense	Total	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP					
		Asian/Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Other/ Unknown	White
Contributing Delinquency Minor	24	-	-	4	-	1	19
Drunk*	307	5	26	156	4	3	113
Liquor Laws*	359	12	10	138	1	11	187
Disorderly Conduct	58	3	7	25	-	1	22
Disturbing the Peace*	716	31	95	403	3	22	162
Vandalism*	2,384	31	225	1,393	16	41	678
Malicious Mischief	61	2	5	29	-	3	22
Trespassing	331	10	41	135	-	4	141
Weapons	580	27	58	328	3	19	145
Drive Under the Influence	689	33	18	257	-	21	360
Hit-and-Run	277	11	16	125	-	14	111
Selected Traffic	77	7	2	30	1	4	33
Joy Riding	40	2	3	12	-	2	21
Gambling	8	1	7	-	-	-	-
Nonsupport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Sniffing	24	2	-	17	-	-	5
City/County Ordinances	201	7	20	121	-	4	49
FTA-Non Traffic	20	1	-	9	-	5	5
Other Misdemeanor	4,870	126	1,069	2,308	15	216	1,136
Status Offenses Total	8,935	296	1,065	4,494	60	203	2,817
Truancy*	523	10	25	349	1	44	94
Runaway*	18	-	-	13	-	-	5
Curfew*	48	-	-	24	-	4	20
Incorrigible*	146	14	20	80	-	1	31
Other Status Offenses	8,200	272	1,020	4,028	59	154	2,667
Total	65,151	2,566	11,703	30,811	261	1,900	17,910

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified counties. Dash indicates a value of zero.

*Selected for display and discussion within publication. Offenses were chosen based on either seriousness of offense or volume. These offenses represent approximately 78 percent of all felony petitions, 66 percent of all misdemeanor petitions, and 8 percent of all petitions for status offenses.

Table 10
SELECTED OFFENSES, 2002
Referral Offense by Gender

Referral Offense	GENDER					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Total	34,346	100.0	28,261	82.3	6,085	17.7
Homicide	384	100.0	357	93.0	27	7.0
Forcible Rape	305	100.0	299	98.0	6	2.0
Robbery	3,969	100.0	3,607	90.9	362	9.1
Assault	6,978	100.0	5,538	79.4	1,440	20.6
Burglary	8,796	100.0	7,271	82.7	1,525	17.3
Theft	3,536	100.0	2,671	75.5	865	24.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,718	100.0	4,701	82.2	1,017	17.8
Drugs	4,660	100.0	3,817	81.9	843	18.1
Misdemeanor Total	48,615	100.0	34,485	70.9	14,130	29.1
Assault	15,560	100.0	10,690	68.7	4,870	31.3
Petty Theft	12,520	100.0	7,552	60.3	4,968	39.7
Drugs	7,858	100.0	6,206	79.0	1,652	21.0
Alcohol	3,155	100.0	2,344	74.3	811	25.7
Disturbing the Peace	3,714	100.0	2,546	68.6	1,168	31.4
Vandalism	5,808	100.0	5,147	88.6	661	11.4
Status Offenses Total	4,816	100.0	2,793	58.0	2,023	42.0
Truancy	2,579	100.0	1,485	57.6	1,094	42.4
Runaway	65	100.0	20	30.8	45	69.2
Curfew	562	100.0	406	72.2	156	27.8
Incorrigible	1,610	100.0	882	54.8	728	45.2
Total	87,777	100.0	65,539	74.7	22,238	25.3

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified Counties.

Table 10A
REFERRALS, 2002
Referral Offense by Gender

Type of Referral	GENDER					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New	93,649	100.0	70,033	74.8	23,616	25.2
Subsequent	35,420	100.0	28,956	81.8	6,464	18.2
Total	129,069	100.0	98,989	76.7	30,080	23.3

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified Counties.

