The Stockton Unified School District ("SUSD") reported 2,515 arrests (citations, custodial bookings, or referrals)* from July 10, 2012 - Nov 29, 2016. Of these, 1,936 records were matched as SUSD students using CALPAD data. The analysis that follows excludes arrests of individuals who were not matched to CALPAD data, in order to ensure that only students were considered.

344 unique student identifiers appeared in the data set more than once, indicating 344 students were arrested multiple times. These 344 students accounted for 833 of the 1,936 student arrests. Thus, a total of 1,447 students (referred to hereinafter as "unique students") were arrested during this time period. In this report, "SUSD students" and "arrested students" refer to every incident in which a student was arrested.

Student Demographics

Figure 1. Race Distribution of SUSD Cumulative Enrollment (all grades)
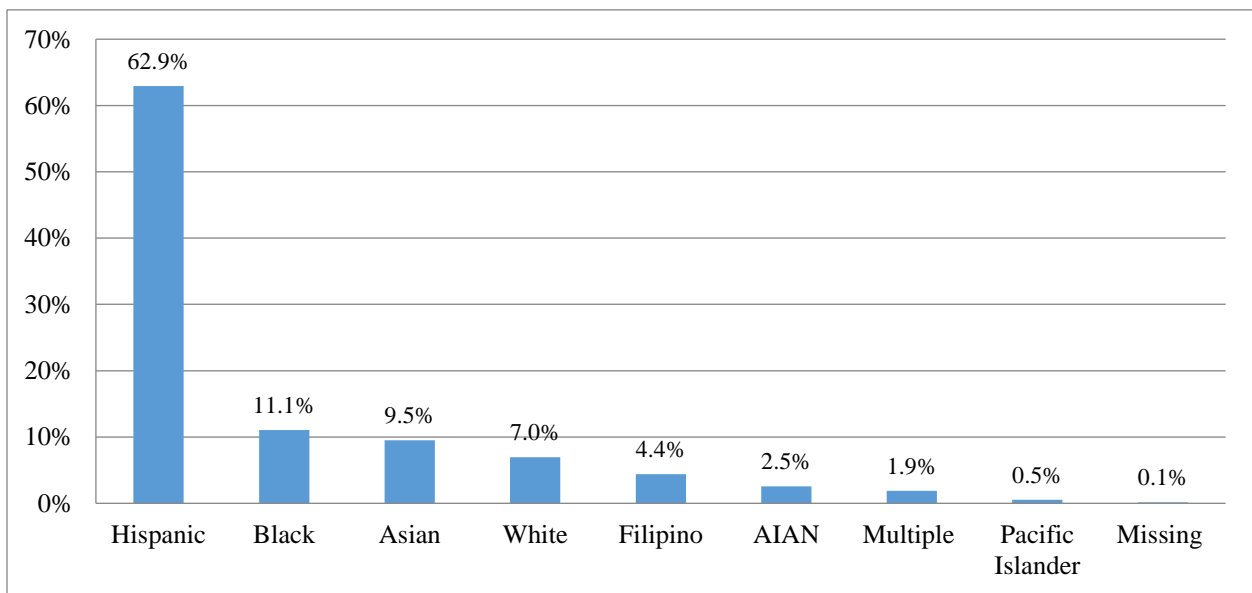

Figure 1 shows the distribution of racial/ethnic categories for the cumulative student enrollment within the District. From August 2012-June 2016, a cumulative total of 158,302 students were enrolled in the District. The graph above shows student enrollment rates disaggregated by race, using the racial and ethnic categories provided by the California Department of Education.

