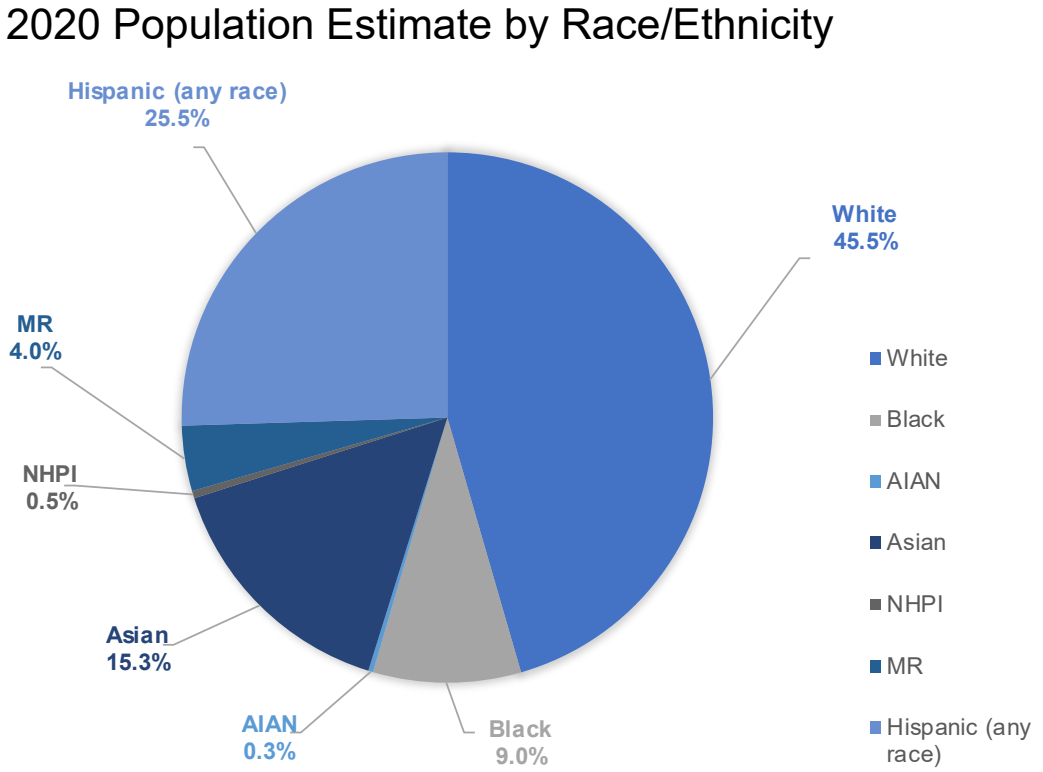
Publicly Accessible Data Sets - Contra Costa County
Board of State and Community Corrections
2015, 2017, 2022

The information below consists of the race/ethnicity composition of:

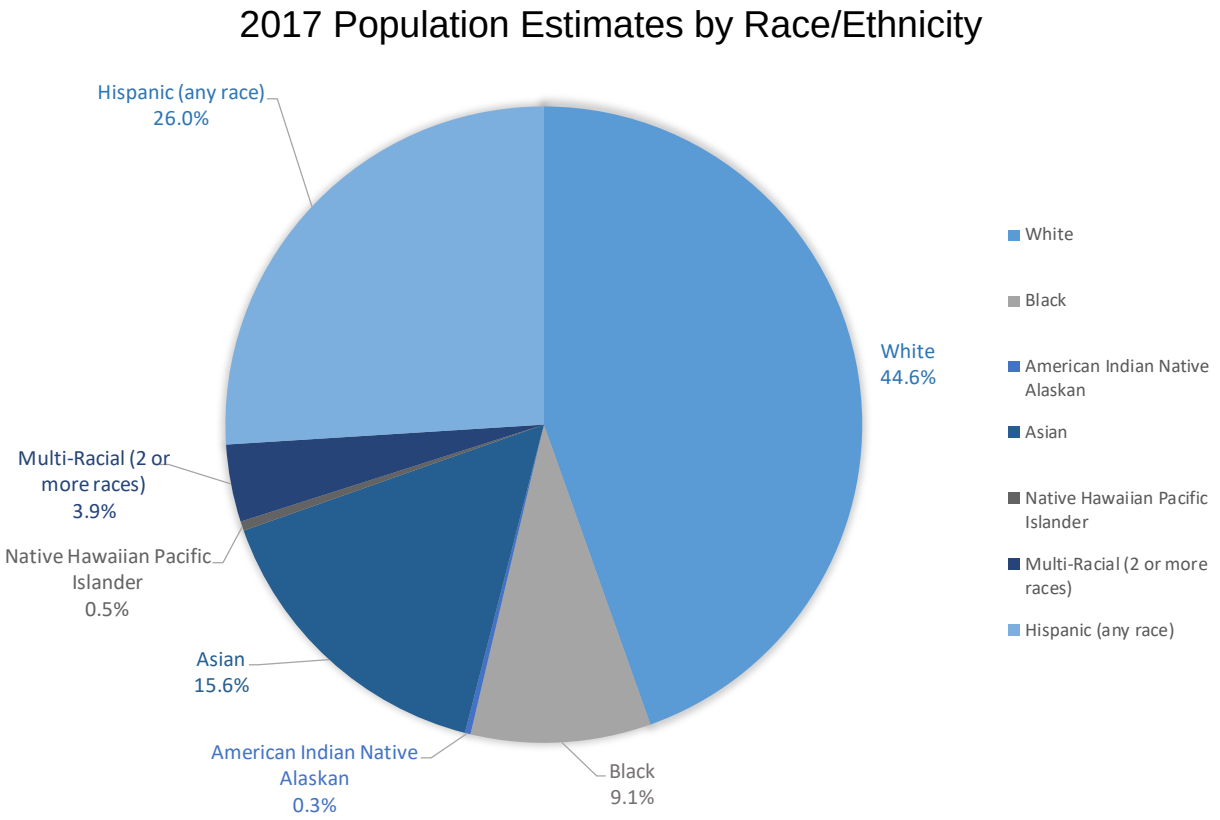
Contra Costa County

The population data were obtained from the California Department of Finance's *P-2D: Total Population by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, 2010-2060 July 2021* report (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/).



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
MR = Multi-Racial

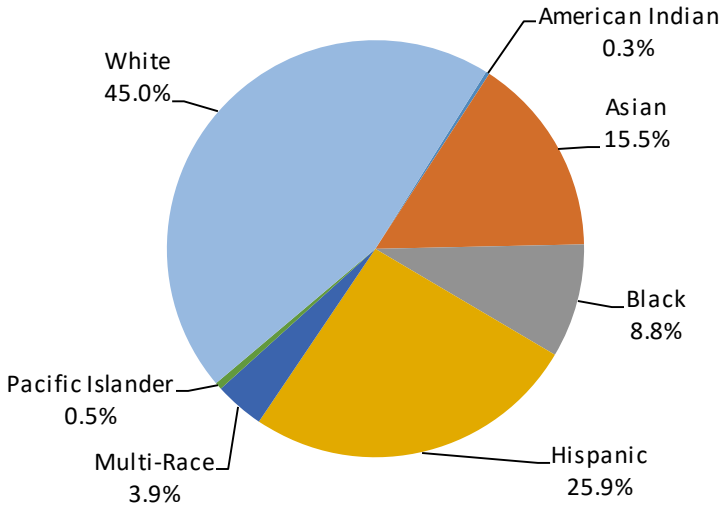
The information on the race/ethnicity composition of the Contra Costa County's population comes from the California Department of Finance's *P-1: State Population Projections (2010-2060) by Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic Combined, January 2018* report (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/).



Population: 1,116,385

This section presents information on the demographic characteristics of the population in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa County's population figure comes from the California Department of Finance's *E-2: California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year — July 1, 2010–2015, December 2015* report (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-2/2010-15/index.html). The information on the race/ethnicity and age composition of the Contra Costa County's population comes from the California Department of Finance's *E-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age 2010-2060, December 2014* report (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/).

Racial/Ethnic Composition of Population, 2015
Contra Costa County



Racial/Ethnic Composition of Population, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County

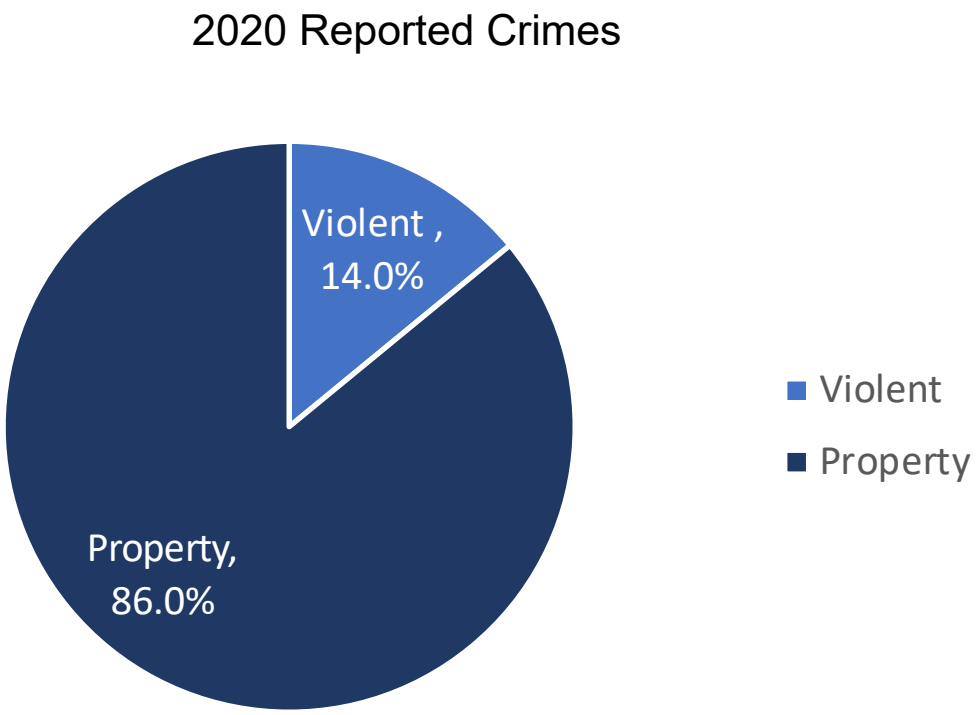
	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	14.5%	14.6%	14.9%	15.2%	15.5%
Black	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
Hispanic	24.7%	24.9%	25.2%	25.6%	25.9%
Multi-Race	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
White	47.4%	47.0%	46.4%	45.7%	45.0%

Crimes

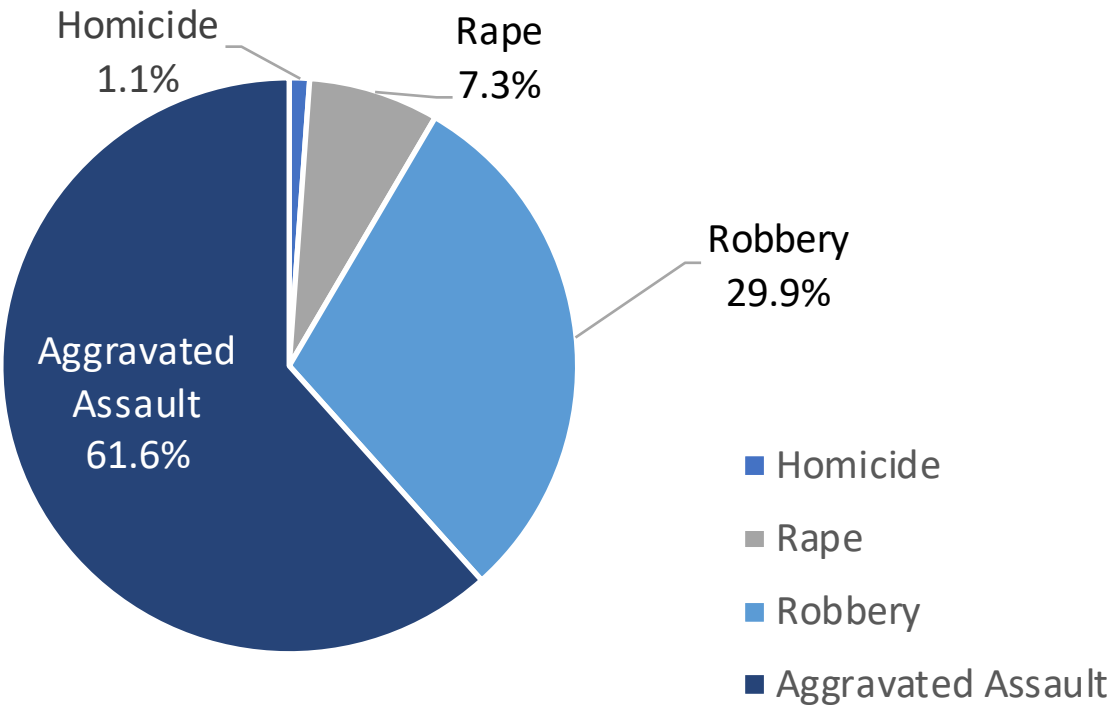
This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in:

Contra Costa County

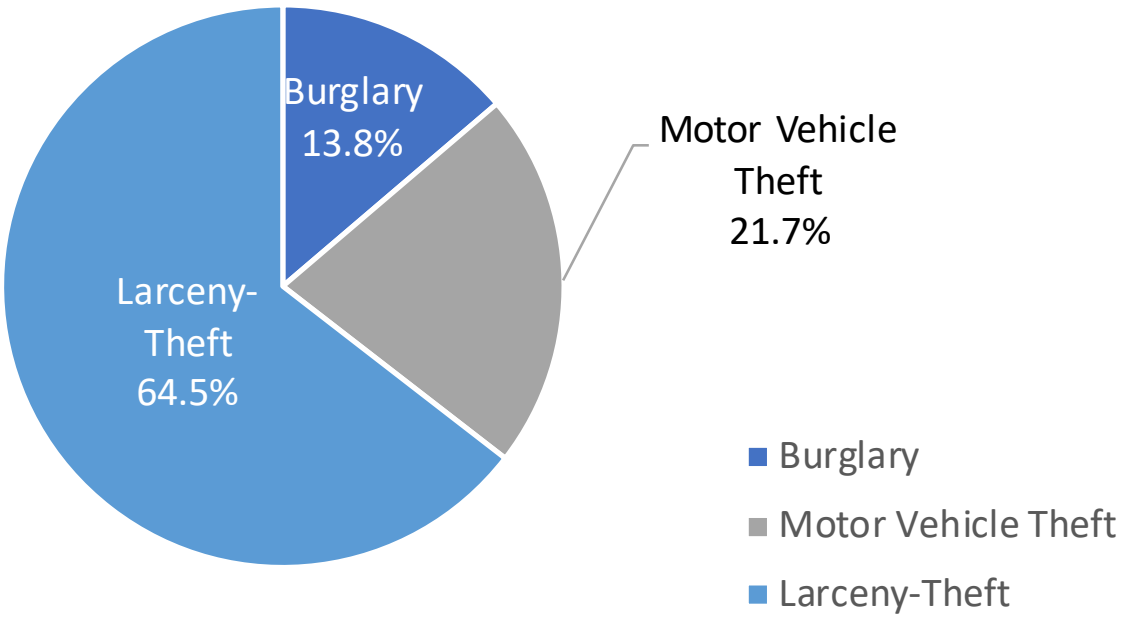
The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *Crime and Clearance Data 1985-2020* file (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs). This section includes charts and tables summarizing major offense categories.



