WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

Court Trends in Washington over the Past Two Decades

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Abstract

Collecting and analyzing data is essential for understanding and evaluating the court trends in Washington in past decades — as well as, at times, demographic differences such as disparities and disproportionalities — within the criminal justice system. Gaining insight into these trends and disparities is crucial for identifying and addressing criminal trends and systemic inequities. This issue continues to draw significant attention from a wide range of sources, including local, state, and federal agencies; advocacy organizations; policymakers; researchers; scholars; and community members. Ongoing evaluation of these trends and disparities is vital for promoting fairness, ensuring accountability, and advancing equity within the justice system.

To respond to these impacts, the Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center - the Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2023 State Justice Statistics (SJS) grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to assess this work. Through data from the Washington State Patrol (WSP) maintains the Computerized Criminal History (CCH), this report evaluates the court trends in the U.S. over the past 25 years, and the underlying court trends and demographic differences that impact the criminal justice system.

Background

Court Trends in the U.S. over the Past 25 Years

Over the past 25 years, the U.S. criminal court system has undergone substantial reform, with states like Washington leading key initiatives. One of the most significant national and statewide trends has been sentencing reform. During the late 1990s and early 2000s, Washington, like many other states, adhered to stricter sentencing laws, including mandatory minimums and “three strikes” policies. However, research on mass incarceration and racial disparities prompted changes. Washington state has since revised its sentencing guidelines to provide greater judicial discretion and more proportionate sentences, especially for nonviolent offenses and drug-related offenses (Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission [SGC], 2021).

Another key development is the expansion of problem-solving courts, which aim to address the root causes of criminal behavior. Washington has been a leader in establishing drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans' courts across many counties. These courts prioritize rehabilitation over incarceration and have been shown to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for participants. For instance, King County’s Drug Diversion Court has consistently demonstrated lower re-offense rates among graduates compared to traditional court processing (National Drug Court Resource Center, 2020).

Technology integration is another area in which Washington courts have made notable progress. The Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has modernized court infrastructure by implementing electronic filing systems, virtual hearings, and online case access platforms. These changes accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic and have continued to improve court efficiency and accessibility, particularly for rural and underserved populations (Washington Courts, 2022). However, these advances also raised equity concerns for defendants without reliable internet access or digital literacy.

Bail reform has also become a focal point for criminal court modernization. Nationally and in Washington, advocates have challenged the fairness of cash bail systems that disproportionately detain low-income individuals pretrial. In response, Washington state courts have increasingly relied on risk-

based assessments and pretrial supervision in place of money bail. A 2020 report by the Washington Pretrial Reform Task Force recommended expanding release options and improving data collection to ensure equitable pretrial outcomes (Pretrial Reform Task Force, 2020).

In terms of juvenile justice, Washington state has aligned with national legal shifts that emphasize developmental science and second chances for youth. Following U.S. Supreme Court decisions like Miller v. Alabama (2012), Washington banned life without parole for juveniles and implemented "second look" sentencing reviews. Additionally, the state has expanded diversion programs and restorative justice options for youth to keep them out of the formal criminal system when appropriate (Office of Juvenile Justice, 2021).

Furthermore, racial equity and accountability have become central to court reform efforts in Washington. Like the national movement, Washington has faced growing scrutiny over racial disparities in arrests, charges, and sentencing. In response, the Washington Supreme Court issued General Rule 37 to address implicit bias in jury selection and created the Minority and Justice Commission to investigate disparities in the legal system. These actions highlight Washington's commitment to transparency and justice, setting an example for broader systemic reform (Washington State Supreme Court, 2018).

Racial and Sex Disproportionality within the Courts System

Racial and sex disproportionality remain critical concerns within the U.S. court system. Numerous studies over the past several decades have consistently shown that people of color, particularly Black and Latino individuals, are more likely to be arrested, charged, convicted, and sentenced more harshly than white individuals for the same offenses. These disparities begin with police contact and are compounded at each stage of the legal process (Alexander, 2012). Although reforms have been proposed and implemented in many jurisdictions, systemic bias continues to shape legal outcomes in ways that disproportionately impact marginalized communities.

Sentencing disparities are among the most glaring manifestations of racial and gender disproportionality. Research has found that Black and Latino defendants often receive longer sentences than white defendants for comparable crimes, even when controlling for prior criminal history and offense severity (Rehavi & Starr, 2014). Additionally, men typically receive harsher sentences than women, with women more likely to benefit from mitigating factors such as caregiving responsibilities and perceived vulnerability (Starr, 2015). These sentencing patterns highlight the interplay between race, gender, and perceptions of criminality within the court system.

Pretrial decisions, such as bail and detention, also reflect disproportionate outcomes. Black and Latino defendants are more likely to be held pretrial and assigned higher bail amounts than white defendants. Furthermore, women are less likely to be detained pretrial, especially if they have children or are perceived as low risk (Free, 2002). These disparities contribute to broader patterns of inequality, as pretrial detention is linked to higher conviction rates and longer sentences, often forcing marginalized defendants to accept plea deals regardless of guilt.

The juvenile justice system demonstrates similar patterns. Youth of color, particularly Black and Native American youth, are more likely to be referred to juvenile court, formally charged, and placed in detention compared to their white peers (Hockenberry & Puzzanchera, 2023). Girls, especially girls of color, also face disproportionate court involvement for offenses that are often responses to trauma, such as running away or truancy — behaviors sometimes classified as "status offenses." These trends reflect how intersectional identities shape outcomes for youth within the legal system.

Efforts to address disproportionality have included implicit bias training, reforms to sentencing guidelines, and the use of race- and gender-neutral risk assessment tools. However, these solutions have received mixed reviews. While training can raise awareness, it is often not sufficient to eliminate entrenched systemic patterns (Kang et al., 2012). Risk assessment tools, if based on biased data, can perpetuate the very inequalities they aim to solve. Therefore, ongoing monitoring and reform are essential to ensure equity and accountability in court practices.

In conclusion, racial and sex disproportionalities within the U.S. court system reflect deep-rooted structural and institutional biases. Although awareness has increased and reform efforts are underway, data continues to show that justice is not applied equally across all demographic groups. Meaningful change requires not only policy reform but also cultural shifts within legal institutions, including re-evaluating how race and gender influence perceptions of guilt, responsibility, and rehabilitation.

Data Parameters and Methods

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) maintains the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database, a centralized repository of criminal history record information for the state of Washington. This database includes charge records, charges, dispositions, and sentencing information for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The CCH is an essential tool for law enforcement agencies, employers, and other authorized entities that require access to accurate and up-to-date criminal history data.

The data in the CCH originates from multiple sources, including local law enforcement agencies, courts, and corrections departments. This database of Washington criminal history information, or background checks, consists of fingerprint-based records and disposition information submitted by law enforcement agencies and courts throughout Washington. WSP retrieves data from the Washington State Identification System (WASIS) (i.e., database of criminal history information) / Washington Crime Information Center (WACIC) (i.e., database of hot file information [non-fingerprint]) database. This database, in conjunction with the WSP's Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), connects all charges based on fingerprints, and not merely by name. Arresting agencies submit fingerprint-based records, which are then matched with case dispositions from prosecutors and courts. There are two types of background checks available: name-based checks and fingerprint-based checks. Name-based searches are more accessible but may have limitations due to common names or data entry errors, whereas fingerprint-based searches provide more accurate results by verifying an individual's identity through biometric data.

The WSP CCH system plays a vital role in the criminal justice landscape, supporting law enforcement operations, legal proceedings, and public safety initiatives. It helps maintain transparency and accountability in the handling of criminal records while adhering to privacy and accuracy standards. As technology evolves, the state continues to enhance the CCH system to improve efficiency, security, and accessibility. By ensuring that criminal history data is accurately recorded and appropriately used, the system contributes to a fair and effective justice process in Washington state. As such, the system is continuously updated to reflect new charges, case outcomes, and sentence completions. However, the accuracy of the database depends on timely and complete reporting by all contributing entities. Incomplete or delayed data submissions can result in gaps in an individual's criminal history, potentially affecting background checks or legal proceedings.

In this report, the following parameters were utilized:

- Analyses included calendar years (CY) 2000 to 2024.
- Due to conflicting records associated to one charge, any charges with multiple demographics (i.e., race, sex, birth dates) were excluded to avoid any potential incorrect assumptions and to maintain data integrity. As such, data might be underreported.

Along with court information, the WSP data includes agency-level data; date of charge; court degree; inchoate crimes charge enhancements (i.e., attempt, soliciting, conspiracy, complicity); enhancements (i.e., domestic violence, drug finding, weapons, firearms, sexual motivation, etc.); court RCW; court disposition; sentence type; and demographic characteristics (i.e., race, sex, and age at time of charge). Note that demographic values are limited to WSP values (i.e., sex was limited to the binary values of "male" and "female," and race was limited to "Black," "White," "American Indian or American Native," or "Asian or Pacific Islander"). For analysis purposes, this report will utilize the following operationalizations for race: (1) Black, Indigenous and/or people of color (BIPOC) and (2) non-BIPOC.

In sum, the current dataset included 8,481,938 unique WSP court events from 2000 to 2024. Due to the missing or incomplete demographic data, the final dataset only includes individuals whose data were not missing race, date of birth, or sex information.

Limitations

These limitations are to prepare the audience with the constraints of this work, with several limitations influencing the findings of this report.

First, the analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and nongeneralizable in nature. Results are modest, inferences and implications are limited, and results should be interpreted cautiously. Causal relationships cannot be determined, and further analyses must be completed.

Second, the data used in this project included publicly available administrative data, and the lack of detail or richness significantly limits any conclusions yielded from this work. No information on the type or severity of the arrest and/or court proceeding was provided which could skew results.

Third, the CCH data is often incomplete, as it relies heavily on timely and accurate reporting from local law enforcement agencies, courts, and prosecutors. Arrest and court records may be submitted without corresponding updates about case outcomes, such as dismissals or acquittals, leading to gaps and inaccuracies that misrepresent an individual's true criminal history. The WSP also utilizes data from different law enforcement agencies. The data is based on a "snapshot" of the database because there are no "fixed" statistics, as law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available.

Fourth, the CCH primarily captures formal interactions with the criminal justice system, such as charges and convictions, but does not account for informal decisions like warnings, diversions, or declined prosecutions. This can create a skewed portrayal of criminal behavior, particularly for marginalized communities that experience disproportionate levels of police contact but not necessarily higher rates of conviction. Additionally, CCH data may not consistently distinguish between adult and juvenile records, and sealing or expungement orders are sometimes not promptly reflected in the system, further complicating data reliability and fairness in its usage.

Fifth, in terms of demographic assessment (i.e., gender, age, race), these results must be interpreted with caution due to the limitations of the data. It is important to note that any analysis of race across criminal justice decision points — and more specifically, this criminal justice data — is negatively impacted by true reliability and validity, as race data can be misclassified. Additionally, any analyses of disproportionality, in terms of demographics, are based on comparisons of outcomes for individuals who are convicted of a criminal arrest. This report's findings, as many other findings retrieved from criminal justice data are, can be skewed due to the already documented disproportionate treatment in criminal justice. For example, equal dispensation of justice is a consistent concern of policymakers and the public (Donnelly, 2017; Heley & Eberhardt, 2018; Kovera, 2019; Monk, 2019). The evidence of differential treatment, unequal dispensation, and injustice in the justice system is significant (Kovera, 2019). The findings should be interpreted with caution due to significant limitations and the fact that analyses are not causal (i.e., do not show a cause-and-effect relationship).

Sixth, the CCH database was not originally designed for complex statistical analysis or research purposes, which limits its utility for understanding broader trends in criminal justice outcomes. Variability in how offenses are categorized, lack of demographic details like race and ethnicity in older records, and inconsistencies in case status updates reduce the data's analytical value. Caution is needed when interpreting findings based on CCH data, acknowledging that systemic reporting deficiencies and structural biases may distort conclusions about crime patterns, recidivism, and disparities across populations.

Seventh, any longitudinal analyses must be carefully evaluated due to potential policy changes in firearm laws that could impact trends and interpretations. For example, due to the impacts of COVID-19, trends might be skewed and underreported. There are many factors that contribute to the reluctance of a victim reporting abuse, and the data might not accurately represent the true picture of charges.

Lastly, due to the potential impacts of COVID-19, results can be skewed as this report utilized rates from 2000 to 2024 which includes years impacted by the pandemic.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work. As such, it is important to use caution when reviewing the report.

Results

The analyses are descriptive and nongeneralizable in nature.

Demographics of the Washington Defendant Sample: 2000–2024

Table 1 shows the overall sample by demographics (i.e., defendant age, sex, BIPOC community, and race). Findings showed that 32.9% of all charges from 2000 to 2024 were associated with defendants between the ages of 26 to 35 while 1.6% of all charges were associated with defendants 17 years and younger. More than one-third of all charges from 2000 to 2024 were associated with defendants who self-reported as male.

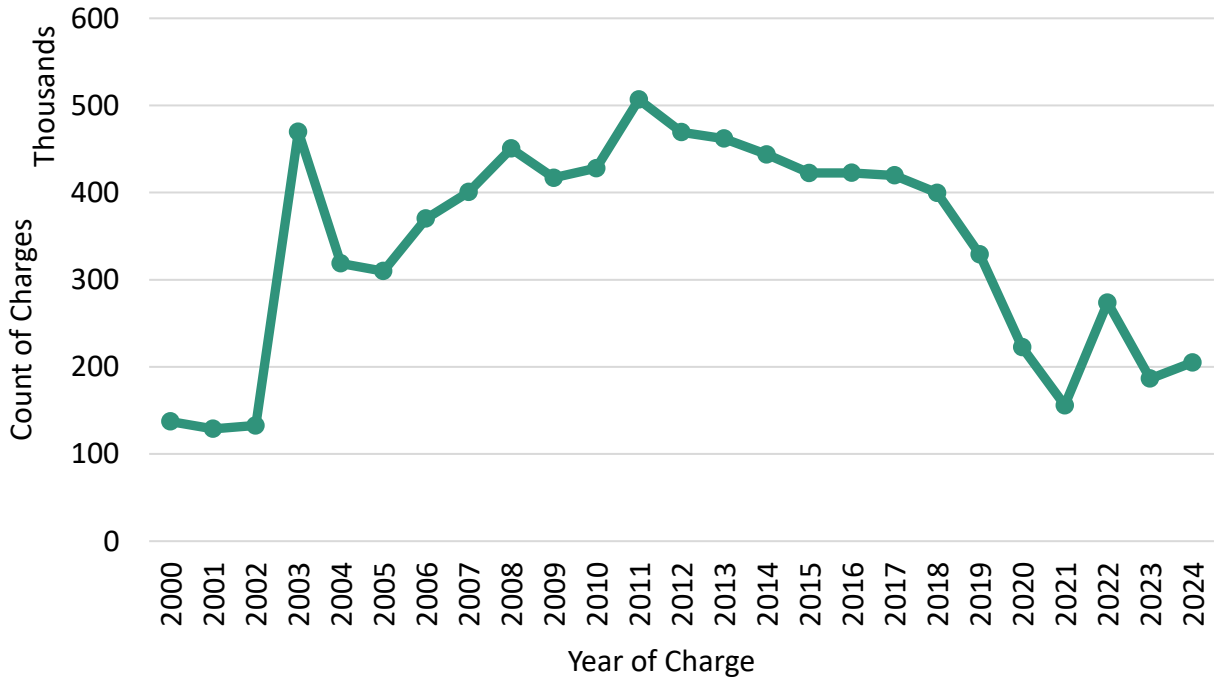
Table 1. Distribution of sample by age at time of charge, BIPOC community, sex, and race

	N	%		N	%
Age at Time of Charge			**Race**		
<= 17	138,273	1.6	AI/AN	145,246	1.7
18 to 25	2,195,608	25.9	A/PI	180,199	2.1
26 to 35	2,792,613	32.9	Black	902,875	10.6
36 to 45	1,855,053	21.9	White	7,210,936	85.0
>= 46	1,500,663	17.7			
Sex			**BIPOC Community**		
Female	1,952,662	23.0	Yes	1,228,320	14.5
Male	6,529,276	77.0	No	7,210,936	85.0

Note: Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, therefore the total does not equal 100%. Results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is charge level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals could have committed more than one charge within the month(s) or year(s). AI/AN = American Indian or American Native; A/PI = Asian or Pacific Islander

Figure 1 shows the number of charges by the year of charge. From 2005 to 2008, the total number of charges in Washington increased by 45.4%, then decreased from 2011 to 2021 by 69.2%. Following the COVID-19 years, the total number of charges in Washington have yet to reach the arrest rates in 2000.