*The codebook of terms supplied by SUSD in response to the ACLU's PRA request notes that the "Dispo" category in the data set is defined as "Arrest dispositions from the A[utomated] R[ecords] M[anagement] S[ystem] [California] M[onthly] A[rrest] and C[itation] R[egister] report, corresponding to the MACR and [the Federal Bureau of Investigations'] U[niform] C[rime] R[eporting standards] arrest dispositions of citation, custodial booking, or referral." No further explanation of the difference in meaning between those three terms was provided to the ACLU. The ACLU did, however, clarify with SUSD that the data set analyzed in this report does NOT include "counsel and release" interactions between District Police Department officers and SUSD students. The data set of all "counsel and release" interactions was provided by SUSD to the ACLU separately.

Characteristics of Arrested Students

Figure 2a. Race Distribution of Student Arrests (incidents)
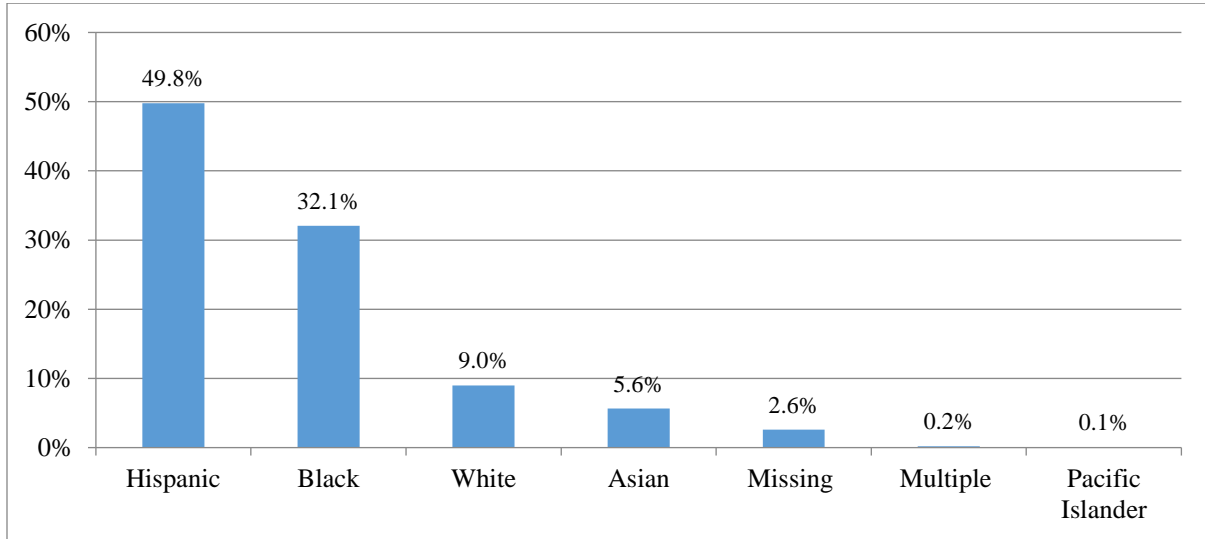

