



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING
ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

www.courts.ca.gov/accessfairnesscomm.htm
accessfairnesscomm@jud.ca.gov

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING WITH CLOSED SESSION

February 17, 2022

12:15-1:15 p.m.

By Conference Call

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Advisory Body Members Present: | Hon. Kevin Brazile, Hon. Luis Lavin, Morgan Baxter, Hon. Manuel Covarrubias, Hon. Mark Cullers, Hon. Judith K. Dulcich, Ana Maria Garcia, Hon. Mary Greenwood, Janet Hudec, Hon. Victoria Kolakowski, Hon. Sunil R. Kulkarni, David Levin, Hon. Elizabeth Macias, Hon. Lia Martin, Sasha Morgan, Julie Paik, Michael Powell, Hon. Victor Rodriguez, Ms. Fariba R. Soroosh, Hon. Terry Truong. |
| Advisory Body Members Absent: | Hon. Sue Alexander (Ret.), Gurinder Aujla, Gina Cervantes, Hon. Ana I. de Alba, Mary Hale, Hon. Richard Y. Lee, Janice Schmidt, Hon. Juan Ulloa, Twila White. |
| Others Present: | Douglas Denton, Hon. Mark Juhas, Andi Liebenbaum, Hon. Louis Mauro, Amanda Morris, Catherine Ongiri, Elizabeth Tam, Don Will, Charlene Depner, Lisa Chavez, Gregory Tanaka. |

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 12:15 p.m.

Justice Luis Lavin recognized the work and contributions that previous committee member Justice William Murray made during his term and congratulate him on his retirement. Justice Lavin also congratulated Judge Juan Ulloa on his retirement and thanked him for his service on the committee.

Approval of Minutes

The committee approved the minutes of the December 16, 2021, Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness meeting. Motion to approve by Judge Lia Martin and seconded by Ana Maria Garcia. The motion carried.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-3)

Item 1

2022 PAF Annual Agenda (No Action Required)

2022 Annual Agenda Planning. The Chair will provide an update on the process.

Presenter: Hon. Luis Lavin, Justice of the Second District Court of Appeal, Division Three and Cochair of Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness

Justice Lavin updated committee members on the status of the 2022 PAF Annual Agenda. Items associated with the COVID 19 pandemic, self-represented litigants, and language access programs will be prioritized. The next step will be to meet with the Executive and Planning Committee for review and approval.

Item 2

Nominations for Advisory Bodies (No Action Required)

Nomination period is open.

Presenters: Presenters: Hon. Luis Lavin, Justice of the Second District Court of Appeal, Division Three and Catherine Ongiri, Judicial Council Staff

Justice Lavin stated that nominations for the advisory bodies are open. Justice Lavin reminded committee members whose term is expiring this year to self-nominate themselves and to consider nominating colleagues to the advisory committee.

Item 3

Updates on Current Projects (No Action Required)

Racial Justice Working Group updates.

Presenters: Presenters: Hon. Luis Lavin, Justice of the Second District Court of Appeal, Division Three and Catherine Ongiri, Judicial Council Staff

Staff provided committee members with an update on the Racial Justice Working Group. The first project is building an online Racial Justice Toolkit modeled after the Judicial Diversity toolkit. The toolkit will provide resources for local courts that want to create racial justice programs.

I. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:05 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on **enter date**.



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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING WITH CLOSED SESSION

April 21, 2022

12:15-1:15 p.m.

By Conference Call

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Advisory Body Members Present: | Hon. Kevin Brazile, Hon. Luis Lavin, Gina Cervantes, Hon. Judith K. Dulcich, Ana Maria Garcia, Janet Hudec, Hon. Victoria Kolakowski, Hon. Sunil R. Kulkarni, Hon. Richard Y. Lee, Hon. Elizabeth Macias, Sasha Morgan, Hon. Victor Rodriguez, Hon. Terry Truong, Twila White. |
| Advisory Body Members Absent: | Hon. Sue Alexander (Ret.), Gurinder Aujla, Morgan Baxter, Hon. Manuel Covarrubias, Hon. Mark Cullers, Hon. Ana I. de Alba, Hon. Mary Greenwood, Mary Hale, David Levin, Hon. Lia Martin, Julie Paik, Michael Powell, Janice Schmidt, Fariba R. Soroosh, Hon. Juan Ulloa. |
| Others Present: | Lisa Chavez, Douglas Denton, Hon. Audra Ibarra, Hon. Mark Juhas, Andi Liebenbaum, Hon. Louis Mauro, Catherine Ongiri, Amy Sunga, Elizabeth Tam. |

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 12:15 p.m.

Approval of Minutes

This meeting did not achieve quorum and so approval of the minutes from the February 17, 2021, Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness meeting has been deferred to the next meeting.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-3)

Item 1

2022 PAF Annual Agenda (No Action Required)

2022 Annual Agenda Planning. The Chair will provide an update on the approved annual agenda.
Presenter: Judge Kevin Brazile

The Executive & Planning committee approved PAF's annual agenda on March 10, 2022. A copy of the Annual Agenda is provided in your materials and is posted on our public webpage. PAF's new projects include Language Access Subcommittee updating bench card to evaluate

how to support courts w/ implementing Rule 1.300 and they will also work on creating instruction for Limited English Proficient users for remote use. Ongoing projects that we have added onto our agenda include ongoing work with online racial justice toolkit for local courts, outreach about Self-Help Litigants E-Portal and providing expertise to staff on eval of Justice Corps members.

Item 2

Language Access Subcommittee Update (No Action Required)

Language Access Subcommittee Update.

Presenter: Justice Victor Rodriguez

Before Justice Rodriguez provided an update on current language access projects, he provided a recap and update on the Court Interpreter Employee Incentive Grant (CIEIG). The CIEIG provides funding for one year of salary and training costs to help establish new full-time court interpreter employee positions. Nine courts applied for grants and if approved next month at the next council meeting, the grants would support the creation of 18 new court interpreter employee positions, including 14 for Spanish, and one each for Mixteco, American Sign Language, Certified Deaf Interpreter, and a Chinese (Mandarin/Cantonese) interpreter. The draft council report also includes a recommendation that council staff initiate another grant application process for the CIEIG in the next fiscal year, 2022-2023, in order to distribute remaining funding.

He also shared the Language Access Subcommittee held a productive meeting on April 5, reviewing the status of 2021 and 2022 PAF Annual Agenda language access projects, which included the following updates:

1. Model Translation Guidelines: This 2021 holdover project – to develop model translation guidelines to provide guidance for courts– is currently in progress with a target for completion this spring. The draft content has been developed and staff is working to make these guidelines available in an online format for greater accessibility.
2. Update Bench Card on Working with Court Interpreters: This project is to revise the Bench Card: Working with Court Interpreters (January 2017), to include guidance for judges on appointment of interpreters, waiver by the LEP of an interpreter, and appropriate use of technology when having remote hearings that require language assistance. The Subcommittee formed a small working group to work on the revisions and plans to share the draft revisions with the Subcommittee and PAF in closed sessions this summer.
3. Evaluate Strategies to Support Courts with Implementation of California Rules of Court, Rule 1.300: The National Center for State Courts Principal Consultant (NCSC), Jacquie Ring, provided a presentation at the April 5 Subcommittee meeting on possible strategies and solutions to assist courts with the implementation of Rule 1.300 (language assistance in court-ordered programs and services). Based on the findings, staff will work with the Subcommittee to develop a workplan with select strategies to support the courts with implementation of Rule 1.300.
4. Create Multilingual Instructional Materials for LEP Court Users on How to Participate Remotely Staff is also working with the NCSC and Information Technology to create new instructional infographics and short videos to educate LEP court users on how to participate remotely in hearings using the Zoom platform. The Subcommittee reviewed the draft materials and provided valuable feedback. When finalized, the materials will be translated into the top 8 languages, posted to the online Language Access Toolkit.
5. Language Access Signage and Technology Grants: For the next Signage and Technology Grant cycle (Cycle 4, Fiscal Year 2022-2022), staff is working with Information Technology to develop a joint application process so courts will have to submit only one application for various technology grants. The tentative timeline is to release the joint grant application in June 2022. The draft recommendations memo will be reviewed PAF, Information Technology Advisory

Committee and Technology Committee, and are targeting to go to the Judicial Council for approval in November.

6. Align Language Access Data Analytics with Branch-wide Data Analytics Framework: Staff will work with the Subcommittee to develop a shorter and more focused data analytics tool to replace the annual language access survey.

A D J O U R N M E N T

Adjourn to Closed Session

I. C L O S E D S E S S I O N

Approval of Minutes

This meeting did not achieve quorum and so approval of the closed portion of the minutes from the February 17, 2021, Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness meeting has been deferred to the next meeting.

Item 1

Legislative Update

Cal. Rules of Court, Rule 10.75 (D)(10)

Presenter: Andi Liebenbaum, Judicial Council Staff

II. A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:44 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on **enter date**.

