

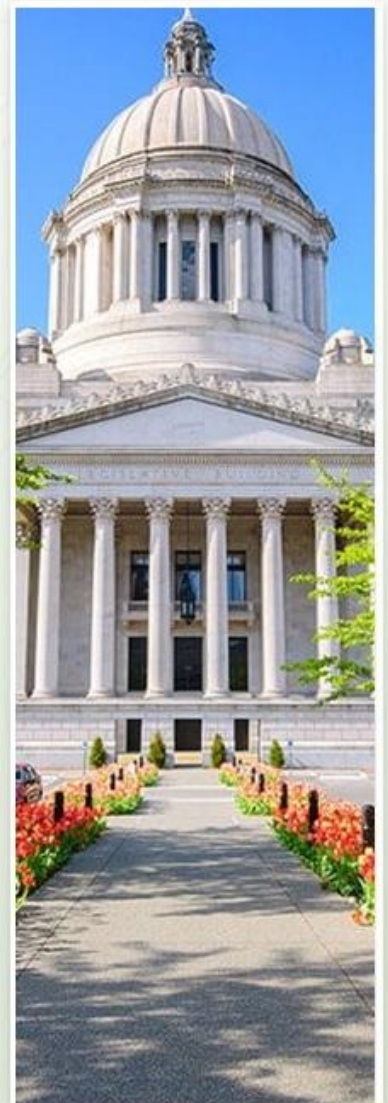
WASHINGTON STATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

# Criminal Justice Research & Statistics Center

Informing a data-driven justice system

## Effects of COVID-19 on Offenses, Arrests, and Bookings

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## Abstract

This report analyzes COVID-19 impacts on criminal justice data. Specifically, it focuses on reported National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) offenses and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) arrests and bookings. This type of analysis supports state and federal policymakers to determine the actions needed to address the pandemic's impact on the criminal justice system. This will also help future researchers define the anomalies that occurred in the criminal justice datasets, specifically the longitudinal studies that include the years impacted by COVID-19. Researchers can provide a more accurate assessment of the impact that the pandemic may have on the criminal justice system and its associated datasets.

The Washington Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) applied for and received the 2021 State Justice Statistics Grant from Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Among other projects, the SAC sought the grant to conduct this report to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on criminal justice data.

### Main conclusions:

1. There was a decrease in 2018 to 2019 (3.0%) and 2019 to 2020 (9.3%) in NIBRS incidents reported.
2. There was a decrease in 2018 to 2019 (0.5%) and 2019 to 2020 (19.1%) in WASPC arrests.
3. There was a decrease in 2018 to 2019 (24.7%) and 2019 to 2020 (12.4%) in WASPC bookings.

## Background

The COVID-19 pandemic unprecedentedly impacted national, state, and local government operations across public policy (Ashby, 2020). The American criminal justice system also saw significant impact. Every point of the system was touched by COVID-19, and states took a variety of actions to address the risks.

### The Criminal Justice System's Response to COVID-19

In response to COVID-19, various states reduced involvement with the justice system within their typical decision points (i.e., with law enforcement or community supervision officers, in jails, in courts, and/or in prisons). Many law enforcement departments expanded their citations instead of arrest policies or limited arrests. They did this to decrease have face-to-face interactions with citizens during COVID-19. At every level, including civil and criminal, courts postponed or canceled proceedings and transitioned previously in-person required proceedings to remote means. Carceral systems took steps to limit the intake and transfer of individuals and release individuals who may otherwise be held in custody. This included those who were at risk, such as elderly and medically vulnerable people. State agencies also administered supervision conditions through various digital (remote) tools (i.e., phones, video conferencing).

### Timeline: A Look Back at Washington state's COVID-19 Response

Washington's response to the pandemic and its effects is wide-reaching. It has affected all aspects of the criminal justice system. On Jan. 21, 2020, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) confirmed the first United States case of COVID-19 in Washington. On February 29, 2020, Gov. Jay Inslee proclaimed a State of Emergency for all counties. On March 1, 2020, the Seattle and King County Public

Health Department confirmed the first U.S. COVID-19 related death. In the criminal justice system, Washington responded with some of the highlighted actions below:

- On March 23, 2020, Gov. Inslee issued Proclamation 20-25 (Stay Home -- Stay Healthy). This directed all people to state home barring any emergency. According to the proclamation, “All people in Washington state shall immediately cease leaving their home or place of residence except: (1) to conduct or participate in essential activities, and/or (2) for employment in essential business services.”
- On April 10, 2020, Gov. Inslee issued Proclamation 20-45 (Protection Orders and Personal Service) in response to increased domestic violence incidents. This “directed courts to make use of available technology whenever possible to conduct judicial proceedings and court operations remotely, in order to continue to provide access to justice and to protect the health and safety of the public, court personnel, jurors, litigants, court personnel, and witnesses” and “additional steps to preserve access to our courts, expeditious review and processing, particularly for emergency orders, timely service, and vigorous enforcement of civil protection orders for victims to preserve public safety” and allow those “threatened or are experiencing violence, harassment, stalking, or abuse face” to safely access the courts and obtain protection orders during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- On April 14, 2020, Gov. Inslee issued Proclamation 20-47 (Criminal Justice – Limitation of Actions). This “limited court access ordered by the judiciary, directives from public health authorities, and other restrictions enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, make access to Washington courts extremely limited and restrict court operations.” Many Washington courts took important steps to ensure continued access to justice and essential court services by holding proceedings remotely, suspending many in-building operations, and communicating emergency rules as necessary. Specifically, with respect to civil, criminal, and juvenile matters, all non-emergency trials were suspended (unless trials were already in session, which were subsequently held remotely) in the beginning of the pandemic. This helped prioritize emergency cases (including emergency civil protection order and restraining order matters).
- On April 15, 2020, Gov. Inslee signed an order that granted emergency commutations to people who committed non-violent offenses. Additionally, Proclamation 20-50 (Reducing Prison Population) temporarily waived or suspended requirements associated with confinement sentences and release procedures. This allowed Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC) to furlough individuals from work release. It also created a Rapid Reentry program to place individuals on electronic monitoring instead of full confinement. As a result, approximately 950 individuals who were incarcerated or assigned to work release were transitioned to community supervision. Correctional departments were challenged to not only protect the health and safety of staff and incarcerated and supervised individuals, but also ensure continuity of facility operations during the pandemic.
- On December 17, 2020, Gov. Inslee issued Proclamation 20-80 (DOC – Prison Commitments). This “waived and suspended portions of the transfer statutes”. This helped DOC limit newly committed individuals from the county jails where they reside before commitment to a state correctional facility.

## The Impact of COVID-19 on the Criminal Justice System

The pandemic has broad societal and national implications that continue today.

After the stay-at-home orders in the U.S., police reported a reduction in calls, reports for service, arrests and jail bookings decreased, and overall, crime dropped (Ashby, 2020; Lum et al., 2020; Pietrawska et al., 2020; Shayegh & Malpede, 2020). However, emergency calls for domestic disturbances and violence increased during the stay-at-home orders, including public nuisance complaints. While social distancing and the stay-at-home orders kept crime rates statistically low in major cities across the U.S., gun assault, violence, and homicides began to increase in late May (Ashby, 2020). However, due to the complexities of social discourse during this period, findings could be skewed.