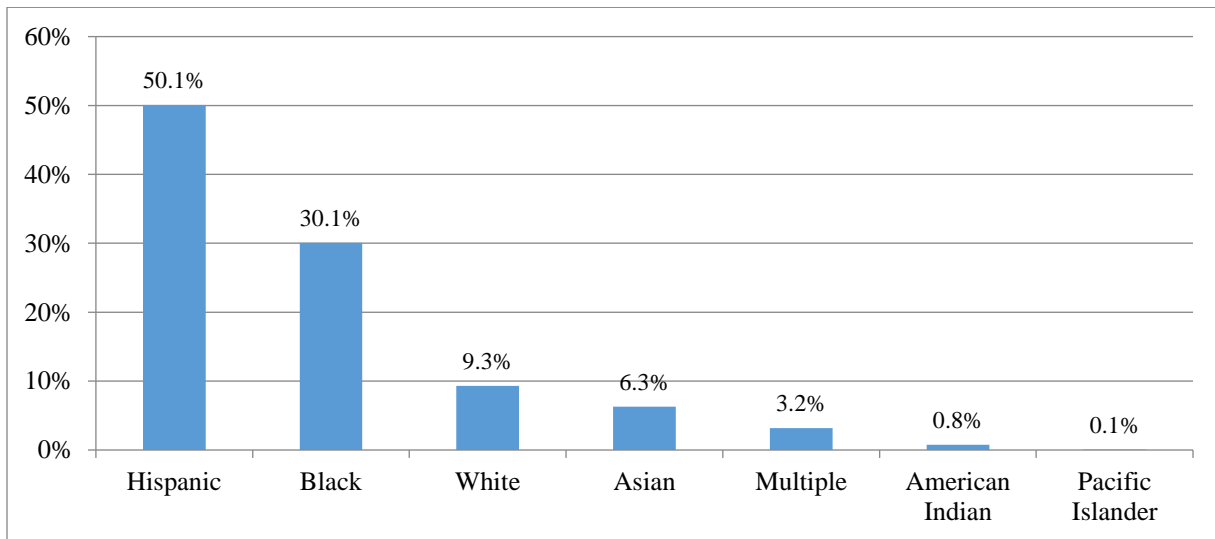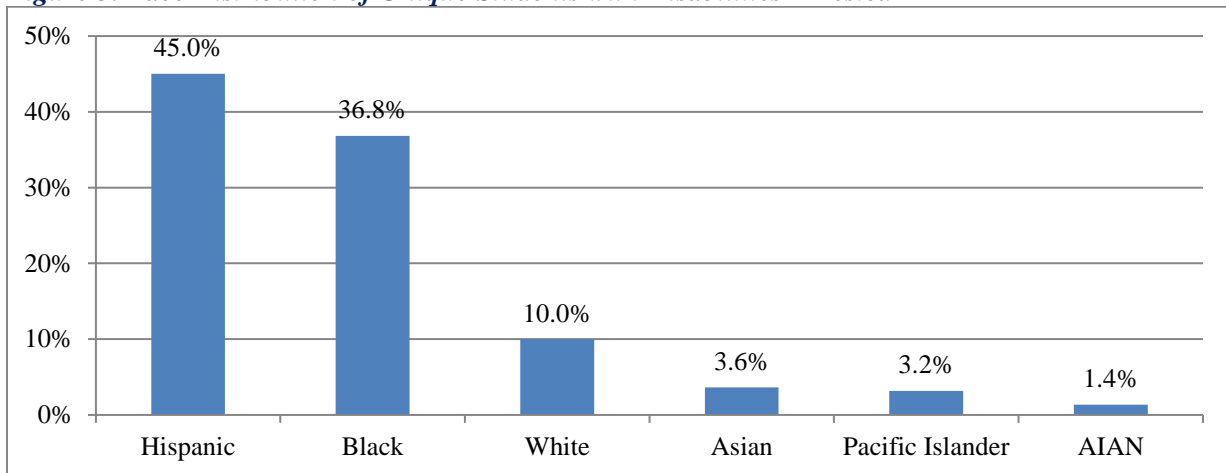*Figure 2b. Race Distribution of Students Arrested (unique students)*

Figure 2a represents student arrest incidents disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Entries where the student's race or ethnicity was not reported were coded as "missing." Figure 2b represents students who were arrested, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Both charts show that Black students were overrepresented relative to their rate of enrollment in District schools.

Figure 3. Race Distribution of Unique Students with Disabilities Arrested

318 arrests were of students with disabilities. Those arrests involved 220 unique students with disabilities. Figure 3 reflects those 220 students, disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Again, Black students with disabilities were arrested at a rate much higher than their rate of enrollment in SUSD schools.

Arrest Rates by Race

Arrest rates were calculated by dividing the number of students arrested in a given racial/ethnic category by the cumulative enrollment of students in that category. The resulting values (below) represent the number of arrested students of each racial/ethnic category per 1,000 students in that category for the four largest racial/ethnic categories.[1] Black students are arrested at a race substantially higher than the rate of every other racial/ethnic group.