Figure 1. Count of charges by year of charge: 2000–2024



It is important to note that there is a likelihood that individuals can have more than one charge within the year, let alone within the 25 years of this study's parameters, therefore, results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as this is charge-level data not at the individual level. Unless otherwise noted, all analyses completed are on the defendant population within this study.

As a supplement to Table 1 and Figure 1, Appendix A shows the count of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics. In evaluating Washington population estimates (Appendix A), results showed that while males and females both make up about half of the population (49.8% and 50.2%, respectively), males make up 77.0% of the defendant sample while females only make up less

than one-fourth (Table 1). Furthermore, while the BIPOC community makes up 14.5% of the defendant sample, they make up an average of 14.4% of Washington's population (from 11.0% in 2000 to 17.9% in 2024).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the charges in Washington from 2000 to 2024 by degree of charge. While 10.0% of the charges had an unknown degree, about half (48.9%) of the charges were categorized as gross misdemeanors, 24.6% were misdemeanors, 0.8% were Felony A charges (i.e., most severe classification), 4.7% were Felony B charges, and 9.4% were Felony C charges. It is important to note that not all charges were classified, leading to unspecified felony charges (1.6%) and unknowns (10.0%); there are many reasons for nonclassification (e.g., fast-paced environment during the charges, etc.).

Figure 2. Distribution of charges by degree of charge in Washington: 2000–2024

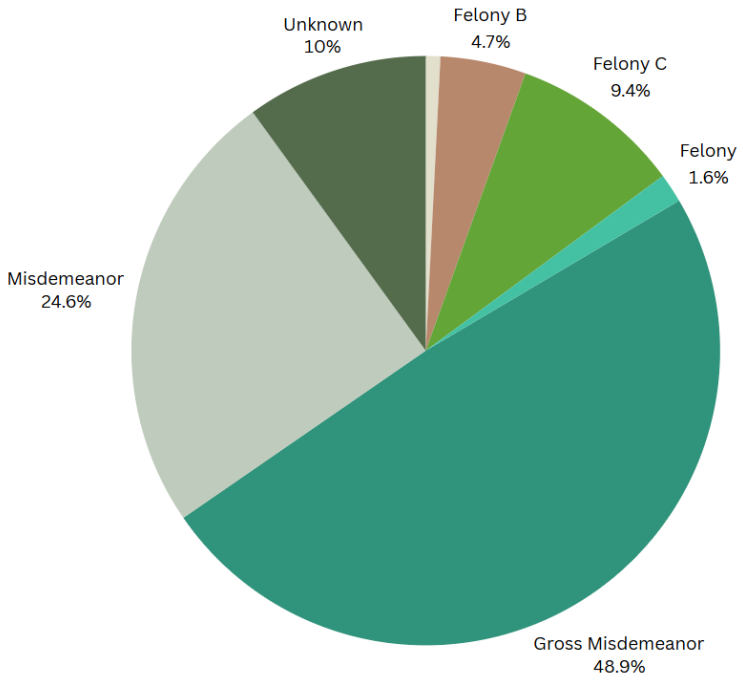


Table 2 shows the top charges in Washington from 2000 to 2024. Less than one-tenth of the charges included driving under the influence (DUI) (8.6%), while assault in the 4th degree served as 7.3% of top charges in Washington and then driving while license was invalidated (7.6%).

Table 2. Top charges in Washington: 2000–2024

	N (%)		N (%)
RCW 46.61.502: Driving under the influence	729,666 (8.6)	RCW 69.50.4013: Poss, use of cont sub	139,181 (1.6)
RCW 9A.36.041: Assault in the 4th degree	622.371 (7.3)	RCW 66.44.270: Furnishing liq to minors	125,183 (1.5)
RCW 46.20.342: Driving while license invalid	590.313 (7.0)	RCW 9A.76.020: Obstructing a law enf off	123,448 (1.5)
RCW 9A.56.050: Theft in the 3rd degree	441,512 (5.2)	RCW 9A.48.090: Malicious misc 3rd degree	116,655 (1.4)
RCW 26.50.110: Violation of DV order	214,014 (2.5)	RCW 9A.84.030: Disorderly conduct	114,638 (1.4)
RCW 46.61.500: Reckless driving	195734 (2.3)	RCW 69.50.4014: Poss of 40 gms < cannabis	105,788 (1.2)
RCW 46.61.5249: Negligent driving 1st degree	153,616 (1.8)	RCW 69.50.412: Prohibited acts	102,658 (1.2)

Notes: Definitions: inval = invalidated; sub = substance; poss = possession; cont = controlled; liq = liquor; enf = enforcement; off = officer; misc = mischief; gms = grams; < = or less

Year of Charges: From 2000 to 2024

Rates of charges by year of charge

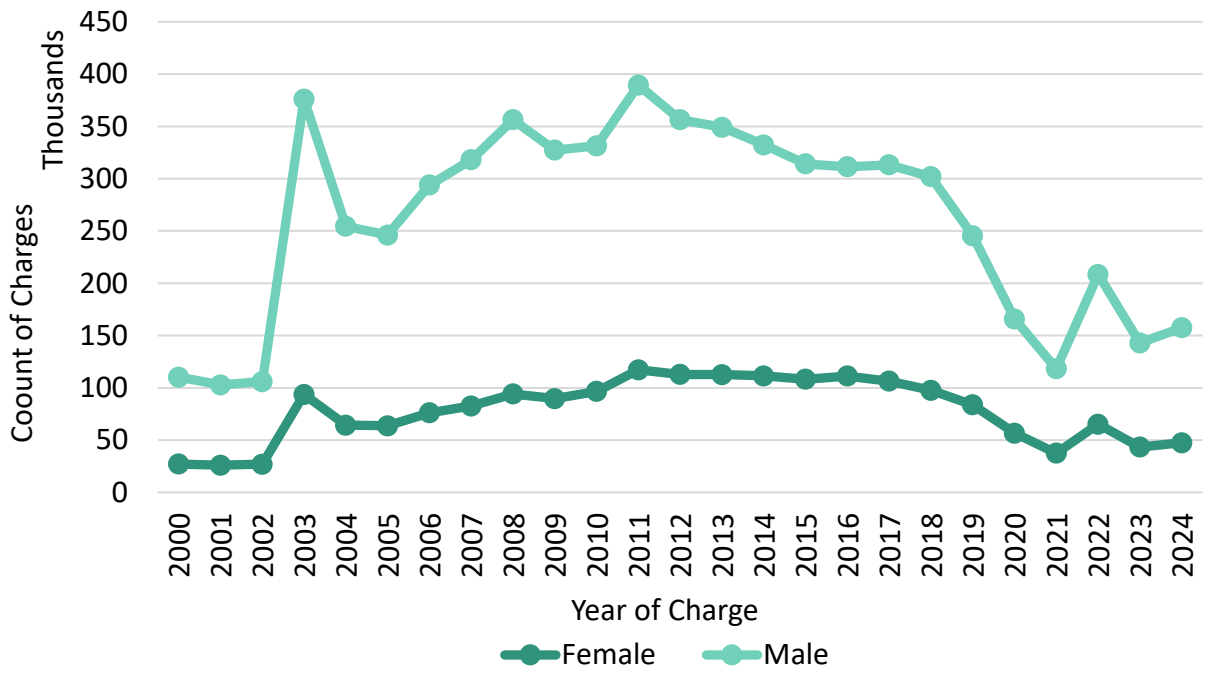
Rates of charges by year of charge and by demographic variables (i.e., age at time of charge, BIPOC community, and sex) were evaluated using chi-square test of independence (i.e., a statistical test that measures whether variables are related to one another) and crosstabulations (i.e., a statistical test that measures the frequency of specific characteristics described in the cells of the table).

Rates of charges by year of charge and by sex

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and sex (χ^2 (24, N = 8,481,938) = 21,240.47, p <.001). Figure 3 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by sex. Findings suggest that the proportion of defendants was uniquely different. Regardless of sex, rates of charges were similar throughout the years outside of 2014 to 2016 when rates of charges for females showed increases (2014 to 2015: 2.8%) and rates of charges for males showed increases (2015 to 2016: 0.6%).

For further analyses, Appendix B shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by sex and Appendix C shows the distribution of year of charge and sex. Results showed that men were consistently charged more than women from 2000 to 2024, but trends within count of charges showed a similar pattern regardless of sex.

Figure 3. Count of charges by year of charge and by sex



To examine these sex differences, disproportionality ratios of charges by male defendants as compared to female defendants was computed. Table 3 shows the disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge by sex. Findings revealed that, on average, male defendants have been overrepresented from

2000 to 2024 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). As a supplement to Table 3, Appendix D provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of charges for each year of charge by sex.

Table 3. Disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge and by sex

Year of Charge	Male Defendants	Female Defendants
2000	1.62	0.39
2001	1.60	0.40
2002	1.60	0.40
2003	1.61	0.40
2004	1.60	0.40
2005	1.60	0.41
2006	1.59	0.41
2007	1.59	0.41
2008	1.59	0.42
2009	1.57	0.43
2010	1.55	0.45
2011	1.54	0.46
2012	1.52	0.48
2013	1.52	0.49
2014	1.50	0.50
2015	1.49	0.51
2016	1.48	0.52
2017	1.49	0.51
2018	1.52	0.49
2019	1.49	0.51
2020	1.49	0.51
2021	1.52	0.48
2022	1.53	0.48
2023	1.54	0.47
2024	1.54	0.46

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of charges by year of charge and by age at time of charge

Findings show that there was a strong relationship between year of charge and age at time of charge (χ^2 (96, N = 8,482,210) = 242,251.07, $p < .001$). Figure 4 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by age at time of charge. Findings suggest that the proportion of defendants was uniquely different.

For individuals ages 17 and younger, findings showed decreases in charges from 2006 to 2008 (-19.6%), 2010 to 2014 (-13.2%), and then 2017 to 2021 (-68.9%); increases were present from 2001 to 2003 (155.0%), 2004 to 2006 (44.7%), 2008 to 2010 (18.5%), and then again from 2021 to 2024 (155.6%).

For individuals ages 18 to 25, findings showed decreases in charges from 2011 to 2021 (-83.6%) and then 2022 to 2024 (-32.6%); increases were present from 2001 to 2003 (3.6%), 2004 to 2008 (35.5%), and then 2009 to 2011 (8.5%).

For individuals ages 26 to 35, findings showed decreases in charges from 2003 to 2005 (-38.9%), 2011 to 2015 (-9.4%), and then 2016 to 2021 (-64.1%); increases were present from 2001 to 2003 (240.9%) and then 2005 to 2008 (55.9%).

For individuals ages 36 to 45, findings showed decreases in charges from 2003 to 2005 (-41.4%), 2011 to 2015 (-16.4%), and then 2017 to 2021 (-56.1%); increases were present from 2001 to 2003 (252.0%), 2005 to 2008 (34.6%), and then 2015 to 2018 (10.3%).

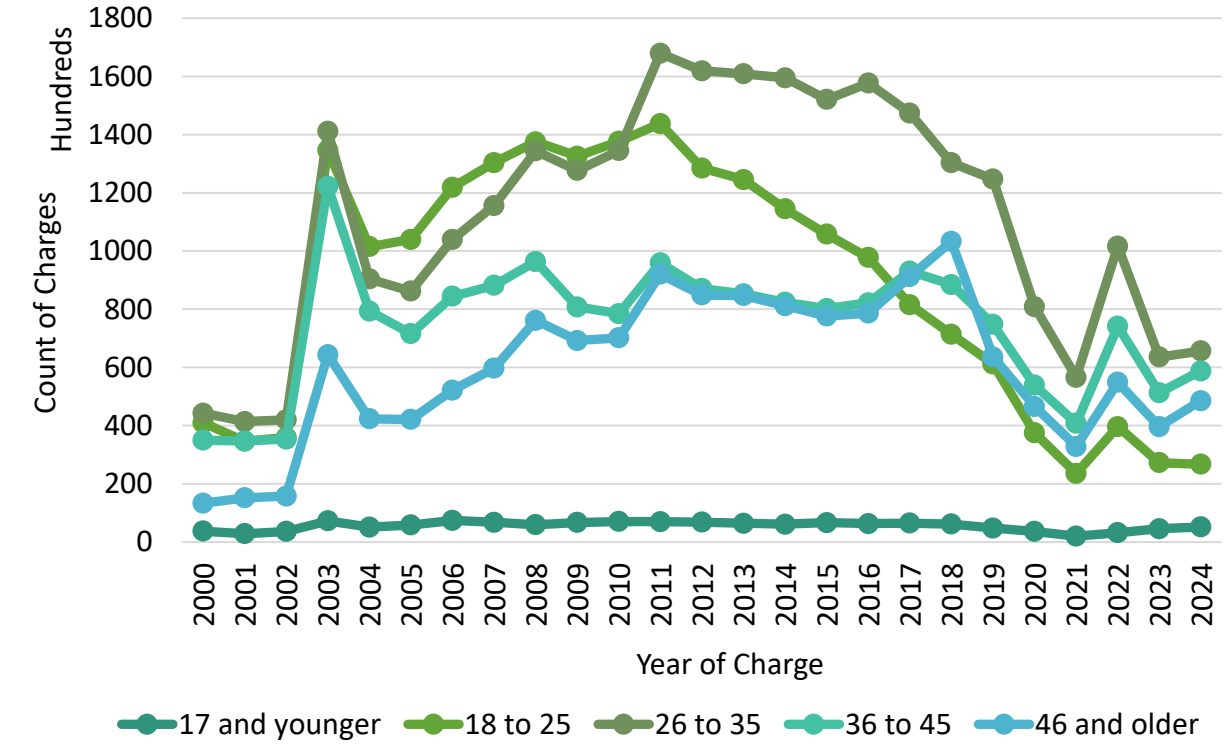
For individuals ages 46 and older, findings showed decreases in charges from 2003 to 2005 (-34.6%), 2011 to 2015 (-15.6%), and then 2018 to 2021 (-68.2%); increases were present from 2001 to 2003 (324.4%), 2005 to 2008 (80.8%), 2009 to 2011 (32.9%), and then 2015 to 2018 (33.0%).

Regardless of age, rates of charges showed decreases from 2000 to 2001, 2003 to 2004, 2011 to 2014, and then again 2018 to 2021 (likely due to the decreases in charges due to COVID-19); increases were present from 2001 to 2003, 2005 to 2006, and then again 2021 to 2022, regardless of age. This shows that charge trends varied by age over time.

Different age groups experienced ups and downs in charge rates over time — for example, teens saw big increases in the early 2000s and again after 2021, but major drops during the pandemic. Young and middle-aged adults also had charge spikes in the early 2000s, followed by steady declines, especially from 2011 to 2021. Overall, charge trends varied by age, with noticeable drops during COVID-19 and increases afterward.

For further analyses, Appendix E shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for charge rates by year of charge and by age at time of charge. Additionally, Appendix F shows the distribution of year of charge and age at time of charge.

Figure 4. Count of charges by year of charge and by age at time of charge



Rates of charges by year of charge and by race/BIPOC community

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and race (χ^2 (72, N = 8,439,256) = 13,460.12, p <.001). Figure 5 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by race. Findings suggest that the proportion of defendants was uniquely different.