2020 Reported Violent Crimes

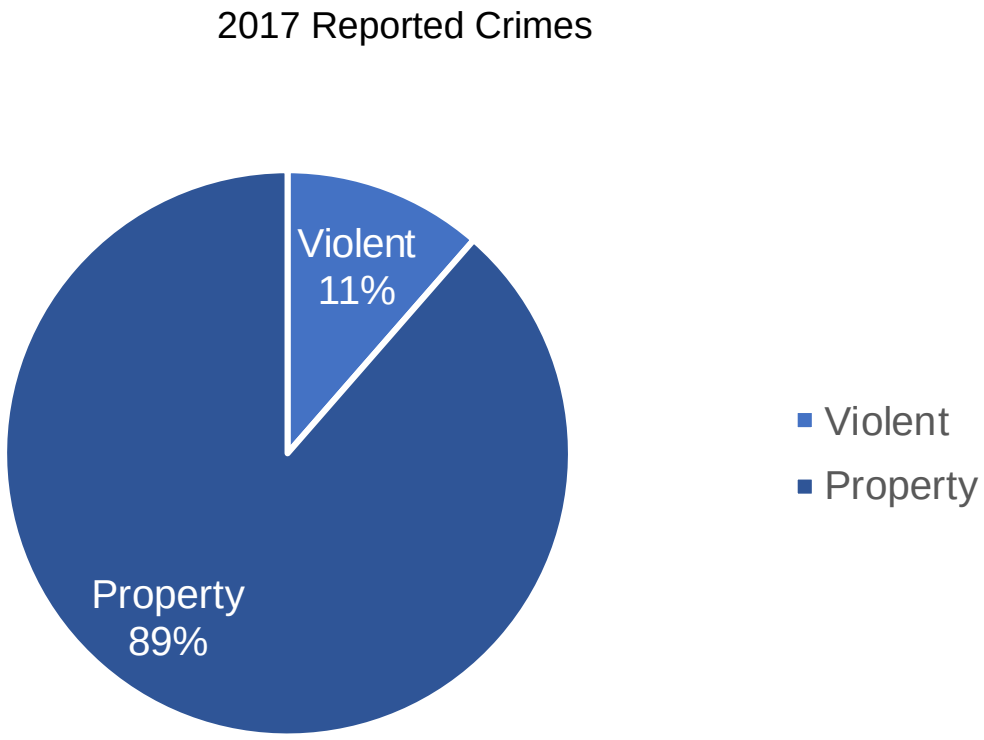


2020 Reported Property Crimes

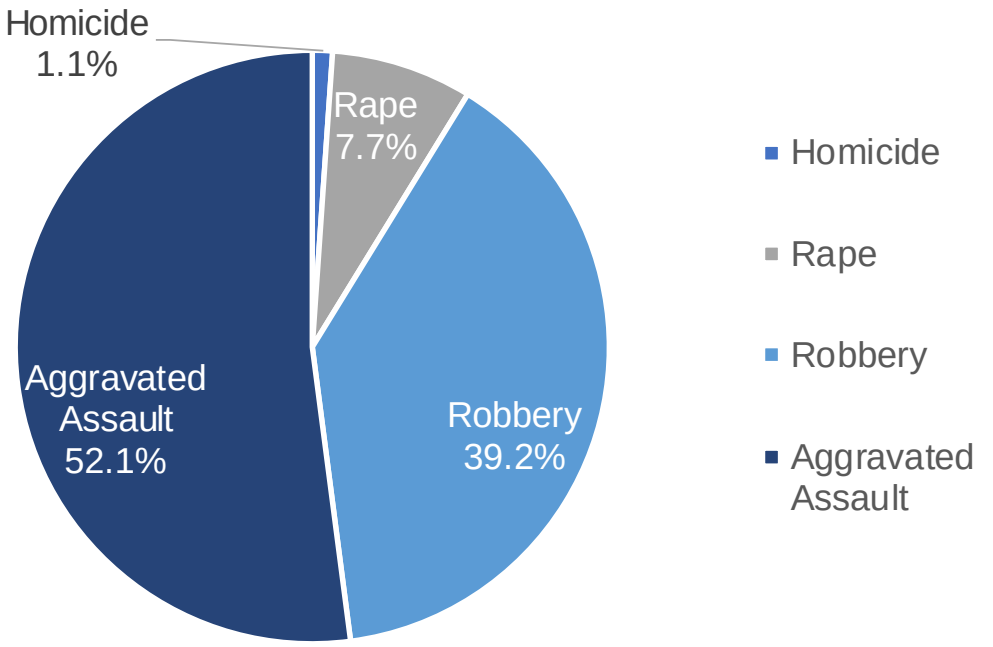


Crimes

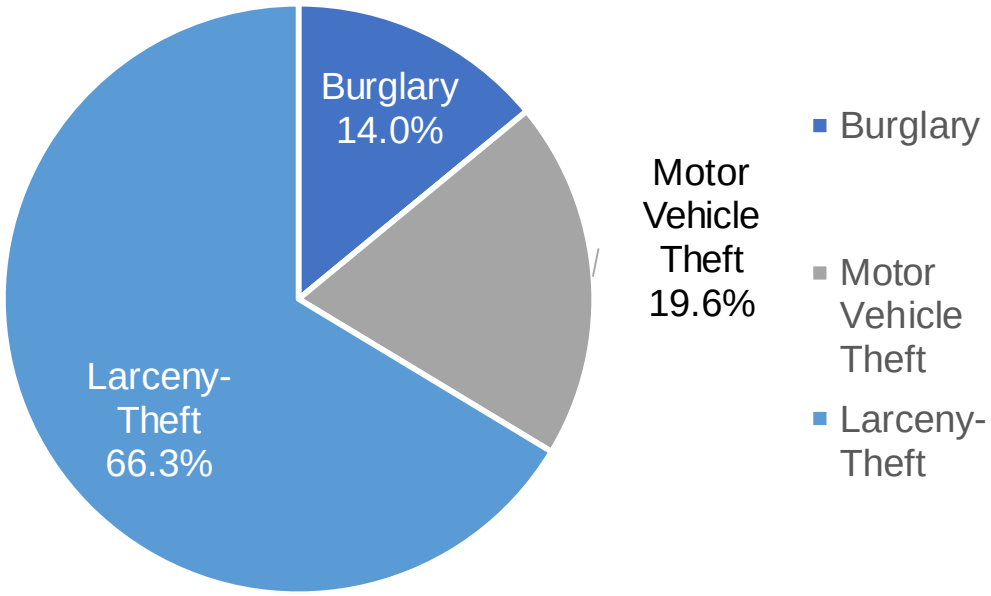
This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in Contra Costa County. The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *Crime and Clearance Data 1985-2017* file (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs). This section includes: charts and tables summarizing major offense categories.



2017 Reported Violent Crimes

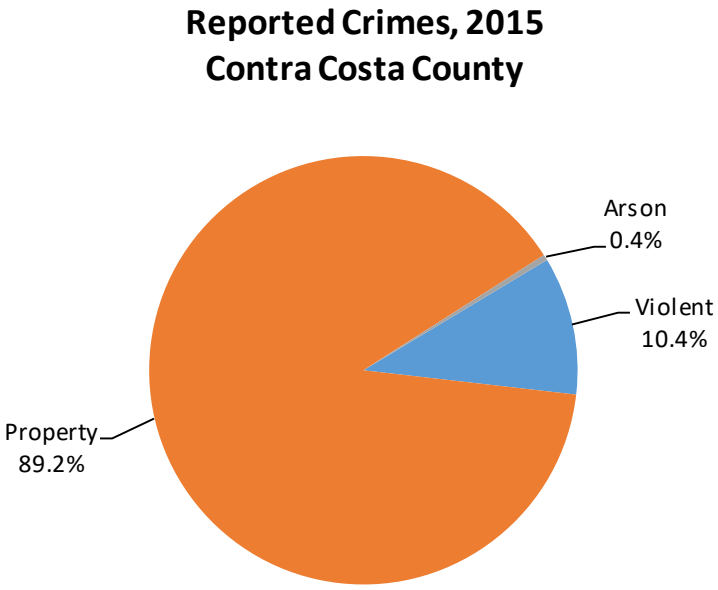


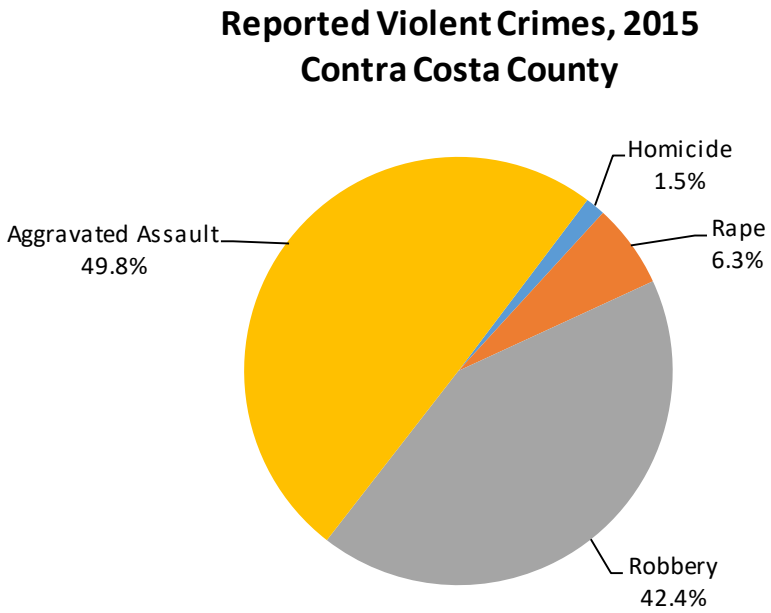
2017 Reported Property Crimes



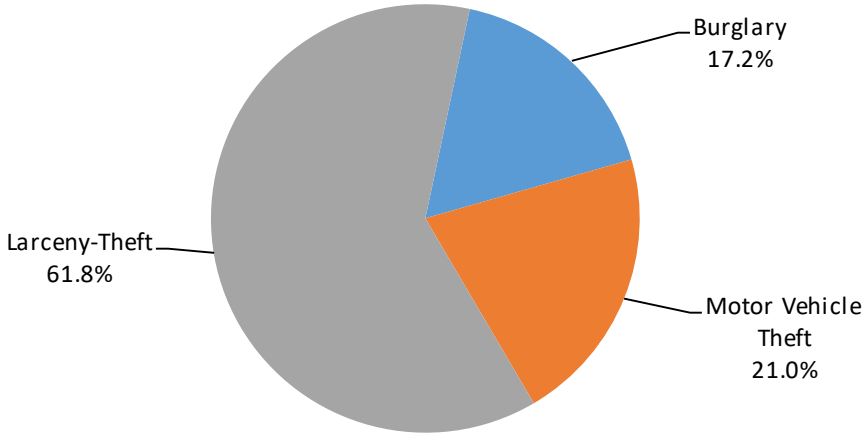
Crimes

This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in Contra Costa County. The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *10 Year Crime and Clearance Data 2006-2015* file (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs). This section includes: charts and tables summarizing the eight major offense categories reported to the FBI.





Reported Property Crimes, 2015
Contra Costa County



Reported Crimes, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County

	Year				
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Violent	**3,928**	**4,383**	**3,961**	**3,650**	**3,788**
Homicide	62	56	42	47	57
Rape	161	169	148	236	240
Robbery	1,362	1,602	1,533	1,456	1,606
Aggravated Assault	2,343	2,556	2,238	1,911	1,885
Property	**30,239**	**32,787**	**31,351**	**32,232**	**32,394**
Burglary	8,024	8,556	7,802	6,949	5,581
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,855	7,258	6,726	6,568	6,802
Larceny-Theft	16,360	16,973	16,823	18,715	20,011
Arson	**182**	**164**	**151**	**153**	**154**

Arrests

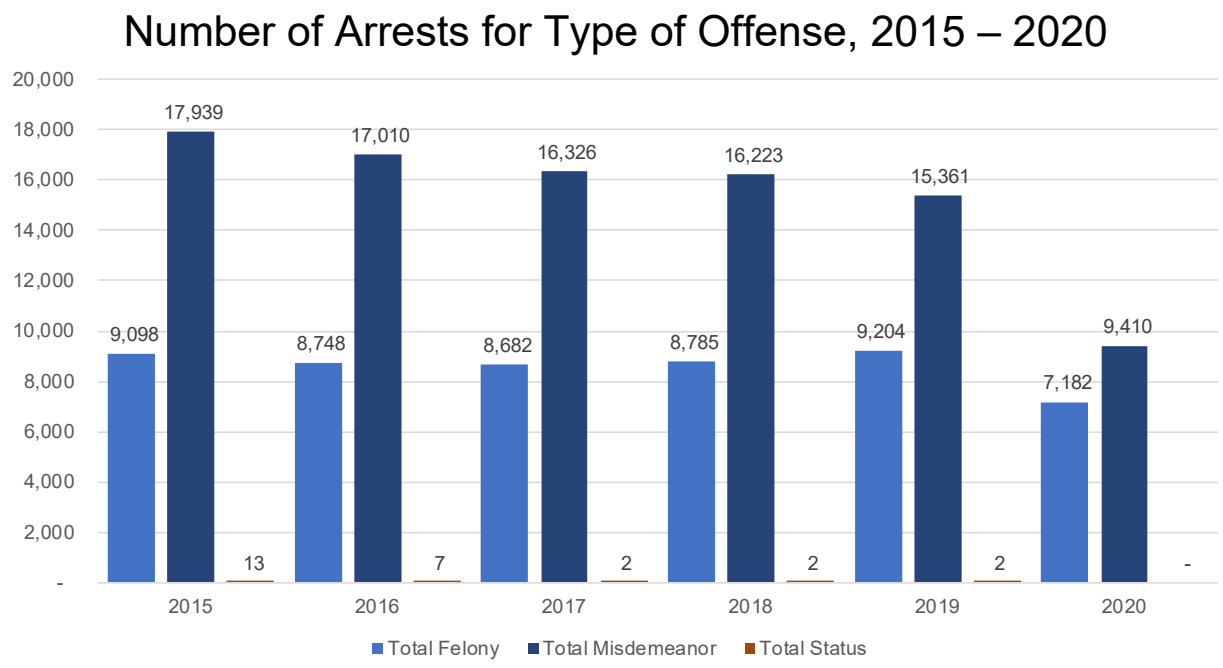
This section presents information on the number of arrests made by reporting law enforcement agencies in:

Contra Costa County

The information summarized in this section includes the number of arrests for different types of offenses, the race/ethnicity of arrestees, and the ages of arrestees. Information reported in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *Online Arrest Data 2008-2020* file (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs).

Two important caveats to keep in mind:

- the number of arrests represent the number of arrests made, not the number of individuals arrested (a person can be arrested more than one time)
- the reported arrest offense is the most serious offense (the one with the most severe possible sanction).

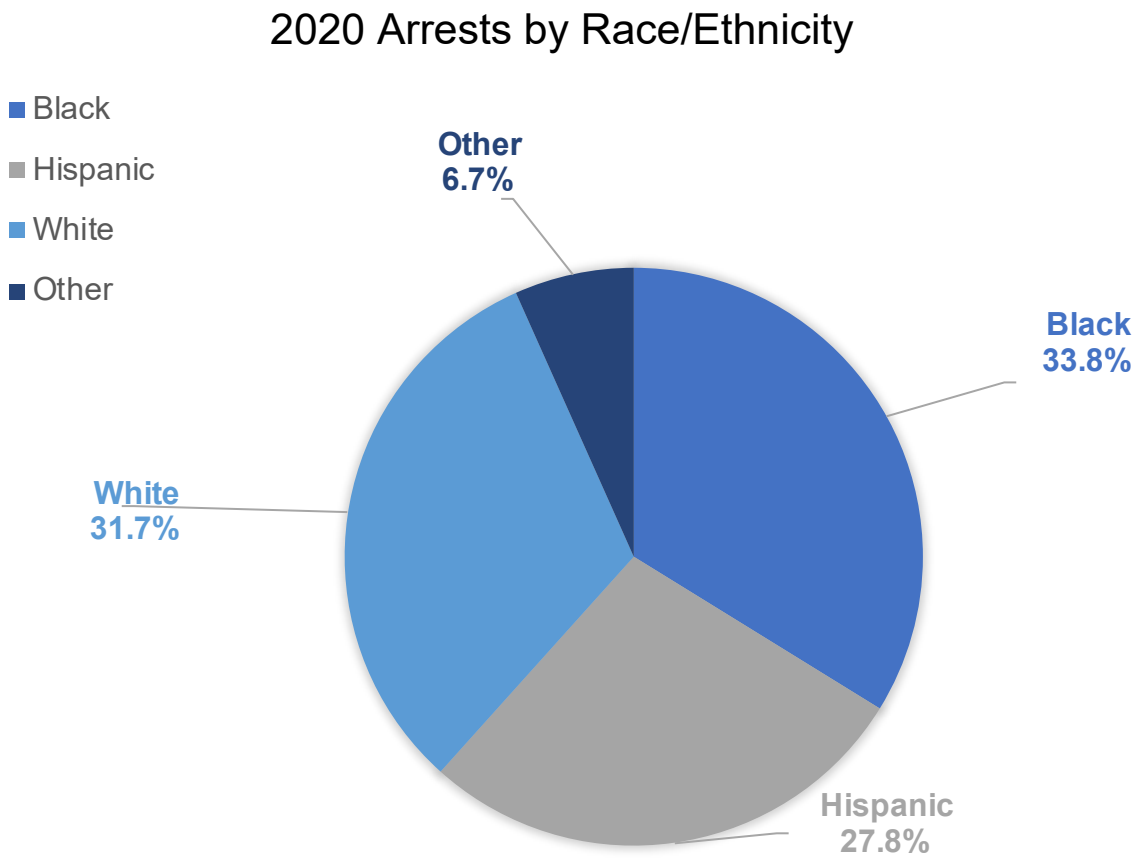


Reported Arrests, 2012 – 2020

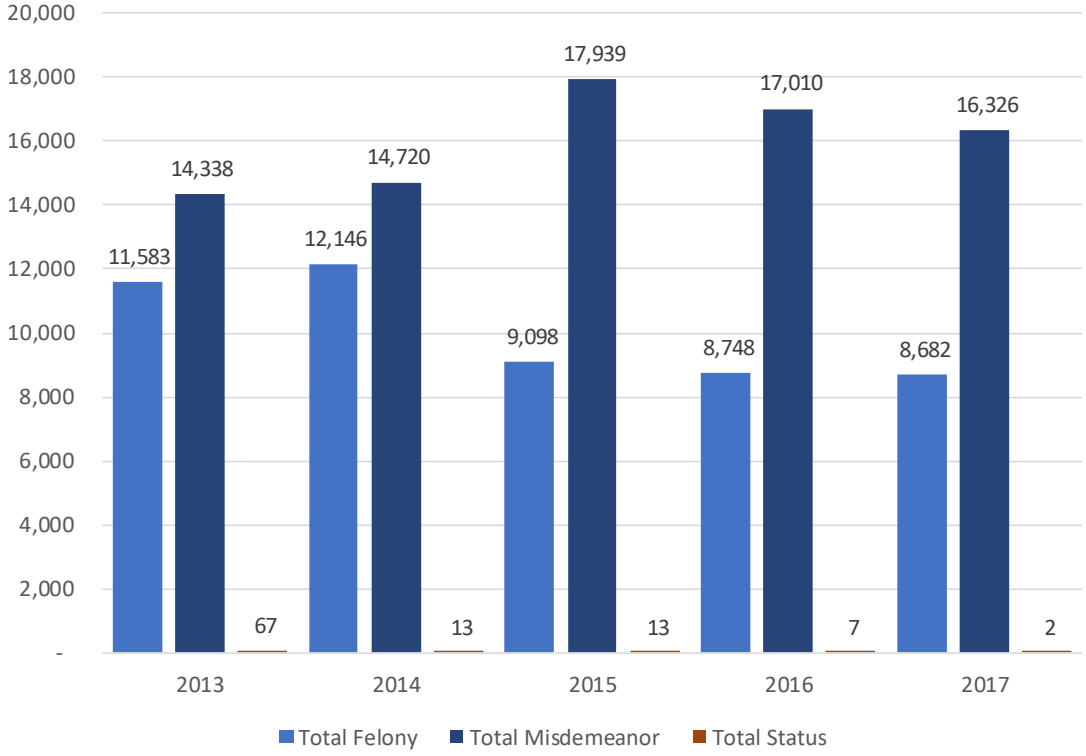
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Felony	11,185	11,583	12,146	9,098	8,748	8,682	8,785	9,204	7,182
Violent	2,445	2,356	2,411	2,586	2,517	2,582	2,614	2,722	2,268
Property	3,304	3,280	3,315	2,921	2,794	3,026	2,740	2,816	2,249
Drug	3,283	3,599	3,951	1,217	1,052	842	796	803	603
Sex	212	207	168	175	155	149	146	174	119
All other	1,941	2,141	2,301	2,199	2,230	2,083	2,489	2,689	1,943
Total Misdemeanor	15,168	14,338	14,720	17,939	17,010	16,326	16,223	15,361	9,410
Total Status	59	67	13	13	7	2	2	2	N/A
TOTAL	26,412	25,988	26,879	27,050	25,765	25,010	25,010	24,567	16,592

Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 – 2020

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Black	11,930	11,672	11,684	10,882	10,545	10,611	10,868	11,297	8,037
Hispanic	7,973	7,987	8,836	8,693	8,177	8,085	8,431	8,739	6,619
White	15,128	15,369	15,822	14,126	13,332	12,658	11,979	11,284	7,529
Other	2,566	2,543	2,683	2,447	2,459	2,338	2,517	2,451	1,589
TOTAL	37,597	37,571	39,025	36,148	34,513	33,692	33,795	33,771	23,774



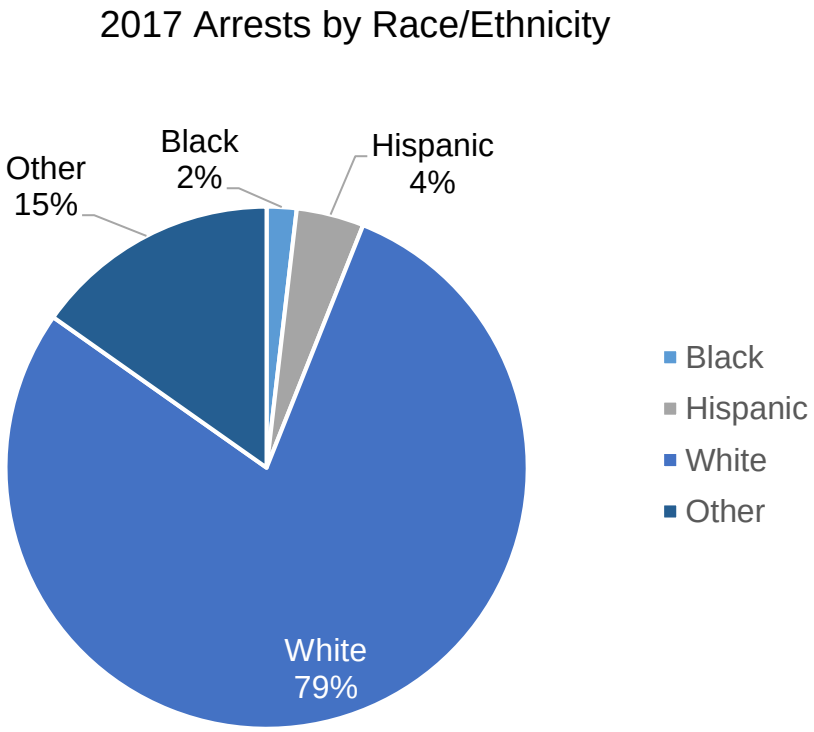
Number of Arrests for Different Types of Offenses
2013 – 2017



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Felony	**11,583**	**12,146**	**9,098**	**8,748**	**8,682**
Violent	2,356	2,411	2,586	2,517	2,582
Property	3,280	3,315	2,921	2,794	3,026
Drug	3,599	3,951	1,217	1,052	842
Sex	207	168	175	155	149
All other	2,141	2,301	2,230	2,230	2,083
Total Misdemeanor	**14,338**	**14,720**	**17,939**	**17,010**	**16,326**
Total Status	**67**	**13**	**13**	**7**	**2**
TOTAL	**25,988**	**26,879**	**27,050**	**25,765**	**25,010**

Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

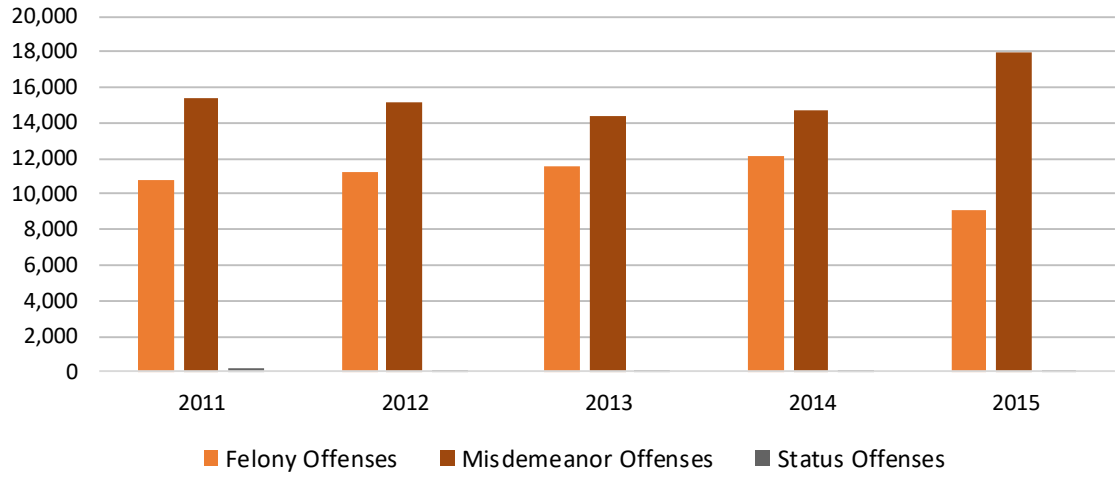
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black	7,789	7,690	7,692	7,526	7,504
Hispanic	5,609	6,156	6,510	6,057	6,034
White	10,723	11,081	10,984	10,315	9,731
Other	1,867	1,952	1,864	1,867	1,741
TOTAL	25,988	26,879	27,050	25,765	25,010



Arrests

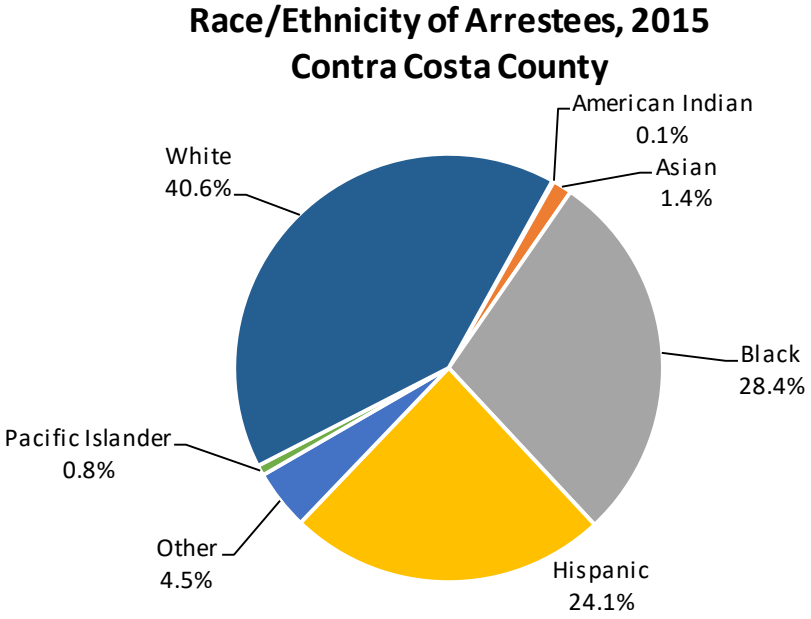
This section presents information on the number of arrests made by reporting law enforcement agencies in Contra Costa County. The information reported in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *10 Year Arrest Data 2006-2015* file (https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs). The information summarized in this section includes: the number of arrests for different types of offenses, the race/ethnicity of arrestees, and the ages of arrestees. Two important caveats to keep in mind: the number of arrests represent the number of arrests made, not the number of individuals arrested (a person can be arrested more than one time), and the reported arrest offense is the most serious offense (the one with the most severe possible sanction).

Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County



Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**26,447**	**26,412**	**25,988**	**26,879**	**27,050**
Felony Offenses	**10,832**	**11,185**	**11,583**	**12,146**	**9,098**
Felony Violent Offenses	2,514	2,445	2,356	2,411	2,586
Felony Property Offenses	3,141	3,304	3,280	3,315	2,921
Felony Drug Offenses	3,042	3,283	3,599	3,951	1,217
Felony Sex Offenses	175	212	207	168	175
Other Felonies	1,960	1,941	2,141	2,301	2,199
Misdemeanor Offenses	**15,435**	**15,168**	**14,338**	**14,720**	**17,939**
Status Offenses	**180**	**59**	**67**	**13**	**13**



Race/Ethnicity of Arrestees, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian	21	26	31	42	39
Asian	422	422	434	466	388
Black	7,649	7,896	7,789	7,690	7,692
Hispanic	5,903	5,701	5,609	6,156	6,510
Other	1,054	1,268	1,167	1,235	1,225
Pacific Islander	221	182	235	209	212
White	11,177	10,917	10,723	11,081	10,984

Jails

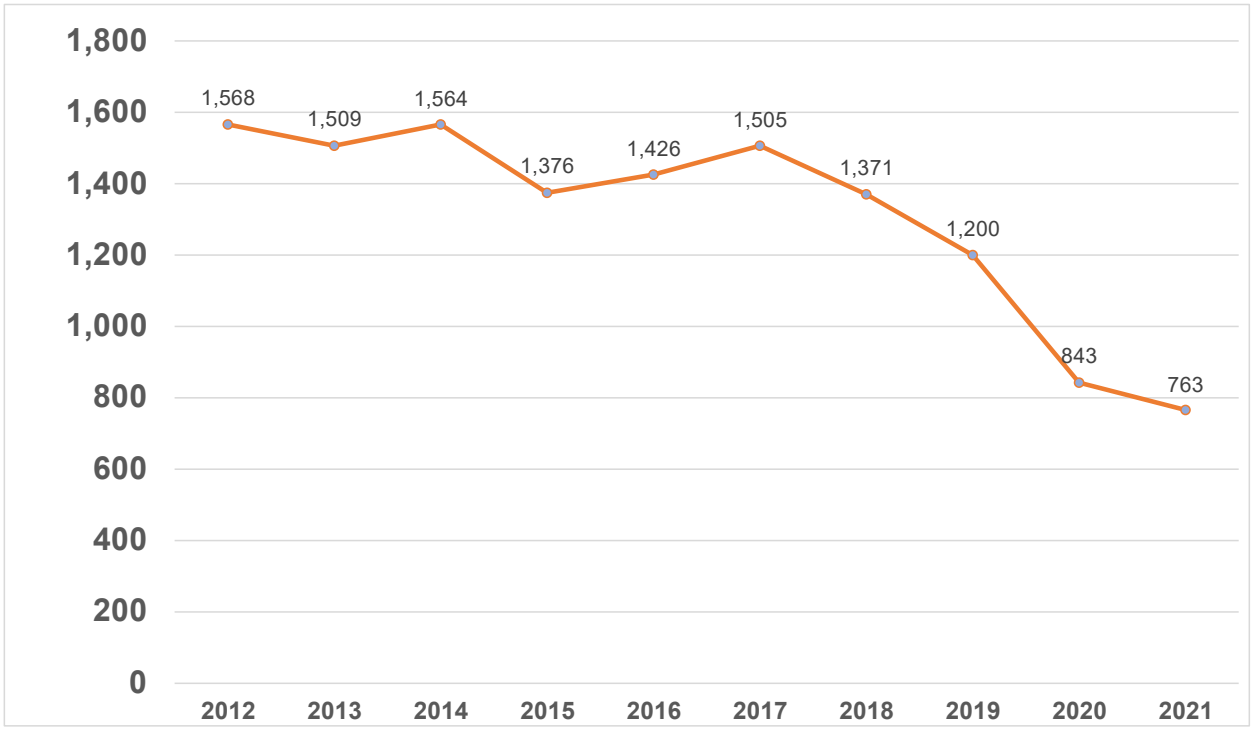
This section presents information on the jail inmate population in:

Contra Costa County

The data in this section comes from the Board of State and Community Corrections *Jail Profile Survey – Online Querying* (https://app.bscc.ca.gov/joq//jps/QuerySelection.asp), and also appears in the quarterly *Jail Profile Survey* report (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey.php).

The information summarized in this section includes: the average daily population of jail inmates, the average daily population of male and female inmates, and the average daily population of unsentenced[1] and sentenced inmates[2] (inmates who have been sentenced on all charges). Data for 2021 are for the first three quarters only (January through September).

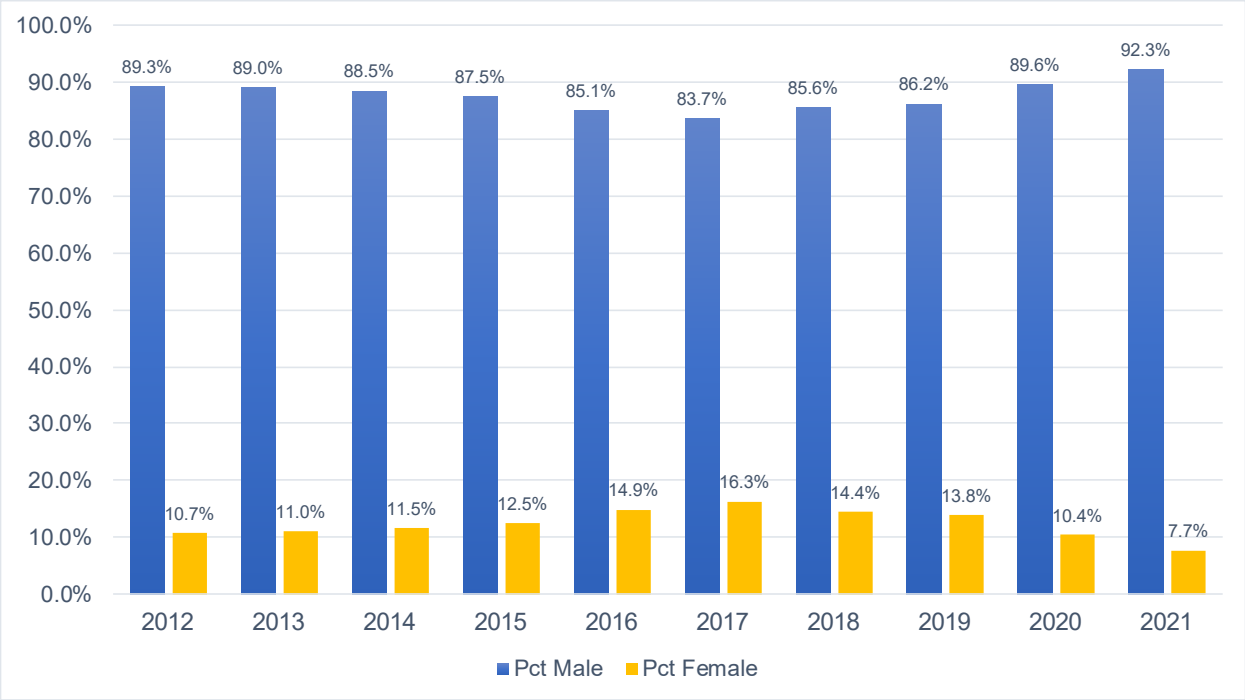
Average Daily Population of Jail Inmates, 2012 – 2021



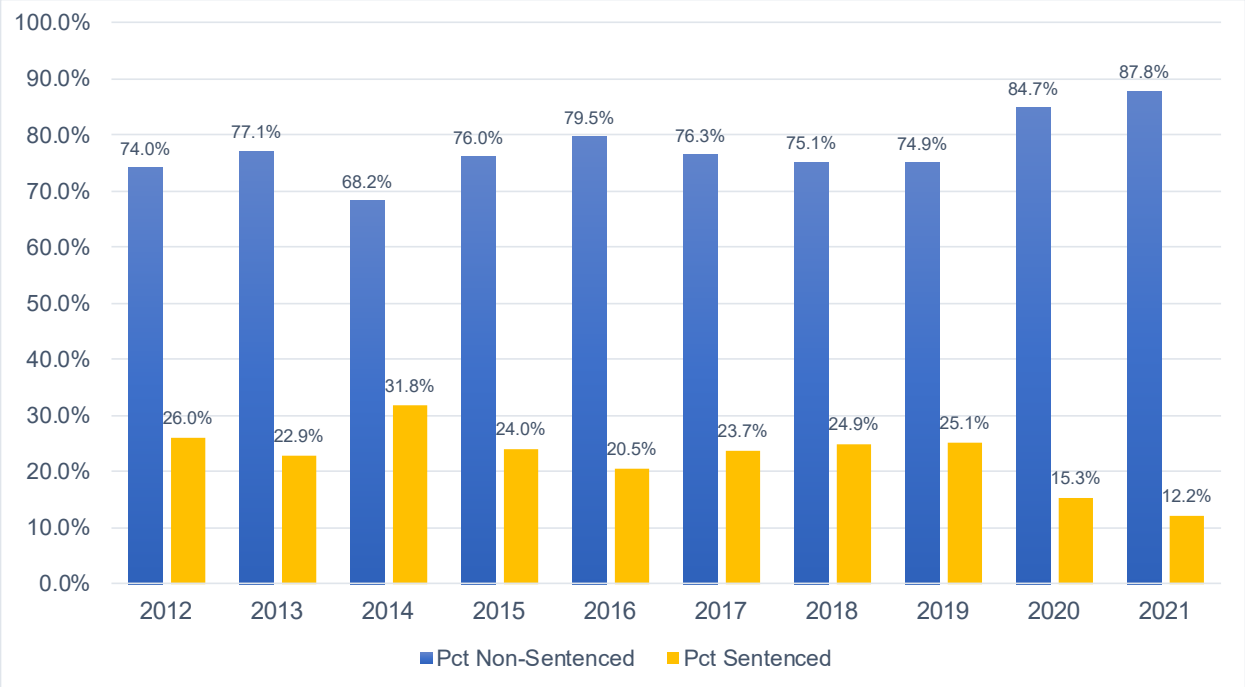
[1] Unsentenced inmates are individuals who are in custody and are awaiting sentencing on one or more charges. This would include individuals who have just been booked into jail, those in custody awaiting court hearings, those in custody awaiting trial, those being held during trial, and those who have been tried and are awaiting sentencing.

[2] Sentenced inmates are individuals who have been tried and sentenced on all charges, and are awaiting transport to prison, or are serving some portion of their sentence in jail.