Proposed Work Plan: Strategies to Support Superior Courts with Implementation of California Rules of Court, Rule 1.300

❖ Overview: California Rules of Court, Rule 1.300 (Effective September 1, 2019)

- Rule 1.300 states, “As soon as feasible, each court must adopt procedures to enable limited English proficient court litigants to access court-ordered and court-provided programs, services, and professionals to the same extent as persons who are proficient in English.”
- The rule also provides practical guidance to courts on improving access to court-ordered programs and services.
- Three (3) optional Rule 1.300 forms:
 - Form LA-350: Notice of Available Language Assistance – Service Provider
 - Form LA-400: Service Not Available in My Language: Request to Change Court Order
 - Form LA-450: Service Not Available in My Language: Order

❖ PAF Annual Agenda Project

For the 2020 and 2021 PAF Annual Agendas, under a language access contract, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) conducted research on courts’ efforts to implement Rule 1.300. Research included evaluation of information collected from Rule 1.300 questions in the 2020 Annual Language Access Survey and conduct of telephone interviews conducted with Language Access Representatives. Findings and considerations were presented by the NCSC to the Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness (PAF) Language Access Subcommittee on April 5, 2022 (a copy of the presentation is attached to this document).

This next phase of the project is on the PAF 2022 Annual Agenda:

Evaluate recommendations developed by the National Center for State Courts on rule 1.300 implementation and develop strategies, including potentially developing information for courts on available service providers.

❖ Rule 1.300 Strategies

Language Access Services Program staff has reviewed the findings and identified possible strategies for statewide implementation of Rule 1.300. This project will commence in the Summer 2022, in conjunction with a new language access contract with the NCSC, to assist with several language access deliverables and further support implementation of the Language Access Plan. Judicial Council staff in Language Access Services will work with NCSC to develop several resources that will help courts to provide LEPs with access to court-ordered programs and services in different languages. A proposed work plan is on the following page.

**Proposed Work Plan: Strategies to Support Superior Courts with Implementation of
California Rules of Court, Rule 1.300**

| Recommended Strategies | Proposed Work Products under New 2022 Language Access Contract | Estimated Timeframe for Completion |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Development meeting | NCSC to meet with Language Access Services staff to discuss strategies and timeline to develop resources that will assist courts to provide LEPs with access to court-ordered programs and services in different languages. | By September 30, 2022 |
| Production of draft work products and identification of platform for intranet | NCSC to provide draft materials, including infographics and model guidelines, and proposed platform for courts to locate available service providers that offer linguistically accessible programs. | By March 31, 2023 |
| Revise materials | NCSC to meet with Language Access Services staff to review input on draft Rule 1.300 materials. | By May 31, 2023 |
| Multilingual videos and online modules for court-ordered program content to be shared statewide | A short online explainer video on Rule 1.300 and the various rule-related resources currently available on the Judicial Council's Language Access Toolkit will be developed and shared with courts, justice partners, and providers of court-mandated programs. | By August 31, 2023 |
| A centralized statewide list of linguistically available programs | Evaluate the feasibility of a centralized list of linguistically available programs. | By August 31, 2023 |
| Statewide guidance on identifying, vetting, and compiling linguistically accessible program options at the local level | Guidance documents will be developed to assist courts including model procedures, such as guidance on vetting and posting flyers or other information from service providers. Multilingual flyers and information sheets will be developed in up to eight (8) languages to help LEP court users understand Rule 1.300 and Judicial Council forms. | By August 31, 2023 |
| Materials to inform service providers and justice partners on Rule 1.300 | Informational guidance documents and tip sheets will be developed to support courts, justice partners, and providers of court-mandated programs with using existing Judicial Council forms related to Rule 1.300. | By August 31, 2023 |
| E-mail outreach campaign (draft communications and compile distribution list) | Develop and conduct outreach communications for courts, justice partners, and court-mandated programs to alert courts and justice | By September 29, 2023 |

**Proposed Work Plan: Strategies to Support Superior Courts with Implementation of
California Rules of Court, Rule 1.300**

| Recommended Strategies | Proposed Work Products under New 2022 Language Access Contract | Estimated Timeframe for Completion |
|--|---|--|
| | partners of developed materials and resources regarding Rule 1.300. | |
| Facilitated information sharing (i.e., through listserv, roundtable discussions, meetings, etc.) | Three (3) educational webinars will be developed to help provide information on Rule 1.300 to targeted audiences, such as court staff, California bar associations, legal service providers, community organizations, and providers of court-mandated programs. | By November 29, 2024 (<i>if time permits, can conduct webinar earlier</i>) |

Draft

Rule 1.300 Review

April 2022

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS



Rule 1.300 Overview



- Effective September 1, 2019, the Judicial Council of California adopted **Rule 1.300** into the California Rules of Court.
- Rule 1.300 states, “As soon as feasible, each court must adopt procedures to enable limited English proficient court litigants to access court-ordered and court-provided programs, services, and professionals to the same extent as persons who are proficient in English.”
- The rule also provides practical guidance to courts on improving access to court-ordered programs and services.



Rule 1.300 Overview

- Rule 1.300 is further supplemented by three optional JCC forms:

The image shows three overlapping court forms from the Judicial Council of California. The forms are LA-350, LA-400, and LA-450. LA-350 is titled 'Notice of Available Language Assistance - Service Provider'. LA-400 is titled 'Service Not Available in My Language: Request to Change Court Order'. LA-450 is titled 'Service Not Available in My Language: Order'. Each form contains various fields for personal information, court details, and service requests.

- Form LA-350: Notice of Available Language Assistance – Service Provider
- Form LA-400: Service Not Available in My Language: Request to Change Court Order
- Form LA-450: Service Not Available in My Language: Order

National Center for State Courts, April 2022



Project Overview



Project Goal: To identify possible strategies for the successful statewide implementation of Rule 1.300

Project Tasks:

- Rule 1.300 questions included in 2020 statewide language access survey
- Telephone interviews conducted with Language Access Representatives from a range of courts



Challenges and Successes



Challenges

- Over 200 languages spoken in California
- Court-ordered services provided in a wide range of settings (including directly by the court and in private settings outside of the courthouse)
- Few services available in many areas

Successes

- Several courts have developed policies to ensure language access to court-ordered and court-provided services
- California courts embrace technology to provide language access (SHARP)



Findings

- Courts use various mechanisms for providing direct language services for many court-ordered programs and services conducted and provided by the court.
- Language services include in-person interpretation, remote interpretation, bilingual staff assistance, and translated forms and other materials.



Findings

- Courts also have processes in place to support court users in identifying linguistically accessible programs.
- Examples include compiled lists of services, posted flyers, online information, and community outreach efforts.



Findings

- Some courts noted using technology to leverage resources for linguistically accessible programs.
- Examples include resource sharing with other courts and providing pre-recorded trainings and workshops in a language other than English.



Findings

- Courts expressed interest in:
 - A centralized statewide list of linguistically available programs
 - Peer-to-peer communication support (i.e., a listserv or ongoing meetings)
 - Outreach to service providers to educate them on language needs
 - Outreach to justice partners on Rule 1.300
 - Exploration of technology to leverage resources/share linguistically available programs

National Center for State Courts, April 2022



Considerations

- The Judicial Council and the courts may consider:
 - Continued expansion of technology to assist with the virtual delivery of linguistically accessible programs statewide
 - Multilingual videos and online modules for court-ordered program content to be shared statewide
 - A centralized database or repository of linguistically accessible programs made available on an intranet for court use



Considerations (continued)



- Statewide guidance on identifying, vetting, and compiling linguistically accessible program options at the local level
- Facilitated information sharing (i.e., through listserv, roundtable discussions, meetings, etc.)
- Materials to inform service providers and justice partners on Rule 1.300



Timeline



- **April 2022:** NCSC to present research on court usage of and availability of LEP services for subcommittee background and context
- **Spring/Summer 2022:** Judicial Council staff will work with the subcommittee to develop a project plan with select strategies
- **Summer/Fall 2022:** Staff to present project plan to PAF for consideration



Questions?