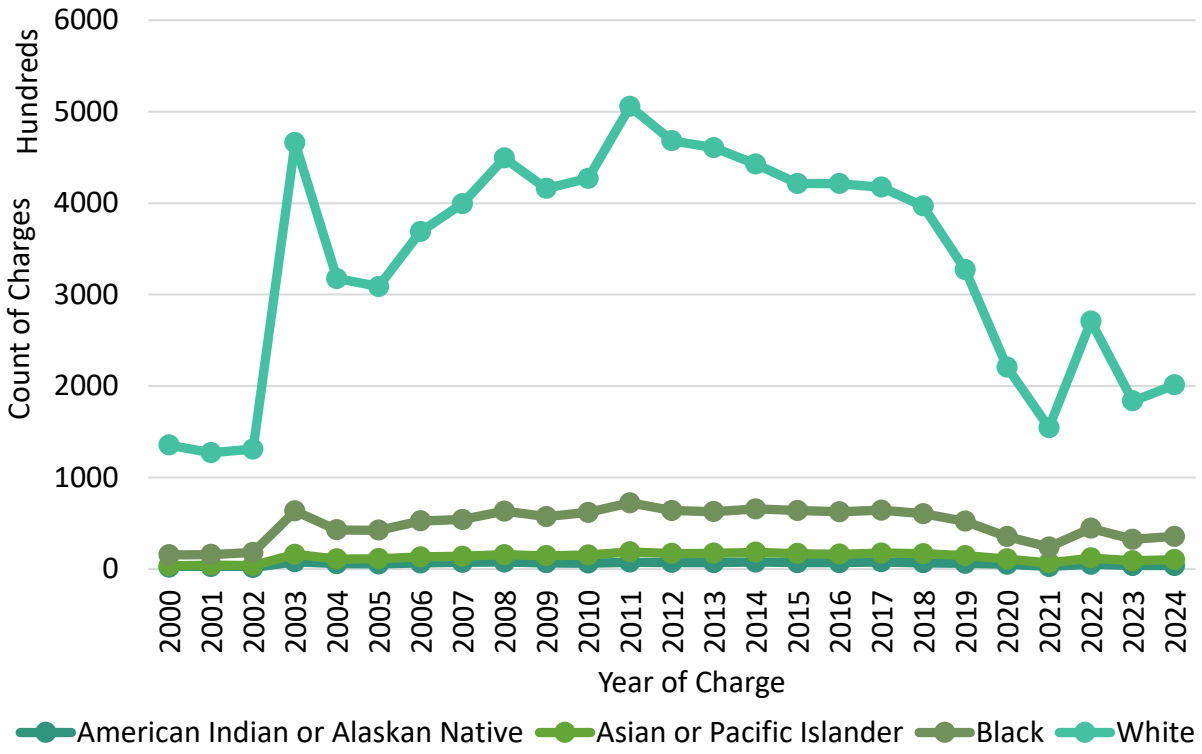
For American Indian or Alaskan Native defendants, findings showed increases in charges from 2005 to 2008 (38.8%); decreases were present from 2003 to 2005 (-29.9%), from 2008 to 2010 (-15.9%), 2011 to 2013 (-6.2%), 2014 to 2016 (-9.9%) and then again from 2017 to 2021 (-64.4%). For Asian or Pacific Islander defendants, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 (388.6%), 2005 to 2008 (41.6%), and then again from 2009 to 2011 (46.4%); decreases were present from 2014 to 2016 (-11.7%) and then 2018 to 2021 (-60.0%).

For Black defendants, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 (309.5%), 2005 to 2008 (52.2%), and then again from 2009 to 2011 (25.4%); decreases were present from 2003 to 2005 (-34.3%), then 2011 to 2013 (-15.3%), and lastly from 2017 to 2021 (-63.2%). For white defendants, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 (261.9%), 2005 to 2008 (44.9%), and then again from 2009 to 2011 (20.7%); decreases were present from 2003 to 2005 (-33.8%), then 2011 to 2015 (-17.5%), and lastly from 2016 to 2021 (-62.8%).

Charge patterns differed by race over time. American Indian or Alaskan Native defendants had a rise in charges in the mid-2000s but saw major declines by 2021. Asian or Pacific Islander defendants experienced sharp increases in the early 2000s and steep decreases after 2018. Black defendants had spikes in charges early on but notable drops from 2017 to 2021. White defendants followed a similar trend, with early increases and steady declines in later years.

Regardless of race, rates of charges showed increases from 2002 to 2003, 2005 to 2008, 2010 to 2011, 2021 to 2022, and then 2023 to 2024; decreases were present from 2003 to 2004, 2008 to 2009, 2011 to 2012, 2014 to 2015, 2018 to 2021, and then again from 2023 to 2024, regardless of race. For further analyses, Appendix G shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by race, and Appendix H shows the distribution of year of charge and race.

Figure 5. Count of charges by year of charge and by race



To examine these race differences, disproportionality ratios of charges by BIPOC defendants as compared to non-BIPOC defendants was computed — binary analyses were utilized to assess these ratios. Table 4 shows the disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge by race. Findings revealed that, on average, BIPOC defendants have been overrepresented from 2000 to 2008 and then 2010 (as their disproportionality ratio exceeded one). Following this, trends changed, and on average, in 2009 and then again from 2011 to 2024, non-BIPOC defendants were underrepresented (as their disproportionality ratio does not exceed one). As a supplement to Table 4, Appendix I provides a visualization of the disproportionality ratios of charges for each year of charge by race.

Table 4. Disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge and by race

Year of Charge	BIPOC Defendants	Non-BIPOC Defendants
2000	1.01	1.00
2001	1.08	0.99
2002	1.16	0.98
2003	1.11	0.98
2004	1.08	0.99
2005	1.07	0.99
2006	1.09	0.99
2007	1.02	1.00
2008	1.04	0.99
2009	0.99	1.00
2010	1.03	1.00
2011	0.98	1.00
2012	0.91	1.02
2013	0.88	1.02
2014	0.93	1.01

Year of Charge	BIPOC Defendants	Non-BIPOC Defendants
2015	0.92	1.02
2016	0.88	1.03
2017	0.89	1.02
2018	0.85	1.03
2019	0.87	1.03
2020	0.86	1.03
2021	0.83	1.04
2022	0.85	1.03
2023	0.90	1.02
2024	0.88	1.03

Note: To evaluate disproportionality by sex, disproportionality ratios were assessed by calculating the percentage in the population of interest (e.g., those who offended) divided by the percentage in the general population (e.g., Washington state). If the disproportionality ratio is equal to 1, this shows that the population of interest and the general population are equal to one another. If the disproportionality ratio is higher than 1, this shows that the population of interest is overrepresented and disproportionality higher than the general population.

Rates of charges by year of charge and by degree of charge

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and degree of charge (χ^2 (120, N = 7,636,101) = 424,913.87, p <.001). It is important to note, not all charges were classified as two of the WSP values were "unknown" and "felony" — for the value of "unknown," it cannot be determined if the charge is a gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor, or a felony and for the value of "felony," it cannot be determined if the charge is a Class A felony, Class B felony, Class C felony, or an unranked felony. There are many reasons for nonclassification, including the potential of a fast-paced environment during the charges. Figure 6 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by degree of charge. Findings suggest that the proportion of charges by degree of charge was uniquely different.

Regardless of year of charge, most charges were either classified as gross misdemeanors (48.9%) or misdemeanors (24.6%). From 2000 to 2024, gross misdemeanors made up the majority of charges (from 41.2% in 2000 to 58.7% in 2024 – the largest account was in 2015 with 60.6%). On average, there were about 165,993 gross misdemeanor charges annually from 2000 to 2024 – and the years 2003, and then again, were all above average.

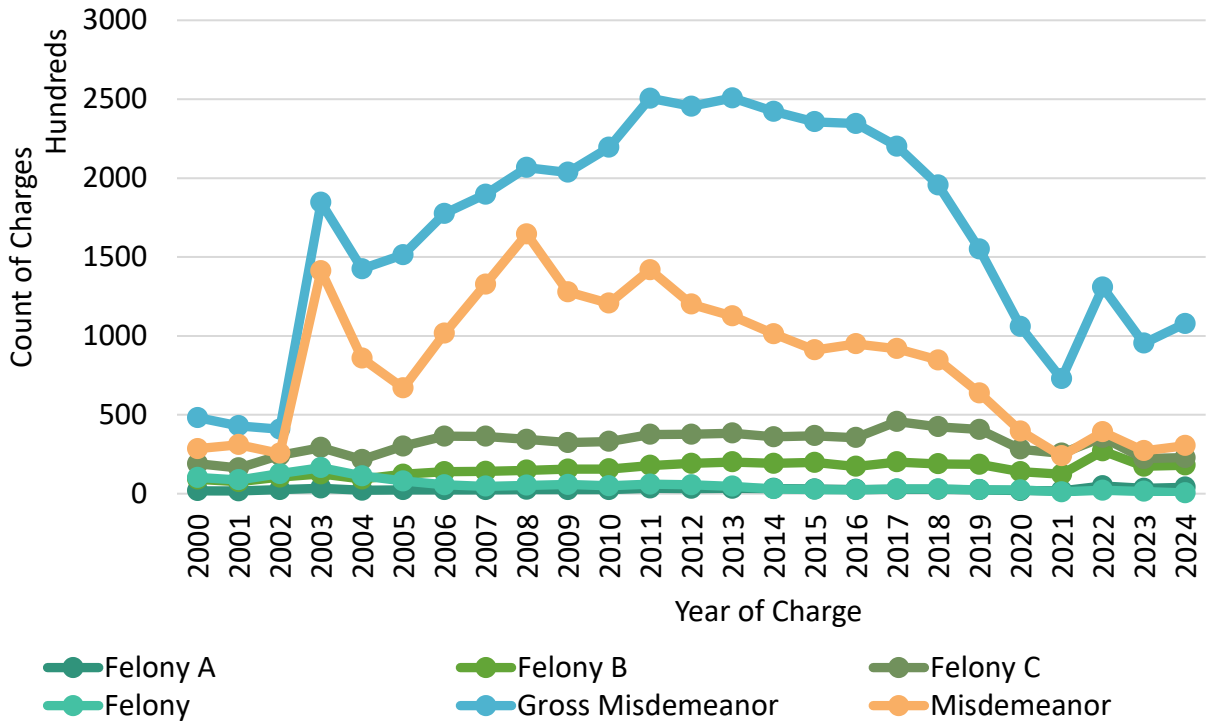
The next most common degree of charge found, outside of gross misdemeanors, were misdemeanors which made up about 24.6% of all charges from 2000 to 2024 (from 24.3% in 2000 to 16.5% in 2024). However, in 2021, the second most common degree of charge was Felony Cs (which on average made up 9.4% of all charges from 2000 to 2024) – with Felony Cs at 18.6% in 2021 as compared to misdemeanors at 17.4% in 2021. On average, there were about 83,550 misdemeanor charges annually from 2000 to 2024 – and the years 2003 to 2004 and 2006 to 2018, were all above average.

In terms of felony charges, most charges were classified as Class C felonies, from 2000 with 18,973 Class C felony charges to 2024 (18,082 Class C felony charges), while the least common degree of charges found were Class A felony charges from 2000 (1,889 Class A felony charges) to 2024 (4,042 Class A felony charges). On average, there were about 2,796 Class A felony charges annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2003, 2011 to 2015, and 2022 to 2024, were all above average.

In total, charge severity varied over time, with most charges falling into gross misdemeanors. Gross misdemeanors consistently made up the largest share of charges, increasing from about 35.1% in 2002 to nearly 60.6% in 2015. Misdemeanors were the next most common, though their share declined slightly in 2021. Among felonies, Class C felonies were the most frequent, while Class A felonies were the least common. Some charges couldn't be precisely classified due to fast-paced conditions during arrest/court processing. For further analyses, Appendix J shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of

defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by degree of charge, and Appendix K shows the distribution of year of charge and charge degree.

Figure 6. Count of charges by year of charge and by charge degree



Rates of charges by year of charge and by inchoate crime charge enhancements

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and attempt (χ^2 (24, N = 8,482,210) = 2,303.21, p <.001), between year of charge and soliciting (χ^2 (24, N = 8,482,210) = 12,920.06, p <.001), between year of charge and conspiracy (χ^2 (24, N = 8,482,210) = 4,713.08, p <.001), and between year of charge and complicity (χ^2 (24, N = 1,407909) = 5961.43 , p <.001). Figure 7 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by inchoate crime charge enhancements. Findings suggest that the proportion of defendants was uniquely different. It is important to note that this is optional information that can be included in charge information and therefore might not draw a true picture of charges with enhancements related to inchoate crimes.

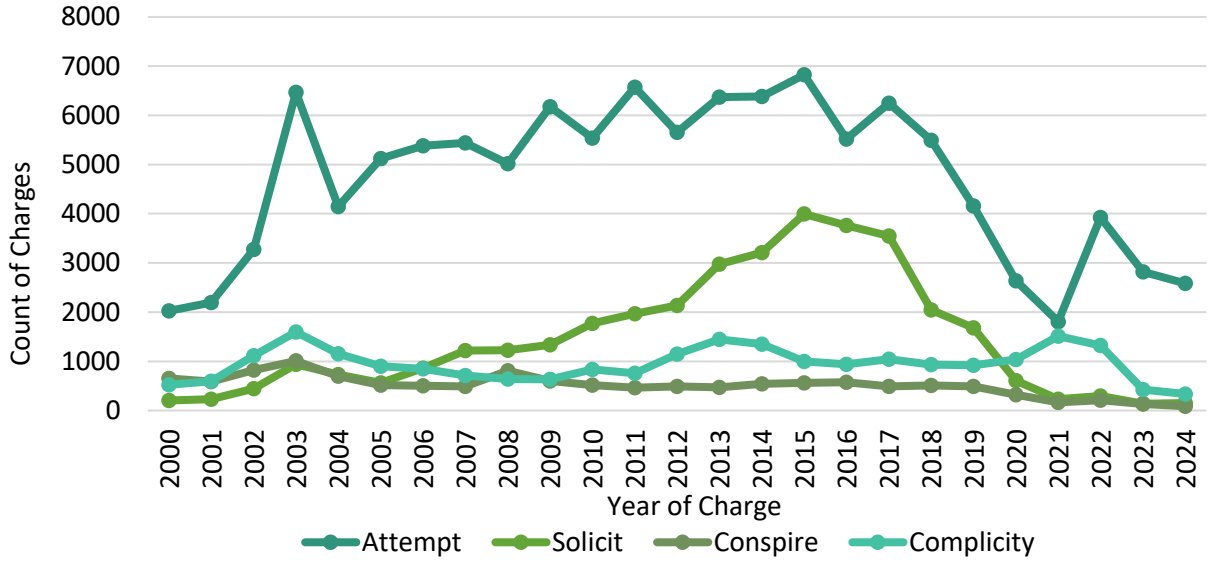
For charges that included a charge enhancement for attempt, findings showed increases in these charges from 2000 to 2003, 2004 to 2007, and then again from 2012 to 2015; decreases were found from 2017 to 2021 and then again from 2022 to 2024. For charges that included a charge enhancement for soliciting, findings showed increases in charges from 2000 to 2003 and then again from 2005 to 2015; decreases were found from 2003 to 2005 and then again from 2015 to 2021.

For charges that included a charge enhancement for conspiracy, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 and then 2013 to 2016; decreases were found from 2003 to 2007, 2008 to 2011, and then again from 2018 to 2021. For charges that included a charge enhancement for complicity, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003, 2011 to 2013, and then from 2019 to 2021; decreases were found 2003 to 2009, 2013 to 2016, 2017 to 2019, and then again from 2021 to 2024.

The years 2003 to 2004, 2018 to 2019, and 2022 to 2023 showed decreases for all inchoate crime charge enhancements — there were no overall consistent increases within years. In total, there were clear changes over time in charges that included charge enhancements for inchoate crimes like attempt, soliciting, conspiracy, and complicity. These enhancements rose during certain periods and fell during others, showing shifting patterns across the years. Since reporting these charge enhancements is optional, the data may not fully capture all charges involving these charges.

For further analyses, Appendix L shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by inchoate crime charge enhancements.