Proportion of Male and Female Inmates
2012 – 2021

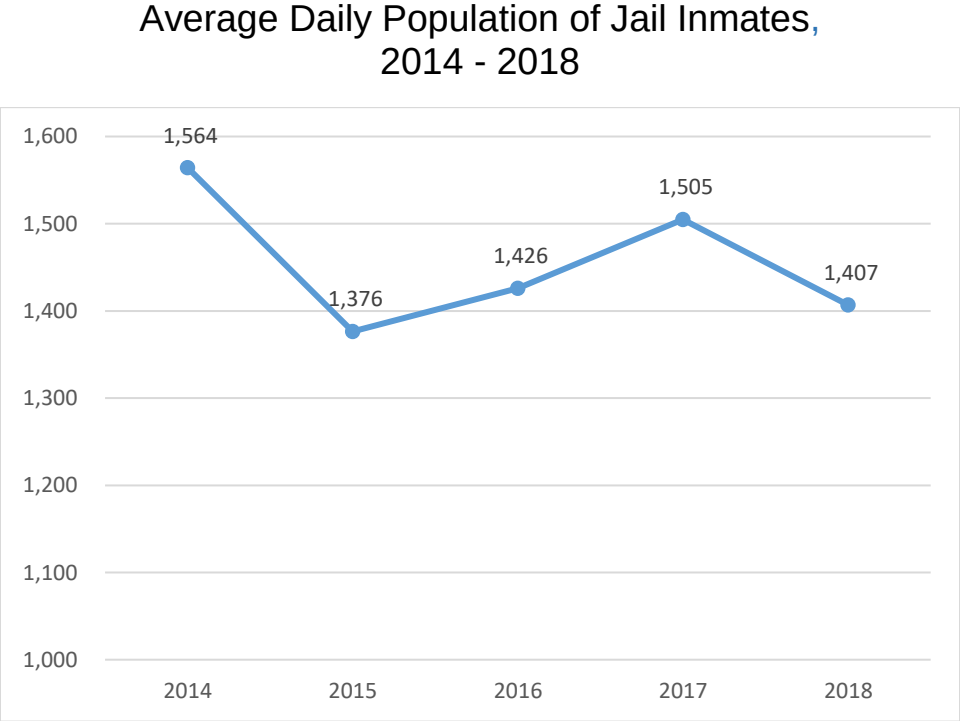


Proportion of Sentenced and Unsentenced Inmates
2012 – 2021



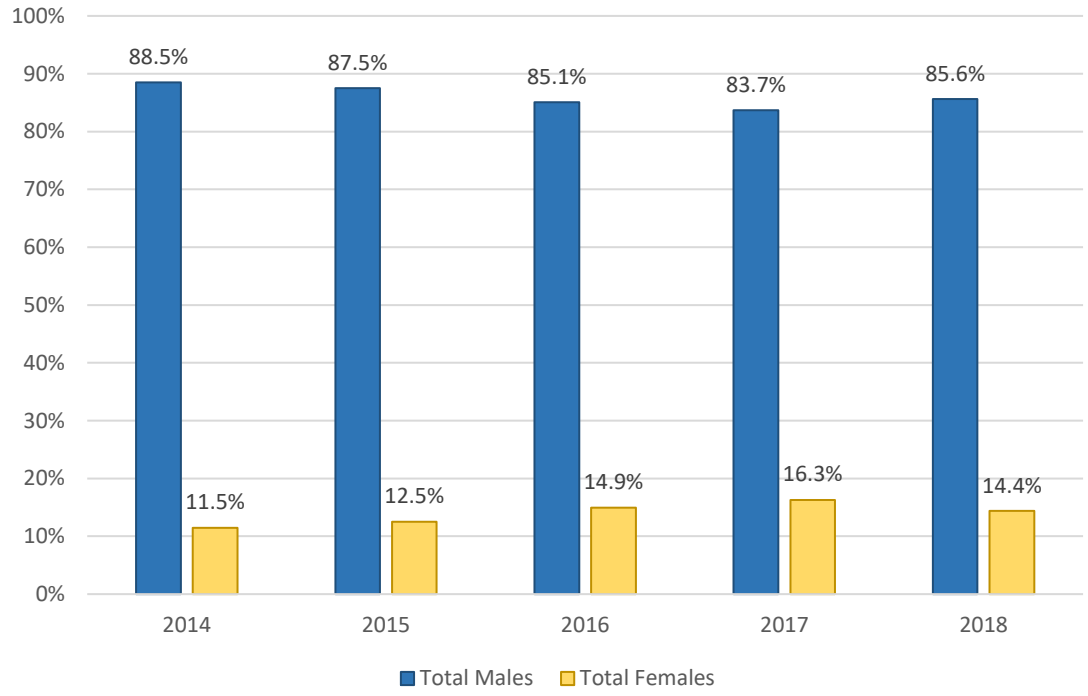
Jails

This section presents information on the jail inmate population in Contra Costa County. The information in this section comes from the Board of State and Community Corrections *Jail Profile Survey – Online Querying* (https://app.bscc.ca.gov/joq//jps/QuerySelection.asp), and also appears in the quarterly *Jail Profile Survey* report (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey.php). The information summarized in this section includes: the average daily population of jail inmates, the average daily population of male and female inmates, and the average daily population of unsentenced[1] and sentenced inmates[2] (inmates who have been sentenced on all charges). Data for 2018 are for the first three quarters only.

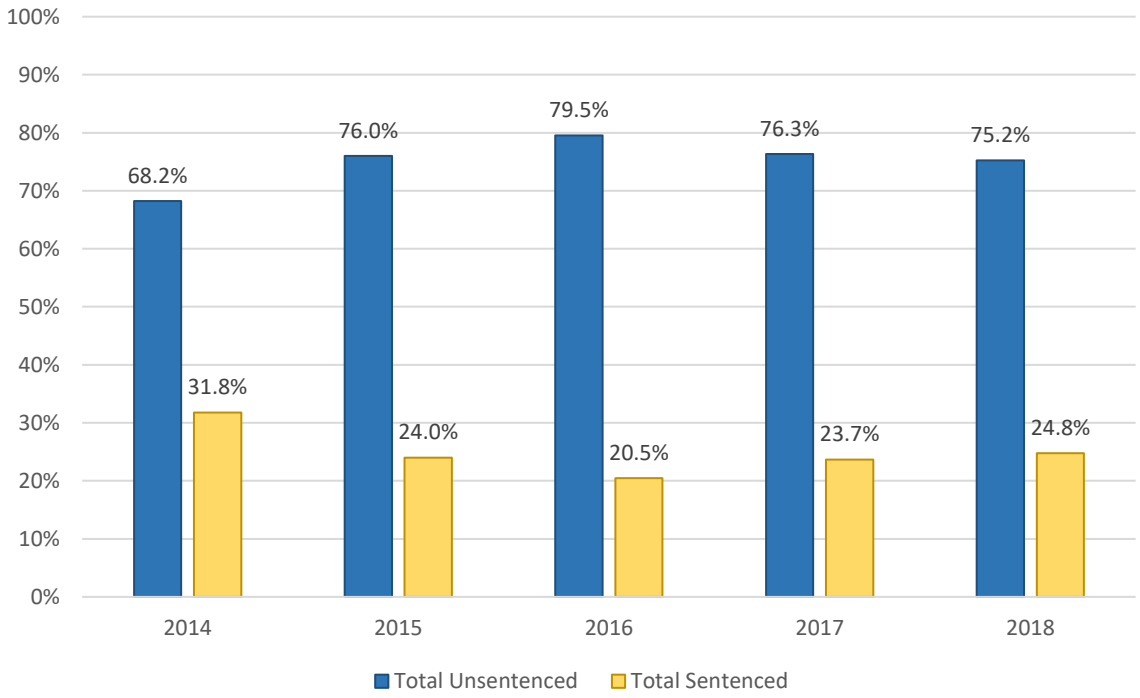


[1] Unsentenced inmates are individuals who are in custody and are awaiting sentencing on one or more charges. This would include individuals who have just been booked into jail, those in custody awaiting court hearings, those in custody awaiting trial, those being held during trial, and those who have been tried and are awaiting sentencing.
[2] Sentenced inmates are individuals who have been tried and sentenced on all charges, and are awaiting transport to prison, or are serving some portion of their sentence in jail.

Proportion of Male and Female Inmates, 2014 - 2018



Proportion of Sentenced and Unsentenced Inmates, 2014 - 2018



2023 California Reparations Report
California Prosecutorial & Judicial Race Data Survey
AB 3121 Reparations Task Force & California Department of Justice Research Center

about the victim's ethnicity (28%). In contrast, 78% of Superior Courts reported not collecting any of the victim demographic information listed.

Fifty counties (86%) reported recording the victim's gender/sex and date of birth. Forty-three counties (74%) recorded the victim's zip code (see Figure 4). Twenty-six percent (26%) of counties (15) do not record the victim's ethnicity.

Table 4. Victim Demographic Information Collected by Agency Type

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION [Q25]	SUPERIOR COURTS N = 58	DA OFFICES N = 57	CITY ATTORNEY OFFICES N = 11	ALL RESPONDENTS N = 126
Race	5% (3)	75% (43)	55 % (6)	41% (52)
Gender/Sex	10% (6)	88% (50)	82 % (9)	52% (65)
DOB	12% (7)	88% (50)	82 % (9)	52% (66)
Residence Zip Code	16% (9)	75% (43)	73 % (8)	48% (60)
Ethnicity	3% (2)	28% (16)	18 % (2)	16% (20)
Other	9% (5)	7% (4)	9% (1)	8% (10)
None of the above	78% (45)	9% (5)	9% (1)	40% (51)

Note: n = total number of participants. Counts are shown in parentheses.

Figure 1. Accused Individual Race Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

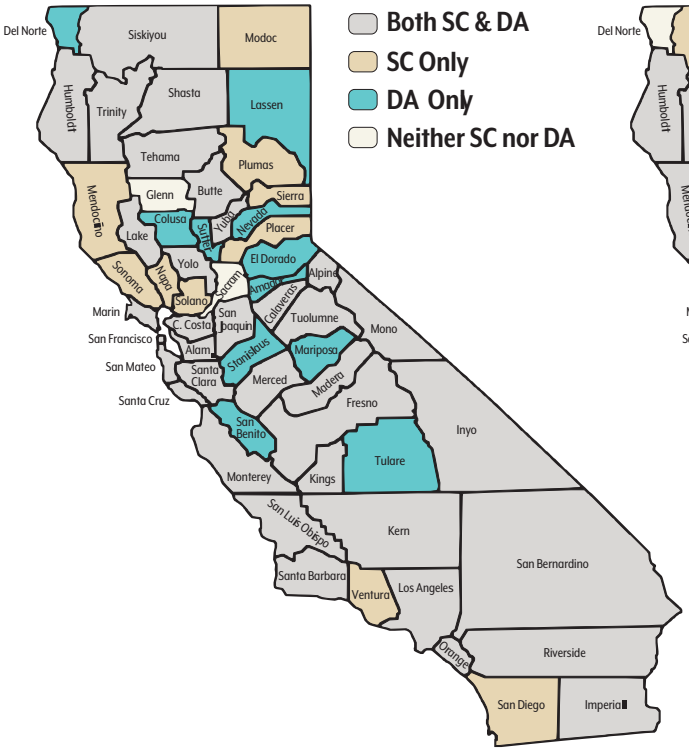


Figure 2. Accused Individual Residence Zip Code Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

Figure 3. Victim Race Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

Figure 4. Victim Residence Zip Code Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

3. Arrest & Judicial Matter Data Collected

Arrest Data

The decision to prosecute, the type of charges brought, and release decisions may be influenced by the law enforcement charges as well as the accused individual's prior criminal record. Respondents were asked whether they collected data on arrest and matter information, including law enforcement agency charges, and prior charges or convictions.

Tables 5 summarizes arrest information collected by California Superior Courts, District Attorney Offices, and responding City Attorney Offices. Three Superior Courts – Shasta, Sutter, and Yolo – and three DA offices – Alpine, Siskiyou, and Sonoma – reported that they do not record any of the options presented for arrests (See Figures 5 and 6).

Figure 5. Arresting Agency Numbers Collected by County and Agency Type

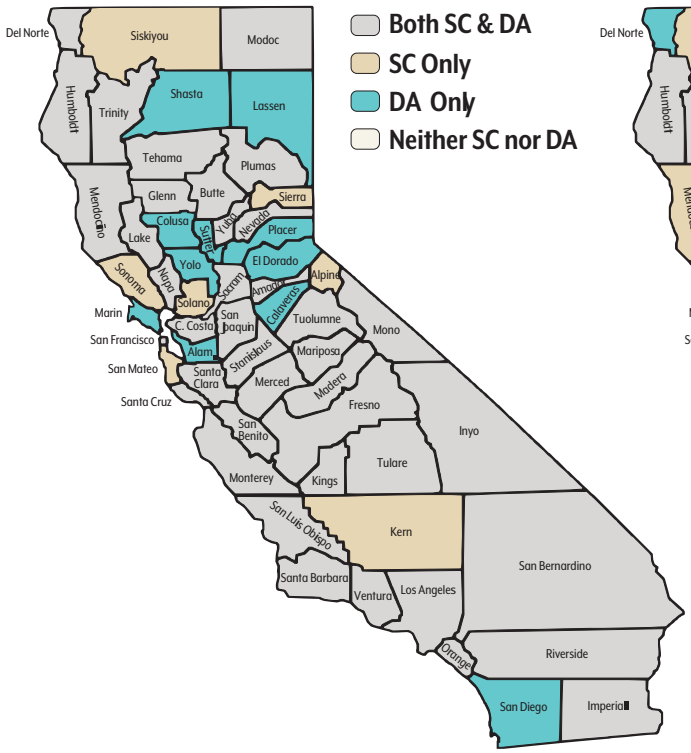


Figure 6. LEA Charges Data Collected by County and Agency Type

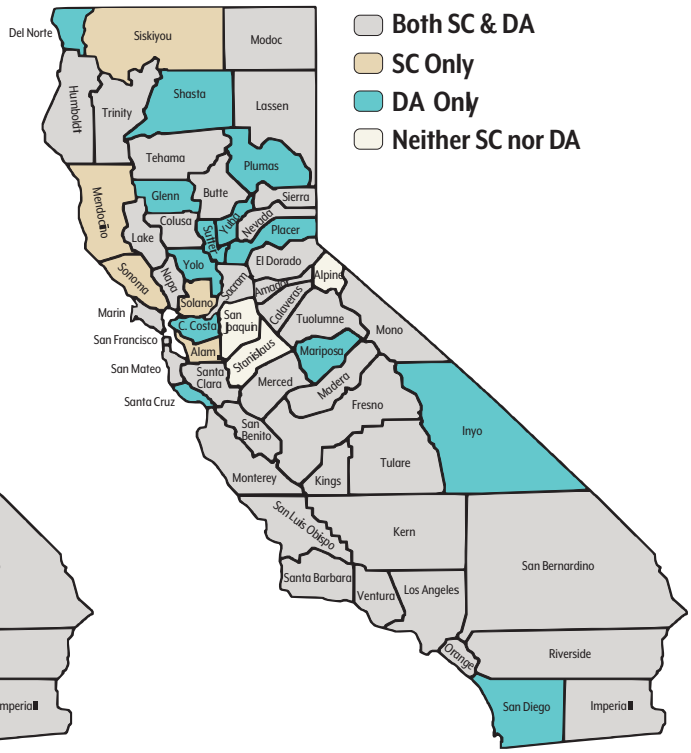


Figure 7. Prior Criminal Charges Data Collected by County and Agency Type

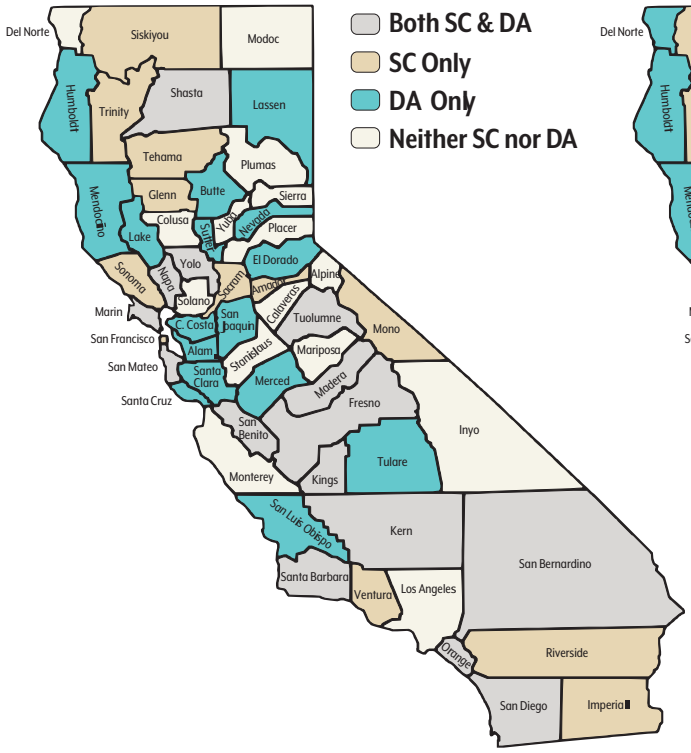


Figure 8. Prior Criminal Convictions Data Collected by County and Agency Type

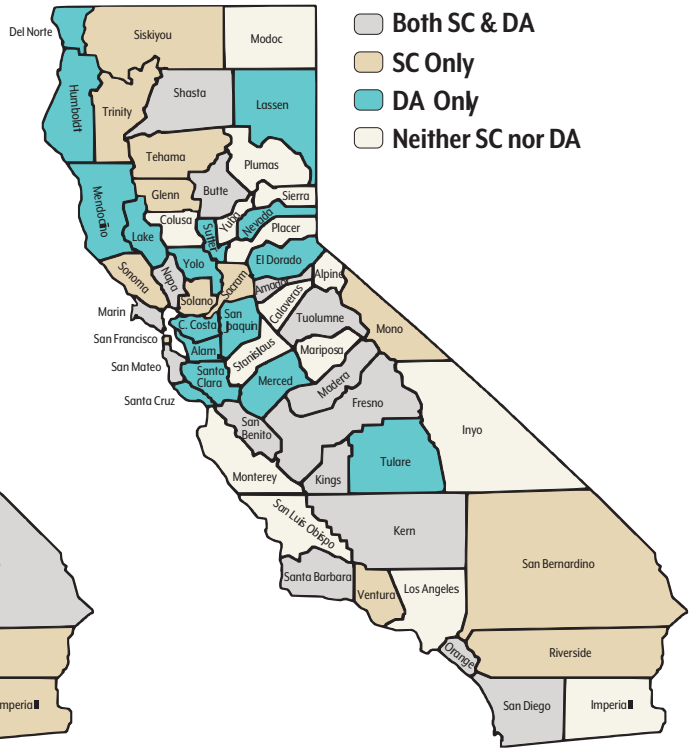


Figure 9. Agreed to Release Own Recognizance (OR) Data by County and Agency

Figure 10. OR Released at Arraignment or Bail Hearing Data by County and Agency

Figure 11. In Custody Pre-Plea Data by County and Agency

Figure 12. Detention Orders Sought Data by County and Agency

Table 11. Information Recorded for Diversion Offers Accepted by Accused Individuals

DIVERSION OFFERS ACCEPTED [Q43]	SUPERIOR COURTS N = 58	DA OFFICES N = 57	CITY ATTORNEY OFFICES N = 11	ALL RESPONDENTS N = 126
Diversion Completed	97% (56)	68% (39)	91% (10)	83% (105)
Prison / Jail / Probation Sentence	86% (50)	51% (29)	73% (8)	69% (87)
Plea Entered	79% (46)	58% (33)	82% (9)	70% (88)
Plea Withdrawal	76% (44)	44% (25)	73% (8)	61% (77)
In- or Out-patient	34% (20)	19% (11)	64% (7)	30% (38)
None of the Above	3% (2)	23% (13)	0% (0)	12% (15)
Other	5% (3)	5% (3)	18% (2)	6% (8)

Note: n = total number of participants. Counts are shown in parentheses.