Courts, like many other sectors, faced challenges such as closed courthouses, the need for social distancing, a rapid shift to virtual proceedings, and staffing constraints due to illness or quarantine. According to the Court Statistics Project, in 2020, case filings dropped 28%. Overall, all case load showed a decrease: incoming civil caseloads declined by 26%, incoming juvenile caseloads declined 24%, incoming criminal caseloads declined 21%, and incoming domestic relations caseloads declined by 20%. However, increases in civil case filings were found for habeas corpus cases (46%) and mental health filings (15%), and increases in criminal case filings were found in felony elder abuse (10%), felony weapon cases (4%), and felony domestic violence (6%) cases. Overall, juvenile delinquency cases decreased by 27% with a larger drop in drug cases (-37%), public order cases (-31%), and person cases (-29%).

In U.S. prisons, a study by BJS research found that, from the end of February 2020 to the end of February 2021, “the number of people in the custody of state, federal, or privately operated prisons under state or federal contract decreased more than 16%” and “24 states released a total of 37,700 persons from prison on an expedited basis (earlier than scheduled) during the COVID-19 study period.” In terms of COVID-19 related deaths, the data showed a “crude mortality rate (unadjusted for sex, race or ethnicity, or age) of 1.5 COVID-19-related deaths per 1,000 prisoners from the end of February 2020 to the end of February 2021.”

These trends also persist in jails. Racially disparate incarcerated rates have a long and complicated history (Monk, 2019). In terms of racial make-up for the same 2020 jail population, Black individuals were incarcerated three times more than their white counterpart (465 per 100,000 persons as compared to the 133 per 100,000 persons). According to the BJS (2020), Blacks and Hispanics are continuously more likely to be overrepresented in jails – even though they account for approximately 30% of the overall population, they account for more than half of the jail population. Furthermore, in 2014, Vera Institute revealed that 30% of Black defendants were sentenced to jail for misdemeanor offenses as compared to the 16% of their white counterpart; also, Black defendants were 89% more likely to be sentenced to jail for misdemeanor “person offenses” and 85% more likely to be jailed for misdemeanor drug offenses as compared to their white counterparts.

## Methods and Data Parameters

Under the 2021 SJS grant from BJS, the differences amongst incidents reported, arrests, and bookings between 2020 and previous years, to analyze COVID-19 impacts on criminal justice, are evaluated. While

2018 and 2019 were not impacted by COVID-19, SAC completed year comparisons to assess baseline. This report utilizes publicly available data from WASPC; this study does not intend to generalize any findings. Data parameters include 2018, 2019, and 2020.

- WASPC collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. The agencies voluntarily participate as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program. 'County annual totals' include the sum of all reported NIBRS offenses that participating agencies know about within the county and reported to WASPC. NIBRS collects information on 23 different offense categories made up of 47 offenses and allows all reportable offenses within an incident to be reported. Before NIBRS, the Summary Reporting System (SRS) was used. And, until the SRS report is phased out, data cannot be truly complete. The only counties reporting through SRS as of 2012 were King, Whatcom, Thurston, Spokane, Snohomish, and Pierce. Most of these counties have since phased out SRS data and started reporting completely with NIBRS. NIBRS data cannot be compared to SRS data due to the different methods of reporting that each system uses – including counting offenses and the hierarchy rule. The NIBRS incidents included in the analysis were restricted to those that WASPC annually provides on the SAC website.
- WASPC also administers the Washington Statewide Jail Booking and Reporting (JBRS) system (RCW 36.28A.040). JBRS is part of the national Justice Exchange Platform. JBRS is a multi-jurisdictional database that provides criminal justice professionals an instant, up-to-date database of booking and release records from all city and county jails in Washington and DOC. Since an individual can be arrested multiple times, there is a high likelihood of duplicative individuals and an inflation in numbers. The jail statistics included in the analysis were restricted to those that WASPC annually provided on their website.

Further operationalizations and data parameters:

- Appendix A. This lists the 23 different NIBRS offense categories that are made up of 47 offenses utilized in the report.
- Population estimates from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). At the time of publication, the Census Bureau had not released all the data that OFM needed to fully update the Small Area Demographic Estimates (SADE) and related products. Instead, OFM used the 2020 Census data released so far to provide preliminary county-level data updates. All other OFM 2011 through 2020 estimates are based on 2010 census data.

## Limitations

Several limitations influenced the findings of this report. The data the SAC 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 offense was provided which could skew results. While this report is intended to assess the COVID-19 policy changes in the criminal justice system, this report does not reflect the true magnitude.

The data also introduces limitations to this work. First, the WASPC collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies. These data are based on a

“snapshot” of the database because there are no “fixed” statistics since law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available. Second, the data is provided as overall state data and then broken down by county; data should not be compared by county due to numerous variables contributing to crime, including but not limited to the demographics, economic, and cultural make-up of the population. Third, not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively. This can skew data.

Additionally, while the WASPC offered arrest data, this data was limited to only NIBRS offenses that were recorded; there are other law enforcement agencies that can arrest, and this data does not reflect a true picture of Washington arrests. Additionally, it is possible that some datasets have incomplete or missing records that are non-obvious. There are likely more limitations not listed that could impact the information and conclusions yielded from this work.

Due to policy changes, the current report expects differences in the number of incidents reported, arrests, and bookings between 2020 and previous years. The year 2020 (in addition to pandemic policy changes on the criminal justice system) posed many challenges, such as social unrest, prompting societal temperance and added stressors. Due to these limitations, results should be cautiously interpreted.

While some limitations are identified in this report, there are likely more not listed that could impact information and conclusions yielded from this work.

## Results

The report’s analyses are descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable in nature, and results are modest in nature. This report utilizes existing measures and publicly available data.

### NIBRS Offenses

Table 1 shows the counts of NIBRS offenses in Washington State by year and by type. Crimes against persons and crimes against property both decreased in reported NIBRS offenses from 2018 to 2019 by 1.1% and 4.2%, respectively. However, crimes against society increased by 1.8% from 2018 to 2019. Overall, there was a 3.0% decrease in all types of NIBRS offenses reported from 2018 to 2019. In 2019 to 2020, crimes against persons and crimes against society both decreased in reported NIBRS offenses by 2.7% and 15.3%, respectively. However, crimes against property reported NIBRS offenses increased by 16.1% from 2019 to 2020. Overall, there was a 9.3% increase in all types of NIBRS offenses reported from 2019 to 2020, with the large increase in property NIBRS offenses likely skewing these results.