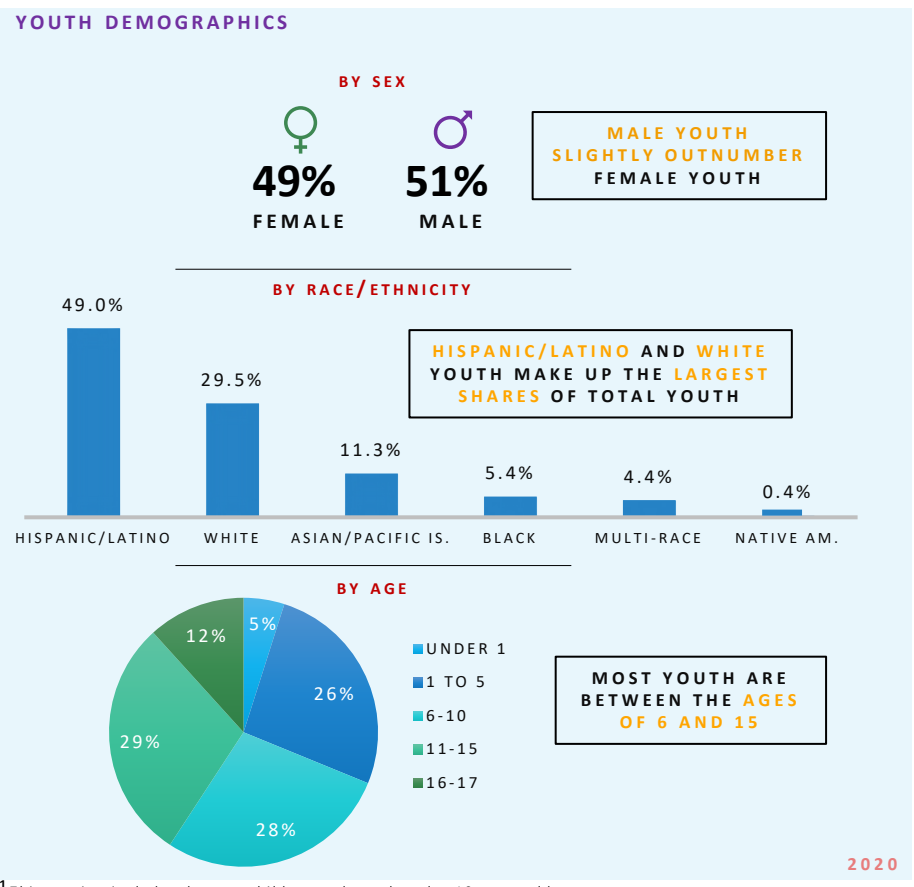
SNAPSHOT OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH

9M
YOUTH IN CALIFORNIA

50%
HISPANIC OR LATINO

6.2M
ENROLLED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

38%
ENROLLED IN MEDI-CAL/CHIP²



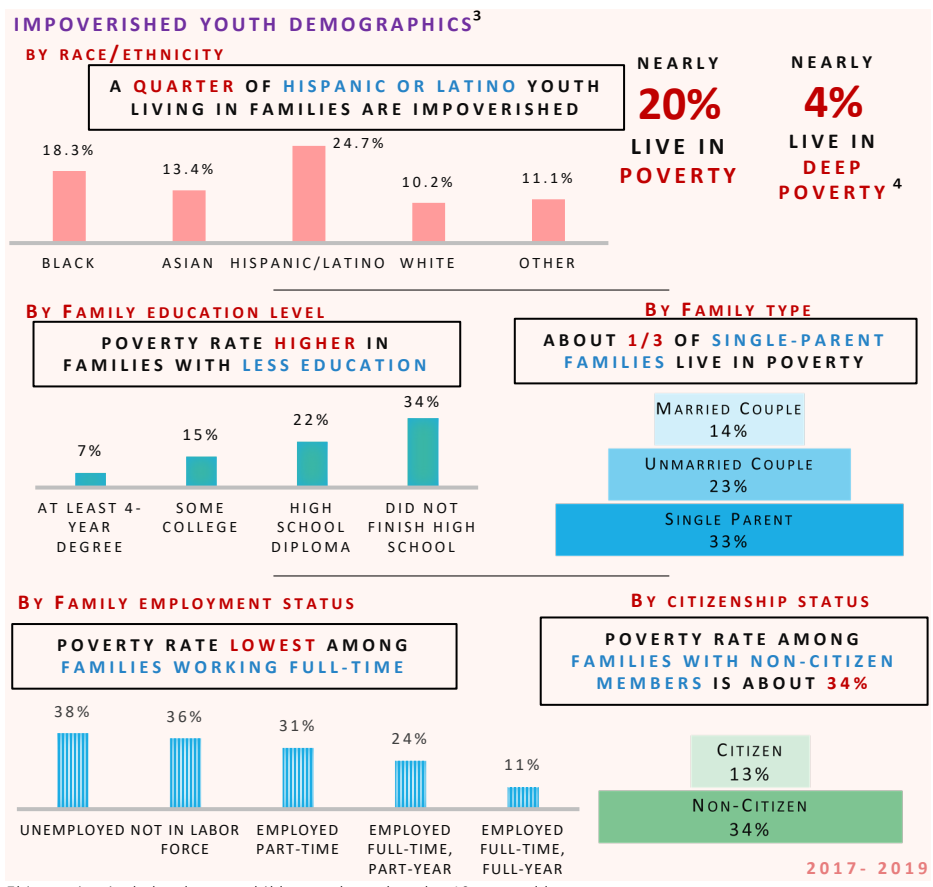
IMPOVERISHED YOUTH¹

21%
CHILDREN RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1 in 4²
CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME WORKING HOUSEHOLDS

27%
CHILDREN IN EMPLOYMENT-INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS

14%
CHILDREN IN FOOD-INSECURE HOUSEHOLDS 2019



¹ This section includes data on children and youth under 18 years old
² Medi-Cal: California's version of the national health care program Medicaid- geared for those impoverished
³ CHIP: Children's Health Insurance program which expands health coverage for youth with low to moderate incomes (up to 322% of the federal poverty level)

¹ This section includes data on children and youth under 18 years old
² This data point consists of data from 2018
³ Impoverishment according to the California Poverty Measure (CPM)
⁴ Children ages 0-17 living in families with resources below 50% of their CPM threshold

CALIFORNIA'S CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE YOUTH

YOUTH IN THE CHILD WELFARE AND PROBATION SYSTEMS

ALL YOUTH V. CHILD WELFARE/PROBATION-SUPERVISED FOSTER YOUTH¹ POINT IN TIME/YOUTH IN CARE 2020

59K CHILDREN 0-20 IN FOSTER CARE AND **3K** IN FOSTER CARE PLACED AND SUPERVISED BY THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF BLACK AND NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH AMONG FOSTER YOUTH

| Race/Ethnicity | 0-20 POPULATION | CHILD WELFARE | PROBATION |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| HISPANIC/LATINO | 49% | 52% | 47% |
| BLACK | 6% | 22% | 30% |
| WHITE | 30% | 22% | 19% |
| ASIAN/PACIFIC IS. | 11% | 2% | 2% |
| NATIVE AM. | 0.4% | 1.3% | 0.9% |

ABOUT 4 PLACEMENT MOVES PER 1,000 CARE DAYS²

50-70% IN NON-RELATIVE PLACEMENTS

ABOUT 3% IN CONGREGATE CARE AS PREDOMINANT PLACEMENT³

4% PLACED THROUGH THE PROBATION SYSTEM

RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES⁴

Black and Hispanic/Latino youth on average stay the longest in the child welfare system compared to other racial/ethnic groups (2004-2020)

Black, Hispanic/Latino and Native American youth have contact with the child welfare system at higher rates than their presence in the general population

Compared with White youth:

| Race/Ethnicity | Comparison |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| BLACK YOUTH | 4.2x AS LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE |
| NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH | 4.3x AS LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE |
| HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH | 42% MORE LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE |

2020

¹ This chart includes data on children and youth under 21 years old
² This data point includes children and youth under 18 years old
³ Excludes youth supervised by the probation department
⁴ This box includes data on children and youth under 18 years old

YOUTH IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM¹

ALL YOUTH V. JUVENILE JUSTICE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS 2020

BLACK YOUTH 0-24 MAKE UP 5% OF THE POPULATION BUT 20% OF YOUTH ARRESTED

DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF YOUTH INVOLVED IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS HISPANIC/LATINO AND BLACK

| Race/Ethnicity | POPULATION | ARRESTS | REFERRALS | PETITIONS | DETAINED |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| WHITE | 29% | 20% | 19% | 15% | 14% |
| HISPANIC/LATINO | 48% | 54% | 55% | 56% | 57% |
| BLACK | 5% | 20% | 20% | 23% | 24% |
| OTHER | 18% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 5% |

43K PROBATION DEPARTMENT REFERRALS

26K ARRESTS

23K JUVENILE JUSTICE PETITIONS

4K² DETAINED DAILY IN COUNTY FACILITIES

45 TRANSFERS TO ADULT COURT

RACIAL/ETHNIC DISPARITIES

| Race/Ethnicity | Most Likely To: |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Black and Hispanic/Latino juveniles | HAVE A PETITION FILED AGAINST THEM BE TRANSFERRED TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURT BECOME WARDS OF THE STATE BE DETAINED IN A SECURE FACILITY |
| White juveniles | BE COUNSELED AND RELEASED BE DETAINED AND COMPLETE PROBATION AT HOME HAVE CASE CLOSED AT INTAKE RECEIVE INFORMAL PROBATION |

2020

¹ This section includes data on children and youth under 25 years old
² This data point includes 2019 data on children and youth under 21 years old



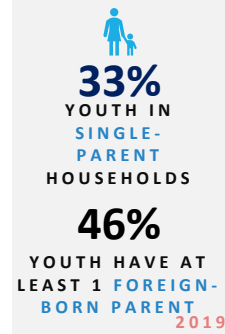


STATEWIDE MENTAL HEALTH YOUTH SERVICES

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF YOUTH IN CALIFORNIA?