Figure 13. Diversion Offered Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

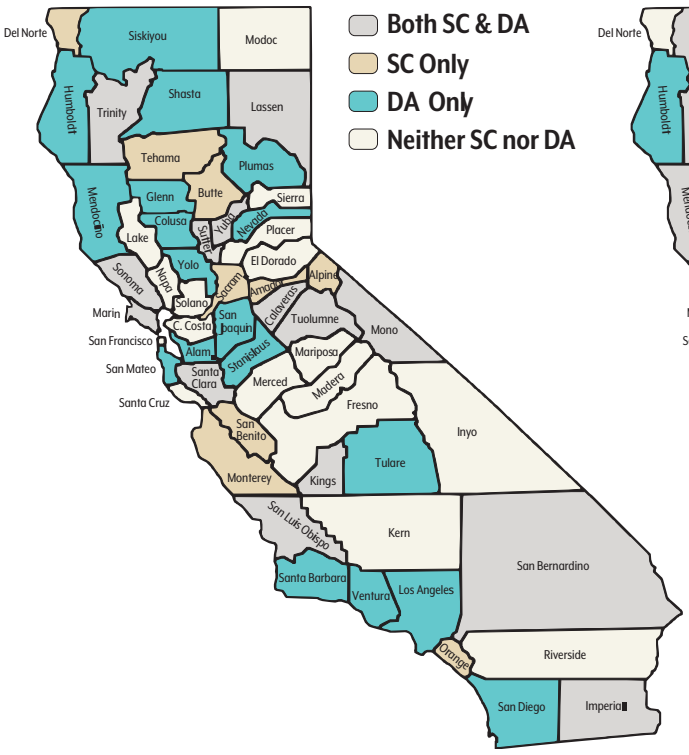


Figure 14. Diversion Pre- or Post-Plea Data Recorded by County and Agency Type

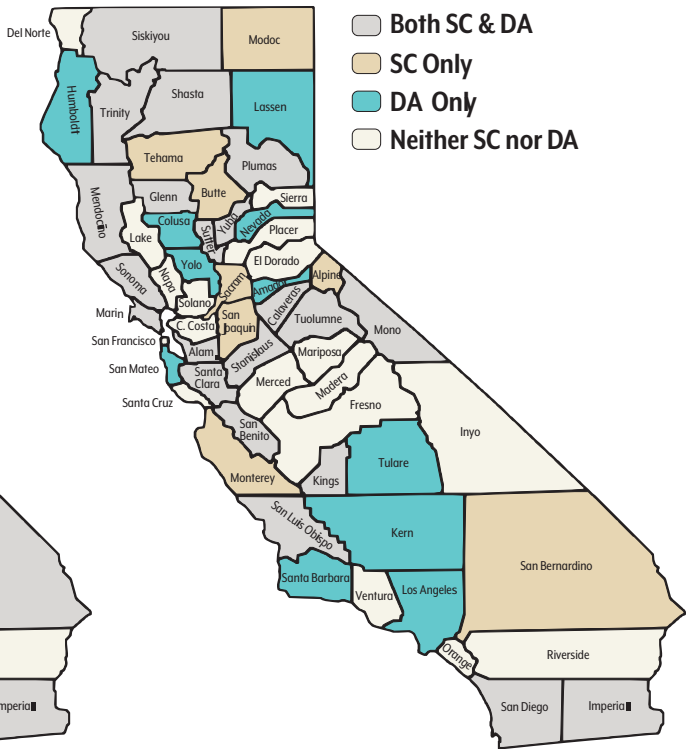


Figure 15. Diversion Offer was Pre/Post-Sentencing Data by County and Agency

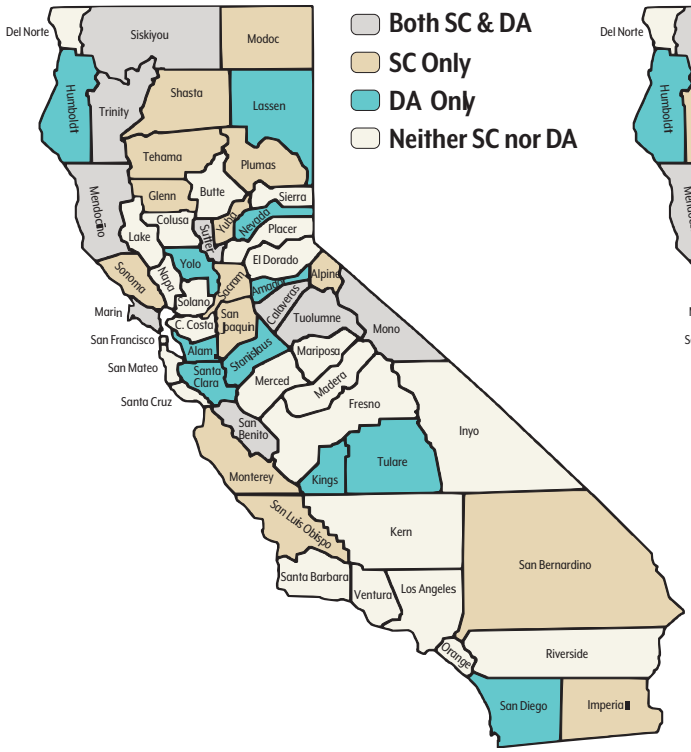


Figure 16. Diversion Offer was Accepted Data by County and Agency

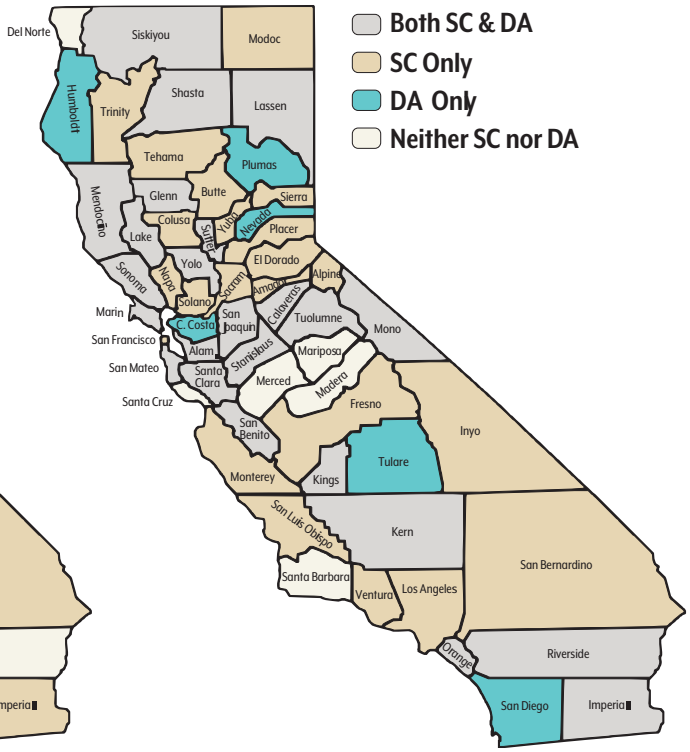


Figure 17. Reasons for Diversion Offer Data by County and Agency

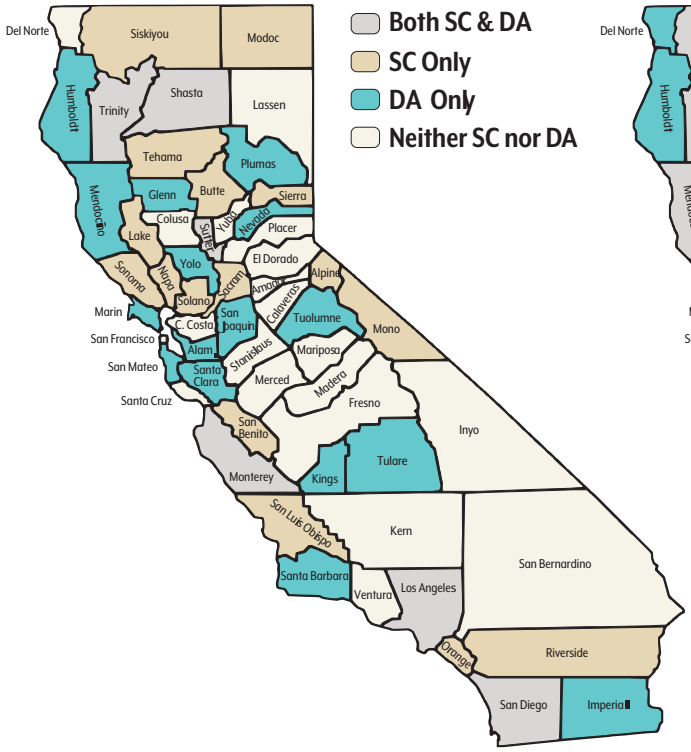


Figure 18. Terms of Diversion Data by County and Agency

Figure 19. Diversion Completed Data by County and Agency

Figure 20. Accused Individual Entered Plea when Diversion Began Data by County and Agency

Figure 21. Accused Individual Allowed to Withdraw Plea Upon Diversion Completion Data by County

Figure 22. Accused Individual was Sentenced to Prison/Jail or Probation Upon Diversion Completion Data by County and Agency

COUNTY	DATE OF DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	NAME OF THE PERSON WHO MADE THE DECISION(S) TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	JOB TITLE OF THE PERSON(S) WHO MADE THE DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	THE CHARGE(S) FOR WHICH THERE WAS A DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	OTHER	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Del Norte	✓	✓		✓		
El Dorado	✓	✓		✓		
Fresno	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Glenn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Imperial	✓	✓				
Inyo	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kern	✓	✓		✓		
Kings	✓	✓		✓		
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lassen	✓	✓		✓		
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Madera	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mariposa	✓			✓		
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Merced	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mono	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Monterey	✓	✓				
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Orange	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Placer	✓	✓		✓		
Plumas	✓	✓	✓	✓		

COUNTY	POLICE MISCONDUCT	INJURIES TO PERSONS INVOLVED	INJURIES TO THE ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	FINANCIAL LOSS TO PERSONS INVOLVED	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	VICTIM'S LEVEL OF COOPERATION IN PROSECUTING CASE	ANY OTHER MITIGATING FACTORS	OTHER	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa								✓	
Del Norte	✓					✓	✓	✓	
El Dorado									✓
Fresno								✓	
Glenn	✓					✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Imperial		✓	✓			✓			
Inyo									✓
Kern								✓	
Kings									✓
Lake									✓
Lassen									✓
Los Angeles									✓
Madera								✓	
Marin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa								✓	
Mendocino						✓			
Merced								✓	
Modoc									✓
Mono									✓
Monterey								✓	
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Orange								✓	
Placer									✓
Plumas									✓

Table 21. District Attorney Information Related to Severity/Level of Charges

COUNTY	INJURIES TO PERSONS	FINANCIAL LOSS TO PERSONS	STATUS OF VICTIM	PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY OF ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	VICTIM'S COOPERATION	ALLEGED CONDUCT OR STATUS ENHANCEMENTS	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Alameda	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Alpine							✓
Amador							✓
Butte							✓
Calaveras							✓
Colusa							✓
Contra Costa							✓
Del Norte							✓
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Fresno							✓
Glenn	✓			✓		✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Imperial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Inyo							✓
Kern							✓
Kings							✓
Lake							✓
Lassen							✓
Los Angeles							✓
Madera							✓
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa							
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Merced							✓

COUNTY	CHARGES OF CONVICTION	DISMISSAL OF CHARGES	SENTENCE	DISMISSAL OF ENHANCEMENTS	IMPOSITION OF ENHANCEMENTS	DISMISSAL OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES	IMPOSITION OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES	COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES	PRISON/JAIL SENTENCE	PROBATION	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Del Norte	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	
Fresno	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Glenn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Imperial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Inyo	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Kern	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Kings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lassen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Madera											
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Merced	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mono	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Monterey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Orange	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Placer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plumas	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	

Table 43. Table Labels with Corresponding Questionnaire Response Content

TABLE LABEL	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE
Accused Individual Name	Name of each Accused Individual
Court Case Number	Court case number(s)
Prior Criminal Charges	Prior criminal charges
Arresting Agency Number	Arresting agency number(s)
Date of Arrest	Date of arrest
LEA Charges	The charge(s) specified by the law enforcement agency referring the Accused Individual, including the top charge by the law enforcement agency referring the Accused Individual.
Acc Ind Race	Accused Individual Race
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry	Accused Individual Ethnicity/Ancestry
Acc Ind Country of Origin	Accused Individual Country of origin (nationality)
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	Accused Gender/Sex
Victim Race	Victim Race
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry	Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry
Victim Gender/Sex	Victim Gender/Sex
Diversion Offered	Whether diversion was offered.
Diversion Accepted	Whether a diversion offer was accepted.
Diversion Withdrawal	Whether the Accused Individual was allowed to withdraw the plea upon successful completion of the diversion.
Arraignment Bail Court	Whether the court imposed bail at arraignment or at any subsequent bail hearings.
Agency Plea Offer	Whether a plea bargain was offered by the prosecuting agency.
Court Plea Offer	Whether the court made a plea offer (i.e. whether there was an offer from the court for an open plea).
Prison/Jail Sentence	Whether the sentence resulted in a prison/jail sentence.

Tables 44 – 50 display the crosstabulations of agency and questionnaire responses. A check mark indicates that the agency responded affirmatively to the response option.

Table 4. California Northern Region District Attorney Offices by County and Selected Questionnaire Responses

COUNTY	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Glenn	Humboldt	Lake	Lassen	Marin	Mendocino	Modoc	Mono
Accused Individual Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Case Number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prior Criminal Charges	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Arresting Agency Number	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date of Arrest			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEA Charges			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Acc Ind Race	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry		✓		✓			✓		✓							✓	
Acc Ind Country of Origin		✓															
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victim Race	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓							✓	
Victim Gender/Sex	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diversion Offered	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Diversion Accepted	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Diversion Withdrawal	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Arraignment Bail Court			✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Agency Plea Offer	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Plea Offer	✓				✓		✓				✓			✓	✓		✓
Prison/Jail Sentence	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 7. California Northern Region District Superior Courts by County and Selected Questionnaire Responses

COUNTY	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Glenn	Humboldt	Lake	Lassen	Marin	Mendocino	Modoc	Mono
Accused Individual Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Case Number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prior Criminal Charges			✓							✓				✓			✓
Arresting Agency Number		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Date of Arrest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEA Charges	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Acc Ind Race	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry	✓		✓										✓				
Acc Ind Country of Origin	✓																
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victim Race																	✓
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry																	
Victim Gender/Sex						✓											✓
Diversion Offered		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓			✓
Diversion Accepted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diversion Withdrawal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arraignment Bail Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Agency Plea Offer		✓			✓					✓			✓				✓
Court Plea Offer		✓							✓				✓	✓			✓
Prison/Jail Sentence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Conta Costa County Public Defender's Office Data Assets
Improving Outcomes for CCPD Clients
Center for Policing Equity
2025

Appendix B: Data Assets

Data Source	Type of Asset	Location	Stage (if narrow)
DbK Database	Structured database	DbK	Multiple
Financial eligibility form	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Pretrial
Paper face sheet	Paper form	Physical case file	Multiple
Dispatch report	Various	DbK Case Documents	Arrest/Booking
Arrest report	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Arrest/Booking
Case notes	Freeform text	DbK notes	Multiple
Written transcripts/ audio recordings of court proceedings	Various	External	Multiple
Active inmate roster (PDF)	Scanned pdf	External	Multiple
BWC footage	Media files	External	Arrest/Booking
Expert database	Excel spreadsheet	G-Drive	Trial
Officer database	Excel spreadsheet	G-Drive	Arrest/Booking
Odyssey court extract	Data import	DbK external linkage	Multiple
EarlyRep spreadsheets (West, Central, and East)	Excel spreadsheet	OneDrive	Multiple
Sheriff's booking logs	Scanned pdf	Intake	Multiple
Sheriff's release logs	Scanned pdf	Intake	Arrest/Booking
Immigration Unit Data	Database	Cerenade	Multiple
CLETS rap sheet	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Multiple
C-Files	Various	DbK Case File; G-drive; CD-rom	Multiple
Public Records Act requests data	Various	G-drive	Multiple
Clean Slate directory	Excel spreadsheets	OneDrive	Multiple
ACLU: PbK cases referred	Excel spreadsheets	ACLU NorCal	Multiple
CDCR files	Various	-	Multiple

Racial Disparities in California Criminal History Data:
Criminal Street Gang Activities
Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
2006-2018

We note that 13 counties are collapsed into "All Else" for not having at least 10 cases prosecuted for Penal Code 186.22(a) within each category (white, Black and Hispanic). Among these counties, however, San Francisco and San Diego had fewer than 10 white defendants among prosecuted cases, but far more prosecution of this offense for Black and Hispanic defendants. In San Francisco, during the time period analyzed, 37 Black and 109 Hispanic defendants were prosecuted for Penal Code 186.22(a). In San Diego, there were 68 Black and 40 Hispanic defendants.