**Table 1. Counts of NIBRS Offenses in Washington State, by Year and by Type**

<b>NIBRS Offenses Reported</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2018 to 2019 %Δ</b>	<b>2019 to 2020 %Δ</b>
<b>Crimes against persons</b>	<b>310,479</b>	<b>307,005</b>	<b>298,713</b>	<b>(-1.1%)</b>	<b>(-2.7%)</b>
Murder	660	603	906	(-8.6%)	50.2%
Manslaughter	27	51	102	88.9%	100.0%
Forcible Sex	19,551	18,651	15,495	(-4.6%)	(-16.9%)
Assault	235,338	231,891	223,020	(-1.5%)	(-3.8%)
Non-Forcible Sex	927	825	798	(-11.0%)	(-3.3%)

Kidnapping and Abductions	3,786	4,089	4,131	8.0%	1.0%
Human Trafficking	135	168	255	24.4%	51.8%
Violation of no Contact	50,055	50,727	54,006	1.3%	6.5%
<b>Crimes against property</b>	<b>991,482</b>	<b>950,376</b>	<b>1,103,337</b>	<b>(-4.1%)</b>	<b>16.1%</b>
Arson	3,075	2,805	4,044	(-8.8%)	44.2%
Bribery	24	45	51	87.5%	13.3%
Burglary	115,668	106,575	124,803	(-7.9%)	17.1%
Counterfeiting and Forgery	18,837	17,583	13,698	(-6.7%)	(-27.3%)
Destruction of Property	192,429	184,224	206,733	(-4.3%)	12.2%
Extortion and Blackmail	1,677	1,575	2,043	(-6.1%)	29.7%
Robbery	16,428	15,705	15,780	(-4.4%)	0.5%
Theft	643,344	621,864	736,185	(-3.3%)	18.4%
<b>Crimes against society</b>	<b>111,516</b>	<b>113,532</b>	<b>96,204</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>(-15.3%)</b>
Drug Violation	90,483	91,896	74,550	1.6%	(-18.9%)
Gambling Violation	12	3	6	(-75.0%)	100.0%
Pornography	1,932	2,187	2,313	13.2%	5.8%
Prostitution	1,335	1,914	1,275	43.4%	(-33.4%)
Weapon Law Violation	17,268	16,950	17,421	(-1.8%)	2.8%
Animal Cruelty	486	582	639	19.8%	9.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,413,477</b>	<b>1,370,913</b>	<b>1,498,254</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>

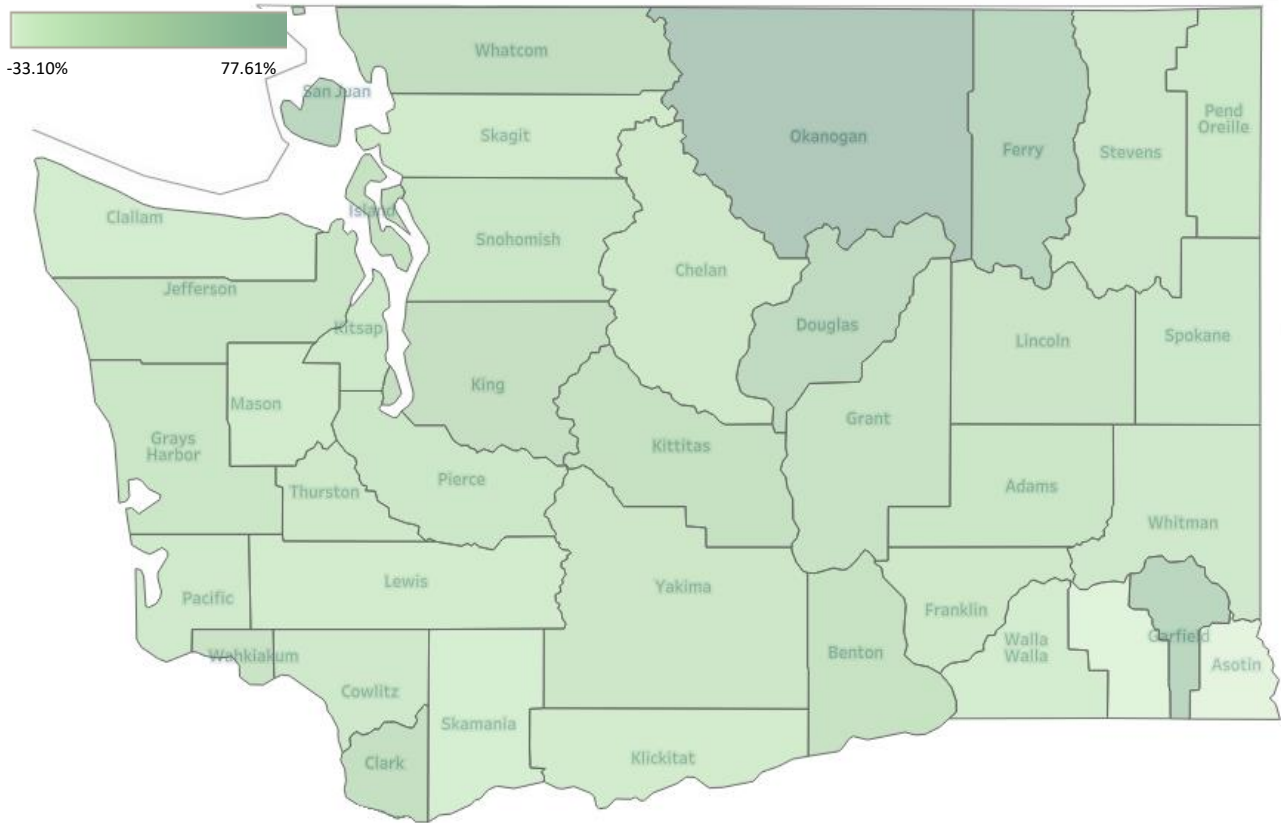
**Note:** See Appendix A for full list, definitions, and limitations of variables

The trends between types of NIBRS offenses reported were inverted when compared 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020. This indicates that when one overall type of offense increased from 2018 to 2019, that amount reported for that offense decreased from 2019 to 2020. The differences between NIBRS offenses reported from 2018 to 2019 had very small variability ( $\sigma = 0.03$ ) while the variability is much larger of the difference from 2019 to 2020 ( $\sigma = 0.16$ ). Figure 1 indicates the percentage changes in reported overall NIBRS offenses from 2019 to 2020. Most notably, Okanogan County had a 77.6% increase of NIBRS offenses reported in 2020 when compared to 2019. On the other hand, Asotin County had a decrease of 33.1% from 2019 to 2020 in NIBRS offenses reported.

Besides Asotin County, Columbia, Skamania, Walla Walla, Clallam, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Skagit, Pacific, Whitman, Cowlitz, Thurston, Chelan, Franklin, and Kitsap County, all other counties saw a decrease of NIBRS offenses reported in 2020 when compared to 2019 (Range: -33.1% - <0.0%,  $\mu = 8.5\%$ ,  $\sigma = 0.10$ ). The remaining counties (i.e., Spokane, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Yakima, Pierce, Snohomish, Adams, Grays Harbor, Lincoln, Jefferson, Statewide, Wahkiakum, Grant, Island, Benton, Kittitas, King, Clark, Whatcom, Douglas, San Juan, Garfield, Ferry, and Okanogan) saw increases in NIBRS offenses reported from 2019 to 2020 (Range: 1.0% - <0.0%,  $\mu = 77.6\%$ ,  $\sigma = 0.19$ ). Appendix B displays county level NIBRS offenses reported per year.