Table 11
SELECTED OFFENSES, 2002
Petitioned Offense by Gender

Petitioned Offense	Total		GENDER			
			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Felony Total	23,375	100.0	19,646	84.0	3,729	16.0
Homicide	244	100.0	229	93.9	15	6.1
Forcible Rape	167	100.0	164	98.2	3	1.8
Robbery	2,908	100.0	2,658	91.4	250	8.6
Assault	4,737	100.0	3,806	80.3	931	19.7
Burglary	6,240	100.0	5,358	85.9	882	14.1
Theft	2,072	100.0	1,665	80.4	407	19.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,921	100.0	3,224	82.2	697	17.8
Drugs	3,086	100.0	2,542	82.4	544	17.6
Misdemeanor Total	17,350	100.0	13,083	75.4	4,267	24.6
Assault	7,236	100.0	5,166	71.4	2,070	28.6
Petty Theft	3,522	100.0	2,513	71.4	1,009	28.6
Drugs	2,826	100.0	2,158	76.4	668	23.6
Alcohol	666	100.0	542	81.4	124	18.6
Disturbing the Peace	716	100.0	587	82.0	129	18.0
Vandalism	2,384	100.0	2,117	88.8	267	11.2
Status Offenses Total	735	100.0	478	65.0	257	35.0
Truancy	523	100.0	342	65.4	181	34.6
Runaway	18	100.0	6	33.3	12	66.7
Curfew	48	100.0	39	81.3	9	18.8
Incorrigible	146	100.0	91	62.3	55	37.7
Total	41,460	100.0	33,207	80.1	8,253	19.9

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified Counties.

Table 11A
PETITIONS, 2002
Type of Petition by Gender

Petitioned Offense	Total		GENDER			
			Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New	34,710	100.0	27,567	79.4	7,143	20.6
Subsequent	30,441	100.0	25,080	82.4	5,361	17.6
Total	65,151	100.0	52,647	80.8	12,504	19.2

Note: Data are from the 47 Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System certified Counties.

Table 12
POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2002
Gender/Age by Race/Ethnic Group

Gender/Age	Total Juvenile Population	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP				
		White	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	American Indian
Statewide	13,930,853	5,423,080	5,737,032	1,691,587	1,003,390	75,764
0 - 9	5,720,853	1,927,651	2,701,505	682,079	381,889	27,729
10	629,345	232,724	275,654	72,971	45,273	2,723
11	629,702	244,269	265,010	71,845	45,868	2,710
12	571,253	237,107	223,157	64,029	43,765	3,195
13	534,927	225,062	202,594	63,061	41,226	2,984
14	518,470	219,293	194,331	61,890	40,035	2,921
15	500,021	215,569	183,582	60,224	37,744	2,902
16	502,415	217,489	182,707	61,805	37,477	2,937
17	488,917	212,076	175,635	62,375	35,802	3,029
18-25	3,834,950	1,691,840	1,332,857	491,308	294,311	24,634
Male	7,171,667	2,799,215	2,946,625	867,991	519,027	38,809
0 - 9	2,928,656	988,248	1,381,263	350,082	194,976	14,087
10	322,632	119,805	140,744	37,750	22,916	1,417
11	322,509	125,629	135,194	36,968	23,314	1,404
12	292,585	122,039	114,035	32,756	22,116	1,639
13	274,402	115,866	103,661	32,527	20,865	1,483
14	266,016	112,872	99,620	31,850	20,233	1,441
15	256,108	110,425	93,994	31,082	19,079	1,528
16	257,438	111,651	93,534	31,785	18,965	1,503
17	250,769	108,781	90,241	32,003	18,205	1,539
18-25	2,000,552	883,899	694,339	251,188	158,358	12,768
Female	6,759,186	2,623,865	2,790,407	823,596	484,363	36,955
0 - 9	2,792,197	939,403	1,320,242	331,997	186,913	13,642
10	306,713	112,919	134,910	35,221	22,357	1,306
11	307,193	118,640	129,816	34,877	22,554	1,306
12	278,668	115,068	109,122	31,273	21,649	1,556
13	260,525	109,196	98,933	30,534	20,361	1,501
14	252,454	106,421	94,711	30,040	19,802	1,480
15	243,913	105,144	89,588	29,142	18,665	1,374
16	244,977	105,838	89,173	30,020	18,512	1,434
17	238,148	103,295	85,394	30,372	17,597	1,490
18-25	1,834,398	807,941	638,518	240,120	135,953	11,866

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040

A stylized map of California is shown in the background, tilted at an angle. The map is rendered in shades of gray, with a darker gray outline and a lighter gray fill. The text is overlaid on the map.

JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA 2002

Appendices

More 

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Penal Code Sections

Welfare and Institutions Code Section 285

All probation officers shall make such periodic reports to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics as the bureau may require and upon forms furnished by the bureau, 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 such persons and agencies, cards or other forms used in reporting data to the department. Such cards or forms 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 which must be kept by such persons and agencies in order to insure the correct reporting of data to the department;

(d) To instruct such persons and agencies in the installation, maintenance, and use of such records and in the reporting of data therefrom to the department;

(e) To process, tabulate, analyze and interpret the data collected from such 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 present to the Governor, on or before July 1st, a printed annual report containing the criminal statistics of the preceding calendar year and to present at such other times as the Attorney General may approve reports on special aspects of criminal statistics. A sufficient number of copies of all reports shall be printed or otherwise prepared to enable the Attorney General to send a copy 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; and

(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.

Penal Code Section 13010.5

The department shall collect data pertaining to the juvenile justice system for statistical purposes. This information shall serve to assist the department in complying with the reporting requirement of subdivisions (c) and (d) 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.

Penal Code Sections

Penal Code Section 13012

The annual report of the department provided for in Section 13010 shall contain statistics showing all of the following:

- (a) The amount and the types of offenses known to the public authorities.
- (b) The personal and social characteristics of criminals and delinquents.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The administrative actions taken by law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, penal, and correctional agencies, 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.
- (e) The number of citizens' complaints received by law enforcement agencies under Section 832.5. These statistics shall indicate the total number of these complaints, the number alleging criminal conduct of either a felony or misdemeanor, and the number sustained in each category. The report shall not contain a reference to any individual agency but shall be by gross numbers only.

It shall be the duty of the department to give adequate interpretation of the statistics and so to present the information 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 the criminals and delinquents, or concerned with the prevention of crime and delinquency. The report shall also include statistics which are comparable with national uniform criminal statistics published by federal bureaus or departments heretofore mentioned.

Penal Code Section 13012.5

(a) The annual report published by the department under Section 13010 shall, in regard to the contents required by subdivision (d) 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 subdivision (d) of Section 13012, as further delineated by this section, beginning with the report due on July 1, 2003, for the preceding calendar year.

Juvenile Justice Glossary

California Youth Authority (CYA) – the state agency which has jurisdiction over and maintains institutions as correctional schools for the reception of wards of the juvenile court and other persons committed from superior courts.

Caseload – the number of juveniles under the supervision/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), deferred entry of judgment (790 WI), and those who are wards of the juvenile court.

Closed at Intake – a referral is closed at intake 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 (pursuant to 790 WI).

Deferred Entry of Judgment Failure – a felony offender who fails the treatment program (pursuant to 793 WI).

Detention – the status of a juvenile immediately after arrest and prior to any court action.

Direct File in Adult Court – the transfer of a juvenile offender who is alleged to have committed murder, rape, spousal rape, forcible sex offense, lewd and lascivious acts on a child under the age of 14 years, forcible sexual penetration, sodomy, or oral copulation to a court of criminal jurisdiction (pursuant to 602(b) WI).

Dismissed – a petition is dismissed by the juvenile court with no further action taken.

Disposition – an action taken by the probation officer or juvenile court as a result 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 continued to be responsible and maintained responsibility for that minor's progress.
- 2) Placement and monitoring of a minor must have a beginning and ending date.

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 provided for under 654 Welfare and Institutions Code (WI).

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 (725a WI) – probation grant, without wardship, from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months.

Juvenile Justice Glossary

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 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.

Race/Ethnic Groups:

American Indian – a person whose ancestry is any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian/Pacific Islander – a person whose ancestry is Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Other Asian (a person who may be Asian but whose specific ethnic origin is not known or declared, or none of the other Asian codes apply), Pacific Islander, Samoan, or Vietnamese.

Black – a person whose ancestry is any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic – a person of Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central and South America or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

Other/Unknown – a person who cannot be linked to any of the general or specific racial/ethnic groups listed.

White – a person whose ancestry is any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Referral – a juvenile who is brought to the attention of the probation department for alleged behavior under 601 and 602 Welfare and Institutions Code (WI).

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.

Reopen – a disposition that refers to a case previously closed at intake.

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.

Technical Violation – occurs when a juvenile violates a condition of his/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 which transfers the juvenile to another county juvenile court or probation department.

Ward 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.

