



## Overview of Juvenile Deflection in the United States: A State-by-State Comparison

By Sarah Anderson, Lisel Petis and Jillian Snider

**While progress has been made in reducing juvenile incarceration rates, more must be done to deflect juveniles from entering the criminal justice system and being subjected to negative labels that have unintended consequences and that lead to higher offense and recidivism rates.**

### Introduction

Over the past few decades, juvenile crime (i.e., “delinquency”), arrests and confinement have begun to decline—a trend that directly correlates with states and localities moving away from overly punitive, “tough on crime” juvenile policies and toward diversion initiatives aimed at limiting juvenile interaction with the justice system.<sup>1</sup> Between 1996 and 2019, juvenile arrests declined by 74 percent, and between 1995 and 2019, juvenile incarceration dropped by 70 percent with no corresponding uptick in overall or violent juvenile crime.<sup>2</sup>

1. Charles Puzzanchera, “Juvenile Arrests, 2019,” Office of Justice Programs, May 2021. <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/juvenile-arrests-2019.pdf>; “Youth Incarceration in the United States,” The Annie E. Casey Foundation, December 2021. <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-youthincarcerationinfographic-2021.pdf>.

2. “Youth Incarceration in the United States.” <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-youthincarcerationinfographic-2021.pdf>.

### Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Diversion and Deflection: Approaches and Benefits	2
Study Purpose and Methodology	3
State-by-State Breakdown	6
Conclusion	23
About the Authors	23

Research on crime, adolescent brain development and behavior has demonstrated that arrest, detention and juvenile court adjudication and incarceration tend to increase delinquent youths' risk of recidivism, negatively impacting psychosocial development and maturation into healthy, productive adulthood.<sup>3</sup> In response, many communities are using diversion for low-risk juvenile offenders in place of formally processing youth through the juvenile court system. This allows juveniles to avoid the trauma and stigma of juvenile proceedings; avoid the burden of delinquency records that impede future educational and employment opportunities; and benefit from rehabilitation and accountability.<sup>4</sup>

Of the many juvenile diversion models in use, pre-arrest diversion led by law enforcement—often referred to as deflection—has received comparatively little attention. This study works to fill that gap by assessing juvenile arrest rates and deflection efforts for all 50 states and providing a state-by-state overview and comparison of deflection programs.

## Diversion and Deflection: Approaches and Benefits

Youth may be diverted from the juvenile justice system at various stages along a continuum: by police officers before arrest or after being released from custody to the juvenile's guardian; by prosecutors or probation officers after arrest and before or after the filing of a petition; or by juvenile judges after the filing of a petition for formal adjudication.<sup>5</sup>

As it stands, the number and variety of juvenile diversion programs currently operating in the United States can only be estimated because diversion programs are largely decentralized and not operated on a statewide basis by statute. However, it is safe to say that thousands of juvenile diversion programs are currently in use, as most states have enacted legislation that authorizes or even incentivizes localities to implement them.<sup>6</sup>

Research supports the use of deflection. It indicates that diverting low-risk youth early in the juvenile justice process, such as at the initial point of contact with law enforcement, is better at reducing recidivism than formal court processing.<sup>7</sup> Non-arrested youth are more likely to be successful in completing school and enrolling in college than their arrested counterparts.<sup>8</sup> Youth deflected from custodial arrest and formal court processing also avoid the negative collateral consequences that flow from arrest and detention and that fuel ongoing justice system involvement, such as trauma, lack of forming a pro-social identity after being labeled "delinquent" and reduced opportunities for employment and higher education.<sup>9</sup> In addition, reducing unnecessary arrests and court referrals of low-risk youth enhances trust and relationships between law enforcement, youth and the broader community, thereby improving perceptions of police legitimacy, which is essential to secure community cooperation with law enforcement to address serious crime.<sup>10</sup>

### Definitions

#### Adjudication:

The final judgment in a juvenile case; similar to a conviction in an adult criminal case.

#### Commitment:

Confinement used for a juvenile post-adjudication; similar to jail or prison for an adult criminal case but can also include residential placement.

#### Deflection:

A police-led type of pre-arrest diversion; for the purposes of this study, it includes juvenile civil citations as well as formal juvenile pre-arrest diversion by law enforcement to case management, youth/peer court or restorative justice.

#### Delinquency:

A violation of the law by a juvenile.

#### Detention:

Temporary confinement used for a juvenile before trial; similar to jail for an adult criminal case.

#### Diversion:

A formalized effort to divert someone from the criminal justice system.

#### Juvenile:

A young person, legally defined by each state; for 46 states and Washington D.C., it is an individual under the age of 18; for three states, it is an individual under the age of 17; and for one state, it is an individual under the age of 19.

Source: Anne Teigen, "Juvenile Age of Jurisdiction and Transfer to Adult Court Laws," National Conference of State Legislatures, April 8, 2021. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/juvenile-age-of-jurisdiction-and-transfer-to-adult-court-laws.aspx>.

#### Petition:

A formal document alleging delinquency charges against a juvenile filed with the juvenile court.