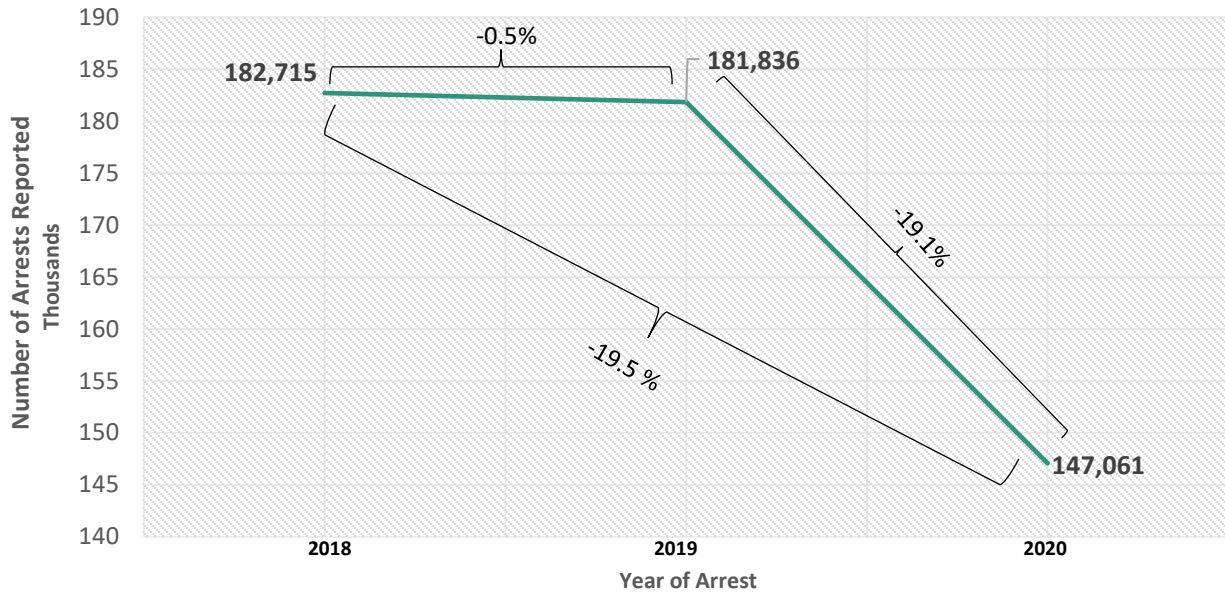
Figure 1. Percent Difference of overall NIBRS offenses between 2019 and 2020



### WASPC Arrests

According to [WASPC's yearly reports](#), there were 182,715 arrests in 2018; 181,836 in 2019; and 147,061 arrests in 2020. Figure 2 shows the percent changes from 2018, 2019, and 2020 in WASPC arrests. There was a 0.5% decrease from 2018 and 2019, and 19.1% decrease from 2019 to 2020. Overall, from 2018 to 2020, there was a 19.5% decrease. 2019 to 2020 had a considerably larger decrease in arrests when compared to the changes of 2018 to 2019.

Figure 2. Percent Differences in WASPC Arrests, from 2018-2020



Note: Due to rounding, percentage may not total.

### WASPC Bookings

Table 2 shows the counts of overall Washington average daily population (ADP) of unique jail bookings and population estimates in Washington by year and by sex. Table 3 shows the counts of overall Washington average daily population of unique jail bookings and population estimates in Washington by year and by race.

While the population estimates for Washington revealed a similar distribution of females (50.1%) and males (49.9%), on average, the majority of WASPC bookings involved males (82.8%) rather than females (17.2%). The population estimates for Washington revealed that most were white (78.8%) while the BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and/or people of color) community represented slightly more than a fifth of the Washington population (21.2%). However, the majority of the unique WASPC bookings involved individuals identified as white (75.9%) and more than a tenth (17.9% in 2018 to 19.0% in 2020) of the WASPC bookings involved individuals identified as African American (not including other members of the BIPOC community). While 1.8% of the population estimates for Washington identified as American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN), on average, 6.1% of WASPC bookings involved individuals identified as AI/AN).

Appendix C displays average daily population of unique jail bookings in Washington by location, year, and sex. Similarly, Appendix D displays ADP of unique jail bookings in Washington by location, year, and race/ethnicity. Jail booking locations include county, tribal, city, and multijurisdictional jails.

**Table 2. Counts of average daily population of unique jail bookings and population estimates for Washington, by year and by sex (Source: WASPC and U.S. Census Bureau)**

	Jail Booking Records Source: WASPC		Washington State Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved from OFM	
	Male (N, %)	Female (N, %)	Male (N, %)	Female (N, %)
<b>2018</b>	10,275 (79.2%)	2,696 (20.8%)	3,706,524 (49.9%)	3,721,046 (50.1%)
<b>2019</b>	7,641 (82.4%)	1,632 (17.6%)	3,766,161 (49.9%)	3,780,249 (50.1%)
<b>2020</b>	7,042 (86.9%)	1,065 (13.1%)	3,821,095 (49.9%)	3,835,105 (50.1%)

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, WASPC arrest events may be under reported. 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. Some reports of sex in the WASPC data may not sum to the totals due to no responses or unknown information. Inconsistencies with totaling may also be due to the average daily populations with decimals are rounded up to whole numbers.

**Table 3. Counts of average daily population of unique jail bookings and population estimates for Washington, by year and by race (Source: WASPC and U.S. Census Bureau)**

	Jail Booking Records (Source: WASPC)				
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)
<b>2018</b>	7,380 (72.8%)	1,817 (17.9%)	608 (6.0%)	320 (3.2%)	11 (0.1%)
<b>2019</b>	5,714 (79.0%)	875 (12.1%)	448 (6.2%)	181 (2.5%)	15 (0.2%)
<b>2020</b>	4,937 (71.2%)	1,314 (19.0%)	427 (6.2%)	244 (3.5%)	< 10 (0.1%)