Data Limitations

Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS)

1. 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 Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR). The differences are due, in part, to the different 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 JCPSS.
2. All juvenile referrals for law violations and status offenses are reported in the JCPSS.
3. The information presented in this report represents the data received from the 47 JCPSS certified counties (Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Benito, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba).

Arrests

Monthly Arrest and Citation Register (MACR)

If a person is arrested for multiple offenses, MACR selects only the most serious offense based on the severity of possible punishment.

Arrest Offense Codes

Felony-Level Offense Codes

The following statutes and their offense groupings were valid at the time of the closeout of the 2002 arrest offense code file. All statutory codes listed are for Penal Code sections unless indicated as follows:

BP - Business and Professions Code	GC - Government Code	PR - Public Resources Code
CC - Corporations Code	HN - Harbors and Navigation Code	RT - Revenue and Taxation Code
EC - Education Code	HS - Health and Safety Code	SH - Streets and Highways Code
FA - Food and Agriculture Code	IC - Insurance Code	UI - Unemployment Insurance Code
FC - Financial Code	LC - Labor Code	VC - Vehicle Code
FG - Fish and Game Code	MV - Military and Veterans Code	WI - Welfare and Institutions Code

FELONY-LEVEL OFFENSE CODES

Murder - 128, 187(a), 189, 273ab, 12310(a)

Manslaughter N/Veh - 192(a), 192(b), 193(a), 193(b), 399

Manslaughter Veh - 191.5(a), 191.5(b), 191.5(d), 192(c)(1), 192(c)(3), 192(c)(4), 192.5(a), 192.5(c), 193(c)(1), 193(c)(3)

Forcible Rape - 220, 261, 261(a)(1), 261(a)(2), 261(a)(3), 261(a)(4), 261(a)(5), 261(a)(6), 261(a)(7), 262(a)(1), 262(a)(2), 262(a)(3), 262(a)(4), 262(a)(5), 264.1, 266c, 269(a)(1), 269(a)(2), 664/261

Robbery - 211, 212.5(a), 212.5(b), 212.5(c), 213(a)(1)(a), 213(b), 214, 215(a), 278.5(a), 664/211, 664/212.5(a), 664/212.5(b)

Assault - 69, 71, 76(a), 95.1, 139(a), 140, 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(c), 203, 205, 206, 217.1(a), 217.1(b), 218, 219, 219.1, 219.2*, 222, 241.1, 241.4, 241.7, 242*, 242/243*, 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(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*, 247(a), 247(b), 247.5*, 273a(a), 273d(a), 273.5(a), 273.5(e)*, 347(a), 347(b), 368(a), 368(b)(1), 375(a)*, 375(d), 401, 405a, 405b, 417(b)*, 417(c), 417.1, 417.3, 417.6(a), 417.8, 422*, 422.7(a), 588a*, 601(a)(1), 601(a)(2), 625c, 664/187(a), 664/189, 1768.8(b), 1768.85(a)*, 1808.4(d), 4131.5, 4500, 4501, 4501.5, 11412, 11413(a), 11418(a), 11418(b)(1), 11418(b)(2), 11418(b)(3), 11418(c), 11418(d)*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12303*, 12303.1(a), 12303.1(b), 12303.1(c), 12303.2, 12303.3, 12303.6, 12304*, 12305 HS, 12308, 12309, 12310(b), 12312, 12355(a), 12355(b), 15656(a), 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), 208(d), 209(a), 209(b), 209(b)(1), 209.5(a), 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, 115(a), 115.5(b), 116, 117, 134, 154(b), 155(b), 155.5(b), 156, 166(c)(4)*, 182(a)(4), 304 HN, 305 HN, 332(a)*, 334(a)*, 337.7, 350(a)*, 350(a)(2)*, 350(b), 368(c)*, 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 424.1, 424.2, 424.3, 424.4, 424.5, 424.6, 424.7, 463(b), 474, 481, 481.1(a), 483.5(a), 484(a)*, 484(b)*, 484b*, 484c, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487, 487(a), 487a(a), 487a(b), 487b, 487(b)(1)(a), 487(b)(3), 487(c)*, 487(d), 487d, 487e, 487g, 489, 495, 496(a), 496a(a), 496(c), 496c*, 496(d)*, 496(d)(a), 496(e), 497, 498(d), 499c(b)(1), 499c(b)(2), 499c(b)(3), 499c(b)(4), 499d, 502(c)(1)(a), 502(c)(1)(b), 502(c)(2), 502(c)(4), 502(c)(5), 502(c)(6)*, 502(c)(7)*, 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(a)*, 502.8(b)*, 502.8(c), 502.8(d), 502.8(e), 502.8(f), 503*, 504*, 504a*, 504b*, 505*, 506*, 506b, 507*, 508*, 514*, 528, 529, 529a*, 529.1, 529.2, 529.3, 530*, 530.5*, 530.5(a)*, 532(a)*, 532a(1)*, 532a(2)*, 532a(3)*, 532a(4)*, 533, 534, 535, 537(a)(2), 537(c)(2)*, 537e(a)(3), 538*, 538.5, 540, 541, 542, 543, 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), 560, 560.4, 566, 571(b), 577, 578, 580, 581, 593d(b), 620, 648*, 650 BP, 664/487, 666, 1733 IC, 1778 LC, 1871.4(a)(1) IC, 1871.4(a)(2) IC, 1871.4(a)(3) IC, 2101(a)(1) UI, 2102(a) UI, 2107 UI, 2108 UI, 2110 UI, 2110.5 UI, 2114 UI, 2116(a) UI, 2121 UI, 2255(b) CC, 3215 LC, 3352 FC, 3361 FC, 3531 FC, 4463(a)(1) VC, 4463(a)(2) VC, 7027.3 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 WI, 17410 WI, 17511.12(a) BP, 17551(a) FA, 17551(b) FA, 18848 FA*, 22430(a) BP, 22753(a) BP*, 25110 CC, 25401 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), 666.5(a), 10851(a) VC, 10851(b) VC, 10851(e) VC