3. "Re-Examining Juvenile Incarceration," Pew Charitable Trusts, April 2015. [https://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2015/04/reexamining\\_juvenile\\_incarceration.pdf](https://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2015/04/reexamining_juvenile_incarceration.pdf); Giudi Weiss, "The Fourth Wave: Juvenile Justice Reforms for the Twenty-First Century," National Institute of Corrections, 2013. <https://nicic.gov/fourth-wave-juvenile-justice-reforms-twenty-first-century>; David Huizinga et al., "Effect of Juvenile Justice System Processing on Subsequent Delinquent and Criminal Behavior: A Cross-National Study," Office of Justice Programs, October 2003. <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/effect-juvenile-justice-system-processing-subsequent-delinquent-and>.
4. "What is Diversion in Juvenile Justice?," Annie E. Casey Foundation, Oct. 22, 2020. <https://www.aecf.org/blog/what-is-juvenile-diversion>.
5. "Points of Intervention," Youth.Gov, last accessed July 28, 2022. <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/juvenile-justice/points-intervention>; Kate Bryan, "Diversion in the Juvenile Justice System," National Conference of State Legislatures, May 23, 2022. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/diversion-in-the-juvenile-justice-system.aspx>.
6. "Juvenile Diversion Guidebook," Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup, March 2011, p. 13. [https://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/301/Juvenile\\_Diversion\\_Guidebook.pdf](https://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/301/Juvenile_Diversion_Guidebook.pdf).
7. "Reducing Youth Arrests: Prevention and Pre-Arrest Diversion," National Juvenile Justice Network, 2019, p. 11. [https://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Reducing%20Youth%20Arrests%20Prevention%20and%20Pre-Arrest%20Diversion%20Jan%202020\\_1.pdf](https://www.njjn.org/uploads/digital-library/Reducing%20Youth%20Arrests%20Prevention%20and%20Pre-Arrest%20Diversion%20Jan%202020_1.pdf).
8. Ibid; "The Impacts of Arrest: Lessons from Research," International Association of Chiefs of Police, last accessed July 19, 2022. [https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/Research%20Center/Impacts%20of%20Arrest%20\(infographic\).pdf](https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/Research%20Center/Impacts%20of%20Arrest%20(infographic).pdf).
9. Kim Gilhuly et al., "Reducing Youth Arrests Keeps Kids Healthy and Successful: A Health Analysis of Youth Arrest in Michigan," June 2017. [https://humanimpact.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HIP\\_MichYouthArrests\\_2017.06.pdf](https://humanimpact.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HIP_MichYouthArrests_2017.06.pdf).
10. "Preventing Youth Arrests through Deflection: Best Practices and Recommendations," Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, November 2020, p. 5. <https://ijjc.illinois.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/IJJC-Deflection-Report-November-2020.pdf>.

In responding to low-risk juveniles who commit minor offenses, law enforcement can use a variety of deflection methods including informal warnings; civil citations; direct referrals to diversion programs; and releasing juveniles to guardians after temporary custody with a warning and referrals to treatment services or restorative justice programs.

## Study Purpose and Methodology

We undertook this analysis to fill a knowledge gap on deflection programs in the United States. Existing information on the prevalence and types of deflection models used by law enforcement is scant. Currently, there is no centralized database documenting and describing most of these programs. Data collection related to juvenile deflection programs is also limited and is usually directed at adult deflection, post-arrest juvenile diversion, or small areas within a state or related to specific programs that have been singled out by researchers for selective analysis.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, because most law-enforcement-led diversion programs operate on a highly localized level through individual police departments or county law enforcement agencies and the nomenclature used to describe juvenile diversion varies between jurisdictions, the identification and systematic review of these programs is challenging.<sup>12</sup>

This study attempts to address these challenges by providing an overview of state support and the law-enforcement-led juvenile deflection programs in the most populous city of each U.S. state. However, some data sources from jurisdictions are incomplete or unverifiable. For each state and the District of Columbia, we provide the total population, juvenile population, and race and poverty demographics. We also provide a color-coded, quartile-based ranking system for juvenile arrest rates, juvenile detention rates and juvenile commitment rates. Further, we provide the upper age limits of juvenile court jurisdiction, the existence of state statutes or state support for deflection and the existence of formal deflection programs in the largest city of each state. Below, we explain the resources and methodologies used for collecting and analyzing the data in this juvenile deflection matrix.

- **Total Population:**  
Data was collected from the 2020 U.S. Census.<sup>13</sup>
- **Juvenile Population:**  
Data was collected from the 2020 U.S. Census by taking the total population of the state multiplied by the percent of persons under the age of 18.<sup>14</sup>
- **Race Demographics:**  
The race demographics are youth-specific and were collected from the *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 2019 Statistical Briefing Book*.<sup>15</sup>
- **Children Living in Poverty:**  
Percentages were collected from the *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 2019 Statistical Briefing Book*.<sup>16</sup>



*Research indicates that diverting low-risk youth early in the juvenile justice process, such as at the initial point of contact with law enforcement, is better at reducing recidivism than formal court processing.*

11. John M. Bassett, "Data is Key for Court Diversion Success," *New Hampshire Bar News*, April 30, 2021. <https://www.nhbar.org/data-is-key-for-court-diversion-success>; Teri Deal, "Juvenile Justice Model Data Project: Final Technical Report," National Center for Juvenile Justice, October 2018, p. 1. <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/grants/254492.pdf>; "Juvenile Diversion Guidebook," [https://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/301/Juvenile\\_Diversion\\_Guidebook.pdf](https://www.modelsforchange.net/publications/301/Juvenile_Diversion_Guidebook.pdf); Jennifer A. Tallon et al., "Creating Off-Ramps: A National Review of Police-Led Diversion Programs," Center for Court Innovation, November 2018. <https://www.courtinnovation.org/publications/creating-ramps-national-review-police-led-diversion-programs>.

12. David B. Wilson et al., "Police-initiated diversion for youth to prevent future delinquent behavior: a systematic review," *Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Coordinating Group*, June 2018, p. 12. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.4073/csr.2018.5>.

13. "Quick Facts," United States Census Bureau, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>.

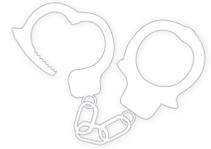
14. Ibid.

15. Office of Justice Programs, "Juvenile Population Characteristics: Juvenile Population," U.S. Department of Justice, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/population/qa01103.asp?qaDate=2020&text=yes>.