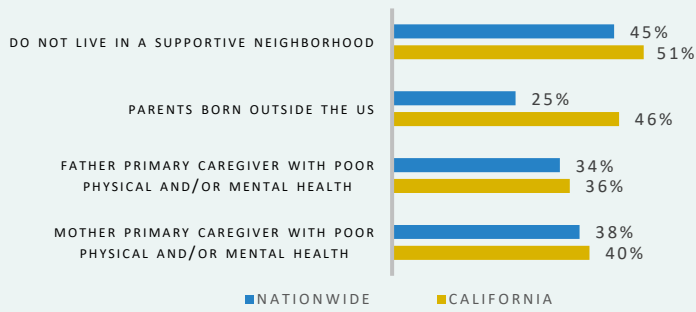
CALIFORNIA YOUTH: MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

FAMILY STRUCTURE



FAMILY DYNAMICS AND ENVIRONMENT

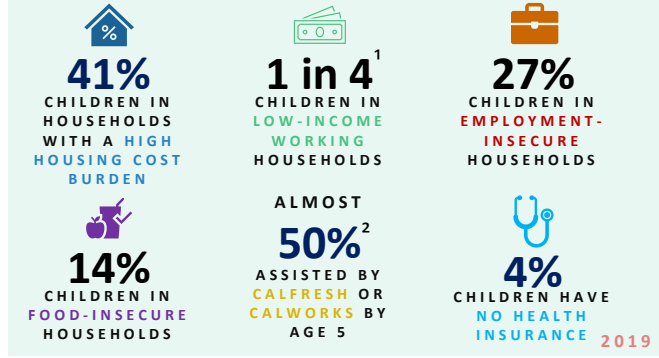
NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH



CALIFORNIA YOUTH PERFORM WORSE THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE IN THESE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

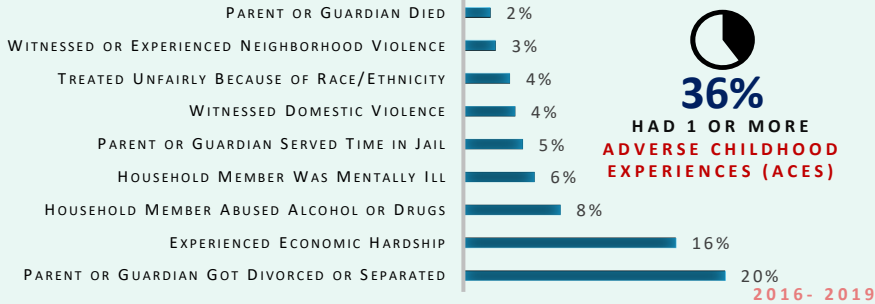
2019-2020

FAMILY ECONOMICS



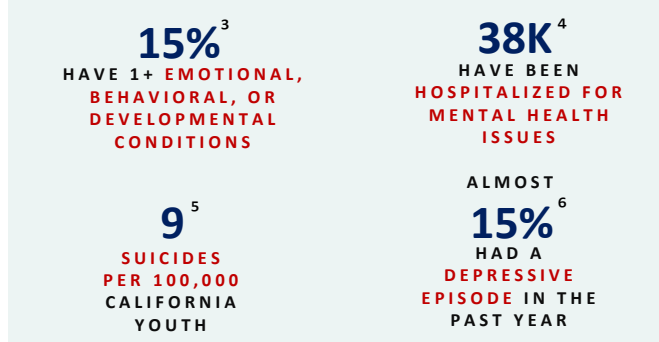
FAMILY DYNAMICS AND SAFETY

CHILDREN WITH ADVERSE EXPERIENCES BY TYPE



FAMILY DYNAMICS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS HAVE A CRUCIAL INFLUENCE ON THE WELL-BEING OF YOUTH- AND WHETHER THEY DEVELOP LONG-TERM MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

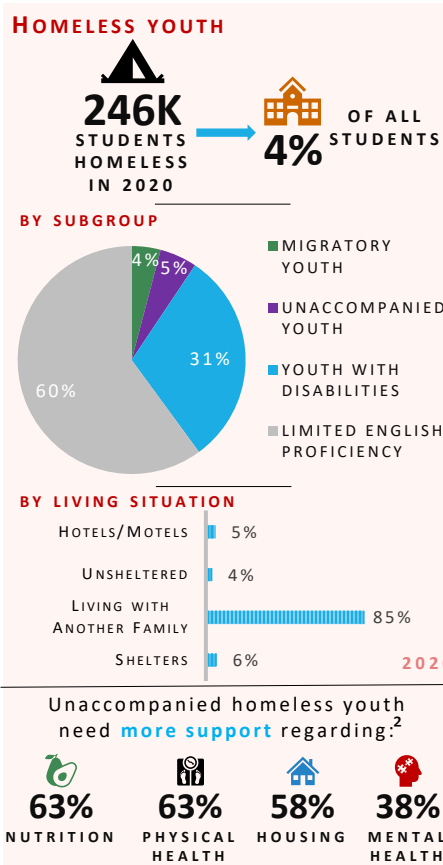
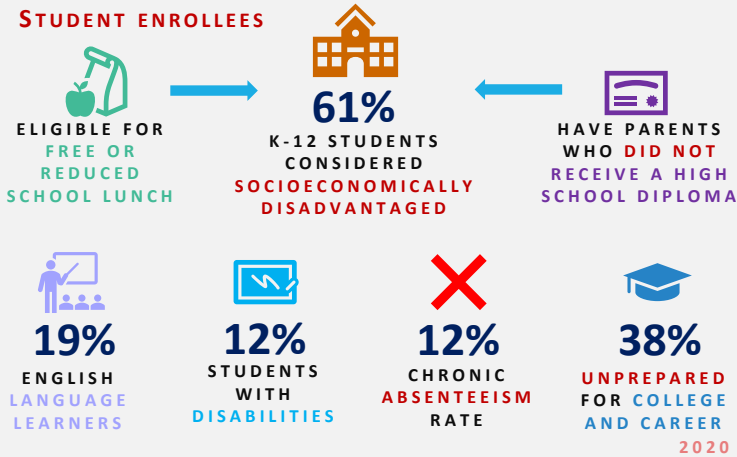
EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH



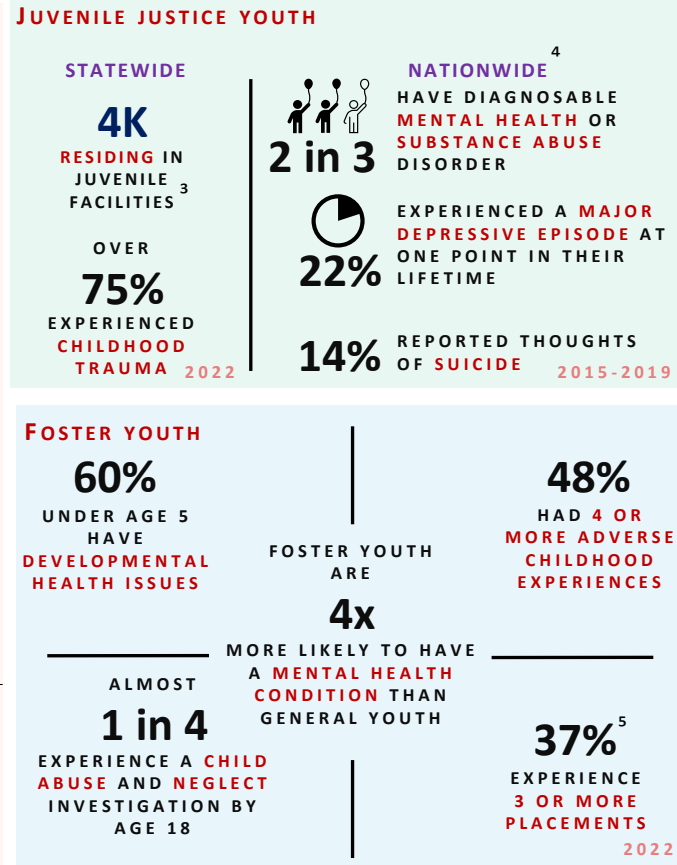
¹ This data point consists of data from 2018
² This data point takes data available from the most recent birth cohort (2012) and estimates trajectories through 2018
³ This section includes data on children and youth ages 3 to 17 years old: 2018-2019
⁴ This section includes data on children and youth ages 5 to 19 years old: 2020
⁵ This section includes data on children and youth ages 15 to 24 years old: 2017-2019
⁶ This section includes data on children and youth ages 12 to 17 years old: 2019-2020