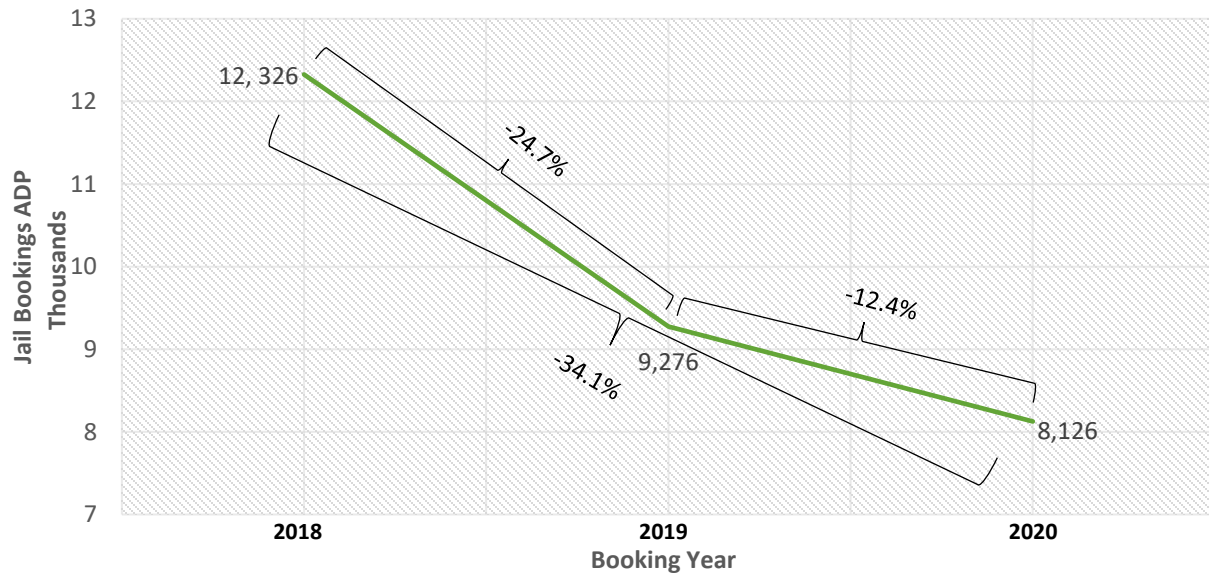
  

	Washington State Population (Source: U.S. Census Bureau retrieved by OFM)					
	White (N, %)	AA (N, %)	AI/AN (N, %)	Asian (N, %)	NHOPI (N, %)	2 or more races (N, %)
<b>2018</b>	5,894,435 (79.4%)	307,228 (4.1%)	136,431 (1.8%)	657,141 (8.8%)	56,915 (0.8%)	375,420 (5.1%)
<b>2019</b>	5,944,674 (78.8%)	319,305 (4.2%)	138,490 (1.8%)	698,194 (9.3%)	59,393 (0.8%)	386,354 (5.1%)
<b>2020</b>	5,991,203 (78.3%)	330,361 (4.3%)	140,345 (1.8%)	735,427 (9.6%)	61,684 (0.8%)	397,180 (5.1%)

**Note:** Due to missing, incomplete, unmatched, or inconsistent data, WASPC arrest events results may be under reported. 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. WASPC and U.S. Census Bureau data did not present with 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). Some reports of race in the WASPC data may not sum to the totals due to no responses or unknown information. Inconsistencies with totaling may also be due to the average daily populations with decimals are rounded up to whole numbers.

Figure 3 shows the percent changes from 2018, 2019, and 2020 in jail bookings. The average daily population included 12,326 unique jail bookings in 2018, 9,276 in 2019 and 8,126 in 2020.

Figure 3. Percent Differences in WASPC Jail Bookings, from 2018-2020



## Discussion

COVID-19 unprecedentedly impacted national, state, and local government operations across all domains of public policy – especially the criminal justice system. Every point of the system has been touched by the pandemic. All states, including Washington, took a variety of actions to address this impact. In assessing the impact of COVID-19 on criminal justice data such as WASPC arrests and bookings and NIBRS offenses, differences among these metrics between 2020 and previous years were investigated.

The study analyses were descriptive and non-generalizable in nature. While inferences and implications are limiting, and results should be interpreted cautiously, this study provided some interesting trends that continue to mirror previous research endeavors.

Similar to nationwide data, from 2019 to 2020, on average, crimes against persons (i.e., forcible sex, assault, non-forcible sex) and crimes against society (i.e., drug violation, prostitution) decreased in reported NIBRS offenses. A few of NIBRS offenses under crimes against persons (i.e., murder, manslaughter, human trafficking) and crimes against society (i.e., gambling violation, pornography, animal cruelty) showed increases. From 2019 to 2020, on average, crimes against property (i.e., arson, robbery, destruction of property) reported NIBRS offenses increased – only the NIBRS offense counterfeiting and forgery under the category of crimes against property decreased.

As these findings are limited to descriptive analyses, further analysis needs to be conducted to evaluate whether these crimes increased or decreased due to the pandemic, or because of other extraneous factors. For example, the year 2020, in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, posed many challenges, such as social unrest. This prompted societal temperance and added stressors including the murder of George Floyd, the killing of Breonna Taylor, and the Kenosha unrest and shooting.

Additionally, like nationwide trends, from 2019 to 2020, WASPC arrests and jail bookings decreased. This is likely due to stay-at-home orders and proclamations to reduce jail and prison size. All reported county jails outside of Walla Walla decreased in population size (from 8% to 78% decrease in percent change) and both multijurisdictional facilities decreased in population size (Chelan County Regional Justice Center at 24.5% decrease in percent change and SCORE at 23.0% decrease in percent change). Finally, all reported city/tribal jails outside of Olympia and Sunnyside decreased in population size (from 19% to 73% decrease in percent change) – Olympia showed no change in population size from 2019 to 2020 and Sunnyside showed a 50% increase in percent change from about 6 to 9 average daily population of unique jail bookings.

While there are limitations that impact this work, data continues to show COVID-19 impacts that persist in the criminal justice system in our state and across the nation. These descriptive (e.g., generating summaries on means and counts) and non-generalizable analyses provide a window to the potential COVID-19 found in Washington’s criminal justice system.

## Disclaimer

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

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## Appendix A: NIBRS Offenses and Definitions

<b>NIBRS Variable</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Crimes against persons</b>	Total number of crimes against persons reported including murder, manslaughter, forcible sex, assault, intimidation, non-forcible sex, kidnapping/abduction, violation of a no-contact order and human trafficking
Murder	1 killing of one person by another or the killing of another person. Includes Non-negligent Manslaughter. Note: attempted murders are reported as Aggravated Assaults.
Manslaughter	Negligent Manslaughter is the killing of another person through negligence. Excludes Vehicular Manslaughter.
Forcible Sex	Includes the following offenses: Forcible Rape: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will. Forcible Sodomy: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will. Sexual Assault with an Object: To use an object to unlawfully penetrate the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcible and/or against that person's will. Forcible Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will
Assault	Includes the following offenses: Aggravated Assault: An attack wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it threateningly or the victim suffers obvious severe bodily injury and attempts to murder. Simple Assault: A physical attack where no weapon is displayed, and the victim does not suffer any obvious or suspected severe injury such as those in aggravated assaults. National Incident-Based Reporting System Data Definitions Washington State Statistical Analysis Center 2 Updated on October 22, 2020. Intimidation: To place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual attack. Includes stalking
Non-Forcible Sex	Includes the following offenses: Incest: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degree where in marriage is prohibited by law. Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
Kidnapping and Abductions	Unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial guardian. Includes hostage-taking
Human Trafficking	: Includes the following offenses: Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age. Involuntary Servitude – Obtaining of a person through recruitment, harboring, transportation or provision and subjecting such person by force, fraud or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts)
Violation of no Contact	All violations of court ordered no-contact, protection, restraining or antiharassment orders. May not be domestic violence-related.
<b>Crimes against property</b>	Total number of crimes against property reported including arson, bribery, burglary, counterfeiting and forgery, destruction of property, extortion/blackmail, robbery, and theft
Arson	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device
Bribery	The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence
Burglary	The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft
Destruction of Property	To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or person having custody
Extortion and Blackmail	To unlawfully obtain money, property or any other thing of value through the use of threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or through other coercive means