16. Office of Justice Programs, "Juvenile Population Characteristics: Poverty," U.S. Department of Justice, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/population/qa01403.asp?qaDate=2020&text=yes>.

• **Juvenile Arrest Rates (assault, drugs, larceny, weapons):**

Rates were collected from the *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 2019 Statistical Briefing Book*.<sup>17</sup> The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention defines the arrest rate as “the number of arrests of persons under age 18 for every 100,000 persons ages 10-17.” Higher arrest rates suggest that a larger number of juveniles are being exposed to the criminal justice system. Data was categorized as follows:

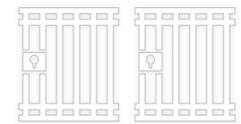


JUVENILE  
ARREST  
RATES

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
First quartile of states (i.e., group with the lowest juvenile arrest rates)	Second quartile of states (i.e., group with the second lowest juvenile arrest rates)	Third quartile of states (i.e., group with the second highest juvenile arrest rates)	Fourth quartile of states (i.e., group with the highest juvenile arrest rates)

• **Juvenile Detention Rates:**

Rates were collected from the *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 2019 Statistical Briefing Book*.<sup>18</sup> The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention calculated juvenile detention rates as a number per 100,000 juveniles from 10 to the “upper age limit.” Higher detention rates suggest that a larger number of juveniles are being exposed to incarceration. Data was categorized as follows:



JUVENILE  
DETENTION  
RATES

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
First quartile of states (i.e., group with lowest juvenile detention rates)	Second quartile of states (i.e., group with second lowest detention rates)	Third quartile of states (i.e., group with second highest detention rates)	Fourth quartile of states (i.e., group with highest detention rates)

• **Juvenile Commitment Rates:**

Rates were collected from the *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 2019 Statistical Briefing Book*.<sup>19</sup> The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention calculated juvenile commitment rates as a number per 100,000 juveniles from 10 to the “upper age limit.” Higher commitment rates suggest that a larger number of juveniles are being removed from their homes. Data was categorized as follows:



JUVENILE  
COMMITMENT  
RATES

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
First quartile of states (i.e., group with lowest juvenile commitment rates)	Second quartile of states (i.e., group with second lowest juvenile commitment rates)	Third quartile of states (i.e., group with second highest juvenile commitment rates)	Fourth quartile of states (i.e., group with highest juvenile commitment rates)

17. Office of Justice Programs, “Law Enforcement & Juvenile Crime: Juvenile Arrests,” U.S. Department of Justice, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/qa05103.asp?qaDate=2019&text=yes>.  
 18. Office of Justice Programs, “Juvenile Justice State Profiles,” U.S. Department of Justice, last accessed July 19, 2022. [https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special\\_topics/stateprofile.asp](https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/special_topics/stateprofile.asp).  
 19. Ibid.

**Upper Age Limit:**

Upper age limits in which a juvenile court has jurisdiction over a youth were collected from the National Conference of State Legislatures 2021 Juvenile Age of Jurisdiction and Transfer to Adult Court Laws.<sup>20</sup> This is the upper age limit for general juvenile court jurisdiction and does not include exceptions that some courts have instituted to take individuals for specific cases up to the age of 18 or 21. Data was analyzed and categorized as follows:

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
Older than 17 years of age	17 years of age	16 years of age	Younger than 16 years of age



**State Statute for Juvenile Deflection/Pre-arrest Diversion:**

Extensive research on state statutes and state government websites was completed. State government agencies and coalitions were also contacted to confirm whether there was established authority or funding for juvenile deflection in the state. Data was analyzed and categorized as follows:

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
State requires the use of juvenile pre-arrest diversion, juvenile deflection or juvenile civil citation	State provides statutory authority for juvenile pre-arrest diversion, juvenile deflection or juvenile civil citation	State provides additional support for juvenile deflection through deflection-specific state funding, court directives or other state-wide support	State provides neither statutory authority nor funding for pre-arrest diversion



**Recognized Deflection Program in the Largest City of State:**

The largest city in each state was determined by population data. Extensive research was done through municipality and law enforcement websites, academic publications and news sources as well as by attempting to contact local officials to determine whether the largest city currently operates any juvenile deflection programs. Data was analyzed and categorized as follows:

GREEN (G)	YELLOW (Y)	ORANGE (O)	RED (R)
City operates a presumptive deflection strategy	City operates a discretionary deflection strategy with published outcomes	City operates a discretionary deflection strategy without published outcomes	City does not currently operate a deflection strategy



20. "Juvenile Age of Jurisdiction and Transfer to Adult Court Laws." <https://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/juvenile-age-of-jurisdiction-and-transfer-to-adult-court-laws.aspx>.

## State-by-State Breakdown

### Alabama Demographics

Total Population: 5,024,279  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,115,390  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 59.1%  
 Black Youth: 15.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 25.9%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	12
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	785
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	104
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	35
Detention Rate:	(R)	62
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	90
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Huntsville)



**ALABAMA**  
Huntsville

### Alaska Demographics

Total Population: 733,391  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 180,414  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 53.6%  
 Black Youth: 5.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 10.0%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 18.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	158
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	205
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	216
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	25
Detention Rate:	(R)	85
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	241
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Anchorage)



**ALASKA**  
Anchorage

### Arizona Demographics

Total Population: 7,151,502  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 180,414  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 40.1%  
 Black Youth: 6.4%  
 Hispanic Youth: 44.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 15.8%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	158
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	205
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	512
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	50
Detention Rate:	(Y)	42
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	36
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Phoenix)



**ARIZONA**  
Phoenix

### Arkansas Demographics

Total Population: 1,915,918  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 676,493  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 64.5%  
 Black Youth: 19.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 12.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.3%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	113
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	387
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	292
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	39
Detention Rate:	(O)	45
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	101
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Little Rock)



