



**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
CRIME PREVENTION, YOUTH,
AND VICTIM SERVICES**

**Juveniles Charged as Adults in Maryland
(1/1/2023 - 6/30/2023)**

Criminal Procedure Article, § 10-219(b)(6); MSAR #12656

Wes Moore
Governor

Aruna Miller
Lt. Governor

Dorothy J. Lennig, Esq.
Executive Director
Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services

Submitted by:
Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services

Contact: Nathan Kemper
410-697-9344 | Nathan.Kemper@Maryland.gov

January 5, 2024



WES MOORE
Governor

ARUNA MILLER
Lieutenant Governor

January 5, 2024

The Honorable Wes Moore
Governor of Maryland
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401

The Honorable William C. "Bill" Ferguson IV
President of the Senate
State House, H-107
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Adrienne Jones
Speaker of the House of Delegates
State House, H-101
Annapolis, MD 21401

RE: Report required by Criminal Procedure Article § 10-219(b)(6) (MSAR #12656) - Juveniles Charged as Adults in Maryland (1/1/2023 - 6/30/2023)

Dear Governor Moore, President Ferguson, and Speaker Jones:

As required by § 10-219(b)(6) of the Criminal Procedure Article, please find an enclosed copy of the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services' report titled *Juveniles Charged as Adults in Maryland (1/1/2023 - 6/30/2023)*. This report includes information from the Criminal Justice Information System Central Repository on juveniles charged as adults in Maryland from January 1, 2023, through June 30, 2023. Should you have any questions about the information provided, please contact me at 410-697-9338.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dorothy J. Lennig".

Dorothy J. Lennig, Esq.
Executive Director

cc: Sarah Albert, Department of Legislative Services (5 copies)

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Juveniles Charged as Adults	2
Demographics	3
Jurisdiction	3
Offense Type	4
Conclusion	6