<b>NIBRS Variable</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear
Theft	Includes the following offenses: Embezzlement: The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control. Fraud: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or surrender a legal right. Includes offenses for False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game, Credit Card/ATM Machine Fraud, Impersonation, Welfare Fraud and Wire Fraud. Larceny: Includes offenses for Pocket-picking, Purse-snatching, Shoplifting, Theft From a Building, Theft From Coin-Operated Machine or Device, Theft From Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories, All Other Thefts. Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft of a motor vehicle as defined as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails. Stolen Property Offenses: Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken
<b>Crimes against society</b>	Total number of crimes against society reported including drug violations, gambling violations, pornography/prostitution, weapon law violations, and animal cruelty
Drug Violation	Includes the following offenses: Drug/Narcotic Violations: The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Excludes DUIs. Drug Equipment Violations: The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.
Gambling Violation	Includes offenses for Betting/Wagering, Operating/ Promoting/Assisting Gambling, Gambling Equipment Violations and Sports Tampering
Pornography	The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase or possession of sexually explicit material
Prostitution	Includes the following offenses: Prostitution: To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for profit. Assisting or Promoting Prostitution: To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage or operate an establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; to otherwise assist or promote prostitution. Purchasing Prostitution: To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts
Weapon Law Violation	The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons
Animal Cruelty	Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause. Included are instances of failure of duty to provide care (food, water, shelter, vet); transporting/confining an animal in a way likely to cause injury/death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated pain/suffering
<p><b>Note:</b> First, the WASPC collects monthly reported incident-based offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies and this data are based on a “snapshot” of the repository database as there are no “fixed” statistics since law enforcement agencies can update their incidents when new information becomes available. Second, while the data is provided as overall state data and then broken down by county, data should not be compared by county as there are numerous variables which contribute to crime in a particular jurisdiction, including but not limited to the demographics, economic, and cultural make-up of the population. Third, not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively which can skew data.</p>	



## Appendix B: County level NIBRS Incidents

	Population	Rate per 1,000 residents	Crimes Against Society	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property
<b>Adams</b>	<b>12,1254</b>	<b>755.46</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>1,750</b>
2018	40,040	289.98	262	1,502	670
2019	40,300	226.78	340	1,154	574
2020	40,914	238.71	188	1,488	506
<b>Asotin</b>	<b>135,160</b>	<b>574.51</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>1,814</b>
2018	44,840	193.41	256	1,444	568
2019	45,040	227.96	206	1,708	734
2020	45,280	153.15	142	1,114	512
<b>Benton</b>	<b>1,209,854</b>	<b>1,077.78</b>	<b>8,308</b>	<b>50,230</b>	<b>18,958</b>
2018	394,840	345.40	2,902	14,742	6,084
2019	403,614	345.85	3,028	15,398	6,430
2020	411,400	386.53	2,378	20,090	6,444
<b>Chelan</b>	<b>471,856</b>	<b>372.36</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>10,718</b>	<b>5,182</b>
2018	155,600	134.10	1,000	3,862	1,884
2019	156,926	120.51	1,178	3,210	1,714
2020	159,330	117.75	812	3,646	1,584
<b>Clallam</b>	<b>455,820</b>	<b>899.46</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>15,340</b>	<b>6,930</b>
2018	150,260	342.34	716	5,488	2,372
2019	152,020	325.83	700	5,060	2,454
2020	153,540	231.28	500	4,792	2,104
<b>Clark</b>	<b>2,933,866</b>	<b>971.96</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>94,474</b>	<b>35,748</b>
2018	958,842	292.75	1,664	27,272	10,982
2019	976,820	299.62	2,356	30,018	11,460
2020	998,204	379.60	2,030	37,184	13,306
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>24,990</b>	<b>244.42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>408</b>
2018	8,300	68.42	8	174	102
2019	8,320	102.84	6	236	186
2020	8,370	73.16	4	182	120
<b>Cowlitz</b>	<b>654,106</b>	<b>1,297.07</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>22,262</b>	<b>10,138</b>
2018	214,816	494.33	2,122	8,126	3,604
2019	218,090	428.50	1,886	6,884	3,400
2020	221,200	374.24	1,516	7,252	3,134
<b>Douglas</b>	<b>256,496</b>	<b>317.55</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>1,962</b>
2018	83,870	126.96	394	2,154	662
2019	85,496	83.52	276	1,310	592
2020	87,130	107.06	252	1,954	708
<b>Ferry</b>	<b>44,840</b>	<b>88.80</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>388</b>
2018	13,360	32.97	8	70	142
2019	15,660	22.99	14	72	94
2020	15,820	32.83	12	96	152
<b>Franklin</b>	<b>567,970</b>	<b>510.52</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>17,392</b>	<b>8,248</b>
2018	185,090	170.33	1,340	5,324	3,020
2019	189,360	176.30	1,448	5,728	2,778
2020	193,520	163.88	1,084	6,340	2,450
<b>Garfield</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>279.67</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>256</b>
2018	4,420	142.04	70	124	120
2019	4,440	56.78	36	40	50
2020	4,450	80.85	34	60	86
<b>Grant</b>	<b>582,640</b>	<b>1,661.46</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>22,266</b>	<b>7,260</b>
2018	184,900	621.67	890	8,092	2,406
2019	197,480	503.52	910	6,482	2,366