Table 1. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Arrest Rates of Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests

Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Black (B)	B-W Gap (B/A)
Marin	2.44	115.64	47.32
Contra Costa	1.57	64.62	41.06
Kern	17.73	689.23	38.86
Los Angeles	0.34	9.31	27.28
Riverside	1.02	27.44	26.92
Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Hispanic (C)	H-W Gap (C/A)
Marin	2.44	68.27	27.94
Santa Clara	0.69	13.43	19.42
All Else	1.31	23.36	17.86
San Mateo	1.92	32.72	17.07
Placer	1.93	31.08	16.09

Table 2. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Prosecution Rates of Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests

Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Black (B)	B-W Gap (B/A)
Marin	1.99	92.77	46.66
Placer	0.74	32.90	44.55
Riverside	0.66	21.37	32.58
Kern	12.06	389.58	32.31
Santa Clara	0.45	12.60	28.06
Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Hispanic (C)	H-W Gap (C/A)
Marin	1.99	53.27	26.80
Placer	0.74	19.04	25.79
Santa Clara	0.45	10.10	22.49
San Mateo	0.85	16.70	19.74
Santa Barbara	0.83	16.14	19.37

WOBBLER ANALYSIS

Penal Code 186.22(a) is a "wobbler" which can be charged as either a felony or a misdemeanor. Among substantive criminal street gang-related charges, the proportion of charges prosecutors assigned as felonies as compared to misdemeanors varied when comparing the races of the defendants. For all defendants, prosecutors charged the overwhelming majority of people of all races charged with Penal Code 186.22(a) with felonies.

Appendix A. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates by County

Table A-1. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Gang Activities by County[1]

County	White (A)	Black (B)	Hispanic (C)	B-W Gap (B/A)	H-W Gap (C/A)
All Else	1.31	23.50	23.36	17.97	17.86
Contra Costa	1.57	64.62	23.26	41.06	14.78
Fresno	2.54	53.53	31.50	21.10	12.41
Kern	17.73	689.23	159.68	38.86	9.00
Kings	8.97	32.57	82.10	3.63	9.15
Los Angeles	0.34	9.31	3.90	27.28	11.44
Madera	10.71	39.75	67.00	3.71	6.25
Marin	2.44	115.64	68.27	47.32	27.94
Merced	12.71	179.52	90.96	14.13	7.16
Orange	6.14	47.72	56.38	7.78	9.19
Placer	1.93	51.70	31.08	26.77	16.09
Riverside	1.02	27.44	7.98	26.92	7.83
Sacramento	1.57	36.52	21.93	23.31	14.00
San Bernardino	4.81	83.01	24.75	17.27	5.15
San Joaquin	8.59	61.52	57.78	7.16	6.72
San Mateo	1.92	39.36	32.72	20.54	17.07
Santa Barbara	1.48	32.39	23.08	21.94	15.63
Santa Clara	0.69	14.50	13.43	20.96	19.42
Sonoma	4.19	89.79	56.74	21.43	13.54
Stanislaus	2.24	14.70	24.73	6.56	11.03
Ventura	4.38	56.10	47.98	12.81	10.95
Yolo	4.16	37.28	39.80	8.96	9.57

[1] The county analysis shows the results from the counties that have at least 10 prosecuted cases within each racial category. All the other counties are collapsed into the category of "All Else."

Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

Table A-2. Racial Disparities in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Gang Activities by County[1]

County	White (A)	Black (B)	Hispanic (C)	B-W Gap (B/A)	H-W Gap (C/A)
All Else	0.47	3.22	8.85	6.87	18.88
Contra Costa	1.13	20.37	6.71	17.95	5.91
Fresno	0.96	25.47	11.41	26.41	11.83
Kern	12.06	389.58	105.25	32.31	8.73
Kings	3.82	16.29	33.53	4.26	8.77
Los Angeles	0.09	1.00	0.64	11.11	7.04
Madera	8.24	32.39	50.53	3.93	6.13
Marin	1.99	92.77	53.27	46.66	26.80
Merced	2.79	22.78	19.79	8.16	7.09
Orange	3.21	31.97	30.94	9.95	9.63
Placer	0.74	32.90	19.04	44.55	25.79
Riverside	0.66	21.37	5.85	32.58	8.92
Sacramento	0.41	5.56	6.00	13.62	14.71
San Bernardino	3.57	50.74	12.92	14.20	3.61
San Joaquin	8.50	73.41	55.67	8.64	6.55
San Mateo	0.85	14.46	16.70	17.09	19.74
Santa Barbara	0.83	19.85	16.14	23.84	19.37
Santa Clara	0.45	12.60	10.10	28.06	22.49
Sonoma	3.06	37.99	30.06	12.42	9.83
Stanislaus	0.93	6.53	11.54	7.03	12.43
Ventura	1.99	25.76	18.36	12.96	9.24
Yolo	2.04	17.90	25.88	8.76	12.67

[1] The county analysis shows the results from the counties that have at least 10 prosecuted cases within each racial category. All the other counties are collapsed into the category of "All Else."

Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

Final Report and Recommendations
Conta Costa County Racial Justice Task Force
2018

Law Enforcement Disparities

Finding 1. Higher arrest rates for Black youth and adults across Contra Costa County drive disparities in justice system involvement and outcomes.

According to data from the State of California DOJ CJSC, in both 2013 and 2014, Blacks were more likely to be arrested than individuals from any other racial/ethnic group in every city except one in Contra Costa County. While the specific rate of the disparity varied by city the disparity tended to be higher in cities with smaller black populations (see Appendix B for more information). Across the County, Black adults were more than 3 times more likely to be arrested than adults from any other racial/ethnic group, and Black youth were more than 7 times more likely to be arrested than youth from any other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 2. Contra Costa County, 2014 Adult Arrests per 1,000

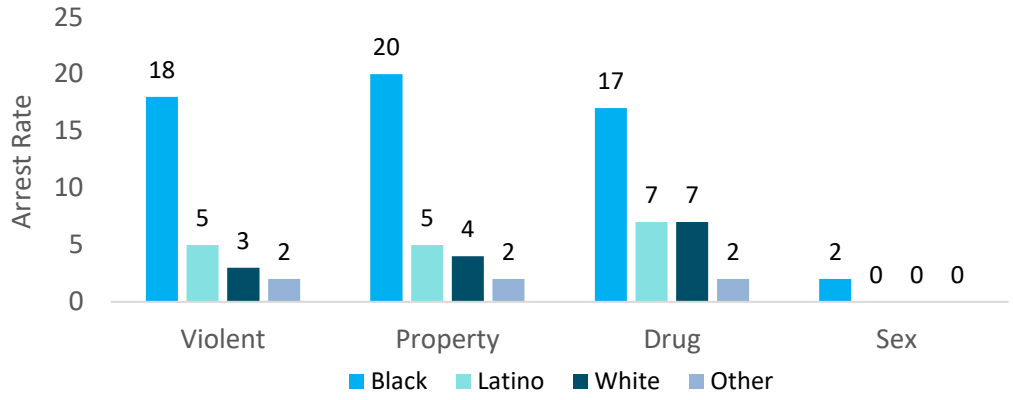
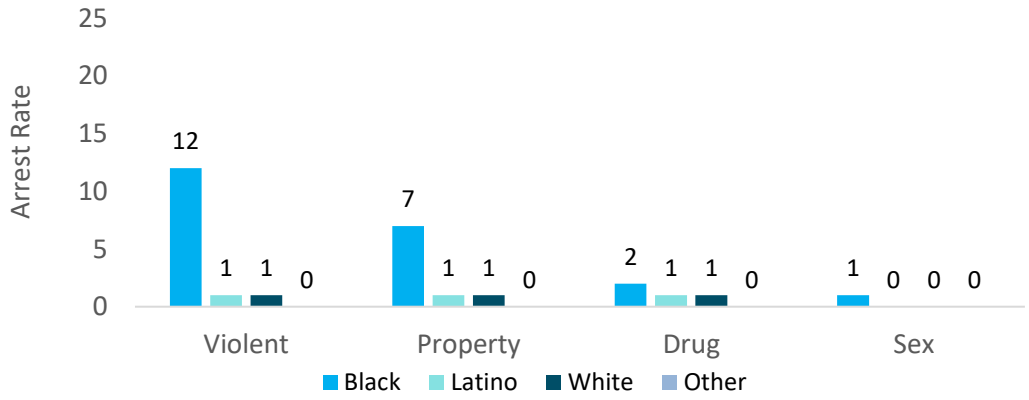


Figure 3. Contra Costa County, 2014 Juvenile Arrests per 1,000



Finding 5. In 2014, Black youth were sent to secure confinement at a higher rate than all other races; relative to being a ward of the Court, Hispanic youth were securely confined at a higher rate.

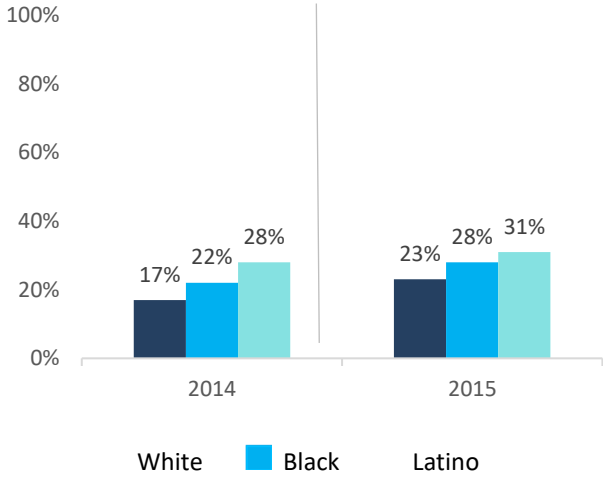
Among youth who are adjudicated delinquent, Black and Latino youth are more likely to receive a disposition that involved secure confinement, including either the Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility ("the Ranch") or the California Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). According to Probation data from 2014 and 2015, Black youth were 50% to 200% more likely to be sent to secure conferment and Latino youth were 80% to 300% more likely than Whites; because of the cumulative disparities across the juvenile justice system, Black youth in Contra Costa County are confined 16-14 times often as White youth.

Criminal Justice Disparities

Finding 6. In 2014 and 2015, a greater proportion of cases with Latino or Black defendants had charge enhancements than cases with White defendants.

Sentencing enhancements are additional charges within the California Penal Code that allow for additional prison time if an underlying fact or condition is met. There are two kinds of enhancements that can increase the penalties for individuals who are convicted of a criminal offense, "charge enhancements" and "person enhancements." Charge enhancements can occur when something about the way a crime is committed make the offense eligible for a more serious sentence that it would usually be, for example if someone is convicted of possessing or distributing drugs in a "drug free zone," around a school or other designated area. Data from the Contra Costa County Superior Court for 2015 and 2016 show that a greater proportion of Black and Latino defendants have charge enhancements, meaning that they are likely receiving more serious penalties for comparable offenses as White defendants.

Figure 4. Black and Latino defendants are more likely to have charge enhancements than Whites



Finding 7. In 2014 and 2015, a greater proportion of Black defendants had person enhancements than either Latino or White defendants.

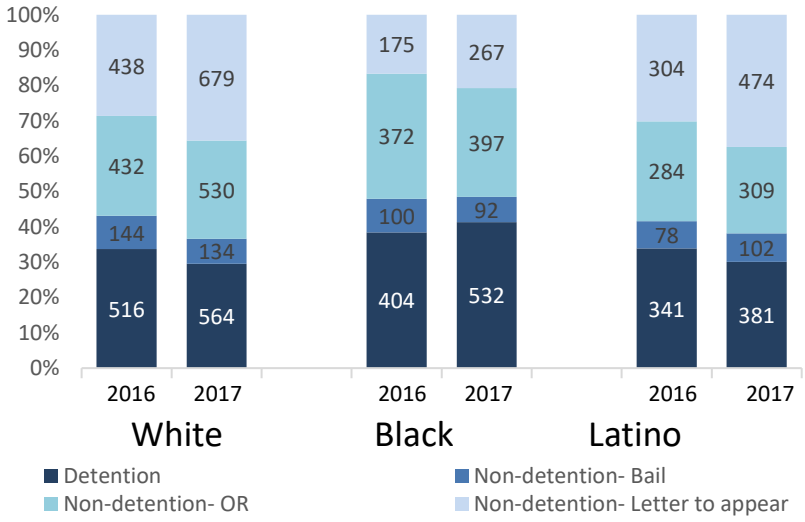
An individual can also be eligible for a more serious sentence if he or she has a prior criminal history via "person enhancements," such as three strikes laws and other "habitual offender" laws. Data from the Contra Costa County Superior Court for 2015 and 2016 show that a greater proportion of Black defendants have person enhancements than White defendants, meaning that they are likely receiving more serious penalties for comparable offenses as White defendants. Although the data available to the RJTF did not allow us to compare the outcomes of defendants of different race/ethnicity with the same charges, this

pattern is nonetheless important in light of a growing body of research showing that both kinds of enhancements are a major driver of disparities in imprisonment.[i] In particular, research has shown that Blacks are more likely to live in "drug free zones," increasing the likelihood that they will be eligible for place-based enhancements; in addition, higher overall context with law enforcement and the criminal justice system has cumulative effects whereby Black defendants are more impacted by habitual offender laws.[ii] [iii]

Finding 8. From 2015 to 2017, Black adults in Contra Costa County were more likely than Latino or White adults to be detained pre-trial.

Data from the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office showed that in 2016 and 2017, Black and Latino defendants were disproportionately likely to be detained pretrial than White defendants. The reasons for this included both court decisions related to bail and release as well as defendants' ability to pay bail and obtain release.

Figure 5. Black defendants are most likely to be detained pretrial



Given the cumulative disparities across criminal justice processes, Black residents of Contra Costa County are held in pretrial detention at almost 7 times the rate of White residents; Latino residents are held in pretrial detention at 2.5 times the rate of Whites.

Finding 9. Changes to County jury selection processes have increased disparities in who services on juries in Contra Costa County.

Starting in 2011, Contra Costa County Superior Court made changes to the jury selection process and misdemeanor trial locations. Whereas previously, jurors for misdemeanor trials had been selected regionally to serve on trials in East, West and Central county regions, so that the jury pool was representative of the region in which an alleged crime occurred, beginning in 2011, the Court centralized the trials to occur at the Martinez Courthouse and began selecting jurors from a countywide pool. In tandem, these processes appear to have resulted in juries that are more White and less representative of the overall County population.

Appendix B: Data reviewed by RJTF

This appendix includes a summary of all quantitative data obtained and reviewed by the RJTF. As noted in the project Findings above, data were obtained from a variety of sources, including the State of California Department of Justice (DOJ), the Contra Costa County Probation Department, the Contra Costa County Superior Court, the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office, and the Contra Costa County Racial Justice Coalition. Because different data are available from different sources at different points in time, these data span from 2013 through 2017.

Local Law Enforcement Data

All data provided below are from the State of California DOJ Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC). Data are from 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

Across cities in Contra Costa County, Blacks are more likely to be arrested than other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 1. Contra Costa County, Adult Arrests per 1,000

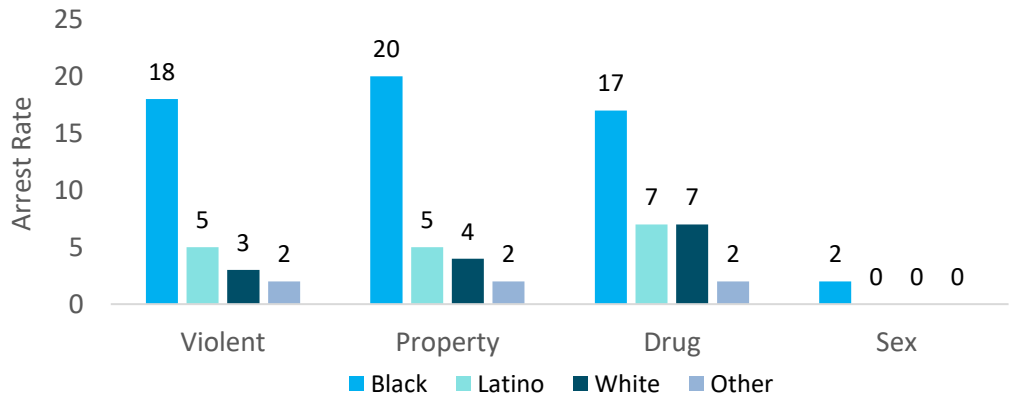


Figure . Illustrates countywide arrest trends among Black, Latino, White and Other adults. Black adults are 6 times more likely than White adults to be arrested for a violent offense, as well as 5 times more likely to be arrested for a property crime and over 2 times as likely to be arrested for a drug offense.

Figure 2. Contra Costa County, Juvenile Arrests per 1,000

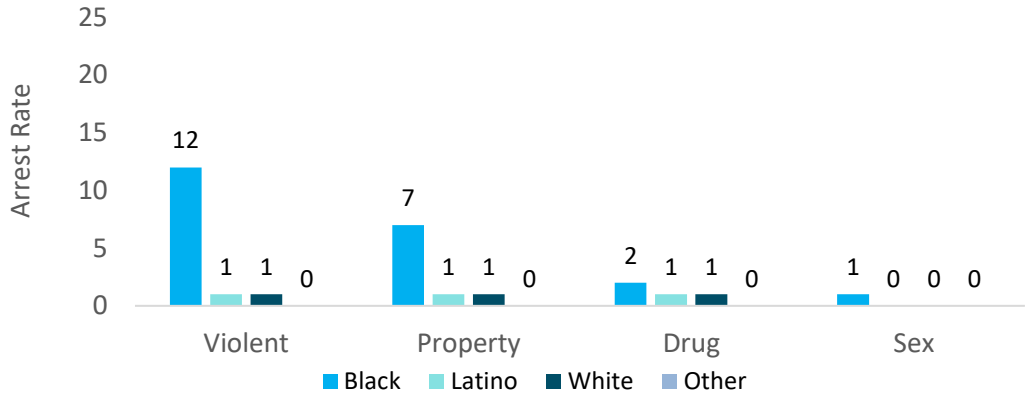


Figure 2. illustrates countywide arrest trends among Black, Latino, White and Other youth. Black youth are 12 times more likely to be arrested for a violent crime than White youth, while they are 7 times more likely to be arrested for a property offense and twice as likely to be arrested for a drug offense than White youth. A greater disparity among arrests rates by race exists within youth as compared to adults.