Felony-Level Offense Codes

Forgery, Checks, Access Cards - 113, 114, 470(a), 470(b), 470(c), 470(d)*, 470a*, 470b, 471, 472, 473, 475, 475(a), 475(b), 475(c)*, 476, 476a(a), 476a(b)*, 477, 478, 479, 480, 480(a), 484e(a), 484e(b), 484e(c), 484e(d), 484e(e), 484f(a), 484f(b), 484f(c), 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484i(b), 484i(c), 617, 664/470(a), 10980(e) WI

Arson - 451(a), 451(b), 451(c), 451(d), 451.5(a)(1), 452(a), 452(b), 452(c), 453(a), 453(b), 454(a)(1), 454(a)(2), 455

Drug Offenses

Narcotics - 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 - 11357(a) HS, 11358 HS, 11359 HS, 11360(a) HS, 11361(a) HS, 11361(b) HS

Dangerous Drugs - 11353.5 HS, 11353.7 HS, 11370.1(a) HS, 11375(b) HS, 11377(a) HS, 11378 HS, 11378.5 HS, 11379(a) HS, 11379(b) 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, 11390 HS, 11391 HS

Sex Offenses

Lewd or Lascivious - 266j, 269(a)(4), 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)*, 261.5(a), 261.5(c), 261.5(d), 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266h(a), 266h(b), 266i, 266i(a)(1), 266i(b), 267, 269(a)(3), 269(a)(5), 285, 286(a), 286(b)(1), 286(b)(2), 286(c)(1), 286(c)(2), 286(d), 286(e), 286(f), 286(g), 286(h), 286(i), 286(j), 286(k), 288a(a), 288a(b)(1), 288a(b)(2), 288a(c)(1), 288a(c)(2), 288a(c)(3), 288a(d)(1), 288a(d)(2), 288a(d)(3), 288a(e), 288a(f), 288a(g), 288a(h), 288a(i), 288a(j), 288a(k), 288.2(a)*, 288.2(b)*, 289(a), 289(a)(1), 289(a)(2), 289(b), 289(c), 289(d), 289(d)(1), 289(e), 289(f), 289(g), 289(h), 289(i), 289(j), 289.6(a)*, 289.6(a)(2), 290(a)(1)(a)*, 290(a)(1)(d)*, 290(f)(1), 290(f)(2), 290(g)(2), 290(g)(3), 311.1(a), 311.10(a), 311.11(b), 311.2(a)*, 311.2(b), 311.2(c)*, 311.2(d), 311.3(a)*, 311.4(a)*, 311.4(b), 311.4(c), 311.5*, 311.7*, 313.1(a)*, 313.1(b)*, 313.1(c)(1) *, 314.1*, 647f, 647.6(b), 647.6(c)(1), 647.6(c)(2), 664/286(b)(1), 664/286(b)(2), 664/286(c), 664/286(d), 664/286(e), 729(a)*