Figure 7. Count of charges by year of charge and by inchoate crime charge enhancements



Rates of charges by year of charge and by charge enhancements

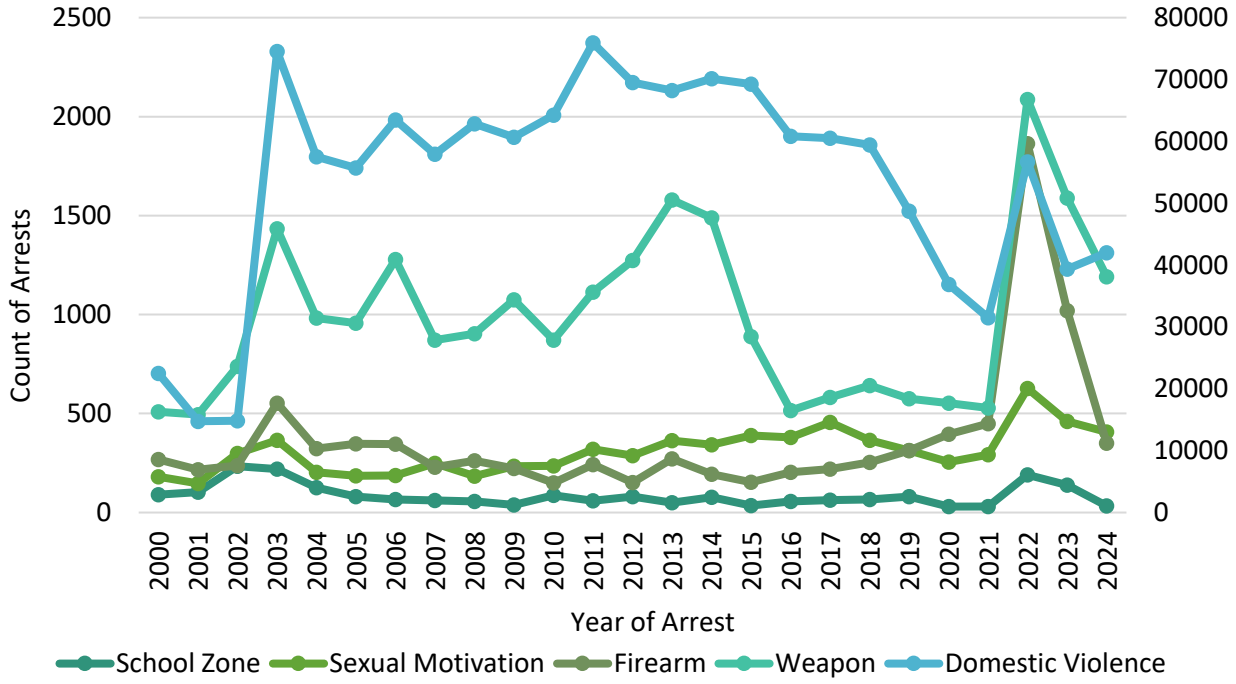
Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and school zone enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 1,407,909) = 2,523.45, p <.001), between year of charge and sexual motivation enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 1,407,909) = 1,606.81, p <.001), between year of charge and firearm enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 1,407,909) = 9,236.68, p <.001), between year of charge and weapons enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 1,407,909) = 4,267.30, p <.001), and between year of charge and domestic violence enhancement (χ^2 (24, N = 1407909) = 14,035.83, p <.001). Figure 8 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by enhancements. Findings suggest that the proportion of defendants was uniquely different. It is important to note that this is optional information that can be included in charge information and therefore might not draw a true picture of charges with enhancements.

For charges that included a school zone enhancement, findings showed increases in these charges from 2000 to 2002, 2015 to 2019, and then again from 2020 to 2022; decreases were found from 2002 to 2009 and then again from 2022 to 2024. For charges that included sexual motivation enhancement, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003, 2005 to 2007, 2008 to 2011, 2014 to 2017, and then again from 2020 to 2022; decreases were found from 2003 to 2005, 2017 to 2020, and then from 2022 to 2024.

For charges that included a firearm enhancement, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 and then again from 2015 to 2022; decreases were found from 2005 to 2007, 2008 to 2010, 2013 to 2015, and then from 2022 to 2024. For charges that included a weapon enhancement, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003, 2007 to 2009, 2010 to 2013, and then again from 2016 to 2018; decreases were found from 2003 to 2005, 2013 to 2016, 2018 to 2021, and then from 2022 to 2024. For charges that included a domestic violence enhancement, findings showed increases in charges from 2001 to 2003 and then again from 2009 to 2011; decreases were found from 2003 to 2005, 2011 to 2013, and then from 2014 to 2022.

The years of 2003 to 2004 showed decreases for all charge enhancements, while the years of 2021 to 2022 showed an increase. In total, charges with specific enhancements — like those related to school zones, sexual motivation, firearms, weapons, and drug findings — showed varying patterns over the years. For example, charges with school zone enhancements increased during some periods but decreased during others. Similar ups and downs were seen with the other types of charge enhancements. Since reporting these enhancements is optional, the data may not fully represent all charges involving them. For further analyses, Appendix M shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of arrest and by enhancements.

Figure 8. Count of charges by year of charge and by charge enhancement



Notes: Due to larger counts for domestic violence charge enhancements, domestic violence charge enhancements is located on the second axis to the left. Due to similar counts of arrests, school zone charge enhancements, sexual motivation charge enhancements, firearm charge enhancements, and weapon charge enhancements are located on the first axis to the right.

Rates of charges by year of charge and by court disposition

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and court disposition (χ^2 (264, N = 8,482,210) = 2,428,653.11, p <.001). It is important to note, not all court dispositions were categorized — and there are various WSP values such as “absconded,” “exonerated,” and “detainer cancelled.” For a

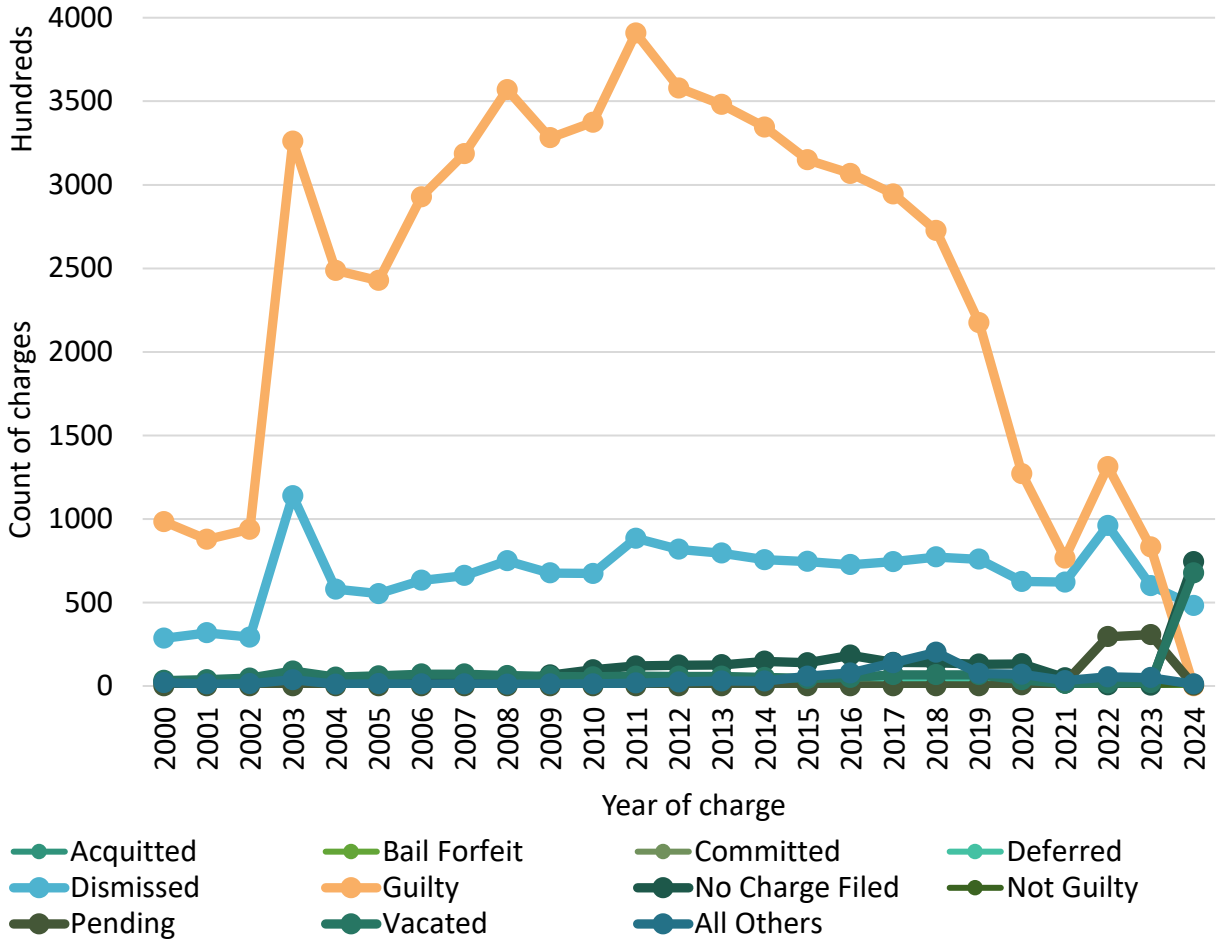
full list please see Appendix N. Figure 9 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by court disposition. Findings suggest that the proportion of charges by court disposition was uniquely different.

Regardless of year of charge, most charges had either a guilty court disposition (70.2%) or a dismissed court disposition (21.2%). From 2000 to 2024, guilty court dispositions made up the majority of charges (from 71.6% in 2000 to 44.6% in 2024 — the largest account was in 2008 with 79.1%). On average, there were about 249,432 guilty court dispositions annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2004 and 2007 to 2019, were all above average.

The next most common court disposition found, outside of guilty court dispositions, were dismissed court dispositions which made up about 21.2% of all charges from 2000 to 2024 (from 20.8% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2024 — the largest account was in 2022 with 39.9%). On average, there were about 68,171 dismissed court dispositions annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2004, 2009, from 2012 to 2020, and then again, 2023, were all above average. A fraction of court dispositions were either a committed court disposition (0.9%), deferred court disposition (0.7%), no charge filed (2.2%), pending (1.2%), vacated (1.6%), or all others (1.3%). Regardless of year of charge, charges were least likely to be acquitted sentence dispositions (0.1%), bail forfeit sentence dispositions (0.2%), or not guilty sentence dispositions (0.3%).

In total, charge severity varied over time, with most charges falling into guilty court dispositions. Dismissed court dispositions were the next most common, though their share was mixed throughout the years. For further analyses, Appendix O shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by court disposition, and Appendix P shows the distribution of year of charge and court disposition.

Figure 9. Count of charges by year of charge and by court disposition



Rates of charges by year of charge and by sentence type

Findings show that there was a relationship between year of charge and sentence type (χ^2 (144, N = 4,578,668) = 475,144.25, p <.001). Figure 10 shows the number of charges by year of charge and by sentence type. Findings suggest that the proportion of charges by sentence type was uniquely different.

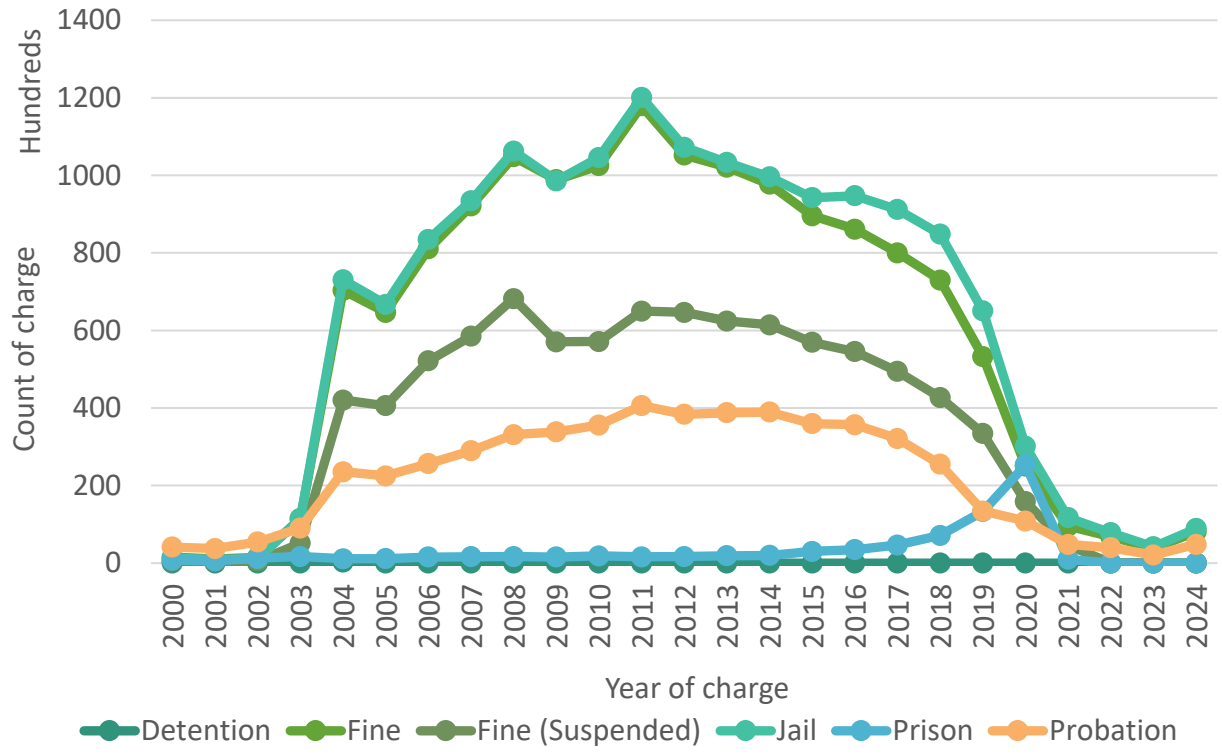
From 2000 to 2024, most charges either resulted in a jail sentence (70.2%) or a fine sentence (30.6%). From 2000 to 2002, most charges resulted in probation sentences, but this trend changed in the future years as probation sentences then became the second-to-last sentence type from 2004 to 2020 (from an average of 53.4% from 2000 to 2003 to an average of 11.4% from 2004 to 2020). A slight peak in probation sentences was present from 2021 to 2024 (from 15.1% in 2021 to 22.1% to 2024). On average, there were about 22,068 charges that yielded to a probation sentence annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2003 to 2018, were all above average.

Fine sentences appeared to be consistent in the second top sentence types from 2000 to 2002 (an average of 16.4% of charges), then again from 2004 to 2008 (an average of 33.3% of charges), 2010 to 2019 (an average of 32.3% of charges), and then lastly from 2021 to 2024 (an average of 35.2% of charges). On average, there were about 59,527 charges that yielded to a fine sentence annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years of 2004 to 2018, were all above average.

From 2004 to 2024 (with the exception of 2009), most charges resulted in a jail sentence, from 34.7% in 2004 to 40.7% in 2024 — the largest account was in 2022 with 41.5%). BLANK sentence was the most common result for a charge in 2009. On average, there were about 62,567 jail sentences annually from 2000 to 2024 — and the years 2004 to 2019, were all above average. 2002 did present with lowest jail sentences at 11.8%. While fine sentences were least likely from 2000 to 2002, prison sentences became the least likely from 2003 to 2024 (from 4.4% in 2003 to 0.1% in 2024) — with the exception of 2020 which showed that prison sentences made up 23.7% of charges. Regardless of year of charge, charges were least likely to lead to a detention sentence (0.0%) or a suspended jail sentence (0.1%).

From 2000 to 2024, most criminal charges in Washington resulted in jail (70.2%) or fines (30.6%). Probation was common from 2000 to 2002 but dropped significantly after 2004, with a slight increase again from 2021 to 2024. Fine sentences stayed relatively steady and rose in recent years. Jail sentences became the most common after 2004, peaking in 2011. Prison sentences were rare after 2003, except for a spike in 2020. Detention and suspended jail sentences were almost never used. For further analyses, Appendix Q shows a crosstabulation of the proportion of defendants for rates of charges by year of charge and by sentence type, and Appendix R shows the distribution of year of charge and sentence type.

Figure 10. Count of charges by year of charge and by sentence type



Discussion and Conclusion

Over the past 25 years, Washington state's criminal justice system has undergone significant changes reflecting broader national efforts to reduce incarceration, address racial and demographic disparities, and improve system accountability. An analysis of charge data from 2000 to 2024 reveals key demographic patterns. Male defendants consistently accounted for about 77% of charges, despite being roughly half the population. The largest share of charges involved defendants aged 26 to 35, while youth under 18 were least represented. BIPOC individuals were overrepresented in the early 2000s, but this reversed after 2011, with non-BIPOC defendants becoming more prevalent in charges.