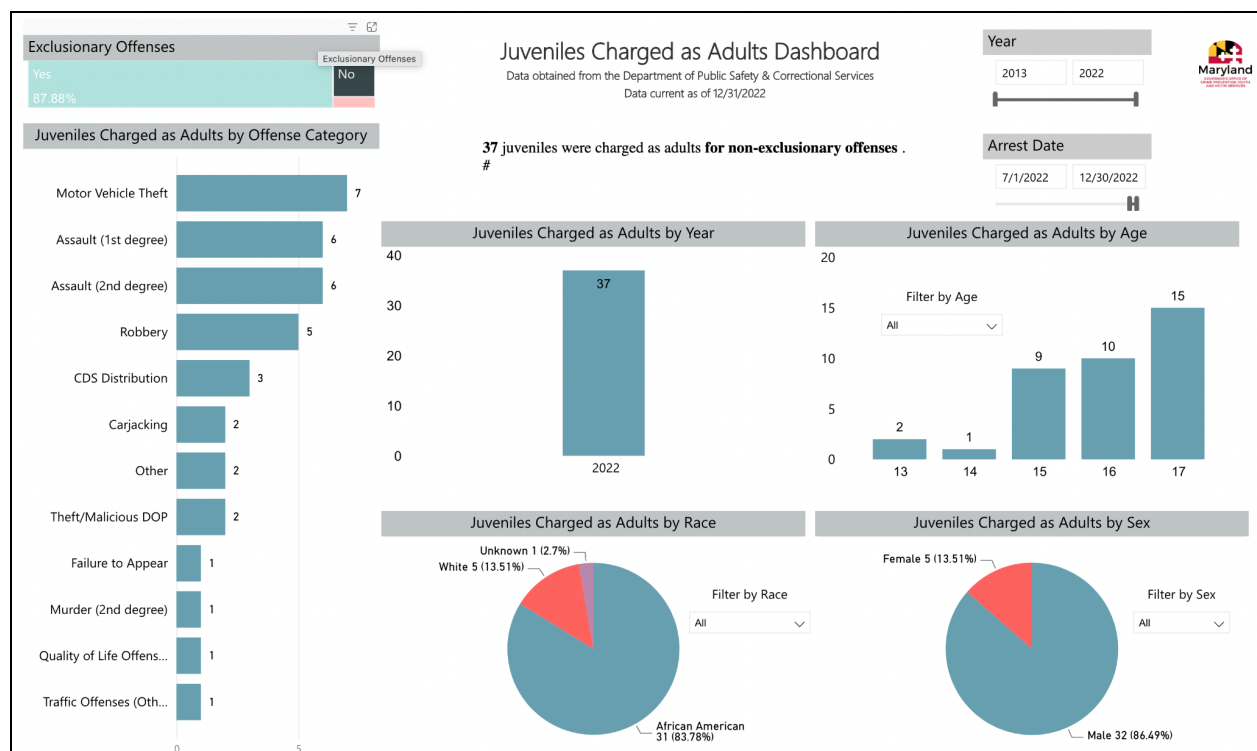
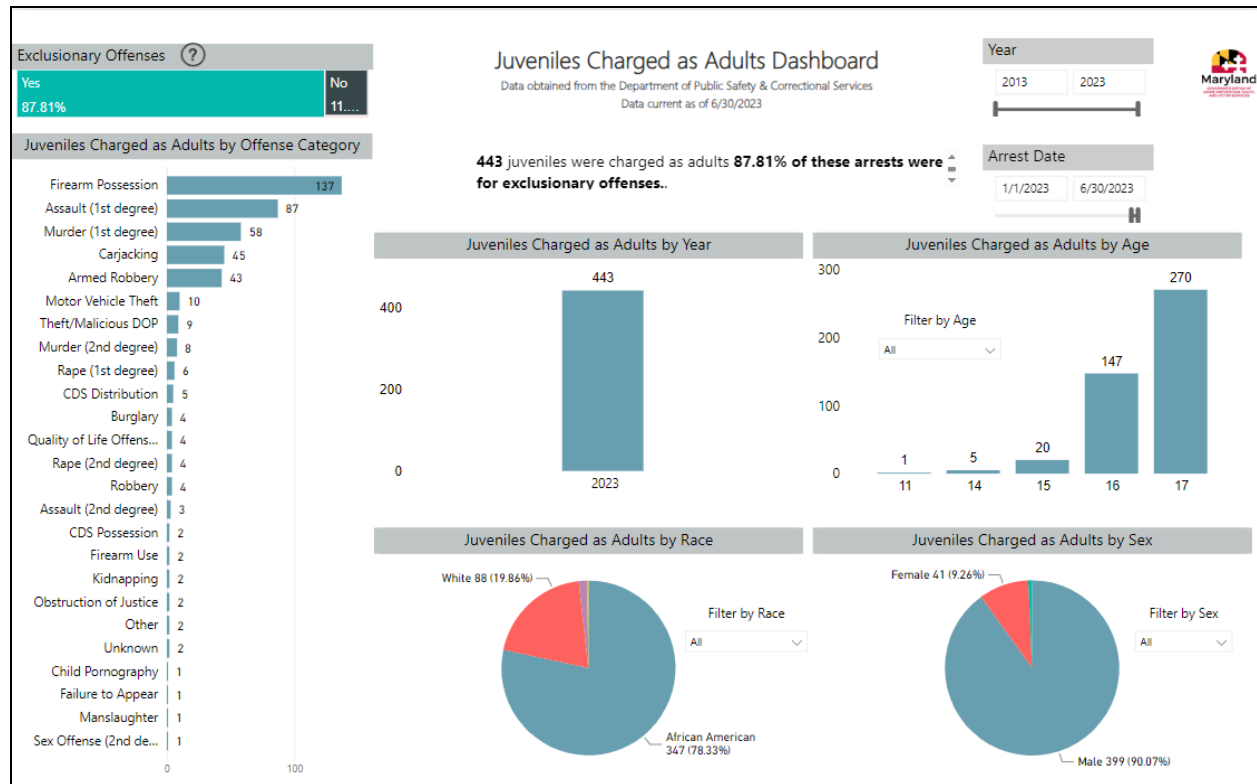
Introduction

In accordance with § 10-219(b)(6) of the Criminal Procedure Article, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (previously known as the Maryland Justice Analysis Center) must submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly by June 30 and December 31 of each year, on the results of its research, evaluation, and statistical analysis regarding juveniles charged as adults in Maryland. Section 10-219(b) also requires the Criminal Justice Information System Central Repository (CJIS) to disseminate information every month to the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center for the purpose of the report, including the gender, race, and age of each child. Additional information (unique identifiers relating to the child, including the name of the child, fingerprint identification numbers, and record or file number) may also be disseminated to the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center only for the purposes of research, evaluation, and statistical analysis. The current data does not contain unique identifiers related to the child, thus meaning caution should be used when interpreting sum totals as the number of unique, individual children may, in fact, be lower.

Pursuant to its charge, this *Juveniles Charged as Adults in Maryland (1/1/2023-6/30/2023)* report includes information from CJIS on juveniles charged as adults in Maryland for the first six months of 2023. It also provides a follow-up to several semi-annual reports submitted in [June 2023](#), [December 2022](#), [June 2022](#), [January 2022](#), and prior years. These reports are also available on the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services' website at: <https://goccp.maryland.gov/reports-and-publications/>.