Racial disparities in arrests are often greater in cities with smaller Black populations.

While these graphs are city specific data, they are examples of a larger trend across most cities in Contra Costa County.

Figure 3. El Cerrito Population

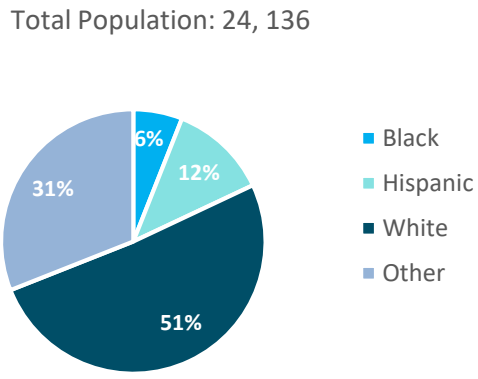


Figure 4. El Cerrito Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000

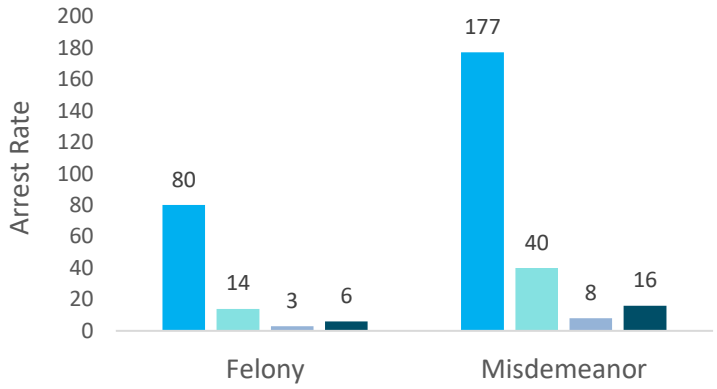


Figure 3. represents a breakdown of El Cerrito's total population, which is relatively a small population. Of El Cerrito's total population, 6% are black. Figure 4. shows that Black individuals are approximately 13 times as likely as White individuals to be arrested for a felony and approximately 11 times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor.

Figure 5. Richmond City Population

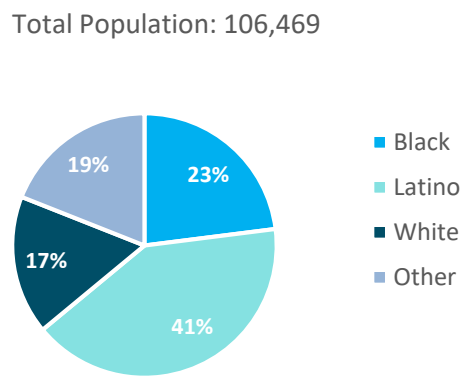


Figure 6. Richmond Adult Arrests Rate per 1,000

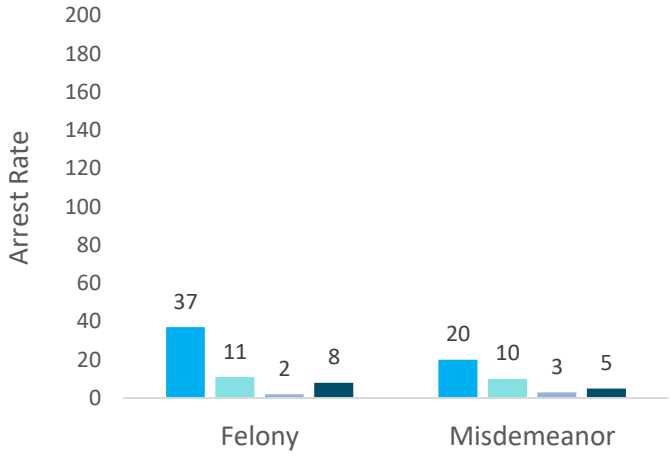
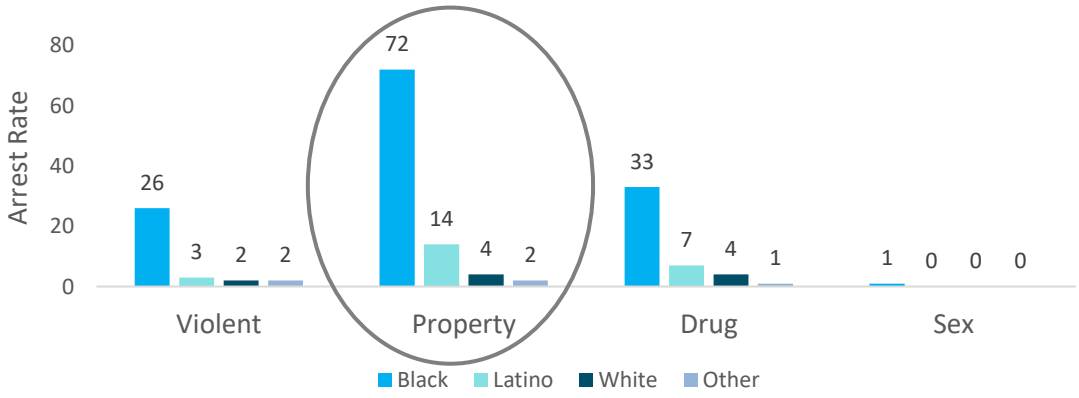


Figure 5. represents a breakdown of Richmond's total population, which is a much larger city with a larger black population (23%) than El Cerrito. While the racial disparities are not as great as those in El Cerrito or smaller cities, disparities remain. As seen in Figure 6, Black adults are approximately 4.5 times as likely as White adults to be arrested for a felony and approximately 4 times as likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor.

While Black adults are more likely to be arrested than White adults, there are variations across cities for what offenses disparities are greatest.

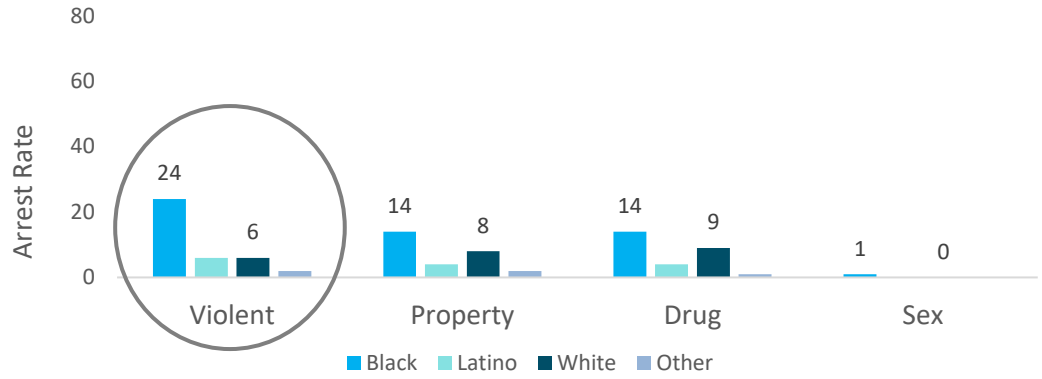
While these graphs are city specific data, they are examples of a larger trend across most cities in Contra Costa County.

Figure 7. City of El Cerrito, Adults Arrest Rates per 1,000



As Figure 7. illustrates, disparities are greatest for property offenses in El Cerrito where Black adults are approximately 18 times as likely as White adults to be arrested for a property offense.

Figure 8. City of Antioch, Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 8., disparities are greatest for violent offenses in Antioch where Black adults are 4 times more likely than White adults to be arrested for a violent offense compared to only 1.5 times more likely to be arrested for a property or drug offense respectively.

Across most cities in Contra Costa County, Black youth are more likely to be arrested than White or Latino youth. Disparities for Black youth are greater than disparities for Black adults.

Figure 9. Contra Costa County, Felony Arrest Rates per 1,000

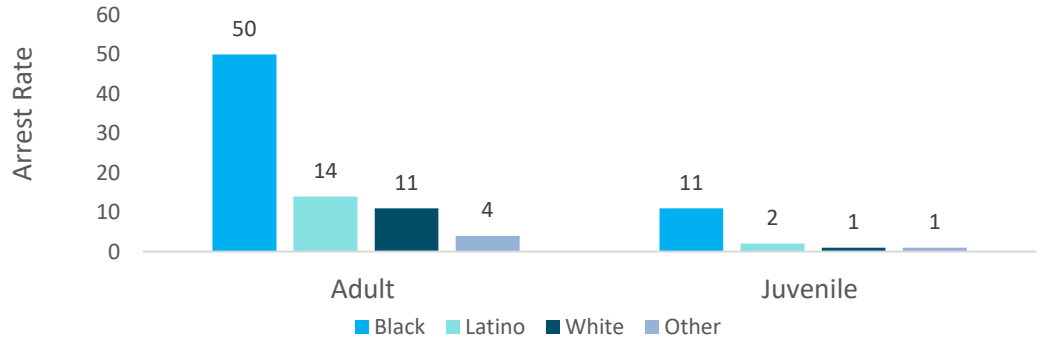


Figure 9. illustrates countywide data in which compared to White adults, Black adults are approximately 5 times more likely to be arrested for a felony while Black youth are 11 times more likely to be arrested than White youth.

Figure 10. Contra Costa County, Misdemeanor Arrest Rates per 1,000

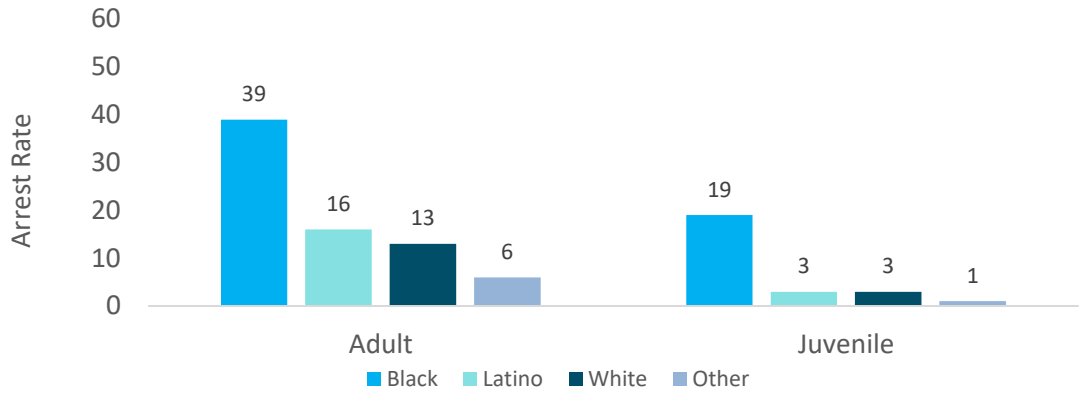
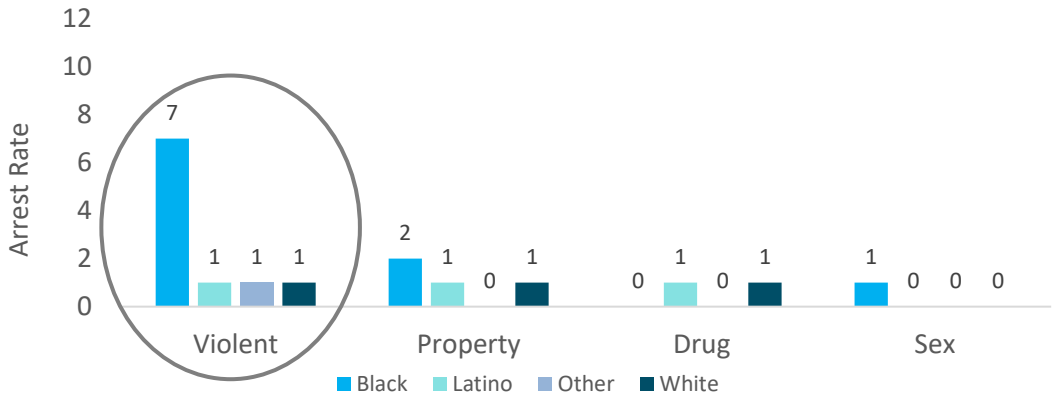


Figure 10. illustrates countywide data in which compared to White adults, Black adults are 3 times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor while Black youth are approximately 6 times more likely to be arrested.

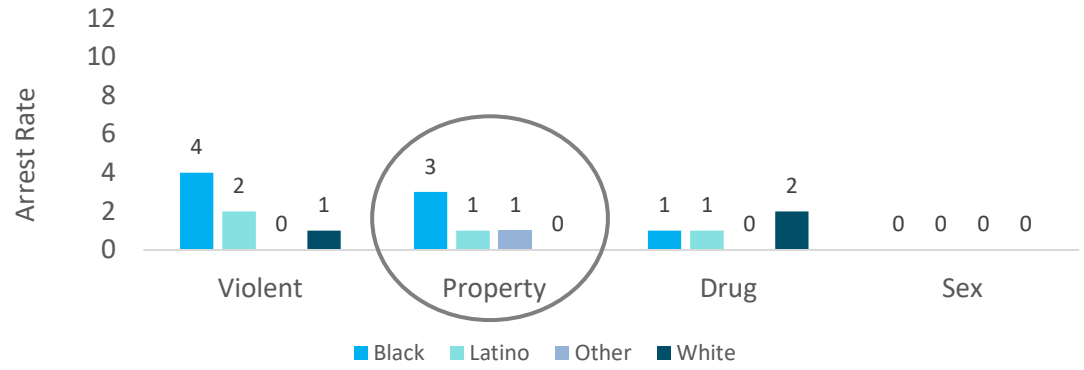
While Black youth are more likely to be arrested than White youth, there are variations across cities for what offenses disparities are greatest.

Figure 11. City of Richmond, Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 11, disparities are greatest for violent offenses in Richmond where Black youth are 7 times more likely to be arrested for a violent offense than White or Latino youth.

Figure 12. City of Pittsburg, Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 12, disparities are greatest for property offenses in Pittsburg where Black youth are 3 times more likely to be arrested for a property offense than White or Latino youth.

Although LEAs have implemented diversion practices, there is no systematic data collection on these programs, who is diverted, or their impact

None of the following law enforcement agencies collect race-specific data on diversion practices:

- Richmond PD partners with RYSE to divert youth from official processing.
- Antioch PD partners with Reach to divert youth from official processing.
- Pittsburg and Concord PD have implemented the community court model to divert some adult and juvenile cases from formal processing.

Juvenile Justice Data

All data provided below are from the Contra Costa County Probation Department. Data are from 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, Black youth in Contra Costa County, were much more likely than Latino and White youth to be referred to Probation.

Figure 13. Rated of Referral to Probation per 1,000 youth, by Race

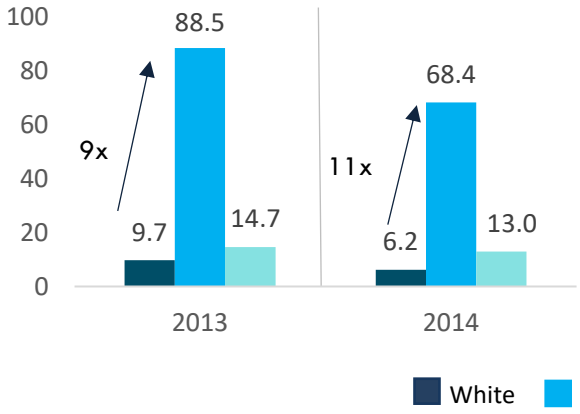


Figure 14. Referrals to Probation RRI, by Race

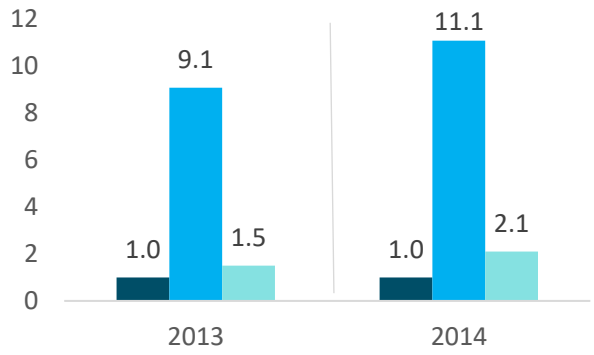


Figure and Figure 13. Rated of Referral to Probation per 1,000 Figure 14. Referrals to Probation RRI, illustrate overall, in 2013 and 2014, Black youth were 9 times more likely than White youth and 6 times more likely than Latino youth to be referred to Probation.

In 2014, Black and Latino youth are more likely than White youth to be detained prior to adjudication.

Figure 15. Pre-Adjudication Detention Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

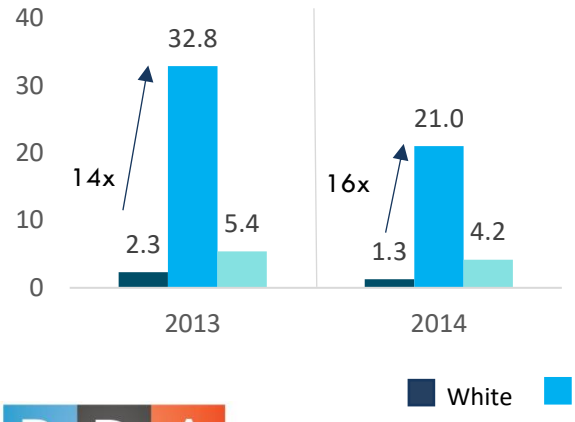
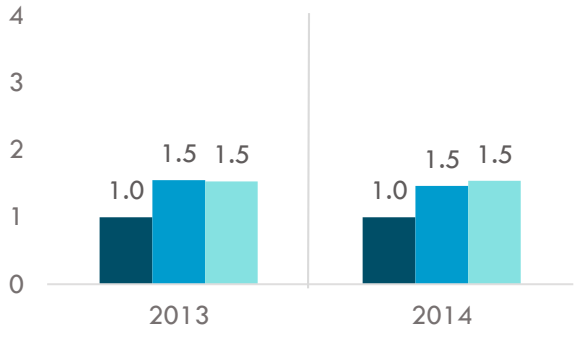


Figure 16. Pre-Adjudication Detention RRI, by Race



As seen in Figure and Figure 16, of all youth referred to Probation, Black and Latino youth are 50% more likely than White youth to be detained prior to adjudication.