CALIFORNIA YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS: SUBGROUPS

YOUTH IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

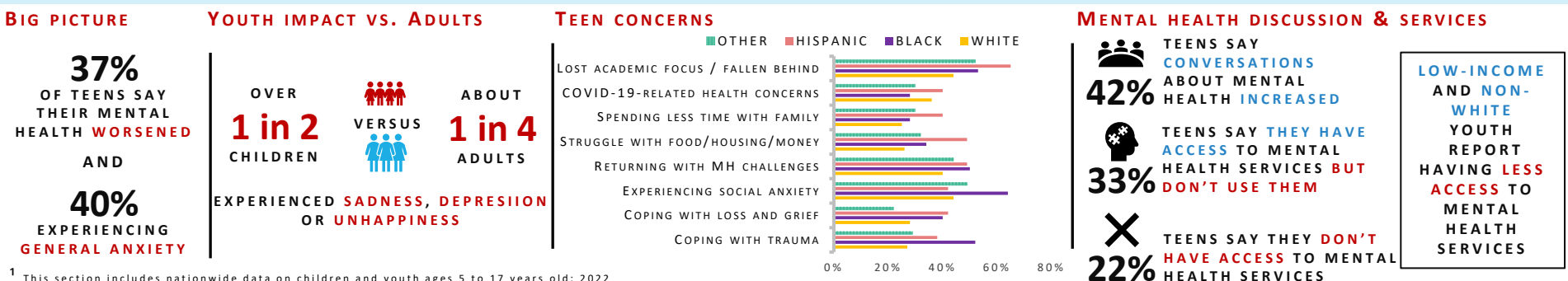


YOUTH IN THE SYSTEM



¹ CSHCN are at increased risk for chronic health conditions and require care beyond those required by children generally
² Includes 2022 data on youth under 26 years old (not just public-school enrollees)
³ This section includes 2019 data on children and youth under 21 years old
⁴ This data point includes children and youth 12 to 17 years old nationwide who stayed overnight in jail/detention in past year (2015-2019 NSDUH)
⁵ This data point consists of youth in foster care for 24 months or longer

NATIONWIDE YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS: COVID-19 IMPACT¹



¹ This section includes nationwide data on children and youth ages 5 to 17 years old: 2022





STATEWIDE MENTAL HEALTH YOUTH SERVICES

HOW DO MOST CALIFORNIA YOUTH RECEIVE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES? PART I

CALIFORNIA'S MEDICAID: MEDI-CAL

WHAT IS MEDI-CAL?

- California's version of the national health care program Medicaid
- geared for those who are **impoverished**¹
- entitles youth to **preventative medical and dental services**
- beneficiaries receive services either through **managed care, fee-for-service, or a specialty plan**

WHICH YOUTH ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEDI-CAL?

- ✓ **Impoverished** youth
- ✓ **Low-income** youth
- ✓ **Foster** youth
- ✓ **Juvenile justice** youth
- ✓ **Undocumented** youth
- ✓ Youth with **disabilities**

| ELIGIBILITY GROUP | AGE RANGE | INCOME THRESHOLD ² |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Impoverished youth | 0 - 1 | 0 - 213% FPL |
| | 1 - 5 | 0 - 142% FPL |
| | 6 - 18 | 0 - 133% FPL |
| Foster youth | 0 - 26 | NONE |
| Justice youth ³ | 10 - 17 | 0 - 133% FPL |
| Undocumented youth | 0 - 18 | 0 - 266% FPL |

MEDI-CAL PATHWAYS

WHICH PATHWAYS CAN YOUTH BE ELIGIBLE? (2021)

MAJORITY OF ENROLLEES ARE ELIGIBLE VIA INCOME PATHWAY

HOW DO YOUTH RECEIVE SERVICES?

VAST MAJORITY OF ENROLLEES RECEIVE SERVICES VIA MANAGED CARE

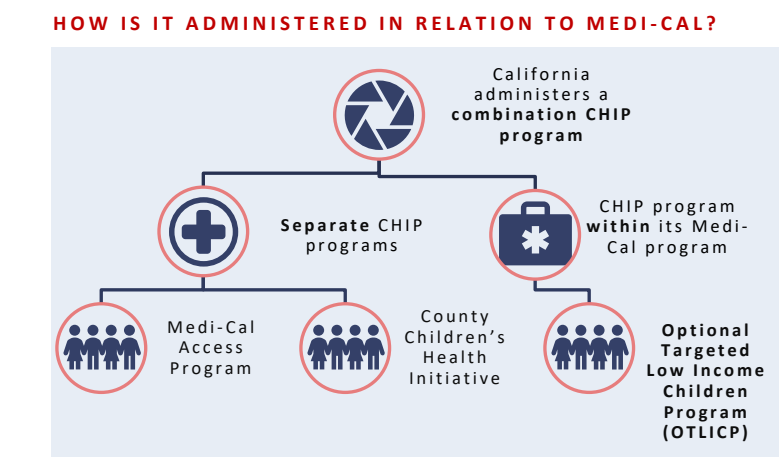
DECEMBER 2021

¹ Impoverished youth come from households that live below the poverty threshold established by the [California Poverty Measure](#)
² FPL: Federal poverty level established by the Census Bureau
³ Youth under age 21 years old placed in a "public institution" (juvenile hall, camp or ranch) have Medi-Cal services suspended while those in foster care placements are automatically eligible for full-scope Medi-Cal

CALIFORNIA'S MEDICAID: CHIP

WHAT IS CHIP?

- stands for **Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)**
- expands health care coverage for **youth with low to moderate incomes** (up to 322% of the FPL)
- beneficiaries receive services either through **managed care or fee-for-service**



WHAT SERVICES DO CHIP YOUTH RECEIVE?

- Some states have CHIP programs that are **stand-alone** programs, some **within** their Medicaid expansion programs, and others have a **combination** program (both)
- Since **OTLIP** is part of the Medicaid expansion program in California, **it entitles CHIP youth to mental health services**

CALIFORNIA HAS A COMBINATION CHIP PROGRAM

WHICH YOUTH ARE ELIGIBLE FOR CHIP?

| ELIGIBILITY GROUP | AGE RANGE | INCOME THRESHOLD ¹ |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Low and moderate-income youth | 0 - 1 | 213 - 322% FPL |
| | 1 - 5 | 143 - 266% FPL |
| | 6 - 18 | 134 - 266% FPL |

CHIP YOUTH ENROLLEES

- 9% ENROLLED IN MEDI-CAL MONTHLY THROUGH CHIP**
- 30%² RECEIVED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES THROUGH CHIP**

DECEMBER 2021

¹ San Mateo, Santa Clara, and San Francisco counties have a title XXI C-CHIP program with a threshold of 267% - 322% FPL for children and youth under 19 years old
² This data point comes from the Annual EPSDT Report: 2019 (updated as of 11/12/2020)

CALIFORNIA YOUTH ON MEDI-CAL/CHIP: EPSDT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

WHAT IS EPSDT?

- stands for **Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic Treatment (EPSDT)**
- entitles Medi-Cal and CHIP youth under age 21 to **preventive health care and mental health services**:
- screenings & immunizations
- physician & hospital visits
- vision, hearing & dental care
- physical, speech & occupational therapies
- home therapies
- mental health & substance abuse treatment

PATHWAY YOUTH RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER EPSDT

WHO DELIVERS MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES TO YOUTH?

WHAT TYPE OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES CAN YOUTH RECEIVE?

- Specialty Mental Health Services (SMHS)**
- Non-Specialty Mental Health Services (NON-SMHS)**

WHAT DETERMINES WHICH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE TYPE YOUTH RECEIVE?