**ARKANSAS**  
Little Rock

### California Demographics

Total Population: 39,538,223  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 8,896,100  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 27.5%  
 Black Youth: 6.2%  
 Hispanic Youth: 51.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 14.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	94
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	74
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	63
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	67
Detention Rate:	(O)	50
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	51
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>21</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes (Los Angeles) <sup>22</sup>



**CALIFORNIA**  
Los Angeles

### Colorado Demographics

Total Population: 5,773,714  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,264,443  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 57.6%  
 Black Youth: 5.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 31.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 12.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	92
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	466
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	388
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	68
Detention Rate:	(O)	44
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	85
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Denver)



**COLORADO**  
Denver

### Connecticut Demographics

Total Population: 3,605,994  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 735,613  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 54.8%  
 Black Youth: 13.0%  
 Hispanic Youth: 25.9%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 15.9%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	34
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	270
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	162
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	43
Detention Rate:	(G)	17
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	9
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>23</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Bridgeport) <sup>24</sup>



**CONNECTICUT**  
Bridgeport

21. "A.B. 1454 Trauma-informed diversion programs for youth," Chapter 584, Cal. State, Oct. 8, 2019. [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201920200AB1454](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1454).  
 22. T. Schooley, "Youth Diversion in Los Angeles County: Advancing Evidence-Informed Policy to Improve Youth Outcomes," Office of Diversion and Reentry, December 2017. [http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/dhs/1034534\\_YDDpolicybrief1\\_19\\_18.pdf](http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/dhs/1034534_YDDpolicybrief1_19_18.pdf).  
 23. Alison Walker, "Juvenile Diversionary Programs and Court Services," Office of Legislative Research, March 9, 2022. <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2022/rpt/pdf/2022-R-0038.pdf?t=1655942400302>.  
 24. "RYASAP's Juvenile Review Board (JRB) is part of RYASAP's Restorative Justice Division," RYASAP, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.ryasap.org/what-we-do/juvenile-review-board>.

**Delaware Demographics**

Total Population: 989,948  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 206,899  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 49.8%  
 Black Youth: 28.2%  
 Hispanic Youth: 17.0%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 17.0%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	210
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	352
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	278
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	64
Detention Rate:	(R)	71
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	68
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>25</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Wilmington) <sup>26</sup>



**DELAWARE**  
Wilmington

**Florida Demographics**

Total Population: 21,538,187  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 4,243,023  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 43.8%  
 Black Youth: 21.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 31.4%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.7%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	89
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	347
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	202
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	45
Detention Rate:	(Y)	28
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	66
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>27</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(G)	Presumptive deflection (Jacksonville) <sup>28</sup>



**FLORIDA**  
Jacksonville

**Georgia Demographics**

Total Population: 10,711,908  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,528,010  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 44.6%  
 Black Youth: 35.4%  
 Hispanic Youth: 15.0%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.2%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	62
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	302
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	231
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	56
Detention Rate:	(R)	60
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(O)	16
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	50
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Atlanta)



**GEORGIA**  
Atlanta

25. "H.B. 308: An Act to Amend Chapter 412, Volume 80 of the Laws of Delaware Relating to the Juvenile Offender Civil Citation Program," Delaware 149th General Assembly (2017-2018). <https://legis.delaware.gov/BillDetail?legislationId=26269>.

26. "Juvenile Civil Citation," Division of Youth Rehabilitation Services, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://kids.delaware.gov/youth-rehabilitative-services/juvenile-civil-citation>.

27. "Florida Civil Citation," Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.djj.state.fl.us/partners-providers-staff/our-approach/florida-civil-citation>.

28. Laura Lothman Lambert, "Juvenile Civil Citation: An Effective Innovation in Reducing Juvenile Crime and Recidivism," Summer 2019. <https://www.sao4th.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Juvenile-Civil-Citation-Article.pdf>.

### Hawaii Demographics

Total Population: 1,455,271  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 308,517  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 20.3%  
 Black Youth: 3.2%  
 Hispanic Youth: 19.5%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 16.3%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	31
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	240
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	265
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	15
Detention Rate:	(G)	23
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	23
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Honolulu) <sup>29</sup>



**HAWAII**  
Honolulu

### Idaho Demographics

Total Population: 1,839,106  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 461,616  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 76.7%  
 Black Youth: 1.6%  
 Hispanic Youth: 18.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 10.9%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	65
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	342
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	467
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	49
Detention Rate:	(Y)	37
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	109
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Boise)



**IDAHO**  
Boise

### Illinois Demographics

Total Population: 12,812,508  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,844,377  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 52.4%  
 Black Youth: 16.7%  
 Hispanic Youth: 24.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 9.6%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	140
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	334
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	822
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	160
Detention Rate:	(Y)	38
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	24
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>30</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes (Chicago) <sup>31</sup>



**ILLINOIS**  
Chicago

29. Ho'opono Mamo Juvenile Assessment Center, Child & Family Service, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.childandfamily.org/programs/hooponamamo/#:~:text=Ho'opono%20Mamo%20is%20a,pono%20path%20in%20their%20lives.>

30. 705 Ill. Comp. Stat. 405/5-301. [https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=070504050HArt%2E+V+Pt%2E+3&ActID=1863&ChapterID=50&SeqStart=19000000&SeqEnd=19800000&Print=True.](https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs4.asp?DocName=070504050HArt%2E+V+Pt%2E+3&ActID=1863&ChapterID=50&SeqStart=19000000&SeqEnd=19800000&Print=True)

31. "JISC Reform," Chicago.gov, last accessed July 13, 2022. [https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/public-safety-and-violence-reduction/home/jisc-reform.html.](https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/public-safety-and-violence-reduction/home/jisc-reform.html)