Juveniles Charged as Adults

In accordance with § 10-219(b)(6) of the Criminal Procedure Article, this *Juveniles Charged as Adults* report provides specific information on juveniles charged as adults in Maryland between January 1, 2023, and June 30, 2023, based on aggregate data from CJIS (*as illustrated below*).



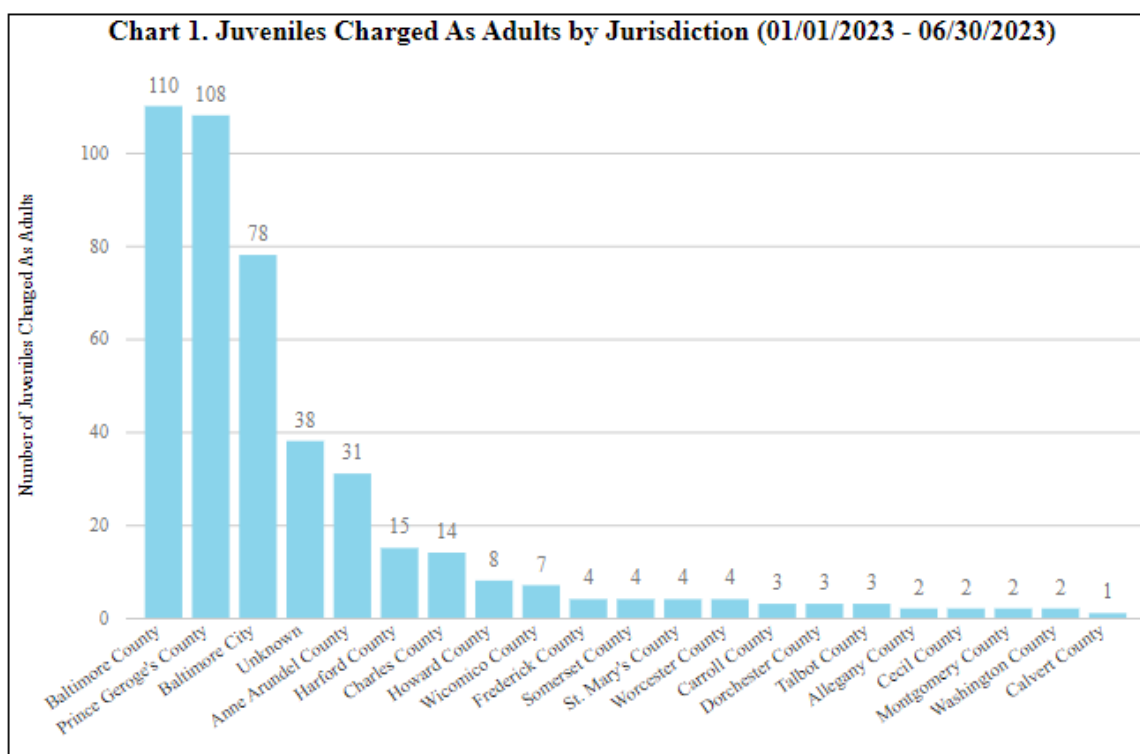
To view the **Juveniles Charged as Adults Dashboard** and its interactive capabilities, please visit the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services' website at <http://goccp.maryland.gov/data-dashboards/juveniles-charged-as-adults-dashboard/>.

Demographics

Between January 1, 2023, and June 30, 2023, there were 443 cases where juveniles were charged as adults in Maryland.¹ The vast majority were male (90.1%) and between 16 and 17 years old (94.1%). Most juveniles charged as adults were African American (78.3%), followed by White (19.9%). Please see the depiction above for more information (*as shown in [Juveniles Charged as Adults Dashboard](#)*).

Jurisdiction

The majority of juveniles charged as adults occurred within three jurisdictions: Baltimore County (n = 110), Prince George's County (n = 108), and Baltimore City (n = 78) (*as shown in **Chart 1***). Thirty-eight arrests were coded as jurisdiction unknown because the jurisdiction was not entered in the data the Center received. In addition, there were no arrests in the following jurisdictions: Caroline, Garrett, Kent, and Queen Anne's.



¹ We are not able to report whether the 443 cases correspond to 443 unique individuals based on the data we received.