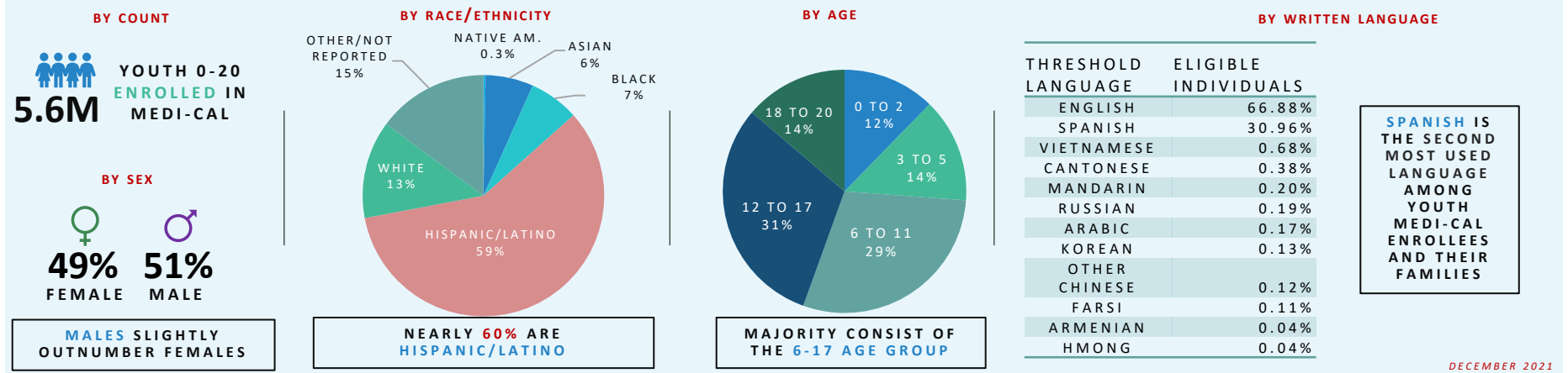
MHP TASKED WITH ENSURING YOUTH RECEIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY MEET THE EPSDT MEDICAL NECESSITY CRITERIA



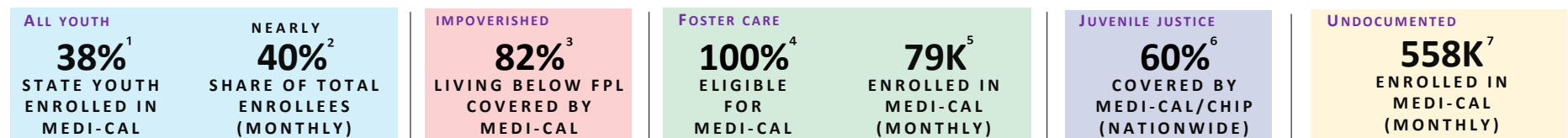


SNAPSHOT OF MEDI-CAL YOUTH ENROLLEES

ALL YOUTH ENROLLEES



YOUTH ENROLLEES BY SUBGROUP

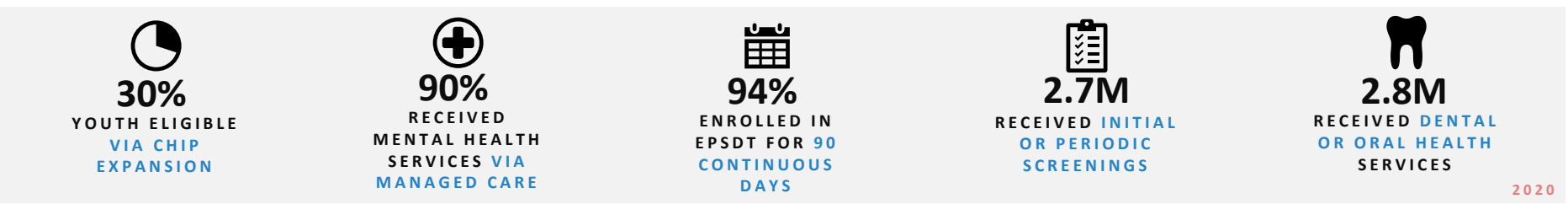


¹ This data point includes data on children and youth under 18 years old
² This data point includes data on children and youth under 21 years old
³ This data point includes data on children and youth under 18 years old living below the Census Bureau's 100% federal poverty level (FPL)
⁴ Children and youth who receive federal foster care benefits are automatically eligible for Medi-Cal
⁵ This data point does not include all who fall under the Adoption/Foster Care aide category (just those in foster care)
⁶ This data point includes children and youth 12 to 17 years old nationwide who stayed overnight in jail/detention in past year (2015-2019 NSDUH)
⁷ This data point is an under-estimate given most undocumented youth under 25 years old are entitled to full-scope Medi-Cal and dispersed throughout other aid categories

MEDI-CAL'S EPDST BENEFIT: USE OF SERVICES

THE EARLY PERIODIC SCREENING DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT (EPSDT) BENEFIT **GURANTEES** YOUTH MEDI-CAL ENROLLEES WITH SCREENING SERVICES, CORRECTIVE TREATMENT, AND DENTAL SERVICES.

ANNUAL EPDST REPORTING DATA



MEDI-CAL'S EPDST BENEFIT: USE OF SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (SMHS)

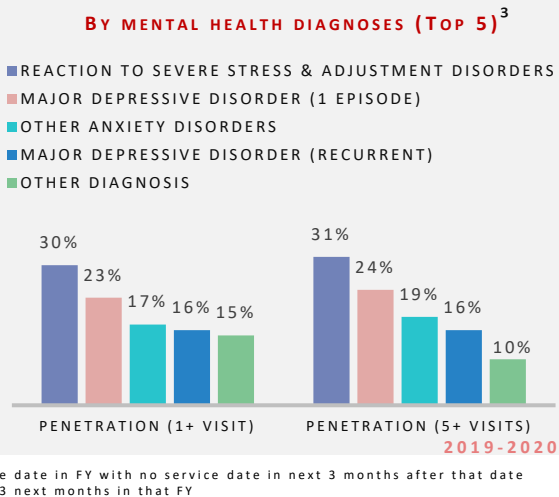
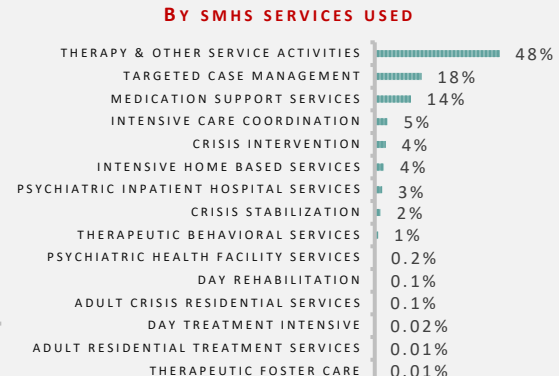
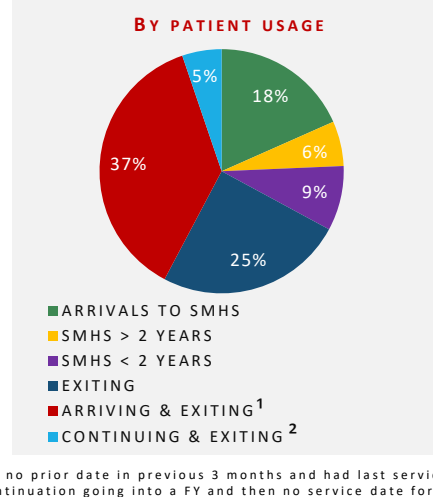
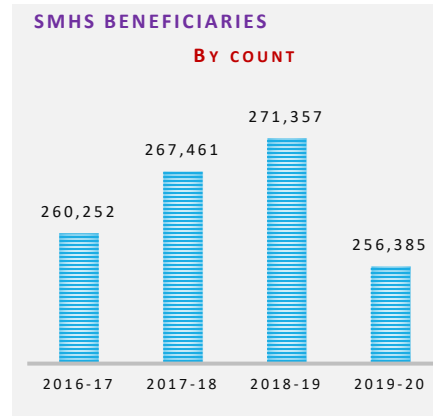
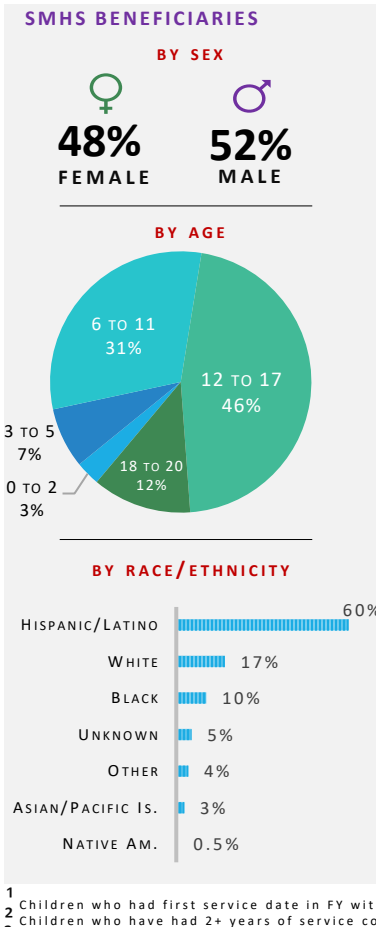
WHAT ARE SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (SMHS)?

mental health services delivered through county mental health plans available to youth under 21 who meet the medical necessity criteria for "specialty" mental health services

Specialty Mental Health Services (SMHS) include:

- Intensive Care Coordination (ICC)
- Intensive Home-Based Services (IHBS)
- Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC)
- Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS)
- Psychotropic Medication Evaluation
- Individual Group and Family Therapy
- Crisis Counseling and Stabilization
- Special Day Programs

YOUTH 0-20 RECEIVING SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (SMHS)
256K