### Indiana Demographics

Total Population: 6,785,528  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,581,028  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 71.5%  
 Black Youth: 13.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 11.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 18.4%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	73
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	241
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	270
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	42
Detention Rate:	(O)	46
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	109
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Indianapolis)



**INDIANA**  
Indianapolis

### Iowa Demographics

Total Population: 3,190,369  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 733,785  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 78.1%  
 Black Youth: 7.4%  
 Hispanic Youth: 10.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 10.2%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	143
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	500
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	327
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	45
Detention Rate:	(O)	48
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	75
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or Funding <sup>32</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Des Moines) <sup>33</sup>



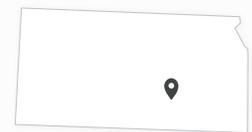
**IOWA**  
Des Moines

### Kansas Demographics

Total Population: 2,937,880  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 705,091  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 68.2%  
 Black Youth: 8.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 18.9%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 12.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	84
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	240
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	352
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	30
Detention Rate:	(O)	58
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	55
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Wichita)



**KANSAS**  
Wichita

32. "Pre-Charge Diversion," Iowa Department of Human Rights, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjpp/pre-charge-diversion>.

33. Deb VanVelzen and Jay Hansen, "Second Chance Program," Des Moines Police Department, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/2022%20Second%20Chance%20Power%20Point.pdf>.

### Kentucky Demographics

Total Population: 4,505,836  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,009,307  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 84.1%  
 Black Youth: 8.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 3.9%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	34
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	158
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	91
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	23
Detention Rate:	(O)	52
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	73
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Louisville) <sup>34</sup>



**KENTUCKY**  
Louisville

### Louisiana Demographics

Total Population: 4,657,757  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,089,915  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 52.0%  
 Black Youth: 37.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 7.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 20.0%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	188
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	453
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	253
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	106
Detention Rate:	(O)	54
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	88
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (New Orleans)



**LOUISIANA**  
New Orleans

### Maine Demographics

Total Population: 1,362,359  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 252,036  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 90.1%  
 Black Youth: 4.0%  
 Hispanic Youth: 3.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 14.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	20
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	352
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	240
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	6
Detention Rate:	(G)	0
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	28
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Portland)



**MAINE**  
Portland

34. Bringing Together the Victim, Offender and Community to Make Things Right,” Restorative Justice Louisville, last accessed July 13, 2022. <http://rjlou-1.apphb.com/#RjLou>.

### Maryland Demographics

Total Population: 6,177,224  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,365,167  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 43.1%  
 Black Youth: 32.7%  
 Hispanic Youth: 16.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 11.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	122
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	443
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	304
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	103
Detention Rate:	(O)	48
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	33
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Baltimore) <sup>35</sup>



**MARYLAND**  
Baltimore

### Massachusetts Demographics

Total Population: 7,029,917  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,377,864  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 61.9%  
 Black Youth: 10.1%  
 Hispanic Youth: 19.4%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 11.8%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	70
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	73
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	21
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	18
Detention Rate:	(G)	20
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	22
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Boston) <sup>36</sup>



**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Boston

### Michigan Demographics

Total Population: 10,077,331  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,166,626  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 68.3%  
 Black Youth: 18.2%  
 Hispanic Youth: 8.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 14.7%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	67
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	208
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	42
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	31
Detention Rate:	(Y)	43
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	110
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>37</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Detroit)



**MICHIGAN**  
Detroit

35. Gov. Larry Hogan et al., "Report on the Baltimore City Strategic Partnership," Maryland Department of Juvenile Services, last accessed July 19, 2022. [https://djs.maryland.gov/Documents/publications/MD-DJS-Report-on-the-Baltimore-City-Strategic-Partnership\\_2021.pdf](https://djs.maryland.gov/Documents/publications/MD-DJS-Report-on-the-Baltimore-City-Strategic-Partnership_2021.pdf).

36. "Our Partnerships: Restorative Law Enforcement," Communities for Restorative Justice, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.c4rj.org/about-us/communities-served>.

37. Mich. Comp. Laws § 722.823. [http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(tlbvlywspmlwtcgfeobi4y5e\)\)/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-722-823](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(tlbvlywspmlwtcgfeobi4y5e))/mileg.aspx?page=GetObject&objectname=mcl-722-823).

**Minnesota Demographics**

Total Population: 5,706,494  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,318,200  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 69.9%  
 Black Youth: 12.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 9.2%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 10.5%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	72
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	560
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	249
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	55
Detention Rate:	(R)	82
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	67
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>38</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Minneapolis)



**MINNESOTA**  
Minneapolis

**Mississippi Demographics**

Total Population: 2,961,279  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 695,901  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 50.2%  
 Black Youth: 42.9%  
 Hispanic Youth: 5.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 21.9%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	41
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	292
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	158
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	60
Detention Rate:	(Y)	26
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	30
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Jackson)



**MISSISSIPPI**  
Jackson

**Missouri Demographics**

Total Population: 6,154,913  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,372,546  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 74.1%  
 Black Youth: 15.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 7.2%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 14.2%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	107
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	342
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	335
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	36
Detention Rate:	(Y)	27
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	81
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Kansas City)



**MISSOURI**  
Kansas City

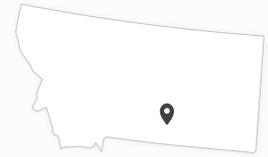
38. Minn. Stat. § 299 A.296. <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/299A.296>.