2020	200,260	536.26	842	7,692	2,488
<b>Gray's Harbor</b>	<b>434,256</b>	<b>1,647.23</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>13,396</b>	<b>8,146</b>
2018	143,700	583.32	1,266	5,092	2,874
2019	144,746	486.91	1,528	3,900	2,596
2020	145,810	577.00	1,466	4,404	2,676
<b>Island</b>	<b>497,480</b>	<b>183.50</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6,566</b>	<b>3,026</b>
2018	161,560	66.66	306	2,120	1,102
2019	167,250	55.83	206	1,952	954
2020	168,670	61.01	148	2,494	970
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>191,360</b>	<b>393.27</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1,848</b>
2018	63,180	125.37	346	1,496	626
2019	63,800	130.32	364	1,532	686
2020	64,380	137.58	408	1,872	536
<b>King</b>	<b>13,516,066</b>	<b>5,823.30</b>	<b>48,832</b>	<b>725,154</b>	<b>170,126</b>
2018	4,433,664	1,695.34	16,400	225,808	55,902
2019	4,506,632	1,879.07	16,724	220,108	57,568
2020	4,575,770	2,248.88	15,708	279,238	56,656
<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>1,618,840</b>	<b>1,063.63</b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>49,274</b>	<b>25,242</b>
2018	534,240	363.76	2,368	16,252	8,922
2019	540,200	340.82	2,726	15,830	8,652
2020	544,400	359.05	2,320	17,192	7,668
<b>Kittitas</b>	<b>274,500</b>	<b>639.95</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>2,754</b>
2018	91,200	215.83	462	3,230	970
2019	90,080	193.53	424	3,044	836
2020	93,220	230.59	474	3,668	948
<b>Klickitat</b>	<b>134,416</b>	<b>534.15</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>806</b>
2018	43,960	157.50	142	506	322
2019	44,916	181.70	60	740	270
2020	45,540	194.94	36	730	214
<b>Lewis</b>	<b>470,832</b>	<b>1,175.68</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>6,900</b>
2018	155,482	481.10	1,036	5,850	2,464
2019	157,650	371.12	1,000	4,826	2,270
2020	157,700	323.47	1,028	4,244	2,166
<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>61,840</b>	<b>377.09</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>494</b>
2018	19,810	70.51	34	364	138
2019	20,100	88.99	44	292	200
2020	21,930	217.59	60	362	156
<b>Mason</b>	<b>389,300</b>	<b>652.88</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>13,344</b>	<b>4,314</b>
2018	128,040	237.30	904	4,630	1,610
2019	129,960	221.20	848	4,482	1,404
2020	131,300	194.37	656	4,232	1,300
<b>Okanogan</b>	<b>234,370</b>	<b>681.08</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>1,238</b>
2018	72,770	231.47	158	778	366
2019	75,460	181.99	192	732	374
2020	86,140	267.62	224	1,584	498
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>129,804</b>	<b>439.43</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>876</b>
2018	42,844	164.00	134	562	310
2019	43,280	138.77	164	494	278
2020	43,680	136.66	146	466	288
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	<b>82,260</b>	<b>284.16</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,054</b>
2018	27,080	67.63	124	480	312
2019	27,480	109.94	102	570	336
2020	27,700	106.59	84	534	406
<b>Pierce</b>	<b>5,270,580</b>	<b>4,268.15</b>	<b>24,474</b>	<b>291,756</b>	<b>82,316</b>
2018	1,726,904	1,476.74	8,914	96,584	27,306
2019	1,759,106	1,373.67	9,096	93,446	28,344
2020	1,784,570	1,417.74	6,464	101,726	26,666

<b>San Juan</b>	<b>102,600</b>	<b>73.18</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>372</b>
2018	33,620	10.43	12	82	82
2019	34,300	26.75	46	306	106
2020	34,680	35.99	70	370	184
<b>Skagit</b>	<b>772,340</b>	<b>1,335.35</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>31,790</b>	<b>10,090</b>
2018	253,040	489.85	3,468	11,158	3,392
2019	258,400	437.98	3,166	10,396	3,434
2020	260,900	407.52	2,436	10,236	3,264
<b>Skamania</b>	<b>72,340</b>	<b>151.46</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>612</b>
2018	23,780	44.04	20	302	202
2019	24,120	55.84	32	412	230
2020	24,440	51.58	26	424	180
<b>Snohomish</b>	<b>4,800,162</b>	<b>3,307.35</b>	<b>35,342</b>	<b>163,828</b>	<b>45,786</b>
2018	1,574,646	1,102.76	11,834	54,484	16,092
2019	1,601,856	1,044.94	12,362	51,916	14,910
2020	1,623,660	1,159.65	11,146	57,428	14,784
<b>Spokane</b>	<b>3,091,600</b>	<b>1,834.44</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>238,208</b>	<b>71,802</b>
2018	1,015,900	654.38	6,624	84,322	26,314
2019	1,030,500	598.48	6,712	75,306	23,504
2020	1,045,200	581.58	5,264	78,580	21,984
<b>Stevens</b>	<b>272,428</b>	<b>454.09</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>2,954</b>
2018	89,430	161.85	132	1,140	982
2019	91,140	140.66	142	1,486	918
2020	91,858	151.57	146	1,426	1,054
<b>Thurston</b>	<b>1,717,052</b>	<b>1,188.47</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>59,568</b>	<b>20,930</b>
2018	563,452	415.55	2,128	20,138	7,272
2019	571,600	401.46	2,304	19,236	6,978
2020	582,000	371.47	1,388	20,194	6,680
<b>Wahkiakum</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>169.68</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>290</b>
2018	8,200	70.22	20	146	122
2019	8,380	47.23	22	94	82
2020	8,420	52.23	14	120	86
<b>Walla Walla</b>	<b>373,392</b>	<b>633.56</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>14,974</b>	<b>4,642</b>
2018	123,614	216.03	824	5,266	1,654
2019	124,442	216.19	798	5,112	1,658
2020	125,336	201.35	900	4,596	1,330
<b>Whatcom</b>	<b>1,348,186</b>	<b>996.52</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>57,252</b>	<b>14,652</b>
2018	440,700	293.60	1,934	18,244	5,006
2019	451,486	320.69	1,642	16,228	5,012
2020	456,000	382.23	1,328	22,780	4,634
<b>Whitman</b>	<b>278,380</b>	<b>276.50</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>5,008</b>	<b>2,048</b>
2018	92,680	97.63	414	1,832	766
2019	92,160	89.19	344	1,622	680
2020	93,540	89.68	428	1,554	602
<b>Yakima</b>	<b>1,480,850</b>	<b>2,194.38</b>	<b>6,938</b>	<b>67,184</b>	<b>28,438</b>
2018	498,530	741.92	2,708	21,748	9,262
2019	489,000	741.44	2,256	22,222	9,558
2020	493,320	711.02	1,974	23,214	9,618

**Note:** Not all counties and jurisdictions are contributing members to the NIBRS dataset and not all counties and jurisdictions contribute consecutively which can skew data.