Table 1. Race-Specific Arrest Rate

	All student arrests	Unique student arrests
Hispanic	9.7	7.3
Black	35.4	24.8
White	15.8	12.2
Asian	7.2	6.0

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[1] For the other racial/ethnic groups, the number of arrests was too low, or the size of the student population too small, to make reliable estimates.

Disparities in Types of Charges

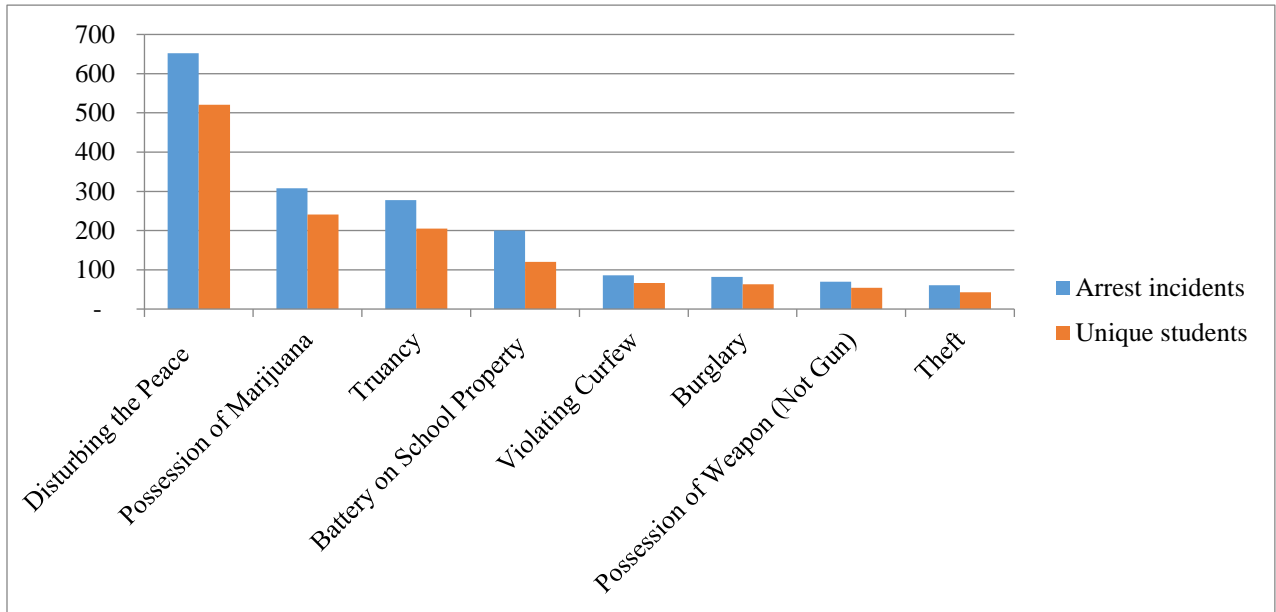*Figure 4. Top Eight Charges for Matched Students*

Figure 4 displays the ten most frequent charges for all student arrests. Disturbing the Peace was the single most common charge, with 652 arrests, combining Penal Code 415 ("Disturbing the Peace") with Penal Code 415.5 ("Disturbance of Peace of School, Community College, University, or State University"). The next two most common charges were Possession of Cannabis on School Ground (Health & Safety Code Section 11357) (308 arrests), and Truancy (Education Code Section 48260) (278 arrests). Figure 5 shows students arrests disaggregated by race/ethnicity. We also calculated arrests rates by race, age, and disability status for these 3 charges, shown in Table 2 as a rate per 100 students within each racial/ethnic category. Again, Black students were arrested for Disturbing the Peace at rates substantially higher than the rates for all other students.