### Montana Demographics

Total Population: 1,084,225  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 232,024  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 80.1%  
 Black Youth: 1.6%  
 Hispanic Youth: 6.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 11.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	178
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	588
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	356
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	18
Detention Rate:	(Y)	43
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	58
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Billings)



**MONTANA**  
Billings

### Nebraska Demographics

Total Population: 1,961,504  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 482,530  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 69.2%  
 Black Youth: 7.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 18.5%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 10.4%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	32
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	807
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	573
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	59
Detention Rate:	(O)	58
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	85
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>39</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Omaha)



**NEBRASKA**  
Omaha

### Nevada Demographics

Total Population: 3,104,614  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 698,538  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 37.0%  
 Black Youth: 13.0%  
 Hispanic Youth: 41.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 15.9%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	212
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	295
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	591
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	93
Detention Rate:	(O)	56
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	108
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Las Vegas) <sup>40</sup>



**NEVADA**  
Las Vegas

39. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-248.02. <https://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/statutes.php?statute=43-248.02>.

40. "New Harbor Juvenile Assessment Center Location Now Open in Henderson," Clark County, Nevada, last accessed July 19, 2022. [https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/news\\_detail\\_T28\\_R463.php](https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/news_detail_T28_R463.php).

### New Hampshire Demographics

Total Population: 1,377,529  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 258,975  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 85.8%  
 Black Youth: 2.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 7.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 8.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	31
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	170
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	291
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	3
Detention Rate:	(G)	5
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	10
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>41</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes (Manchester) <sup>42</sup>



**NEW HAMPSHIRE**  
Manchester

### New Jersey Demographics

Total Population: 9,288,994  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,025,001  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 46.9%  
 Black Youth: 14.4%  
 Hispanic Youth: 27.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 10.8%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	57
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	176
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	332
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	68
Detention Rate:	(G)	24
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	33
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>43</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Newark) <sup>44</sup>



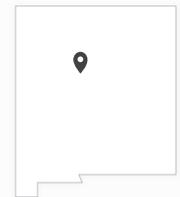
**NEW JERSEY**  
Newark

### New Mexico Demographics

Total Population: 2,117,522  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 480,677  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 24.1%  
 Black Youth: 2.6%  
 Hispanic Youth: 61.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 21.9%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	108
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	142
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	303
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	49
Detention Rate:	(R)	68
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	53
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Albuquerque) <sup>45</sup>



**NEW MEXICO**  
Albuquerque

41. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 169-B:10. <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2015/title-xii/chapter-169-b/section-169-b-10>.

42. "Juvenile Court Diversion," Manchester Police Athletic League, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.manchesterpoliceathleticleague.org/programs/juvenile-court-diversion>.

43. Gurbir S. Grewal, "Directive Establishing Policies, Practices, and Procedures to Promote Juvenile Justice Reform," State of New Jersey Office of the Attorney General, Dec. 3, 2020. [https://www.nj.gov/oag/dcj/agguide/directives/ag-Directive-2020-12\\_Juvenile-Justice-Reform.pdf](https://www.nj.gov/oag/dcj/agguide/directives/ag-Directive-2020-12_Juvenile-Justice-Reform.pdf).

44. "Stationhouse Adjustments," Newark Police Division, July 15, 2016. <https://public.powerdms.com/NewarkPD/documents/1122366>.

45. "Rapid Accountability Diversion (RAD) Program," Albuquerque Police Department General Orders, May 5, 2021. <https://www.cabq.gov/police/documents/1-14-rapid-accountability-diverison-rad-program-p-p-draft-05-05-21.pdf>.

### New York Demographics

Total Population: 20,201,249  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 4,181,659  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 49.4%  
 Black Youth: 16.1%  
 Hispanic Youth: 24.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 17.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	54
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	254
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	166
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	26
Detention Rate:	(G)	20
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	33
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (New York)



**NEW YORK**  
New York

### North Carolina Demographics

Total Population: 10,439,388  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,286,226  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 53.3%  
 Black Youth: 24.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 17.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 22.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	44
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	253
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	192
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	51
Detention Rate:	(G)	17
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	74
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes (Charlotte) <sup>46</sup>



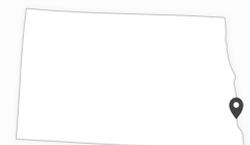
**NORTH CAROLINA**  
Charlotte

### North Dakota Demographics

Total Population: 779,094  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 183,866  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 77.1%  
 Black Youth: 5.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 7.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 13.0%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	68
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	565
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	444
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	29
Detention Rate:	(G)	16
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	84
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Fargo) <sup>47</sup>



**NORTH DAKOTA**  
Fargo

46. "Youth Diversion Program," Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://charlottenc.gov/CMPD/Organization/Pages/SupportSvcs/YouthDiversionProgram.aspx>; "CMPD Diversion Program," Charlotte Open Data Portal, June 21, 2019. <https://data.charlottenc.gov/datasets/charlotte::cmpd-diversion-program/about>.

47. Fargo Police Department, Nov. 18, 2020. [https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=2795140687431493&\\_rd](https://m.facebook.com/watch/?v=2795140687431493&_rd).

### Ohio Demographics

Total Population: 11,799,448  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,607,678  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 72.2%  
 Black Youth: 17.7%  
 Hispanic Youth: 6.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 18.4%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	60
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	275
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	147
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	35
Detention Rate:	(R)	63
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	83
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>48</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Columbus) <sup>49</sup>



**OHIO**  
Columbus

### Oklahoma Demographics

Total Population: 3,959,353  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 954,204  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 56.4%  
 Black Youth: 10.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 18.3%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 21.3%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	62
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	239
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	241
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	40
Detention Rate:	(R)	59
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	20
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Oklahoma City)



**OKLAHOMA**  
Oklahoma City

### Oregon Demographics

Total Population: 4,237,256  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 868,637  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 66.3%  
 Black Youth: 3.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 22.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 12.4%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	80
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	355
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	378
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	21
Detention Rate:	(G)	14
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	147
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Portland)



**OREGON**  
Portland

48. "Juvenile Diversion Toolkit for Judicial Use," The Supreme Court of Ohio, May 2021. <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/JCS/CFC/resources/juvenileDiversionToolkit.pdf>

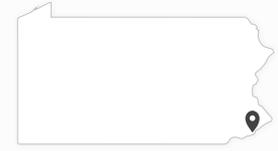
49. Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, "Police-Initiated Diversion," Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, last accessed July 13, 2022. [https://drj.fccourts.org/DRJ.aspx?PN=JCES\\_police\\_initiated.htm#:~:text=Police%2DInitiated%20Diversion%20\(PID\),and%20reduce%20subsequent%20delinquent%20behavior.](https://drj.fccourts.org/DRJ.aspx?PN=JCES_police_initiated.htm#:~:text=Police%2DInitiated%20Diversion%20(PID),and%20reduce%20subsequent%20delinquent%20behavior.)