Driving Under the Influence - 655(f) HN, 23153(a) VC, 23153(b) VC, 23153(d) VC, 23175(a) VC, 23175.5 VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5 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), 171c, 171d.1, 171d.2, 186.28(a), 626.9(b)*, 626.9(d), 626.9(h), 626.9(i), 626.95(a), 626.10(a), 626.10(b)*, 4502(a), 4502(b), 8101(a) WI, 8101(b) WI, 8103(a)(1) WI, 8103(f)(1) WI, 12001.5, 12020(a)*, 12020(a)(1)*, 12020(a)(2)*, 12020(a)(3)*, 12020(a)(4)*, 12020(c)(7), 12020(c)(11), 12021(a)(1), 12021(b), 12021(c)(1), 12021(d), 12021(e), 12021(g)(1)*, 12021.1(a), 12021.1(c), 12023(a)*, 12025(a)(1)*, 12025(a)(2)*, 12025(a)(3)*, 12025(b)(2), 12025(b)(4), 12031, 12031(a)(1)*, 12031(a)(2)(a), 12031(a)(2)(b), 12031(a)(2)(c), 12031(a)(2)(f)*, 12034(b), 12034(c), 12034(d), 12035(b)(1), 12040(a), 12072(a)(1), 12072(a)(2), 12072(a)(3)(a), 12072(a)(4)*, 12072(a)(5)*, 12072(d), 12090, 12091, 12101(a)(1)*, 12101(b)(1)*, 12220(a), 12220(b), 12280(a)(1), 12280(b), 12316(b)(1)*, 12320, 12321, 12403.7(a)*, 12403.7(a)(7), 12403.7(d)*, 12403.7(g)*, 12422, 12520

Escape - 107, 109, 110, 836.6(a)*, 836.6(b)*, 871(b) WI, 1026.4(a), 1152(b) WI, 1370.5(a), 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 - 337a.1, 337a.2, 337a.3, 337a.4, 337a.5, 337a.6, 337i

All Other Felony Offenses

Arrest Offense Codes (continued)

Misdemeanor-Level Offense Codes

MISDEMEANOR-LEVEL OFFENSE CODES

Manslaughter-Misd. - 192(c)(2), 192.5(b), 193(c)(2)

Assault and Battery - 71*, 147, 148(a), 148(a)(1), 148.1(a)*, 148.2.1, 148.2.2, 148.2.3, 148.2.4, 148.3(a), 148.4(a)(1), 148.4(a)(2), 151(a)(1), 219.2*, 240, 240/241, 240/242, 241(a), 241(b), 241.1*, 241.2(a), 241.3(a), 241.4, 241.6, 241/243, 242*, 242/243*, 243(a), 243(b), 243(c)(1)*, 243(c)(2)*, 243(d)*, 243(e)(1), 243.2(a), 243.2(a)(1), 243.3*, 243.35(a), 243.4(c)*, 243.4(d)(1), 243.5(a)(1), 243.5(a)(2), 243.6*, 243.8, 243.8(a), 243.9(a)*, 245(a)(1)*, 245(a)(2)*, 246*, 246.3*, 247.5*, 248, 273a(b), 273d(a), 368(b), 368(c), 374c, 375(a)*, 375(b), 375(c), 383, 402a, 417(a)(1), 417(a)(2), 417(b)*, 417.4, 417.25(a), 422*, 422.6(a), 423.2(a), 423.2(b), 1768.85(a)*, 2652, 11414(a), 11418(d)*, 11418.5(a)*, 11419(a)*, 12304*, 12680 HS, 15656(b) WI

Burglary - Misd. - 459*, 460(b)*

Petty Theft - 368(d)*, 368(e)*, 463(c), 484(a)*, 484(b)*, 484b*, 484.1(a)*, 485*, 487(c)*, 487c, 487f, 488, 490, 490.1(a), 490.5(a), 496c*, 502.5*, 530*, 530.5, 530.5(a)*, 532(a)*, 538*, 565, 14014(a) WI*, 22435.2(a) BP, 22435.2(b) BP, 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 160 statute codes that can be identified upon request.*