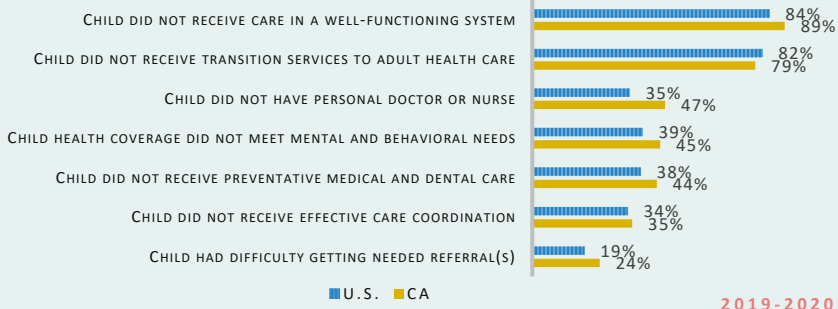


¹ Children who had first service date in FY with no prior date in previous 3 months and had last service date in FY with no service date in next 3 months after that date
² Children who have had 2+ years of service continuation going into a FY and then no service date for 3 next months in that FY
³ Penetration rate is calculated by taking total youth who received 1+ SMHS visits divided by total Medi-Cal eligible youth for that FY



HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AND HEALTH INDICATORS: YOUTH IN GENERAL AND MEDI-CAL YOUTH

NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH



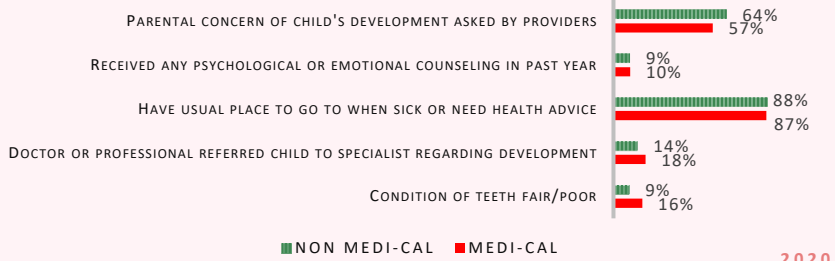
- VAST MAJORITY OF PARENTS WITH YOUTH ON PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE BELIEVE THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IS POOR
- NEARLY 25% REPORT DIFFICULTIES ACQUIRING REFERRALS
- ROUGHLY 45% SAY COVERAGE DOES NOT MEET THEIR CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

HEALTH DISPARITIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY¹

| INDICATOR | NATIVE AMERICAN | ASIAN | BLACK | HISPANIC/LATINO | NATIVE HAW. /PACIFIC ISLANDER | OTHER | WHITE |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION STATUS | | | X | | | | X |
| DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| IMMUNIZATIONS FOR ADOLESCENTS | | | X | | | | X |
| WEIGHT ASSESSMENT | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| COUNSELING FOR NUTRITION | X | | X | | | | X |
| COUNSELING FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | X | | X | | | | X |

- BLACK, NATIVE AMERICAN, AND WHITE YOUTH ON MEDI-CAL PERFORM WORSE THAN OTHER RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS FOR VARIOUS HEALTH INDICATORS
- ALL GROUPS FACE A DISPARITY IN RECEIVING DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENINGS

CALIFORNIA HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY²



- MEDI-CAL PARENTS ARE LESS LIKELY TO HAVE COVERAGE PRIORITIZE THEIR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT AND DENTAL NEEDS RELATIVE TO THOSE WITH OTHER HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

MENTAL ILLNESS & ACCESS TO CARE: CA VS. U.S. YOUTH RANKING

| INDICATOR | CA YOUTH | U.S. YOUTH | CA RANK |
|---|----------|------------|---------|
| AT LEAST 1 MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE (MDE) IN PAST YEAR | 14% | 14% | 19 |
| SEVERE MDE | 9% | 10% | 11 |
| SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER IN PAST YEAR | 4% | 4% | 27 |
| WITH MDE WHO DID NOT RECEIVE SERVICES | 66% | 60% | 45 |
| WITH SEVERE MDE AND RECEIVED TREATMENT (7-25 VISITS/YEAR) | 25% | 27% | 39 |
| IDENTIFIED WITH EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE FOR AN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM (IEP) | 4% | 8% | 44 |

- CALIFORNIA RANKS 33RD OUT OF 51 IN ADDRESSING YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND ACCESS
- IT IS AMONG THE LOWEST RANKED REGARDING PROVIDING SERVICES TO YOUTH WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODES AND IDENTIFYING EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE EARLY ON

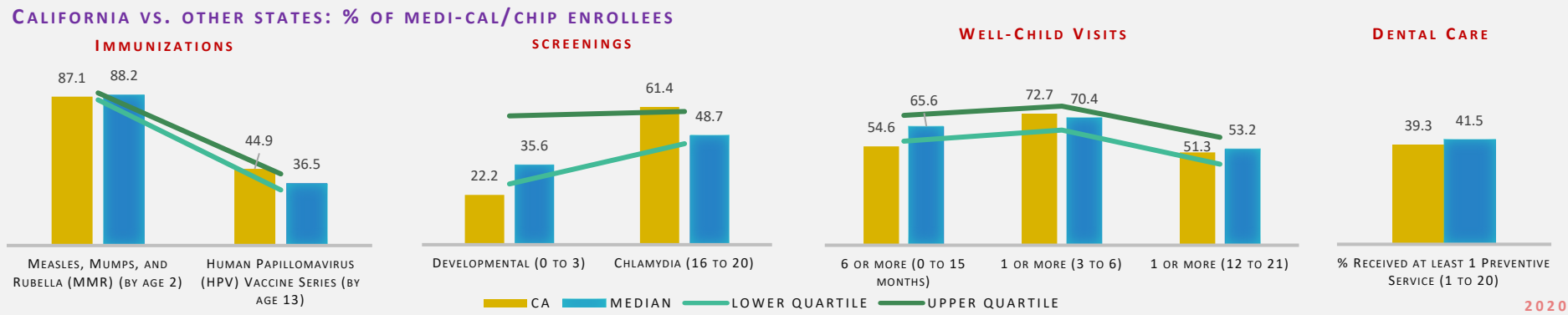
¹ Medi-Cal managed care data: X indicates a disparity: a rate worse than the national average
² This section includes data on children and youth under 21 years old

MEDI-CAL/CHIP YOUTH: PERFORMANCE IN HEALTH CARE QUALITY MEASURES

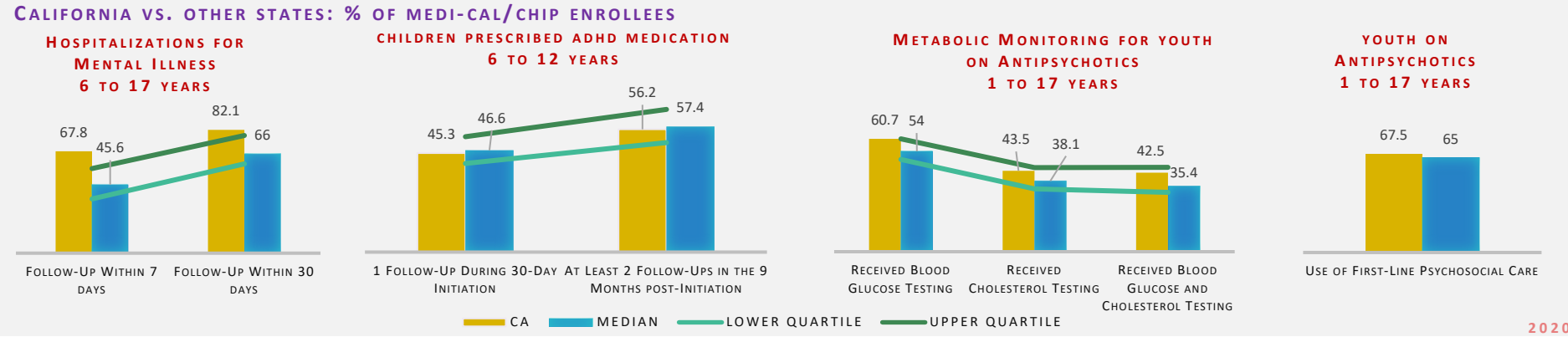
CALIFORNIA PERFORMS WORSE THAN THE MEDIAN DELIVERING MEDI-CAL CHILDREN AND YOUTH THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

- IMMUNIZATIONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN
- DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENINGS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN
- WELL-CHILD VISITS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
- DENTAL CARE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
- FOLLOW-UPS WITH CHILDREN PRESCRIBED ADHD MEDICATION