**Pennsylvania Demographics**

Total Population: 13,002,700  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 2,678,556  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 67.4%  
 Black Youth: 14.6%  
 Hispanic Youth: 13.3%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 16.3%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	144
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	278
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	223
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	50
Detention Rate:	(Y)	29
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	99
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes (Philadelphia) <sup>50</sup>



**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Philadelphia

**Rhode Island Demographics**

Total Population: 1,097,379  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 211,794  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 58.5%  
 Black Youth: 9.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 27.4%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 11.5%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	57
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	239
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	118
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	95
Detention Rate:	(G)	22
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	76
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>51</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Providence)



**RHODE ISLAND**  
Providence

**South Carolina Demographics**

Total Population: 5,118,425  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,105,580  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 56.2%  
 Black Youth: 31.2%  
 Hispanic Youth: 10.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 21.0%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	73
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	323
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	318
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	90
Detention Rate:	(R)	67
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	71
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Charleston)



**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
Charleston

50. "Philadelphia Police School Diversion Program," Juvenile Justice Research & Reform Lab, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.jjrllab.com/diversion-program.html>.

51. "Juvenile Justice Programs: Juvenile Community Diversion," Rhode Island for Community and Justice, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.ricj.org/juvenile-justice>.

### South Dakota Demographics

Total Population: 886,667  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 217,233  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 72.7%  
 Black Youth: 4.4%  
 Hispanic Youth: 7.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 20.0%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	100
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	471
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	860
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	122
Detention Rate:	(R)	101
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(O)	76
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Sioux Falls)



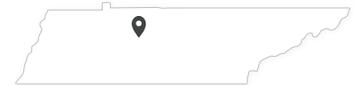
**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
Sioux Falls

### Tennessee Demographics

Total Population: 6,910,840  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,527,296  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 66.5%  
 Black Youth: 20.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 10.4%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.3%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(R)	119
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	362
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	331
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	66
Detention Rate:	(Y)	38
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(G)	12
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or Funding <sup>52</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Nashville)



**TENNESSEE**  
Nashville

### Texas Demographics

Total Population: 29,145,505  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 7,432,104  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 32.4%  
 Black Youth: 12.9%  
 Hispanic Youth: 49.2%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 19.7%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	85
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	227
Drug Arrest Rate:	(O)	282
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	25
Detention Rate:	(R)	59
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(O)	16
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	67
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(Y)	Statute <sup>53</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Houston)



**TEXAS**  
Houston

52. "Pre-Arrest Diversion Infrastructure Program," Tennessee Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.tn.gov/behavioral-health/mental-health-services/adults/pre-arrest-diversion-infrastructure-program.html>.

53. Tex. Fam Code Ann. § 52.01(c). <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/FA/htm/FA.52.htm>.

### Utah Demographics

Total Population: 3,271,616  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 948,769  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 75.3%  
 Black Youth: 1.9%  
 Hispanic Youth: 18.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 9.0%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	48
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	533
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	520
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(O)	46
Detention Rate:	(G)	17
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	39
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Salt Lake City) <sup>54</sup>



**UTAH**  
Salt Lake City

### Vermont Demographics

Total Population: 643,077  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 117,683  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 91.1%  
 Black Youth: 2.9%  
 Hispanic Youth: 3.0%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 7.1%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	48
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	143
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	50
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	32
Detention Rate:	(G)	6
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(G)	18
Commitment Rate:	(G)	11
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(O)	Support and/or funding <sup>55</sup>
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(O)	Yes (Burlington) <sup>56</sup>



**VERMONT**  
Burlington

### Virginia Demographics

Total Population: 8,631,393  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,881,644  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 55.3%  
 Black Youth: 22.0%  
 Hispanic Youth: 14.6%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 12.5%

### Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	39
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(O)	287
Drug Arrest Rate:	(Y)	230
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	34
Detention Rate:	(O)	56
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	52
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Virginia Beach)



**VIRGINIA**  
Virginia Beach

54. "Make a Referral," Salt Lake Peer Court, last accessed July 13, 2022. <http://saltlakepeer court.org/refer>.

55. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 24, § 1961. <https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/fullchapter/24/058>.

56. "Youth Programs," Burlington Community Justice Center, last accessed July 13, 2022. <https://www.burlingtoncjc.org/youthservices>.