Checks and Access Cards - 470a*, 470(d)*, 472, 475(c)*, 476a(b)*, 484e(a), 484e(b), 484g(a)*, 484g(b)*, 484h(a)*, 484i(a), 484j

Drug Offenses

Marijuana - 11357(a) HS*, 11357(b) HS, 11357(c) HS, 11357(d) HS, 11357(e) HS, 11360(b) HS, 23222(b) VC

Other Drugs - 377, 647(f), 2241 BP, 2242.1(a) BP, 2762(e) BP, 2878.5(a) BP, 4051 BP, 4059(a) BP, 4060 BP, 4140 BP, 4141 BP, 4142 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, 11159 HS, 11161(a) HS, 11162 HS, 11162.5(b) HS, 11170 HS, 11171 HS, 11172 HS, 11173(a) HS*, 11175 HS, 11180 HS, 11190 HS, 11207 HS, 11217 HS, 11352.1(b) HS, 11355 HS*, 11364 HS, 11364.7(a) HS, 11364.7(c) HS, 11365(a) HS, 11366 HS*, 11377(b) HS, 11532(a) HS, 11550(a) HS, 11594 HS, 109575 HS, 109580 HS

Indecent Exposure - 314.1*, 314.2

Annoying Children - 261.5(b), 288a(b)(1), 647.6(a)

Obscene Matter - 288.2(a)*, 288.2(b)*, 311(a), 311.1(a)*, 311.11(a), 311.2(a)*, 311.2(c)*, 311.3(a)*, 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 - 647(a), 647(d), 647(i), 647(k)(1), 647(k)(2), 653g

Prostitution - 315, 316, 647(b), 653.22(a), 25601 BP

Contribute to Delinquency of Minor - 272, 272(b)(1)

Drunk - 647(f)

Liquor Laws - 172a, 172b.1, 172d.1, 172g.1, 172l, 303, 303a, 307, 347b, 397, 11200, 23220 VC, 23222(a) VC, 23224(a) VC, 23224(b) VC, 23300 BP, 23301 BP, 25351 BP, 25602(a) BP, 25604 BP, 25606 BP, 25607(a) BP, 25608 BP, 25609 BP, 25617 BP, 25620 BP, 25631 BP, 25632 BP, 25657(a) BP, 25657(b) BP, 25658(a) BP, 25658(b) BP, 25658(c) BP, 25660.5 BP, 25661 BP, 25662(a) BP, 25663(a) BP, 25664 BP, 25665 BP, 120305 HS

Misdemeanor-Level Offense Codes

Disorderly Conduct - 647, 647(c), 647(e), 647(h), 647(j), 647b

Disturbing the Peace - 171f.2, 302(a), 403, 404(a), 404(b), 404.6(a), 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 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), 626.85(a)(1), 653m(a), 653m(b), 653m(c)(2), 653x(a), 727, 9051 GC, 11460(a)

Malicious Mischief - 625b(a), 10750(a) VC, 10851.5 VC, 10852 VC, 10853 VC, 10854 VC

Vandalism - 422.6(b), 423.2(e), 423.2(f), 555.1, 587a, 587.1(a), 588b, 590, 592(a), 594(a)*, 594(a)(1)*, 594(b)(1)*, 594(b)(2)(a), 594(b)(3), 594(b)(4), 594.3(a)*, 594.4(a)*, 603, 604, 605.1, 605.2, 605.3, 607, 615, 616, 618, 622, 622 1/2, 623(a), 623(a)(1), 623(a)(2), 623(a)(3), 623(a)(4), 623(a)(5), 623(a)(6), 640.5(b)(1), 640.5(c)(1), 640.8, 11411(a), 11411(c)*, 23110(a) VC, 27491.3 GC, 38318(a) VC, 38319 VC

Trespassing - 171f.1, 369g(a), 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, 602, 602(a), 602(b), 602(c), 602(d), 602(e), 602(f), 602(g), 602(h), 602(i), 602(j), 602(k)(1), 602(k)(2), 602(k)(3), 602(k)(4), 602(l), 602(m), 602(n)(1), 602(n)(2), 602(o), 602(p), 602(q), 602(r), 602(s), 602(t)(1), 602.1(a), 602.1(b), 602.4, 602.5, 602.5(a), 602.5(b), 602.6, 602.8(a), 627.2, 627.7(a)(1), 627.8, 1583 FG, 27174.2 SH, 32210 EC