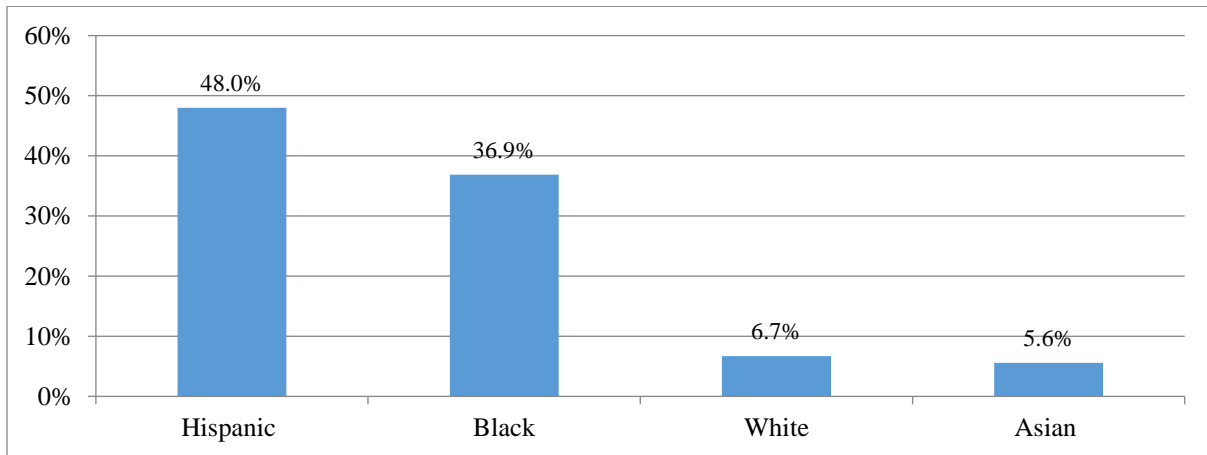*Figure 5. Race Distribution of Arrests for Disturbing the Peace*

Table 2. Arrest Rates for Disturbing the Peace

	Number of Arrests	Arrest Rate
Hispanic	250	2.5
Black	192	11.0
White	35	3.2
Asian	29	1.9

Figure 6 shows student arrests disaggregated by race/ethnicity for the second most common charge, Truancy. Table 3 shows the rate of arrests disaggregated by race/ethnicity, again showing that Black students are more likely than every other group to be cited or arrested for truancy, though racial disparities in arrest are not as pronounced for this charge than for Disturbing the Peace.

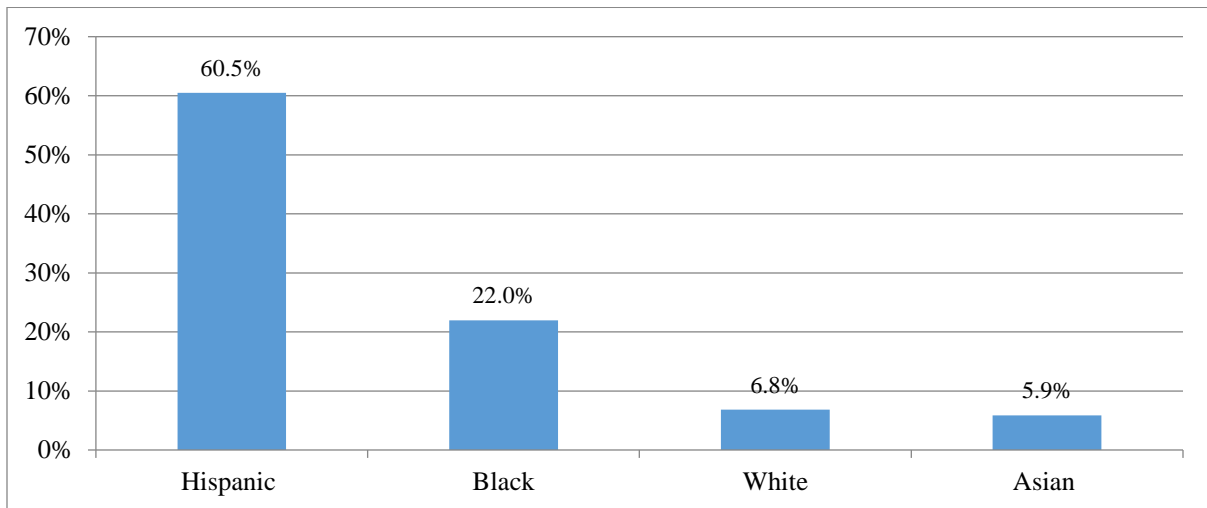### Figure 6. Race Distribution of Arrests for Truancy