Charge volumes rose sharply in the early 2000s, declined steadily from 2011 through 2021, and have yet to recover to pre-pandemic levels. Most charges were gross misdemeanors or misdemeanors; high-level felonies were less common. About 10% of charges lacked classification, suggesting data gaps in documentation.

Court outcomes shifted as well: Guilty dispositions decreased from 2000 to 2024, while dismissals increased, peaking in 2022. Jail sentences dominated, probation sentences declined sharply after 2003 (but modestly rebounded in the 2020s), and prison sentences became rare except for a spike in 2020. These trends reflect evolving prosecutorial, judicial, and policy approaches.

Since 2004, jail has been the most common sentence, but sentencing outcomes have diversified, with increasing use of fines and probation, especially for nonviolent offenses. These shifts align with reforms aiming for more proportionate and rehabilitative approaches.

While the data reveals important patterns of disproportionality and shifting charge and sentencing trends, limitations such as incomplete reporting, lack of individual-level data, and a substantial portion of unclassified charges caution against broad generalizations. Still, these findings underscore the need for ongoing monitoring, deeper analysis, and policy evaluation to promote fairness and effectiveness in Washington's criminal justice system.

These findings highlight the importance of continued, detailed monitoring of criminal charge and sentencing trends to identify and address ongoing disparities, especially those related to race, age, and gender. The shifts in sentencing practices suggest progress toward more rehabilitative approaches but also reveal areas in which disproportionality persists. Improving data quality and incorporating individual-level analyses will be crucial for developing evidence-based policies that promote equity and effectiveness. Ultimately, this analysis underscores the need for targeted reforms and community engagement to ensure Washington's criminal justice system remains fair, transparent, and responsive to the populations it serves.

Disclaimer

This material utilizes publicly available data from the WSP. The views expressed here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the WSP or other data contributors. Any errors are attributable to the author(s).

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Appendices

Appendix A. Counts of population estimates in Washington by year and by demographics

	Washington State Population (Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved from OFM)				
	Total	Male (N, %)		Female (N, %)	
2000	5,894,143	2,932,134 (49.7)		2,962,009 (50.3)	
2001	5,970,452	2,971,613 (49.8)		2,998,839 (50.2)	
2002	6,059,698	3,017,393 (49.8)		3,042,305 (50.2)	
2003	6,126,917	3,051,945 (49.8)		3,074,972 (50.2)	
2004	6,208,532	3,093,729 (49.8)		3,114,803 (50.2)	
2005	6,298,797	3,139,730 (49.8)		3,159,067 (50.2)	
2006	6,420,219	3,201,555 (49.9)		3,218,664 (50.1)	
2007	6,525,121	3,255,017 (49.9)		3,270,104 (50.1)	
2008	6,608,234	3,297,452 (49.9)		3,310,781 (50.1)	
2009	6,672,263	3,330,144 (49.9)		3,342,119 (50.1)	
2010	6,724,539	3,349,707 (49.8)		3,374,833 (50.2)	
2011	6,777,903	3,376,839 (49.8)		3,401,063 (50.2)	
2012	6,831,660	3,404,203 (49.8)		3,427,457 (50.2)	
2013	6,906,026	3,441,778 (49.8)		3,464,248 (50.2)	
2014	7,005,209	3,491,756 (49.8)		3,513,453 (50.2)	
2015	7,106,620	3,542,793 (49.9)		3,563,827 (50.1)	
2016	7,237,219	3,608,435 (49.9)		3,628,784 (50.1)	
2017	7,344,073	3,662,136 (49.9)		3,681,937 (50.1)	
2018	7,463,479	3,722,174 (49.9)		3,741,304 (50.1)	
2019	7,581,818	3,781,699 (49.9)		3,800,118 (50.1)	
2020	7,706,310	3,844,281 (49.9)		3,862,029 (50.1)	
2021	7,766,975	3,874,384 (49.9)		3,892,591(50.1)	
2022	7,864,400	3,922,862 (49.9)		3,941,538 (50.1)	
2023	7,951,150	3,965,850 (49.9)		3,985,300 (50.1)	
2024	8,035,700	4,007,664 (49.9)		4,028,036 (50.1)	
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)
2000	5,084,110 (86.3)	197,803 (3.4)	96,485 (1.6)	330,260 (5.6)	25,267 (0.4)
2001	5,123,075 (85.8)	203,083 (3.4)	99,067 (1.7)	346,199 (5.8)	27,036 (0.5)
2002	5,173,058 (85.4)	208,884 (3.4)	101,675 (1.7)	362,883 (6.0)	29,008 (0.5)
2003	5,204,728 (84.9)	213,786 (3.5)	104,057 (1.7)	377,801 (6.2)	30,878 (0.5)
2004	5,249,490 (84.6)	218,997 (3.5)	106,660 (1.7)	393,090 (6.3)	32,841 (0.5)
2005	5,301,704 (84.2)	224,424 (3.6)	109,416 (1.7)	408,942 (6.5)	34,771 (0.6)
2006	5,378,753 (83.8)	231,410 (3.6)	112,668 (1.8)	427,700 (6.7)	36,797 (0.6)
2007	5,441,973 (83.4)	237,727 (3.6)	115,622 (1.8)	445,380 (6.8)	38,758 (0.6)
2008	5,487,305 (83.0)	243,065 (3.7)	118,270 (1.8)	461,525 (70.0)	40,531 (0.6)
2009	5,516,762 (82.7)	247,725 (3.7)	120,578 (1.8)	476,528 (7.1)	42,110 (0.6)
2010	5,535,270 (82.3)	252,333 (3.8)	122,641 (1.8)	491,685 (7.3)	43,505 (0.6)
2011	5,509,202 (81.3)	257,908 (3.8)	124,722 (1.9)	512,954 (7.6)	45,798 (0.7)
2012	5,485,026 (80.3)	263,189 (3.9)	126,785 (1.9)	533,631 (7.8)	48,063 (0.7)
2013	5,476,561 (79.3)	269,609 (3.9)	129,104 (1.9)	556,941 (8.1)	50,463 (0.7)
2014	5,487,369(78.3)	277,165 (4.0)	131,762 (1.9)	582,671 (8.3)	53,061 (0.8)
2015	5,499,108 (77.4)	284,946 (4.0)	134,396 (1.9)	609,315 (8.6)	55,684 (0.8)
2016	5,531,450 (76.4)	294,429 (4.1)	137,503 (1.9)	639,584 (8.8)	58,625 (0.8)
2017	5,548,870 (75.6)	302,053 (4.1)	140,372 (1.9)	665,133 (9.1)	61,311 (0.8)
2018	5,575,376 (74.7)	310,194 (4.2)	143,436 (1.9)	692,147 (9.3)	64,073 (0.9)
2019	5,600,220 (73.9)	318,443 (4.2)	146,467 (1.9)	719,577 (9.5)	66,853 (0.9)
2020	5,629,191 (73.0)	326,959 (4.2)	149,605 (1.9)	747,672 (9.7)	69,716 (0.9)
2021	5,647,286 (72.7)	332,476 (4.3)	150,971 (1.9)	764,148 (9.8)	71,396 (0.9)
2022	5,678,810 (72.2)	341,291 (4.3)	153,756 (2.0)	793,314 (10.1)	73,922 (0.9)
2023	5,705,686 (71.8)	349,207 (4.4)	156,182 (2.0)	819,117 (10.3)	76,377 (1.0)
2024	5,732,006 (71.3)	356,766 (4.4)	158,473 (2.0)	844,187 (10.5)	78,819 (1.0)

Notes: Some of the OFM population estimates were based on 2010 U.S. Census data since the 2020 U.S. Census data was not fully released by the time of publication. NIBRS and OFM Bureau data did not present similar racial categories, and caution should be taken when interpreting results. Definitions: African American (AA); American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN); Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

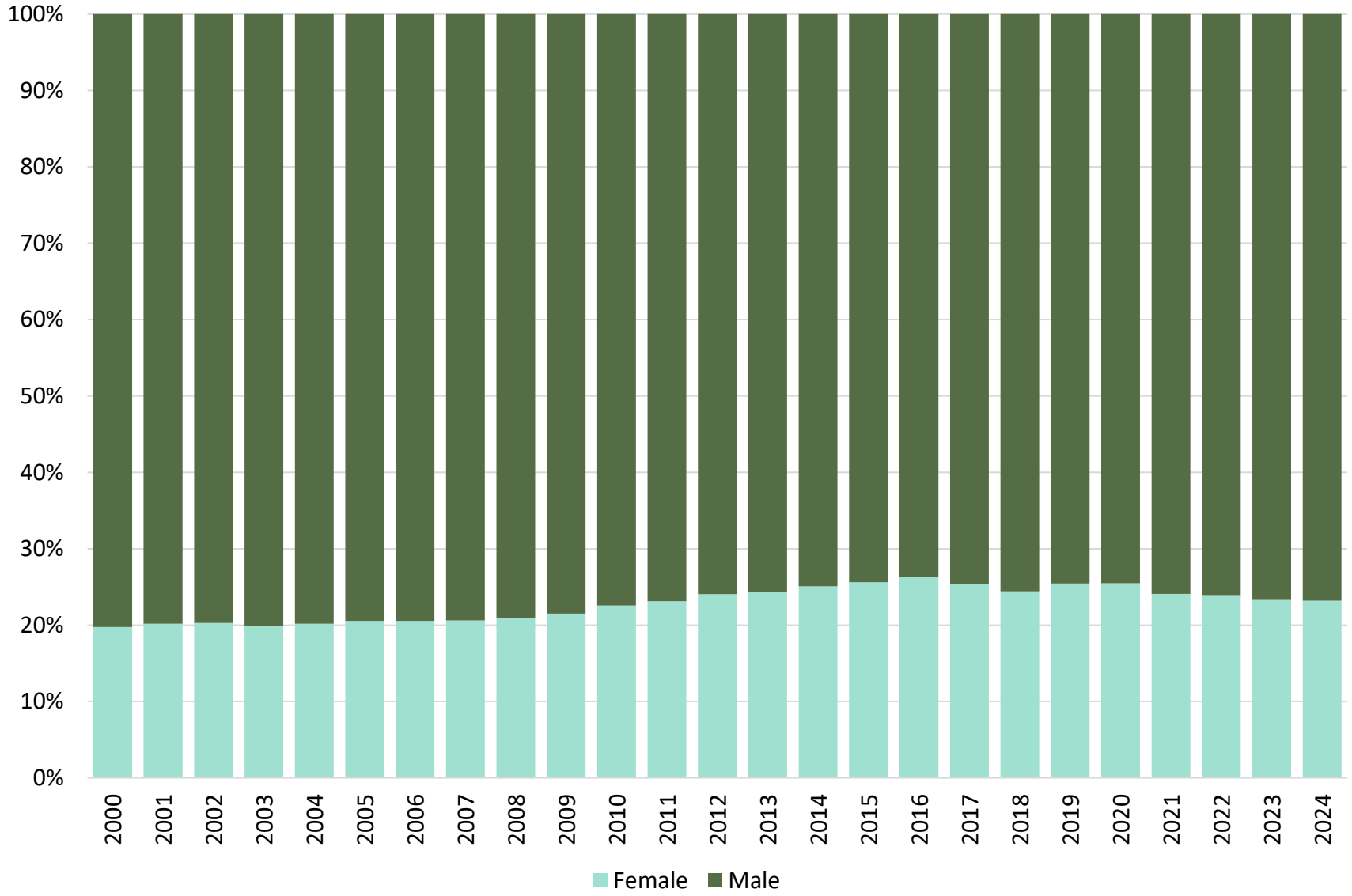
Appendix B. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by sex

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Female	Count	27104$_{a}$	26022$_{a, b, c}$	26907$_{a, b, c}$	93622$_{a}$	64305$_{a, c}$	63659$_{b, c, d}$	76083$_{b}$	82593$_{b, d}$	94164$_{d}$	89658$_{e}$	96575$_{f}$	117279$_{g}$	112885$_{h}$
	% within sex	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	4.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%	6.0%	5.8%
	% within year	19.7%	20.2%	20.3%	19.9%	20.2%	20.5%	20.6%	20.6%	20.9%	21.5%	22.6%	23.1%	24.1%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Male	Count	110202$_{a}$	102820$_{a, b, c}$	105861$_{a, b, c}$	376120$_{a}$	254439$_{a, c}$	246131$_{b, c, d}$	293950$_{b}$	318085$_{b, d}$	356319$_{d}$	327341$_{e}$	331381$_{f}$	389430$_{g}$	356410$_{h}$
	% within sex	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	5.8%	3.9%	3.8%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	6.0%	5.5%
	% within year	80.3%	79.8%	79.7%	80.1%	79.8%	79.5%	79.4%	79.4%	79.1%	78.5%	77.4%	76.9%	75.9%
	% of total	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	4.4%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%

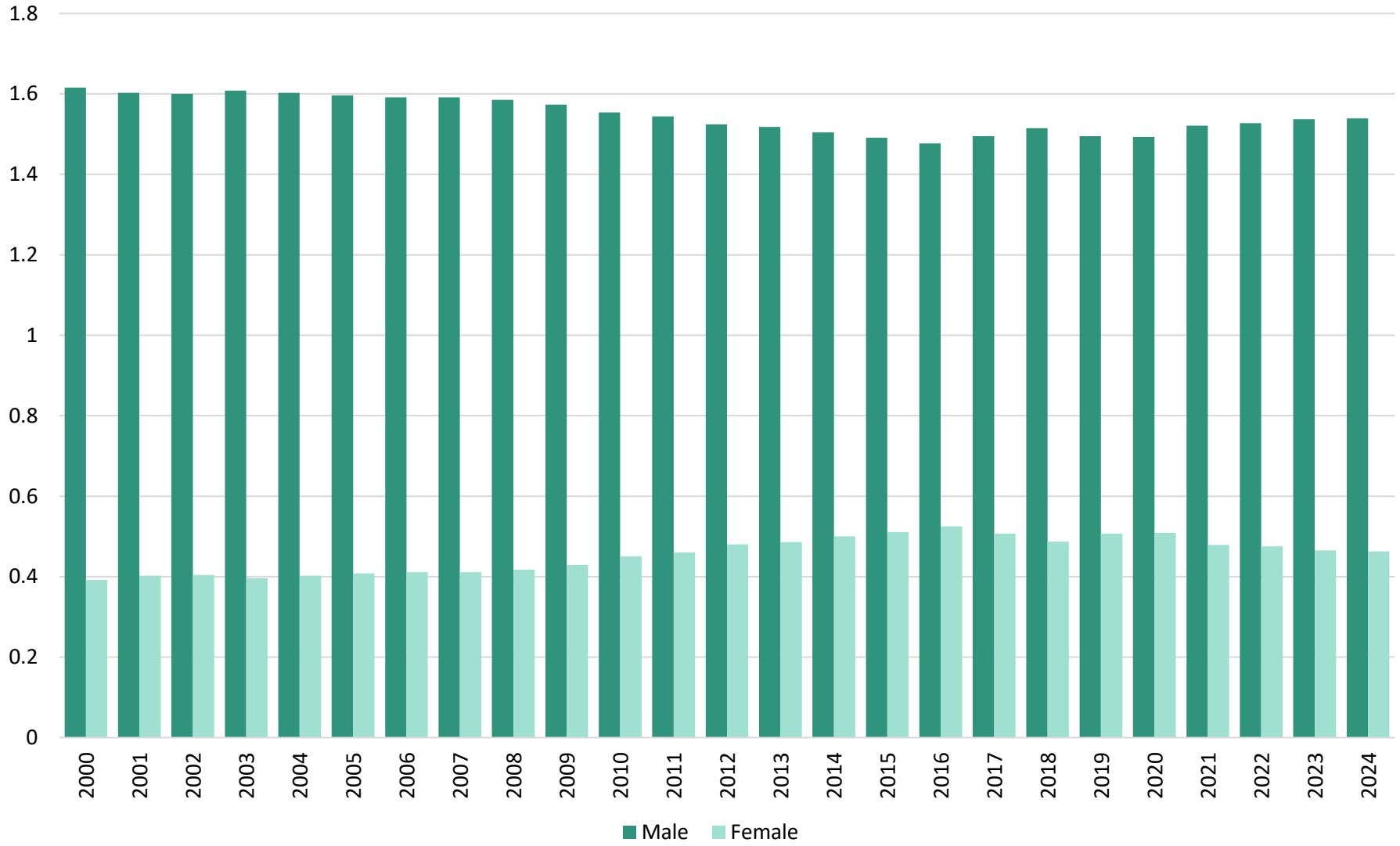
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	Count	112644$_{i}$	111363$_{j}$	108274$_{k}$	111276$_{l}$	106457$_{j, k}$	97632$_{i}$	83758$_{j, k}$	56693$_{j, k}$	37541$_{h, i}$	65209$_{h}$	43414$_{g}$	47545$_{g}$
	% within sex	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%	2.9%	1.9%	3.3%	2.2%	2.4%
	% within year	24.4%	25.1%	25.6%	26.3%	25.4%	24.4%	25.4%	25.5%	24.1%	23.8%	23.3%	23.2%
	% of total	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Male	Count	349206$_{i}$	332328$_{j}$	314198$_{k}$	311430$_{l}$	313224$_{j, k}$	301976$_{i}$	245467$_{j, k}$	165807$_{j, k}$	118315$_{h, i}$	208393$_{h}$	143015$_{g}$	157428$_{g}$
	% within sex	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	3.8%	2.5%	1.8%	3.2%	2.2%	2.4%
	% within year	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.7%	74.6%	75.6%	74.6%	74.5%	75.9%	76.2%	76.7%	76.8%
	% of total	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	2.9%	2.0%	1.4%	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix C. Average frequency distribution of charges by year of charge and by sex