**Washington Demographics**

Total Population: 7,705,281  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,679,751  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 58.8%  
 Black Youth: 6.6%  
 Hispanic Youth: 22.1%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 9.8%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	62
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	192
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	124
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(Y)	33
Detention Rate:	(Y)	28
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	63
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Seattle)



**WASHINGTON**  
Seattle

**West Virginia Demographics**

Total Population: 1,793,716  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 360,537  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 90.8%  
 Black Youth: 5.3%  
 Hispanic Youth: 2.8%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 18.4%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(G)	18
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(G)	21
Drug Arrest Rate:	(G)	60
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	2
Detention Rate:	(R)	115
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	170
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Charleston)



**WEST VIRGINIA**  
Charleston

**Wisconsin Demographics**

Total Population: 5,893,718  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 1,284,831  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 71.2%  
 Black Youth: 10.5%  
 Hispanic Youth: 12.7%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 14.2%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(O)	91
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	545
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	489
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(R)	77
Detention Rate:	(Y)	25
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(O)	16
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	61
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Milwaukee)



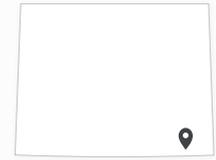
**WISCONSIN**  
Milwaukee

**Wyoming Demographics**

Total Population: 576,851  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 133,253  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 78.5%  
 Black Youth: 1.8%  
 Hispanic Youth: 15.5%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 11.7%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:	(Y)	66
Larceny Arrest Rate:	(R)	446
Drug Arrest Rate:	(R)	901
Weapons Arrest Rate:	(G)	22
Detention Rate:	(Y)	34
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(R)	205
State-Wide Statute or Policy:	(R)	No
Largest City Uses Deflection:	(R)	No (Cheyenne)



**WYOMING**  
Cheyenne

**Washington, D.C. Demographics**

Total Population: 689,545  
 Juvenile (under 18) Population: 129,634  
 White (non-Hispanic) Youth: 25.1%  
 Black Youth: 54.1%  
 Hispanic Youth: 17.2%  
 Children Living in Poverty: 22.2%

**Juvenile Deflection Matrix Ratings**

Assault Arrest Rate:		N/A*
Larceny Arrest Rate:		N/A*
Drug Arrest Rate:		N/A*
Weapons Arrest Rate:		N/A*
Detention Rate:	(R)	195
Juvenile Upper Age Limit:	(Y)	17
Commitment Rate:	(Y)	67
State-Wide Statute or Policy:		N/A*
City Uses Deflection:	(Y)	Yes <sup>57</sup>



**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

(\*Note: The source used for state-by-state comparison of arrest rates did not include Washington, D.C., so we have indicated this with "N/A" above.)

57. "Brief: Diversion and Deflection in the District of Columbia," Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for the District of Columbia, Fall 2017. [https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/page\\_content/attachments/DIVERSION%20AND%20DEFLECTION%20IN%20THE%20DISTRICT%20OF%20COLUMBIA.pdf](https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/page_content/attachments/DIVERSION%20AND%20DEFLECTION%20IN%20THE%20DISTRICT%20OF%20COLUMBIA.pdf).

## Conclusion

There are many benefits of juvenile deflection. These programs save taxpayers millions of dollars by mitigating confinement and court costs. They also reduce burdens that law enforcement, prosecutors and juvenile courts face in processing low-risk youth, thereby enabling more resources to shift to the investigation and prosecution of high-risk, violent juvenile offenders. In addition, deflection programs identify and connect youth to treatment and educational support programs to encourage success, promote family unification and reduce rates of juvenile recidivism.<sup>58</sup> Despite these benefits, deflection continues to be underused, as evidenced by the fact that the majority of youth referred to juvenile court and confined continue to be those who have committed minor offenses.<sup>59</sup>

The need for an up-to-date, central repository of information on law enforcement programs, best practices and technologies has long been recognized, but such a resource has not yet been developed.<sup>60</sup> To make strategic, informed decisions on how best to prevent and address juvenile crime, state and federal policymakers should prioritize identifying and collecting reliable data on law-enforcement-led juvenile diversion and making this information publicly available.

While progress has been made in reducing juvenile incarceration rates, more must be done to deflect juveniles from entering the criminal justice system and being subjected to negative labels that have unintended consequences and ultimately lead to higher offense and recidivism rates.<sup>61</sup>



*Deflection programs also identify and connect youth to treatment and educational support programs to encourage success, promote family unification and reduce rates of juvenile recidivism.*

58. "Cost Benefit Analysis of Juvenile Justice Programs," National Conference of State Legislatures, last accessed July 19, 2022. <https://www.ncsl.org/documents/cj/jjguidebook-costbenefit.pdf>; "Diversion from Formal Juvenile Court Processing," Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, February 2017. [https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/media/document/diversion\\_programs.pdf](https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh176/files/media/document/diversion_programs.pdf); "Diversion Programs," Youth.Gov, last accessed April 7, 2022. <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/juvenile-justice/diversion-programs>; "Reassessing Arrest: Exploring Pre-Arrest Diversion as an Alternative to Arrest for Vulnerable Populations," International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2020, p. 8. [https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/Research%20Center/Reassessing%20Arrest%20\(chiefs%27%20reference\).pdf](https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/Research%20Center/Reassessing%20Arrest%20(chiefs%27%20reference).pdf).

59. "Youth Incarceration in the United States." <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-youthIncarcerationinfographic-2021.pdf>.

60. John S. Hollywood et al., "Fostering Innovation in U.S. Law Enforcement: Identifying High-Priority Technology and Other Needs for Improving Law Enforcement Operations and Outcomes," Rand Corporation, 2017. [https://www.rand.org/pubs/research\\_reports/RR1814.html](https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1814.html).

61. Amy Kroska et al., "Juvenile Delinquency and Self-Sentiments: Exploring a Labeling Theory Proposition," *Social Science Quarterly* 98:1 (March 2017), pp. 73-88. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ssqu.12307>.

## About the Authors

**Sarah Anderson** is the associate director for R Street's Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties team. She manages and supports a variety of projects and provides research and commentary support.

**Lisel Petis** is a senior fellow on the Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties team. She analyzes and presents objective policy solutions through publications on criminal justice issues, including policing reform, public safety, alternatives to arrest and prosecutorial reform.

**Jillian E. Snider** is the policy director for R Street's Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties team. She produces research and commentary on public policy related to all stages of the criminal justice system: policing, pretrial policy, sentencing, incarceration, juvenile justice and reentry.