In 2014, petitions filed for Black youth were at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to referrals the rate was the same as all other groups.

Figure 18. Pre-Adjudication Detention Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

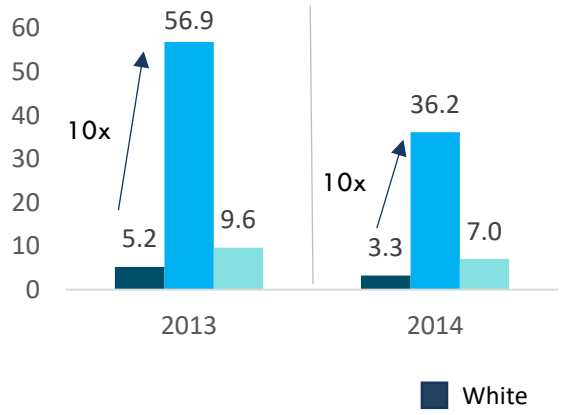


Figure 17. Pre-Adjudication Detention RRI, by Race

Figures 17 and 18 show that the Probation Department filed petitions at the same rate for all referred youth regardless of race; however, relative to their proportion of the overall county population, Black youth were 10 times more likely to have petitions filed than all other groups.

In 2014, Black youth were deemed to be a ward of the court at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to petitions filed, the rate was approximately the same across all groups.

Figure 19. Rates of Petitions Filed per 1,000 youth by Race

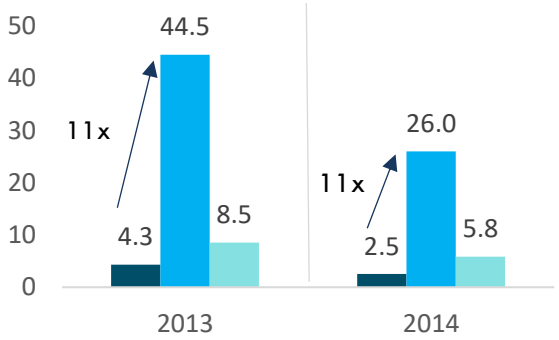
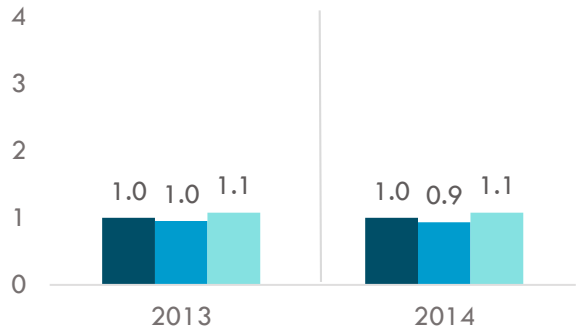


Figure 20. Petitions Filed RRI, by Race



Among youth who had petitions filed, there were not disparities in who was deemed to be a ward of the court. There were still disparities compared to the overall rate within the population.

In 2014, Black youth received placement at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to being a ward of the court the rate was relatively the same across all groups.

Figure 21. Ward of the Court Rates per 1,000 by Race

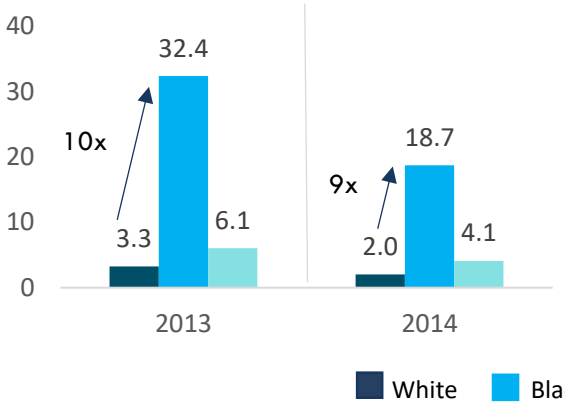


Figure 22. Ward of the Court RRI, by Race

As Figures 21 and 22 illustrate, among youth who were adjudicated delinquent, there were no disparities in which youth received a disposition of placement. There were still disparities compared to the overall rate within the population.

In 2014, Black youth were sent to secure confinement at a higher rate than all other races, however relative to being a ward of the court Latino youth were securely confined at a higher rate.

Figure 23. Placement Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

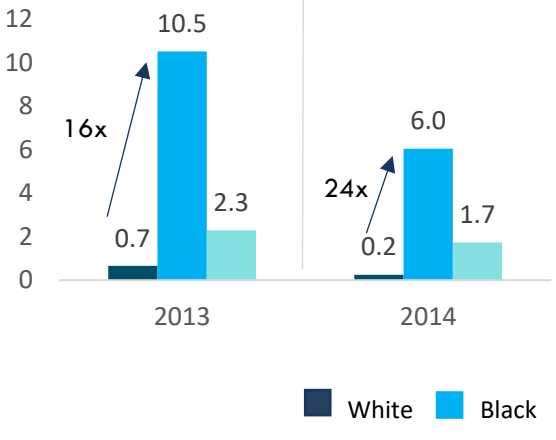
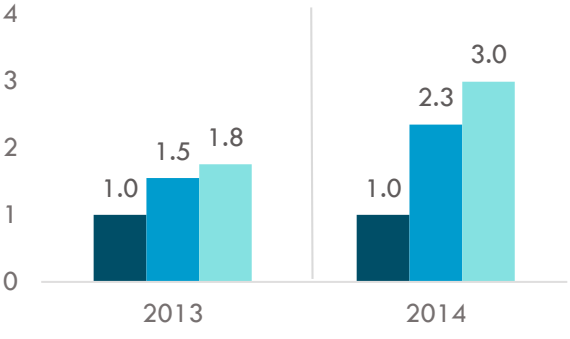


Figure 24. Placement RRI, by Race



Among all youth who were made a ward of the court, Latino youth were 3 times more likely to be placed in secure confinement compared to White youth and Black youth were 2 times more likely to be placed in secure confinement compared to White youth.

Criminal Justice Data

Data provided below are from the California DOJ CSJC, Contra Costa County Superior Court, and Contra Costa Sheriff's Office. Data are from 2014-2017. Specific data sources and dates are provided below.

In 2014, compared to Whites, Black adults were more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor and felony.

Figure 25. Misdemeanor Arrest Rates, by Race*

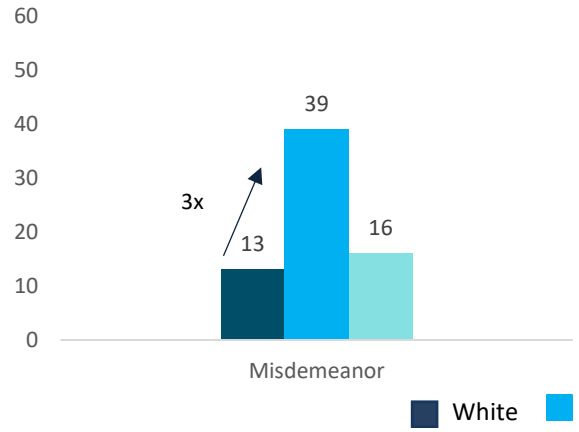
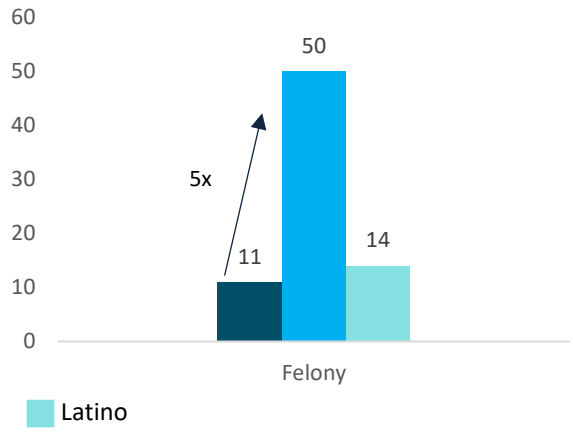


Figure 26. Felony Arrest Rates, by Race*



**Data from across all cities in Contra Costa County from California DOJ CSJC*

As Figure 25 illustrates, Black adults were three times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor compare to Whites. Similarly, Figure 26 shows Black adults were four times more likely to be arrested for a felony than White adults.

Black adults were more likely than White adults to have any case filed against them.

Figure 27. Misdemeanor Case Filing Rates, by Race*

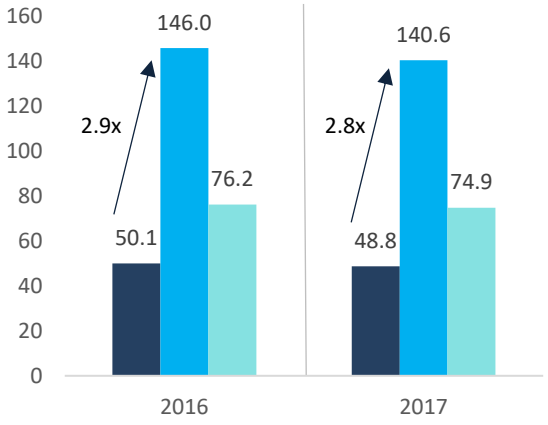
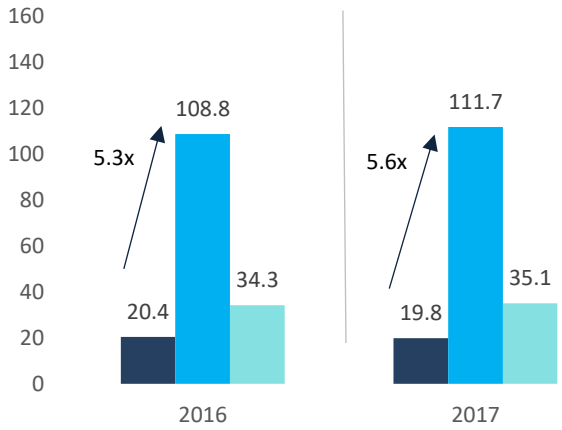


Figure 28. Felony Case Filing Rates, by Race*

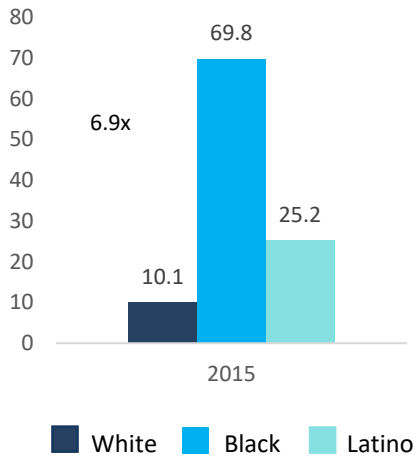


**Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court*

Figure 27 shows how in both 2016 and 2017, Black adults were approximately three times more likely to have a misdemeanor case filing than their White counterparts. Similarly, as shown in Figure 28, Black adults were more than five times more likely to have a felony case filing than White adults.

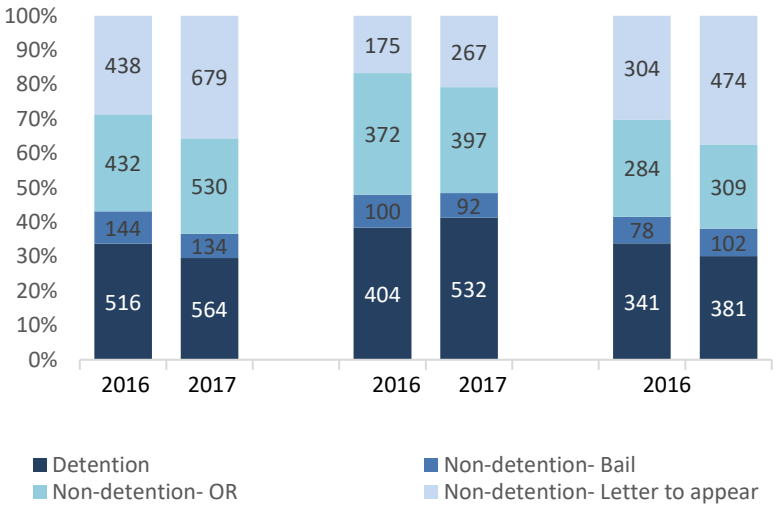
Black adults in Contra Costa County were more likely than Latino or White adults to be detained pre-trial.

Figure 29. Pre-Trial Detention Rates, by Race*



**Data is a snapshot of detained population on 7/9/2015*
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

Figure 30. Pre-Trial Detention versus Non-Detention, by Race*



**Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court*

As Figure 29 illustrates, in 2015, Black adults were approximately 7 times more likely to be detained pre-trial than White adults. Figure 30 shows in both 2016 and 2017, Black adults were more likely to be detained as compared to White adults who have higher rates of non-detention OR and letter to appear. Black adults are also significantly less likely to be given a letter to appear than both White and Latino adults.

A greater proportion of cases with Latino or Black defendants had charge or person enhancements than cases with White defendants.

Figure 31. Proportion of Cases with Charge Enhancements, by Race*

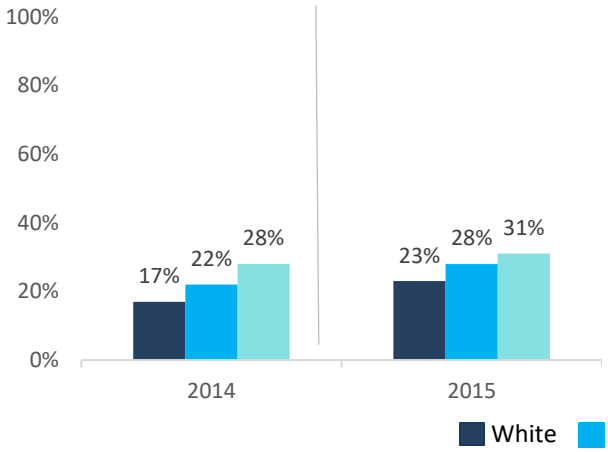
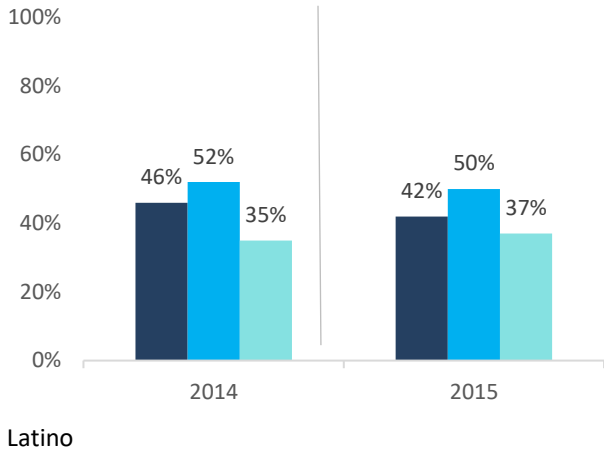


Figure 32. Proportion of Cases with Person Enhancements, by Race*



**Data from the Public Defender's Office*

Figure 31 shows in both 2014 and 2015, Latino adults had the highest proportion of cases with charge enhancements. Figure 32 shows both in 2014 and 2015, Black adults had the highest proportion of cases with person enhancements, followed by White adults.

Black adults were more likely than white adults to have a misdemeanor or felony case filed against them.

Figure 33. Misdemeanor Conviction Rates, by Race*

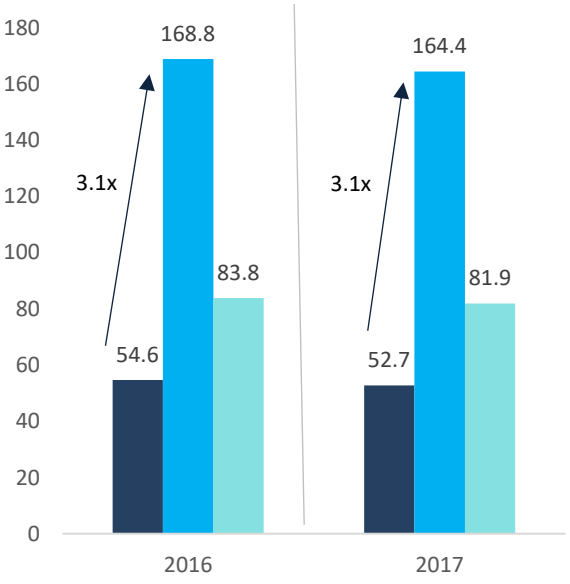
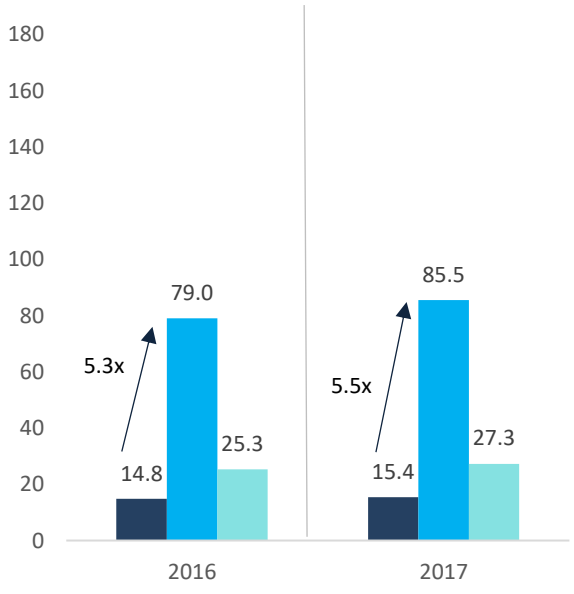


Figure 34. Felony Conviction Rates, by Race*



**Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court*

Figure 33 shows Black adults were three times more likely to have a misdemeanor conviction than White adults. Figure 34 shows Black adults were more than five times as likely to get a felony conviction than White adults in 2016 and 2017.