Appendix D. Disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge and by sex



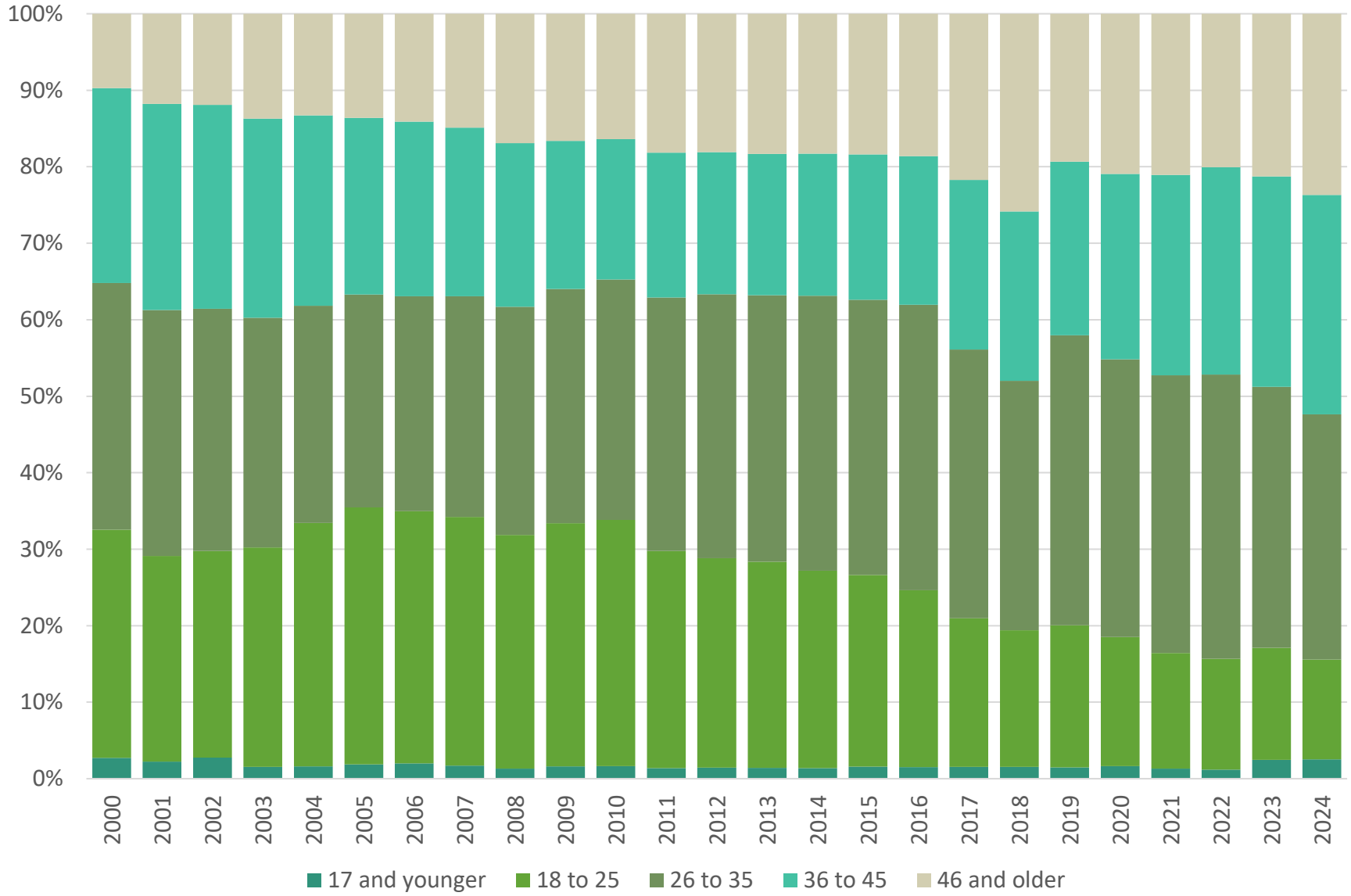
Appendix E. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by age at time of charge

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
< = 17	Count	3747	2862	3645	7298	5141	5846	7441	6799	5984	6706	7090	7001	6837
	% within age	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	5.3%	3.7%	4.2%	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%
	% within year	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
18 to 25	Count	40957	34665	35902	134636	101484	104002	121917	130348	137542	132561	137705	143799	128503
	% within age	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	6.1%	4.6%	4.7%	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	6.5%	5.9%
	% within year	29.8%	26.9%	27.0%	28.7%	31.8%	33.6%	32.9%	32.5%	30.5%	31.8%	32.2%	28.4%	27.4%
	% of total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
26 to 35	Count	44278	41412	42032	141161	90427	86231	103992	115615	134394	127691	134505	167928	161911
	% within age	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	5.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%	6.0%	5.8%
	% within year	32.2%	32.1%	31.7%	30.0%	28.4%	27.8%	28.1%	28.9%	29.8%	30.6%	31.4%	33.1%	34.5%
	% of total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%
36 to 45	Count	34975	34733	35372	122254	79328	71593	84492	88209	96394	80791	78475	95919	87129
	% within age	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	6.6%	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%	4.8%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	5.2%	4.7%
	% within year	25.5%	27.0%	26.6%	26.0%	24.9%	23.1%	22.8%	22.0%	21.4%	19.4%	18.3%	18.9%	18.6%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
>= 46	Count	13353	15177	15820	64415	42372	42132	52203	59709	76171	69260	70185	92072	84923
	% within age	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	4.3%	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%	4.0%	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	6.1%	5.7%
	% within year	9.7%	11.8%	11.9%	13.7%	13.3%	13.6%	14.1%	14.9%	16.9%	16.6%	16.4%	18.2%	18.1%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
< = 17	Count	6462	6152	6686	6370	6538	6162	4823	3631	2033	3236	4586	5197
	% within age	4.7%	4.4%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%	3.5%	2.6%	1.5%	2.3%	3.3%	3.8%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
18 to 25	Count	124538	114456	105784	97794	81533	71355	61236	37543	23596	39687	27306	26759
	% within age	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	3.7%	3.2%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%
	% within year	27.0%	25.8%	25.0%	23.1%	19.4%	17.9%	18.6%	16.9%	15.1%	14.5%	14.6%	13.1%
	% of total	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
26 to 35	Count	160868	159525	152101	157698	147418	130310	124734	80847	56579	101686	63590	65680
	% within age	5.8%	5.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.3%	4.7%	4.5%	2.9%	2.0%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%
	% within year	34.8%	36.0%	36.0%	37.3%	35.1%	32.6%	37.9%	36.3%	36.3%	37.2%	34.1%	32.0%
	% of total	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%
36 to 45	Count	85302	82365	80236	82217	93048	88478	74810	53878	40804	74133	51298	58820
	% within age	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%	4.8%	4.0%	2.9%	2.2%	4.0%	2.8%	3.2%
	% within year	18.5%	18.6%	19.0%	19.4%	22.2%	22.1%	22.7%	24.2%	26.2%	27.1%	27.5%	28.7%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
>= 46	Count	84686	81198	77669	78633	91153	103315	63631	46606	32856	54904	39664	48556
	% within age	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%	6.9%	4.2%	3.1%	2.2%	3.7%	2.6%	3.2%
	% within year	18.3%	18.3%	18.4%	18.6%	21.7%	25.9%	19.3%	20.9%	21.1%	20.1%	21.3%	23.7%
	% of total	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix F. Average frequency distribution of charges by year of charge and by age at time of charge



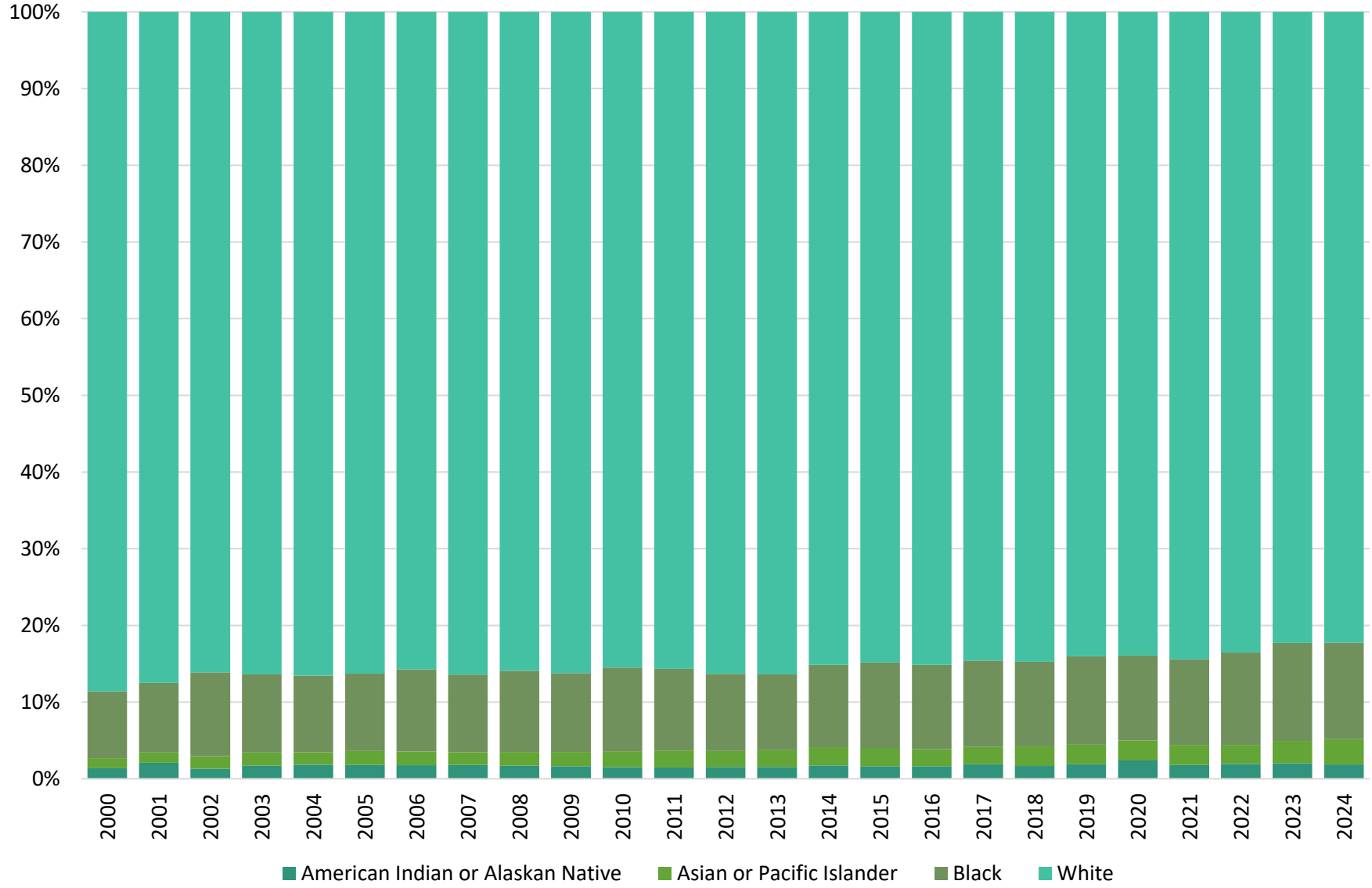
Appendix G. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by race

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
AI/AN	Count	1871	2685	1730	7931	5847	5559	6537	7226	7717	6849	6493	7514	7188
	% within race	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%	5.5%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%	4.7%	4.5%	5.2%	4.9%
	% within year	1.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	Count	1770	1669	2135	8155	5180	5698	6654	6683	8071	7662	8876	11214	9815
	% within race	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	4.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.7%	3.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.9%	6.2%	5.4%
	% within year	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Black	Count	11814	11569	14323	47379	31700	31136	39414	40335	47404	42823	46496	53707	47005
	% within race	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	5.2%	3.5%	3.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.3%	4.7%	5.1%	5.9%	5.2%
	% within year	8.7%	9.1%	10.9%	10.2%	10.0%	10.1%	10.7%	10.1%	10.6%	10.3%	10.9%	10.6%	10.0%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
White	Count	120087	111246	112973	402624	274800	266477	316250	345139	386043	358776	365192	433130	404210
	% within race	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	5.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	4.8%	5.4%	5.0%	5.1%	6.0%	5.6%
	% within year	88.6%	87.5%	86.1%	86.4%	86.5%	86.3%	85.7%	86.4%	85.9%	86.2%	85.5%	85.7%	86.3%
	% of total	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	4.8%	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	4.8%