## Appendix C: Counts of Arrests, by Location and Sex

County Jail	2018		2019		2020	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Adams County	24	5	NR	NR	18	3
Asotin County	45	10	45	10	NR	NR
Benton County	500	109	508	105	351	49
Clallam County	95	30	93	25	68	12
Clark County	541	103	525	109	411	51
Columbia County	4	0	6	0	5	0
Cowlitz County	231	58	NR	NR	133	24
Ferry County	27	5	21	6	17	2
Franklin County	143	32	146	29	143	18
Garfield County	6	1	7	2	2	1
Grant County	160	37	NR	NR	107	26
Grays Harbor County	117	25	130	28	88	17
Island County	35	11	52	12	NR	NR
Jefferson County	39	15	35	7	20	7
King County	1814	228	NR	NR	1347	139
Kitsap County	335	79	304	67	216	44
Kittitas County	88	18	80	15	73	7
Klickitat County	33	8	25	7	22	4
Lewis County	185	43	195	42	129	30
Lincoln County	20	5	21	6	12	3
Mason County	96	21	89	25	78	17
Okanogan County	136	15	107	25	86	18
Pacific County	27	9	24	14	25	5
Pend Oreille County	18	3	NR	NR	NR	1
Pierce County	928	163	886	144	588	70
San Juan County	1	1	NR	NR	0	0
Skagit County	237	56	214	48	153	37
Skamania County	40	3	41	3	18	3
Snohomish County	765	155	755	160	459	74
Spokane County	846	799	821	138	646	85
Stevens County	45	9	41	8	35	5
Thurston County	383	66	347	59	248	34
Wahkiakum County	6	1	8	1	2	0
Walla Walla County	55	17	47	14	56	7
Whatcom County	262	52	254	50	191	31
Whitman County	34	6	32	5	25	3
Yakima County	755	198	752	183	509	69
<b>Multi-Jurisdiction Facility</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Chelan County Regional Justice Center	193	45	171	37	131	26
SCORE - South Correctional Entity	505	136	439	162	378	85
<b>City or Tribal Jail</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
Aberdeen	11	3	12	4	10	3
Colville Tribal	23	7	NR	NR	NR	NR
Enumclaw	20	4	19	4	11	2
Forks	19	4	16	2	10	1
Hoquiam	20	8	NR	NR	17	5
Issaquah	34	10	38	10	26	5
Kent	108	25	102	18	50	10
Kirkland	17	3	14	2	10	1
Lynnwood	32	11	30	10	7	4
Marysville	40	13	30	9	14	4
Nisqually Tribal	NR	NR	2	1	1	1
Oak Harbor	5	2	NR	NR	NR	NR

Olympia	25	5	3	2	4	1
Puyallup	35	9	14	2	NR	NR
Puyallup Tribal	5	3	36	11	19	6
Sunnyside	53	7	4	2	5	4
Yakima Tribal	10	5	54	9	29	4
Yakima	44	0	NR	NR	14	7

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## Appendix D: Counts of Arrests, by Location and Race/Ethnicity

County Jail	2018						2019						2020					
	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H
Adams	10	0	0	0	0	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	8	0	0	0	0	12
Asotin	50	2	0	0	0	3	51	2	2	0	0	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Benton	547	39	13	5	NR	NR	549	43	12	6	NR	NR	363	25	7	3	NT	NT
Clallam	102	3	13	1	0	3	99	3	12	1	0	2	64	2	9	1	0	2
Clark	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Columbia	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	249	11	4	5	0	16	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	139	7	3	6	0	NR
Ferry	26	1	2	0	0	1	23	0	1	1	NR	1	15	0	2	0	0	0
Franklin	66	15	3	2	NR	88	156	14	3	2	NR	NR	148	10	2	2	NR	NR
Garfield	2	0	2	0	0	1	6	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Grant	99	7	7	0	0	79	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	82	6	2	1	1	41
Grays Harbor	120	4	12	5	NR	2	129	6	14	4	4	4	86	6	8	2	0	2
Island	34	5	1	3	2	1	54	5	0	4	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jefferson	49	2	2	1	0	0	38	1	1	1	0	0	24	0	2	0	0	0
King	1011	721	51	121	NA	123	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	641	582	30	93	NA	123
Kitsap	299	50	14	18	NR	30	263	43	16	14	NR	33	190	31	7	10	NR	21
Kittitas	80	6	3	1	1	14	70	4	2	0	0	16	56	9	3	1	INC	9
Klickitat	29	1	7	0	0	3	26	1	4	0	0	1	20	0	3	0	0	2
Lewis	197	11	3	2	0	14	201	15	5	2	1	11	129	11	1	3	1	13
Lincoln	20	1	1	1	0	2	20	2	3	0	0	2	12	1	2	0	0	1
Mason	87	1	8	1	0	10	88	2	6	1	0	10	70	2	6	0	0	9
Okanogan	105	2	19	0	0	22	84	2	29	2	0	13	68	2	18	1	2	12
Pacific	29	1	3	1	NR	2	34	0	0	0	0	4	27	1	1	0	0	1
Pend Oreille	18	0	2	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	11	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	542	336	40	51	NR	102	261	157	16	30	NR	51	326	207	21	42	0	62
San Juan	1	1	0	0	0	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	195	11	13	4	0	68	180	8	13	1	1	57	127	6	12	2	1	40
Skamania	38	0	2	0	0	0	39	1	2	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	NR	1
Snohomish	651	96	49	17	3	65	643	100	44	14	3	66	402	58	29	16	0	22
Spokane	688	123	64	12	0	90	678	120	66	15	0	78	504	96	51	11	NA	68
Stevens	49	1	2	0	NR	2	45	0	3	0	0	0	35	1	3	0	0	0
Thurston	323	60	15	15	NR	31	282	54	16	18	NR	30	192	39	11	10	NT	12
Wahkiakum	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	2	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	58	3	1	0	1	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	43	1	2	0	0	11
Whatcom	198	18	43	3	0	48	222	24	43	8	1	6	174	17	22	4	1	UNK
Whitman	31	3	2	1	NR	3	28	2	2	0	0	4	23	2	0	0	0	3
Yakima	460	59	85	5	0	320	495	66	81	8	0	254	244	29	46	3	0	181
<b>Multi-Jurisdiction Facility</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>AI/AN</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NHOPI</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>AI/AN</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NHOPI</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>AA</b>	<b>AI/AN</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NHOPI</b>	<b>H</b>

Chelan County Regional																				
Justice Center	166	5	5	1	0	61	148	4	4	0	0	51	125	4	4	1	0	21		
SCORE - South																				
Correctional Entity	350	162	18	34	NR	45	319	134	13	35	0	63	259	113	13	22	0	18		
City or Tribal Jail	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H	W	AA	AI/AN	A	NHOPI	H		
Aberdeen	11	1	1	0	NR	1	13	0	2	1	1	0	12	1	1	0	0	0		
Colville Tribal	0	0	30	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Enumclaw	18	1	1	0	0	2	19	1	1	0	1	2	11	1	0	0	0	0		
Forks	19	1	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	140	8	65	1	0	21		
Hoquiam	24	1	2	0	0	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	19	0	2	0	0	0		
Issaquah	37	4	1	1	0	1	38	5	1	1	0	1	21	6	0	1	0	2		
Kent	84	31	4	2	3	NR	67	38	3	8	UNK	UNK	25	25	0	4	0	NR		
Kirkland	18	0	0	1	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Lynnwood	32	7	1	2	NR	NR	29	6	0	2	0	NA	5	1	1	4	0	NA		
Marysville	44	2	4	1	0	0	33	1	3	0	0	2	13	1	2	0	UNK	UNK		
Nisqually Tribal	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Oak Harbor	5	0	0	1	0	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Olympia	27	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	NR	1	4	0	0	0	0	1		
Puyallup	37	5	1	1	INC	NA	12	2	1	1	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Puyallup Tribal	0	0	7	0	1	0	45	3	1	1	2	NR	37	2	1	INC	0	NT		
Sunnyside	18	0	4	1	0	36	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0		
Yakama Tribal	NA	NA	26	NA	NR	NA	23	1	10	0	NR	28	15	0	4	0	0	13		
Yakima	23	1	1	0	0	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	21	0	0	0		

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