Offense Type

Maryland law provides that juveniles who commit certain offenses must be charged as adults. These are known as exclusionary offenses and include the following:

<i>Juveniles 14 Years and Older</i>	<i>Juveniles 16 Years and Older</i>
• First-degree murder • First-degree rape • First-degree sex offense • Any attempts or conspiracies to commit the above offenses	<u>Serious Violent Offenses</u> • First-degree assault • Second-degree murder (and attempted) • Manslaughter (except involuntary) • Second-degree rape (and attempted) • Second-degree sex offense (and attempted) • Third-degree sex offense (and attempted) • Armed robbery (and attempted) • Carjacking or armed carjacking • Abduction • Kidnapping <u>Firearms Offenses</u> • Wear, carry, or transport handgun • Use of a handgun or antique firearm in the commission of a crime, use of a machine gun in a crime of violence • Use of a machine gun for aggressive purposes • Possession of an unregistered short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle • Restrictions on possession of a regulated firearm • Restrictions on sale, rental, or transfer of a regulated firearm • Sale, transfer, or disposal of stolen regulated firearm

As illustrated in the [Juveniles Charged as Adults Dashboard](#), 87.8% (n = 389) of the cases involved juveniles charged with an exclusionary offense that prohibited them from being charged in a juvenile court. Firearm possession was the most common exclusionary offense (35.0%; n = 136), followed by assault in the first degree (21.6%, n = 84), murder in the first degree (14.9%, n = 58), carjacking (11.6%, n = 45), and armed robbery (11.1%, n = 43). In addition, there was a small difference in exclusionary offense arrests between African-American (88.5%) and White (87.5%) juveniles (*as shown in Table 1*). There was also a small difference between male and female juveniles charged with exclusionary offenses (*as shown in Table 2*).

Table 1. Juveniles Charged with Exclusionary Offenses by Race		
Race	Frequency	Percent
African American	307 of 347	88.5%
White	77 of 88	87.5%
American Indian	0 of 1	0.0%
Unknown	5 of 7	71.4%
Total	389 of 443	87.8%

Table 2. Juveniles Charged with Exclusionary Offenses by Gender		
Gender	Frequency	Percent
Males	352 of 399	88.2%
Females	35 of 41	85.4%
Other	2 of 3	66.7%
Total	389 of 443	87.8%

Table 3 shows the percentage of cases in which juveniles were charged as adults for exclusionary offenses in the counties with the highest numbers of such cases.

Table 3. Juveniles Charged with Exclusionary Offenses by Top Three Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	Frequency	Percent
Baltimore County	100 of 110	90.9%
Prince George's County	91 of 108	84.3%
Baltimore City	75 of 78	96.2%
Total	389 of 443	87.8%

On the other hand, 11.7% (n = 52) of the cases involved juveniles charged with non-exclusionary offenses (for 2 cases, it was unknown whether they were exclusionary or non-exclusionary). Motor vehicle theft was the most common non-exclusionary offense (19.2%; n = 10), followed by theft/malicious destruction of property (17.3%, n = 9), controlled dangerous substance distribution (9.6%, n = 5), burglary (7.7%, n = 4), quality of life offenses (7.7%, n = 4), and robbery (7.7%, n = 4). In addition, there was virtually no difference in non-exclusionary offense arrests between African-American (11.2%) and White (11.4%) juveniles (*as shown in Table 4*). There was a small difference between male and female juveniles charged with exclusionary offenses (*as shown in Table 5*).

Table 4. Juveniles Charged with Non-Exclusionary Offenses by Race		
Race	Frequency	Percent
African American	39 of 347	11.2%
White	10 of 88	11.4%
American Indian	1 of 1	100%
Unknown	2 of 7	28.6%
Total	52 of 443	11.7%

Table 5. Juveniles Charged with Non-Exclusionary Offenses by Gender		
Gender	Frequency	Percent
Males	45 of 399	11.3%
Females	6 of 41	14.6%
Other	1 of 3	33.3%
Total	52 of 443	11.7%

Table 6 shows the percentage of cases in which juveniles were charged as adults for non-exclusionary offenses in the counties with the highest numbers of such cases.

Table 6. Juveniles Charged with Non- Non-Exclusionary Offenses by Top Three Jurisdictions		
Jurisdiction	Frequency	Percent
Baltimore County	19 of 110	17.3%
Prince George's County	8 of 108	7.4%
Unknown	5 of 38	13.2%
Total	52 of 443	11.7%

Conclusion

Pursuant to § 10-219(b)(6) of the Criminal Procedure Article, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center will continue to receive data from CJIS on juveniles charged as adults. It will submit semi-annual reports to the Governor and the General Assembly on this topic.