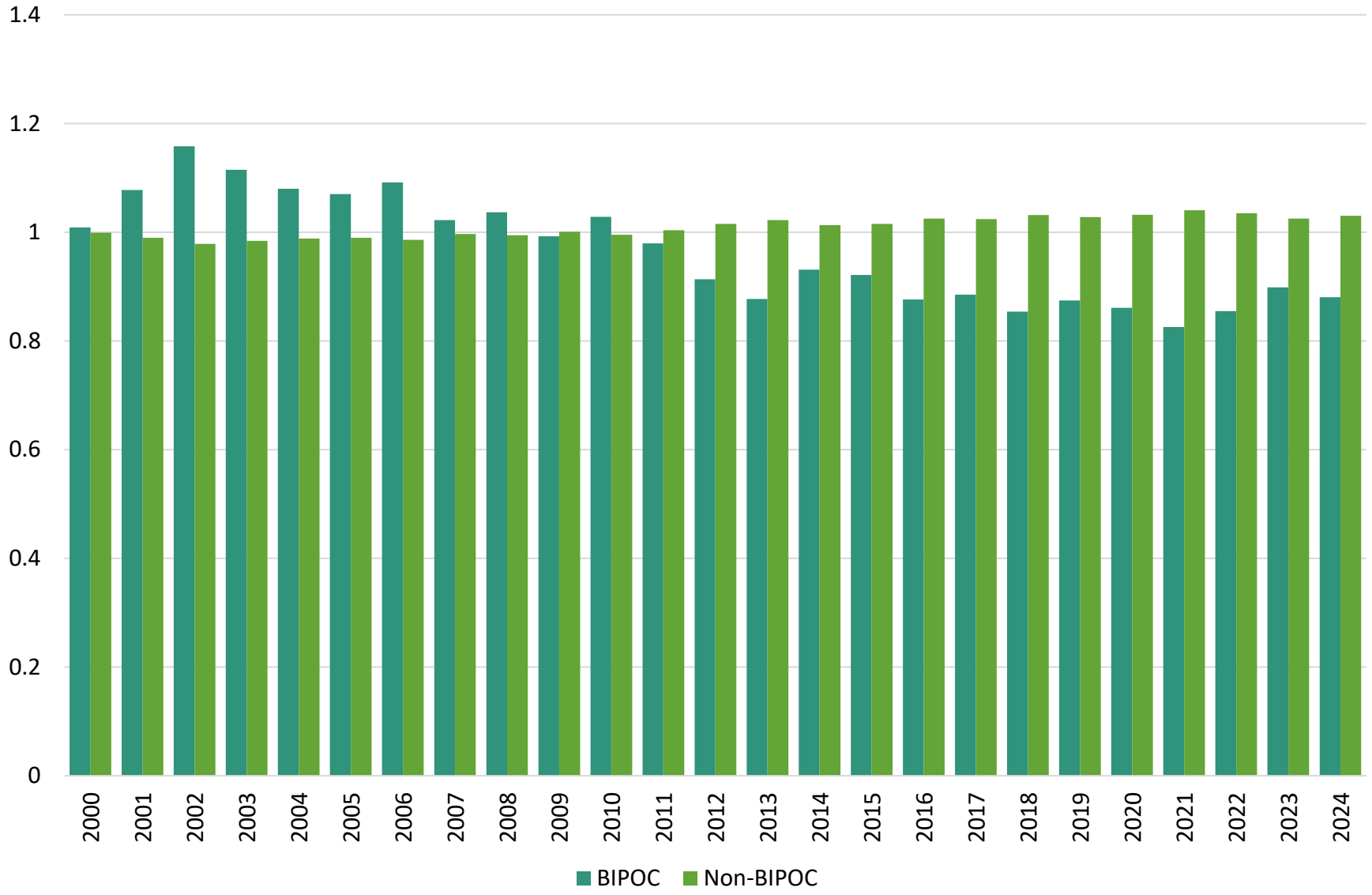
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
AI/AN	Count	7047	7671	6943	6912	7876	6698	6194	5244	2803	5212	3736	3763
	% within race	4.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.8%	5.4%	4.6%	4.3%	3.6%	1.9%	3.6%	2.6%	2.6%
	% within year	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	Count	10148	10598	9993	9359	9521	10073	8403	5766	4028	6783	5341	6604
	% within race	5.6%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%	3.2%	2.2%	3.8%	3.0%	3.7%
	% within year	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Black	Count	45505	47459	46993	46367	46938	43702	37727	24477	17259	32621	23432	25290
	% within race	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.2%	2.7%	1.9%	3.6%	2.6%	2.8%
	% within year	9.9%	10.7%	11.2%	11.0%	11.2%	11.0%	11.5%	11.1%	11.2%	12.0%	12.8%	12.6%
	% of total	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
White	Count	398010	376829	357529	358568	353049	336338	275076	185227	130405	226208	151187	165563
	% within race	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%
	% within year	86.4%	85.1%	84.8%	85.1%	84.6%	84.8%	84.0%	83.9%	84.4%	83.5%	82.3%	82.3%
	% of total	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. AI/AN = American Indian/American Native

Appendix H. Average frequency distribution of charges by year of charge and by race



Appendix I. Disproportionality ratios of charges by year of charge and by race



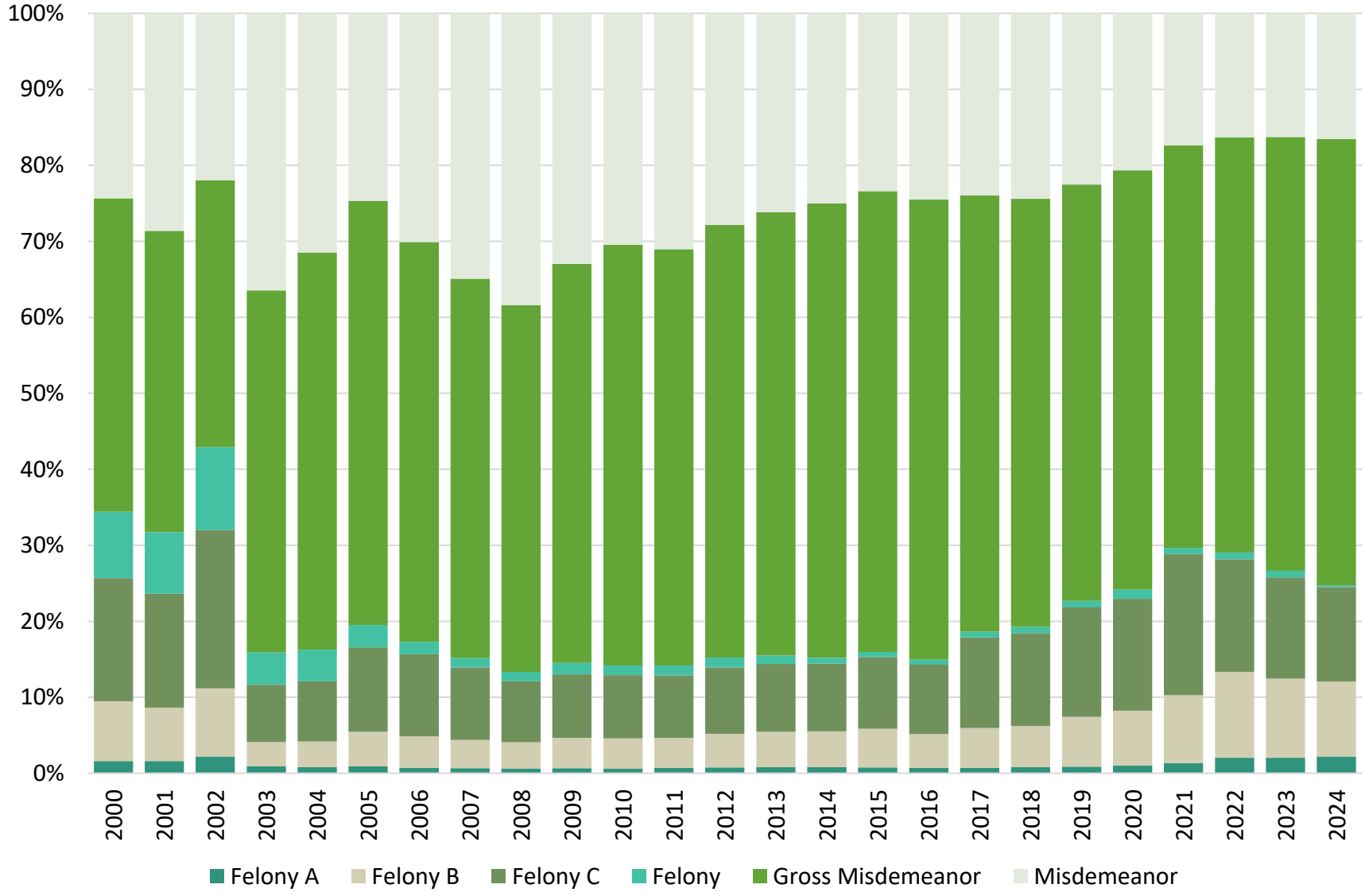
Appendix J. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by degree of charge

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Felony A	Count	1889	1737	2582	3473	2148	2472	2497	2474	2644	2534	2525	3429	3268
	% within degree	2.7%	2.5%	3.7%	5.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	4.9%	4.7%
	% within year	1.6%	1.6%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Felony B	Count	9166	7608	10419	12449	9263	12295	13888	14137	14842	15536	15589	17891	19163
	% within degree	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.9%
	% within year	7.8%	7.0%	9.0%	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Felony C	Count	18973	16287	24272	29226	21621	30146	36464	36311	34401	32392	33115	37542	37673
	% within degree	2.4%	2.0%	3.0%	3.7%	2.7%	3.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%
	% within year	16.2%	15.0%	20.9%	7.5%	7.9%	11.1%	10.8%	9.6%	8.0%	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%	8.7%
	% of total	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Felony	Count	10216	8773	12688	16469	11278	8030	5628	4650	5320	5843	5028	6047	5602
	% within degree	7.6%	6.5%	9.4%	12.3%	8.4%	6.0%	4.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.3%	3.7%	4.5%	4.2%
	% within year	8.7%	8.1%	10.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gross Mis.	Count	48214	42985	40876	184553	142507	151345	177553	189688	206613	203607	219382	250565	245448
	% within degree	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	4.4%	3.4%	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%	5.9%
	% within year	41.2%	39.6%	35.1%	47.6%	52.3%	55.8%	52.6%	49.9%	48.2%	52.5%	55.4%	54.8%	56.9%
	% of total	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%
Mis.	Count	28460	31024	25571	141254	85750	66926	101573	132701	164532	127909	120685	141870	120087
	% within degree	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	6.8%	4.1%	3.2%	4.9%	6.4%	7.9%	6.1%	5.8%	6.8%	5.7%
	% within year	24.3%	28.6%	22.0%	36.5%	31.5%	24.7%	30.1%	34.9%	38.4%	33.0%	30.5%	31.0%	27.8%
	% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Felony A	Count	3409	3212	2954	2669	2740	2735	2461	1895	1855	4876	3393	4032
	% within degree	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	7.0%	4.9%	5.8%
	% within year	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Felony B	Count	20106	19185	19822	17232	20130	18892	18610	13925	12274	27032	17390	18082
	% within degree	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	3.5%	3.1%	6.8%	4.4%	4.6%
	% within year	4.7%	4.7%	5.1%	4.4%	5.2%	5.4%	6.6%	7.3%	8.9%	11.3%	10.4%	9.8%
	% of total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Felony C	Count	38338	36014	36736	35523	45706	42409	40668	28233	25565	35554	22259	22858
	% within degree	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	5.7%	5.3%	5.1%	3.5%	3.2%	4.5%	2.8%	2.9%
	% within year	8.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.2%	11.9%	12.2%	14.4%	14.7%	18.6%	14.8%	13.3%	12.4%
	% of total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Felony	Count	4711	3083	2608	2492	2936	2973	2483	2345	1099	2158	1468	460
	% within degree	3.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.3%
	% within year	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gross Mis.	Count	250773	242261	235628	234504	220138	195528	155025	105839	72854	130844	95307	107799
	% within degree	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.3%	4.7%	3.7%	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.6%
	% within year	58.3%	59.8%	60.6%	60.5%	57.4%	56.3%	54.8%	55.2%	53.0%	54.6%	57.1%	58.7%
	% of total	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Mis.	Count	112570	101267	91057	94920	91847	84708	63772	39673	23896	39141	27181	30388
	% within degree	5.4%	4.8%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%
	% within year	26.2%	25.0%	23.4%	24.5%	23.9%	24.4%	22.5%	20.7%	17.4%	16.3%	16.3%	16.5%
	% of total	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Mis = misdemeanor

Appendix K. Average frequency distribution of WSP charges by year of charge and by degree of charge



Appendix L. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by inchoate crimes charge enhancements

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Attempt	Count	2024	2191	3276	6470	4146	5120	5379	5442	5015	6176	5538	6572	5652
	% within crime	1.7%	1.9%	2.8%	5.5%	3.5%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	5.2%	4.7%	5.6%	4.8%
	% within year	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Solicit	Count	204	229	447	940	731	560	859	1217	1227	1335	1774	1965	2138
	% within crime	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	2.6%	2.0%	1.5%	2.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.9%
	% within year	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conspire	Count	652	587	821	1007	698	514	504	487	810	601	518	463	491
	% within crime	5.1%	4.6%	6.5%	7.9%	5.5%	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	6.4%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.9%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Complicity	Count	525	597	1112	1596	1151	901	847	711	640	635	836	756	1145
	% within crime	2.2%	2.5%	4.7%	6.7%	4.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	3.2%	4.8%
	% within year	2.2%	3.7%	6.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Attempt	Count	6368	6384	6824	5515	6249	5489	4159	2637	1807	3923	2819	2585
	% within crime	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	4.7%	5.3%	4.7%	3.5%	2.2%	1.5%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%
	% within year	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solicit	Count	2977	3210	3994	3764	3547	2043	1677	605	230	293	137	154
	% within crime	8.2%	8.9%	11.0%	10.4%	9.8%	5.6%	4.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
	% within year	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Conspire	Count	473	542	564	577	493	511	492	319	164	212	133	87
	% within crime	3.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	3.9%	4.0%	3.9%	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Complicity	Count	1447	1347	994	939	1042	935	920	1035	1510	1323	423	336
	% within crime	6.1%	5.7%	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%	6.4%	5.6%	1.8%	1.4%
	% within year	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	4.4%	2.1%	1.0%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix M. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by charge enhancements

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
School Zone	Count	90	103	234	220	126	80	66	61	57	39	87	59	80
	% within enhancement	4.2%	4.8%	10.9%	10.2%	5.9%	3.7%	3.1%	2.8%	2.6%	1.8%	4.0%	2.7%	3.7%
	% within year	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Motiv.	Count	181	147	299	365	203	186	187	249	184	234	235	320	288
	% within enhancement	2.3%	1.9%	3.9%	4.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	4.1%	3.7%
	% within year	0.8%	0.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firearm	Count	268	217	238	552	323	348	345	229	262	223	150	242	151
	% within enhancement	2.9%	2.4%	2.6%	6.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	2.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.6%	2.6%	1.6%
	% within year	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wpns	Count	509	495	738	1433	982	957	1279	871	903	1075	871	1113	1274
	% within enhancement	2.1%	2.0%	3.0%	5.8%	4.0%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.3%	3.5%	4.5%	5.2%
	% within year	2.1%	3.1%	4.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
DV	Count	22487	14757	14816	74514	57525	55711	63484	57920	62814	60645	64252	75909	69533
	% within enhancement	1.7%	1.1%	1.1%	5.6%	4.3%	4.2%	4.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%	4.8%	5.7%	5.2%
	% within year	93.9%	91.1%	85.9%	94.8%	95.8%	96.1%	96.3%	96.8%	97.2%	96.9%	96.9%	97.0%	96.1%
	% of total	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	5.3%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.6%	5.4%	4.9%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
School Zone	Count	49	78	36	56	62	66	80	30	31	190	138	33
	% within enhancement	2.3%	3.6%	1.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.7%	1.4%	1.4%	8.8%	6.4%	1.5%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sexual Motiv.	Count	363	342	390	380	456	365	314	255	292	627	460	407
	% within enhancement	4.7%	4.4%	5.0%	4.9%	5.9%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.8%	8.1%	6.0%	5.3%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firearm	Count	271	194	153	203	219	254	314	395	449	1864	1019	350
	% within enhancement	2.9%	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.4%	2.8%	3.4%	4.3%	4.9%	20.2%	11.0%	3.8%
	% within year	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%	2.9%	2.4%	0.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Wpns	Count	1579	1489	889	516	582	642	575	553	529	2087	1589	1191
	% within enhancement	6.4%	6.0%	3.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	8.4%	6.4%	4.8%
	% within year	2.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	3.3%	3.7%	2.7%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
DV	Count	68209	70148	69263	60831	60508	59420	48715	36871	31492	56681	39349	41986
	% within enhancement	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.4%	4.2%	2.9%	3.1%
	% within year	95.4%	95.1%	96.3%	95.9%	95.2%	94.5%	93.4%	93.0%	90.9%	89.5%	92.1%	94.2%
	% of total	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	3.5%	2.6%	2.2%	4.0%	2.8%	3.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted. Motiv. = motivation; DV = domestic violence; wpns = weapons