Table 3. Arrest Rates for Truancy

	Number of Arrests	Arrest Rate
Hispanic	124	1.2
Black	45	2.6
White	14	1.3
Asian	12	0.8

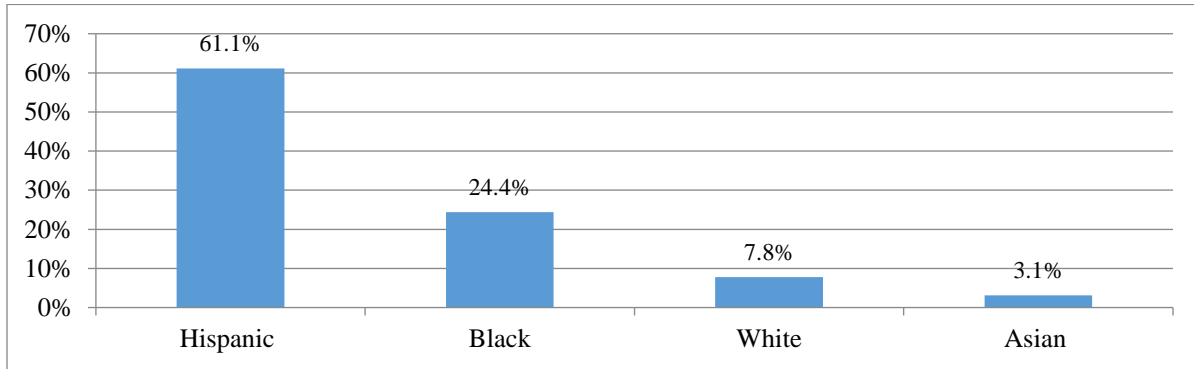## *Figure 7. Race Distribution of Arrests for Possession of Cannabis*

Figure 7 shows the race distribution of students arrested for Possession of Cannabis. Hispanics accounted for 61.1% of student arrests for this charge, compared to 24.4% for Blacks and 7.8% for whites.

Table 5. Arrest Rates for Possession of Cannabis

	Number of Arrests	Arrest Rate
Hispanic	118	1.18
Black	47	2.68
White	15	1.36
Asian	6	0.40

Black students have an arrest rate of 2.7 arrests for Possession of Cannabis per 1,000 Black SUSD student population. This is about twice the arrest rate of 1.4 for white students and 1.2 for Hispanic students, and about six times the arrest rate of 0.4 for Asians for this charge.

Table 6. Age Distribution of Arrested Students

Race	N	min	max	mean	sd
Hispanic	964	8	19	14.72	1.59
Black	621	6	18	14.84	1.75
White	174	9	19	14.78	1.73
Asian	109	9	19	14.71	1.65
Missing	50	12	18	14.90	1.39
American Indian	13	11	17	14.77	1.64
Multiple	4	12	14	13.25	0.96
Pacific Islander	1	16	16	16.00	NA
All students	1,936	6	19	14.76	1.65

Table 6 contains information about the age at arrest for all arrested students, by race/ethnicity. This data pertains to all student arrests, not unique students, as the age of students arrested multiple times may vary.

The average age of students at the time of arrest was 14.76. The youngest Black student arrested during this period was 6 years old. Among Hispanic students, the youngest age at arrest was 8, while it was 9 for white and Asian students.