Weapons - 417.2(a), 468, 626.10(a)*, 626.10(b)*, 626.9(b)*, 653k, 12001.1(a), 12020(a)*, 12020(a)(1)*, 12020(a)(2)*, 12020(a)(3)*, 12020(a)(4)*, 12020.5, 12021(g)(1)*, 12021(g)(2), 12023(a)*, 12024, 12025(a)(1)*, 12025(a)(2)*, 12025(a)(3)*, 12031(a)(1)*, 12031(a)(2)(f)*, 12034(a), 12035(b)(2), 12036(b), 12051(b), 12070(a), 12072(a)(5)*, 12076(b)(1), 12082, 12094, 12094(a), 12101(a)(1)*, 12101(b)(1)*, 12125(a), 12280(b), 12303*, 12316(a), 12316(b)(1)*, 12316(c), 12403.7(a)*, 12403.7(a)(4), 12403.7(d)*, 12403.7(g)*, 12403.8(a), 12403.8(b), 12420, 12551, 12552(a), 12582, 12590(a)(1), 12590(a)(2), 12651(a), 12651(b), 12651(c), 12651(d), 12652

Driving Under the Influence - 655(b) HN, 655(c) HN, 655(e) HN, 23152(a) VC, 23152(b) VC, 23152(c) VC, 23152(d) VC, 23247(a) VC, 23247(b) VC, 23247(c) VC, 23247(d) VC, 23550(a) VC*, 23550.5 VC*, 23550.5(a) VC*

Glue Sniffing - 380(a), 381(a), 381(b), 381b, 647(f)

Hit-and-Run - 20002(a) VC, 20002(a)(1) VC, 20002(a)(2) VC, 20002(b) VC

Joy Riding - 499b

Selected Traffic Violations - 23103(a) VC, 23103(b) VC, 23104(a) VC, 23109(a) VC, 23109(b) VC, 23109(c) VC, 23109(d) VC, 38316 VC, 38317 VC, 40508(a) VC, 40508(b) VC, 40519 VC, 42005(e) VC

Gambling - 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 326.5(b), 326.5(n), 330, 330a, 330b(1), 330c, 330.1, 330.4, 331, 335, 336, 337s(b), 337.1, 337.2, 337.5, 11300, 19932(a)(1) BP

Nonsupport - 270*, 270a, 270c, 270.5(a), 271a

All Other Misdemeanor Offenses

Notes: These codes are valid for 2002 data and may not be applicable for prior years.

"All Other Felony Offenses" also includes sections in the Election Code.

"All Other Misdemeanor Offenses" also includes sections in the California Administrative Code, California Code of Regulations, City or County Ordinances, Civil Procedure Code, Election Code, Parks and Recreation Code, Public Utilities Code, Uniform Fire Code, and Water Code.

*These code sections can be either a felony or a misdemeanor.

Computational Formulas

Minority over-representation index:

$$\frac{\% \text{ of minority juveniles in the juvenile justice population}}{\% \text{ of minorities in the overall juvenile population}}$$

An index value of:

- More than 1 indicates minority over-representation.
- 1 indicates proportional representation.
- Less than 1 indicates minority under-representation.

The following example shows how the index value is calculated and interpreted.

	Minority juveniles	Juvenile population	Percent minority
Justice-involved juveniles	640	2,000	32%
Overall juvenile population	720	4,500	16%

The index value is calculated as 32% divided by 16% = 2. An index value of 2 indicates that minority youth are represented among justice-involved juveniles at twice their rate of the overall juvenile population.

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ment and Analysis

*Prior to 1991, the Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) was known as the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).

**Available on the Internet.

If you need a publication or assistance in obtaining statistical information or a customized statistical report, please contact the CJSC's Special Requests Unit at the:

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Criminal Justice Statistics Center
Special Requests Unit
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For your convenience, 1999-2002 annual publications are also available on CD-ROM, including data tables in the Excel spreadsheet format. Please contact the Special Requests Unit to obtain a disc.