Appendix N. List of Court Dispositions

VALUE	DEFINITION
ACQUITTED	includes values: “ACQUITTED” and “ACQUITTED BY REASON OF INSANITY”
BAIL FORFEIT	includes value: “BAIL FORFEIT”
COMMITTED	includes value: “COMMITED”
DEFERRED	includes values: “DEFERRED”, “DEFERRED PROSECUTION”, “DEFERRED PROSECUTION DISMISSED”, and “DEFERRED SENTENCE”
DISMISSED	includes values: “DISMISSED”,”DISMISSED – REFILED”, “DISMISSED AFTER DEFERRAL”, “DISMISSED INCOMP-PREV VIOLT ACTS”, “DISMISSED INCOMPETENCY“, and “DISMISSED-REASON OF INCOMPETENCY”
DOC VIOLATION	includes value: “DOC VIOLATION”
GUILTY	includes values: ”GUILTY”, “GUILTY DV PLED/PROVED”, “GUILTY DV PLED/PROVED DEF REVOKE”, “GUILTY NO FINE”, “GUILTY NO PENALTY”, “GUILTY YIV DEF PROS REVOKED”, and “GUILTY YOUTH IN VEH”
NO CHARGE FILED	includes value: “NO CHARGE FILED”
NOT GUILTY	includes values: “NOT GUILTY” and “NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY”
PENDING	includes value: “PENDING”
VACATED	includes values: “VACATED” and “VACATED UNCONSTITUTIONAL”
ALL OTHERS (due to low numbers, these valued were grouped together)	includes values: “**JUVENILE SEALED RECORD**”, “ABSCONDED”, “AMENDED”, “BOUND OVER”, “CASE CLOSED”, “CHANGE OF VENUE”, “CHARGE DROPPED”, “CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE”, “CONTINUED”, “COURT COSTS”, “DECEASED”, “DEFENDANT FOUND INCOMPETENT”, “DETAINER CANCELLED”, “DIVERSION”, “DOC VIOLATION”, “EXONERATED”, “EXTENDED”, “EXTRADITED”,” DIVERSION”, “EXONERATED”, “EXTENDED”, “EXTRADITED”, “FILE CLOSED”, “FINAL DISCHARGE”, HUNG JURY”, “INCLUDED MAXIMUM TERM EXPIRED”, “MISTRIAL”, “NO ACTION”, “NO PROSECUTION”, “NOT FILED”, “OTHER AGENCY WARRANT”, “OTHER DEFERRAL”, “OTHER DEFERRAL/DIVERSION”, “OUT OF COUNTY WRNT”, “PARDON BY THE GOVERNOR”, “PARDONED”, “PROBATION MODIFIED”, “PROSECUTION DECLINED”, “QUASHED”, “REDUCED TO WARNING”, “REFER TO”, “REFUSED EXTRADITION”, “RELEASED”, “RELEASED NO CHARGE”, “REVERSED”, “STAY OF PROCEEDING”, “STRICKEN”, “SUSPENDED”, “TERMINATED”, “TRIBAL ARREST”, “TURNED OVER TO”, “UNAVAILABLE”, “WAIVE EXTRADITION”, “WARRANT EXPIRED” and “WARRANT ISSUED”

Appendix O. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by court disposition

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Acquitted	Count	61	111	157	300	154	353	363	490	391	481	451	523	405
	% within court disp.	0.9%	1.6%	2.2%	4.3%	2.2%	5.0%	5.1%	6.9%	5.5%	6.8%	6.4%	7.4%	5.7%
	% within year	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bail Forfeit	Count	562	736	247	877	84	174	161	474	1329	860	298	1067	1828
	% within court disp.	3.5%	4.6%	1.6%	5.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	3.0%	8.4%	5.4%	1.9%	6.7%	11.5%
	% within year	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Committed	Count	457	764	888	4798	1406	759	1579	3091	4310	4845	5026	4831	4565
	% within court disp.	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	6.1%	1.8%	1.0%	2.0%	3.9%	5.4%	6.1%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%
	% within year	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Deferred	Count	1010	599	506	1468	478	516	329	412	935	961	331	689	1495
	% within court disp.	2.0%	1.2%	1.0%	2.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.8%	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	2.9%
	% within year	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Dismissed	Count	28539	31769	29178	113896	57946	55246	63190	66053	74893	67655	67367	88414	81753
	% within court disp.	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	6.8%	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%	5.2%	4.9%
	% within year	20.8%	24.7%	22.0%	24.2%	18.2%	17.8%	17.1%	16.5%	16.6%	16.2%	15.7%	17.4%	17.4%
	% of total	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Guilty	Count	98321	87685	93804	326091	248721	242697	292774	318577	356956	328154	337370	390761	357872
	% within court disp.	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	5.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%	5.3%	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%	6.4%	5.9%
	% within year	71.6%	68.1%	70.7%	69.4%	78.0%	78.3%	79.1%	79.5%	79.2%	78.7%	78.8%	77.1%	76.3%
	% of total	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	4.2%
No Charge Filed	Count	2389	1570	1230	7736	2887	2085	2711	2496	3604	6465	9720	11980	12421
	% within court disp.	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	4.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	3.4%	5.2%	6.4%	6.6%
	% within year	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not Guilty	Count	733	651	644	1973	755	623	655	731	789	704	624	887	783
	% within court disp.	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	10.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	4.7%	4.1%
	% within year	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pending	Count	15	16	35	15	--	12	14	21	12	23	21	--	--
	% within court disp.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
Vacated	Count	3218	3756	4727	8860	5243	6041	7076	7052	6196	5704	5479	5872	5786
	% within court disp.	2.6%	3.0%	3.8%	7.0%	4.2%	4.8%	5.6%	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%
	% within year	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

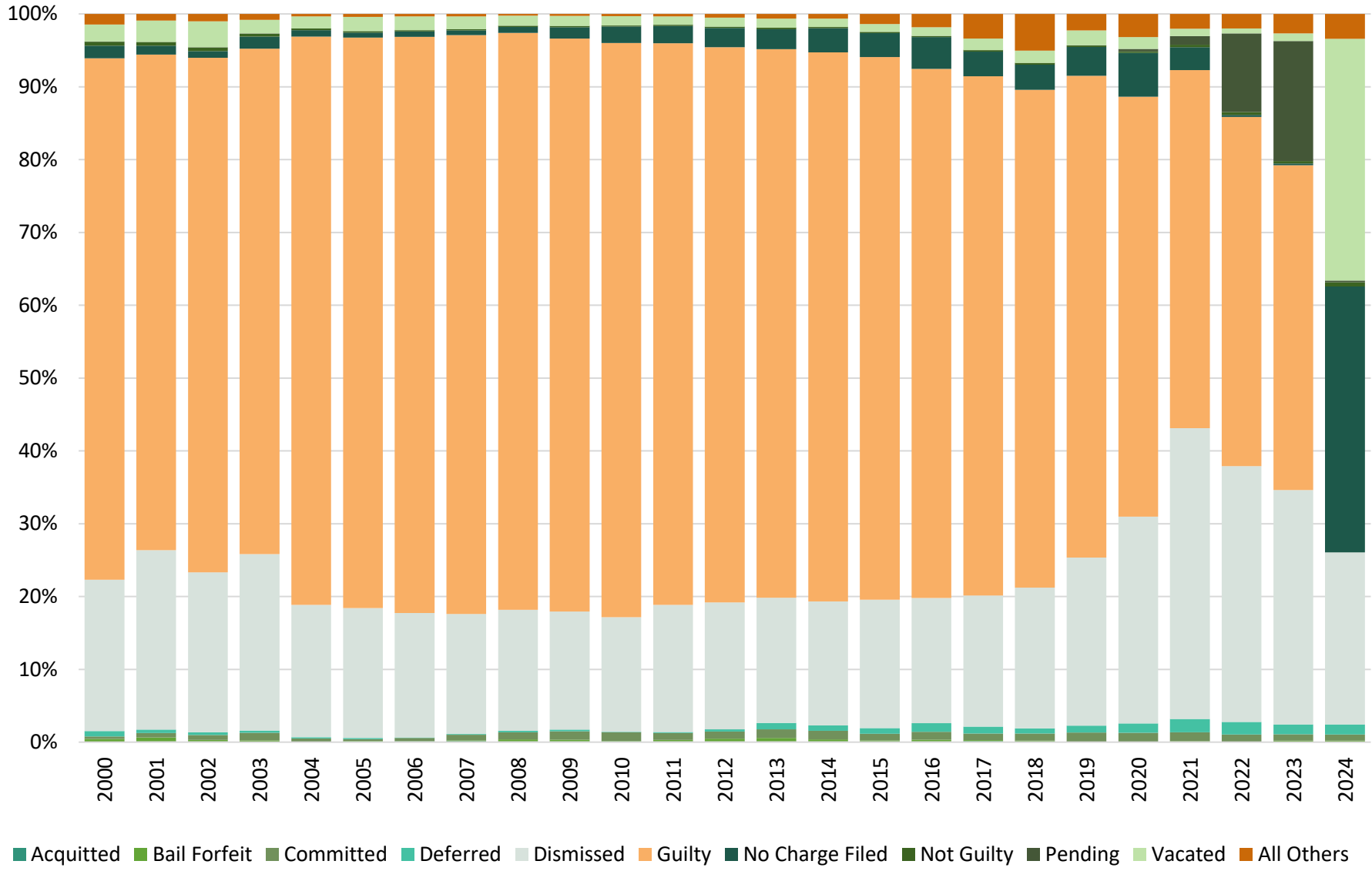
All Others	**Count**	2005	1192	1355	3750	1073	1298	1193	1283	1070	1157	1273	1688	2389
	% within court disp.	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	3.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	2.2%
	% within year	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

		2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Acquitted	**Count**	454	399	406	398	492	356	193	--	22	27	--	51
	% within court disp.	6.4%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	7.0%	5.0%	2.7%	--	0.3%	0.4%	--	0.7%
	% within year	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Bail Forfeit	**Count**	2188	1295	552	968	578	395	59	161	205	38	386	384
	% within court disp.	13.8%	8.1%	3.5%	6.1%	3.6%	2.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%	2.4%	2.4%
	% within year	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Committed	**Count**	5556	5213	3918	4639	3836	4012	4070	2628	1864	2799	1626	1729
	% within court disp.	7.0%	6.6%	4.9%	5.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	3.3%	2.4%	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%
	% within year	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Deferred	**Count**	3931	3263	3263	5045	3892	2739	3153	2849	2872	4738	2518	2787
	% within court disp.	7.7%	6.4%	6.4%	9.9%	7.7%	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	5.7%	9.3%	5.0%	5.5%
	% within year	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Dismissed	**Count**	79470	75547	74488	72567	74424	77178	75810	62499	62118	96078	60032	48189
	% within court disp.	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	3.7%	3.7%	5.7%	3.6%	2.9%
	% within year	17.2%	17.0%	17.6%	17.2%	17.7%	19.3%	23.0%	28.1%	39.9%	35.1%	32.2%	23.5%
	% of total	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Guilty	**Count**	347996	334572	314881	306789	294527	272599	217381	126946	76490	131289	83122	74404
	% within court disp.	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.5%	3.6%	2.1%	1.3%	2.2%	1.4%	1.2%
	% within year	75.3%	75.4%	74.5%	72.6%	70.2%	68.2%	66.0%	57.1%	49.1%	48.0%	44.6%	36.3%
	% of total	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%
No Charge Filed	**Count**	12662	14703	13869	18359	14060	13859	13048	13258	4898	701	471	1168
	% within court disp.	6.7%	7.8%	7.4%	9.7%	7.5%	7.4%	6.9%	7.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
	% within year	2.7%	3.3%	3.3%	4.3%	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%	6.0%	3.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not Guilty	**Count**	828	718	677	641	728	838	678	469	508	1142	615	479
	% within court disp.	4.4%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	2.7%	6.1%	3.3%	2.5%
	% within year	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pending	**Count**	17	--	21	12	--	26	39	707	1829	29508	30740	67695
	% within court disp.	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	22.6%	23.5%	51.8%
	% within year	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	10.8%	16.5%	33.0%
	% of total	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Vacated	**Count**	5779	5064	4531	5029	6689	6741	6671	3592	1605	1865	1974	1174
	% within court disp.	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	4.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	2.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%
	% within year	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

All Others	**Count**	2975	2913	5868	7744	13906	20149	7471	7016	3150	5461	4949	6952
	% within court disp.	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	7.1%	12.7%	18.4%	6.8%	6.4%	2.9%	5.0%	4.5%	6.4%
	% within year	0.6%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%	3.3%	5.0%	2.3%	3.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	3.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix P. Average frequency distribution of charges by year of charge and by court disposition



Appendix Q. Crosstabulation for rates of charges by year of charge and by sentence type

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Detention	Count	0	0	--	15	271	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--
	% within sentence type	0.0%	0.0%	--	4.2%	75.5%	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.1%	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--
Fine	Count	1524	1080	1483	11499	70343	64660	81040	92101	104799	98847	102503	117930	105210
	% within sentence type	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	4.7%	4.3%	5.4%	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	7.1%
	% within year	18.5%	15.8%	14.9%	29.6%	33.4%	33.0%	33.2%	33.5%	33.4%	34.1%	34.0%	34.2%	33.2%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%
Fine (Susp)	Count	500	465	574	5122	42043	40612	52167	58522	68230	57088	57165	64995	64680
	% within sentence type	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	4.7%	4.5%	5.8%	6.5%	7.6%	6.4%	6.4%	7.3%	7.2%
	% within year	6.1%	6.8%	5.8%	13.2%	20.0%	20.8%	21.4%	21.3%	21.7%	19.7%	18.9%	18.8%	20.4%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Jail	Count	1283	951	1179	11416	73095	66730	83496	93438	106241	98574	104588	120128	107231
	% within sentence type	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	4.7%	4.3%	5.3%	6.0%	6.8%	6.3%	6.7%	7.7%	6.9%
	% within year	15.6%	13.9%	11.8%	29.4%	34.7%	34.1%	34.2%	34.0%	33.8%	34.0%	34.7%	34.8%	33.8%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%
Jail (Susp)	Count	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	--
	% within sentence type	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% within year	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
	% of total	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
Prison	Count	778	564	1265	1697	1138	1179	1585	1670	1701	1554	1859	1597	1710
	% within sentence type	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%
	% within year	9.5%	8.3%	12.7%	4.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Probation	Count	4137	3776	5462	9050	23559	22474	25675	28973	33130	33829	35623	40609	38362
	% within sentence type	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%	6.0%	6.1%	6.5%	7.4%	7.0%
	% within year	50.3%	55.2%	54.8%	23.3%	11.2%	11.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	11.7%	11.8%	11.8%	12.1%
	% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Detention	Count	--	0	--	0	--	0	0	0	20	13	--	--
	% within sentence type	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.6%	--	--
	% within year	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	--	--
	% of total	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--
Fine	Count	102122	97716	89568	86129	80031	72988	53230	24991	9555	6858	3853	8105
	% within sentence type	6.9%	6.6%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	4.9%	3.6%	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
	% within year	33.1%	32.6%	32.0%	31.4%	31.1%	31.3%	29.8%	23.3%	30.0%	36.3%	37.4%	37.0%
	% of total	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Fine (Susp)	Count	62434	61457	56956	54537	49425	42713	33409	15844	4622	64	41	26
	% within sentence type	7.0%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	4.8%	3.7%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% within year	20.2%	20.5%	20.4%	19.9%	19.2%	18.3%	18.7%	14.8%	14.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
	% of total	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jail	Count	103343	99612	94227	94746	91213	84823	65036	30106	11738	7853	4217	8900
	% within sentence type	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.4%	4.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
	% within year	33.5%	33.2%	33.7%	34.5%	35.4%	36.4%	36.5%	28.1%	36.8%	41.5%	41.0%	40.7%
	% of total	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Prison	Count	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	--	156	111	56	--
	% within sentence type	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	43.7%	31.1%	15.7%	--
	% within year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	--
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Probation	Count	1920	1982	3023	3454	4663	7149	13348	25342	980	25	24	13
	% within sentence type	2.4%	2.5%	3.8%	4.3%	5.8%	8.9%	16.6%	31.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	% within year	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	3.1%	7.5%	23.7%	3.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
	% of total	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Notes: The column proportions test within the crosstabulation table assigns a subscript letter to the categories of the column variable. For each pair of columns, the column proportions (for each row) are compared using a z test. If a pair of values is significantly different, the values have different subscript letters assigned to them. Low sample sizes might skew results. The data includes WSP charges and results may be under reported. Results could be skewed when analyzing demographic variables as the data is offense level, rather individual level, and there is a likelihood that individuals can offend more than once within the year. Due to low N standards, cells with N < 10 have been redacted.

Appendix R. Average frequency distribution of charges by year of charge and by sentence type