PRIMARY AND PREVENTATIVE CARE



BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



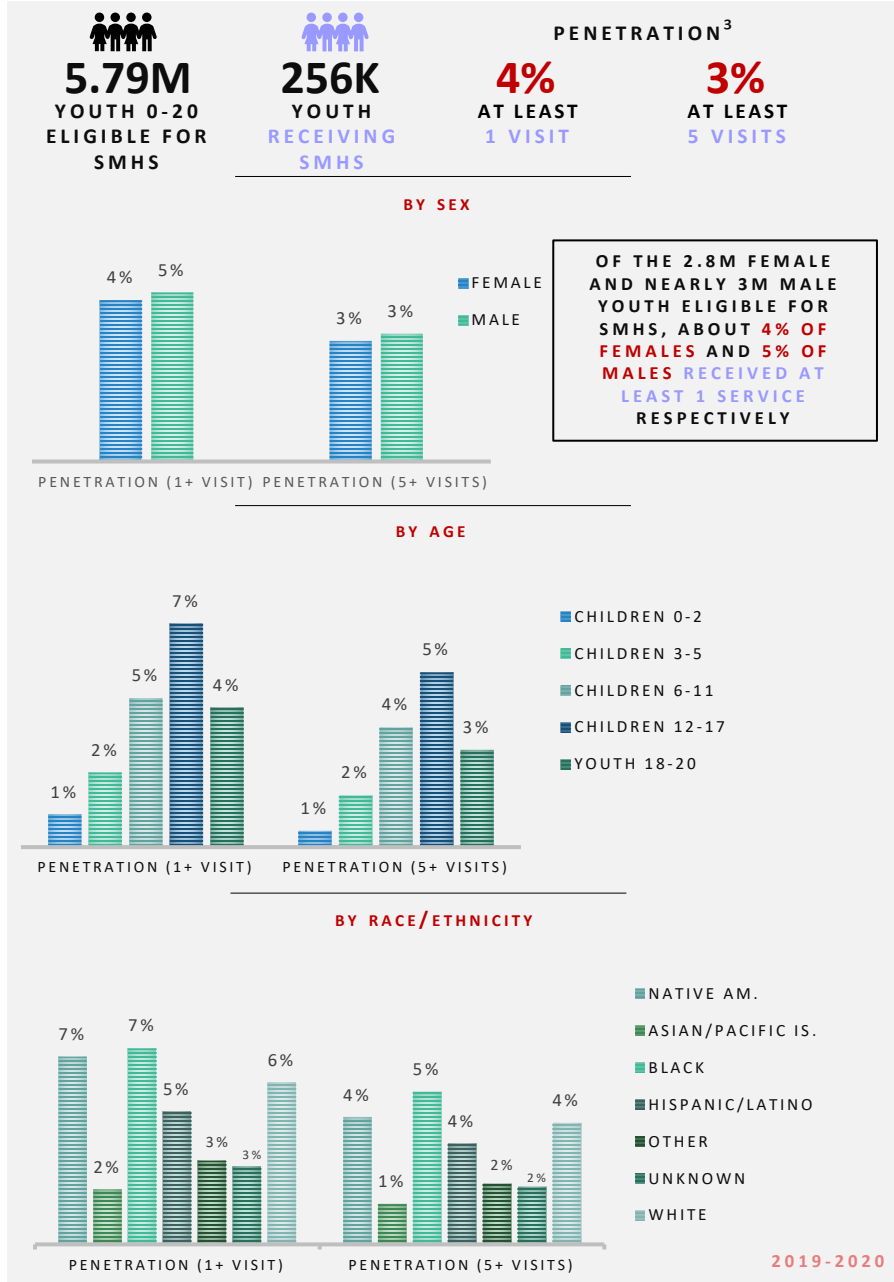


STATEWIDE MENTAL HEALTH YOUTH SERVICES

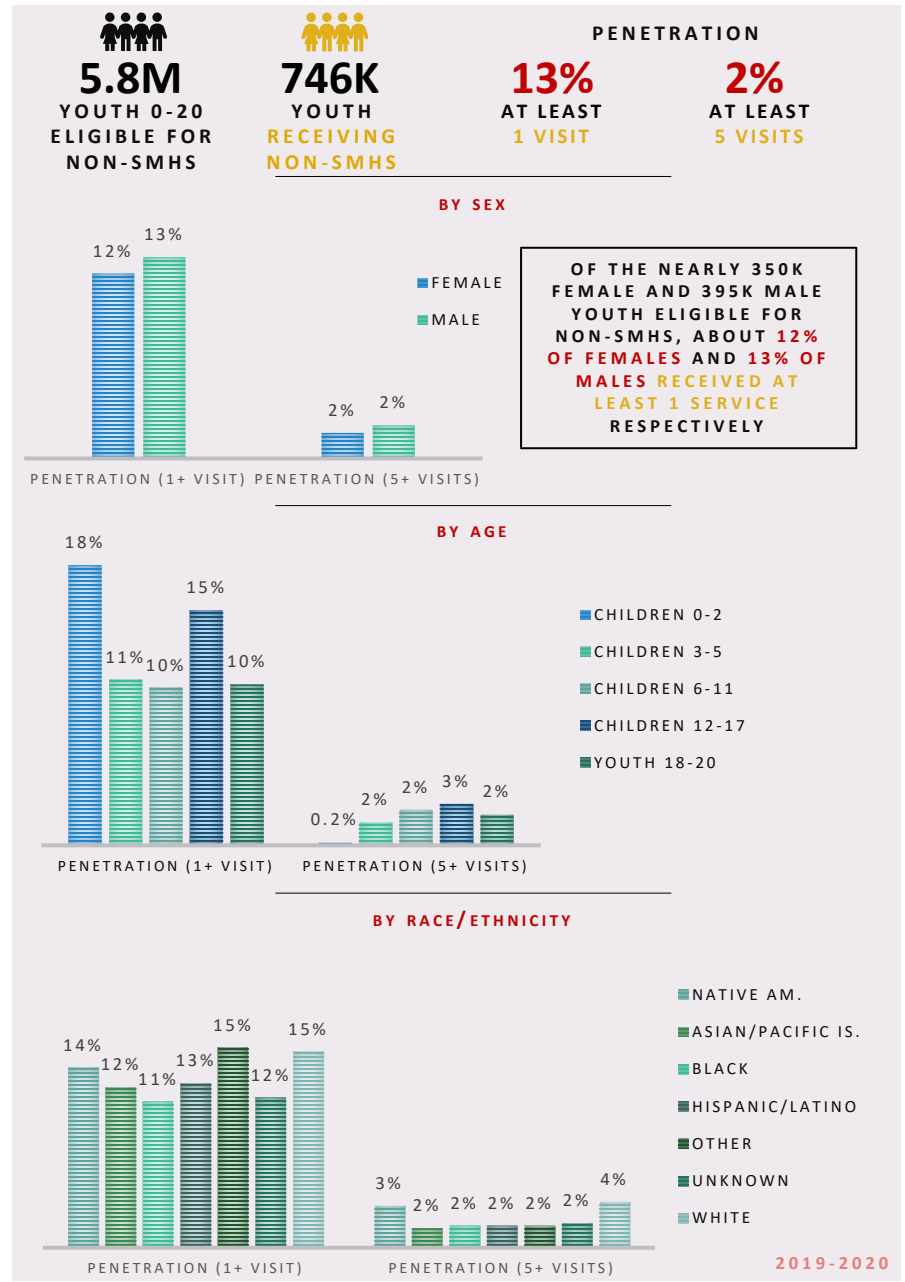
ARE CALIFORNIA YOUTH UTILIZING THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE ENTITLED TO THEM? PART II

MEDI-CAL/CHIP MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: ALL YOUTH UTILIZATION

SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (SMHS)¹



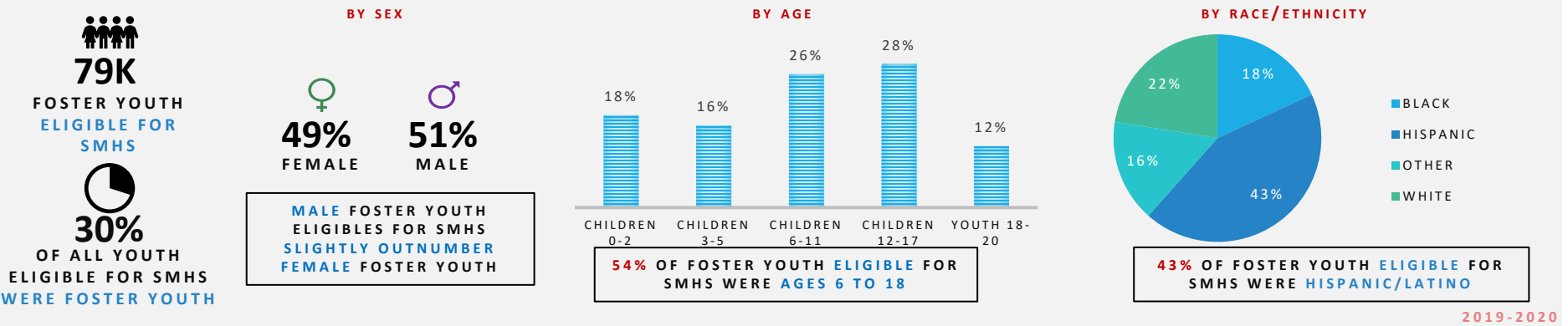
NON-SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (NON-SMHS)²



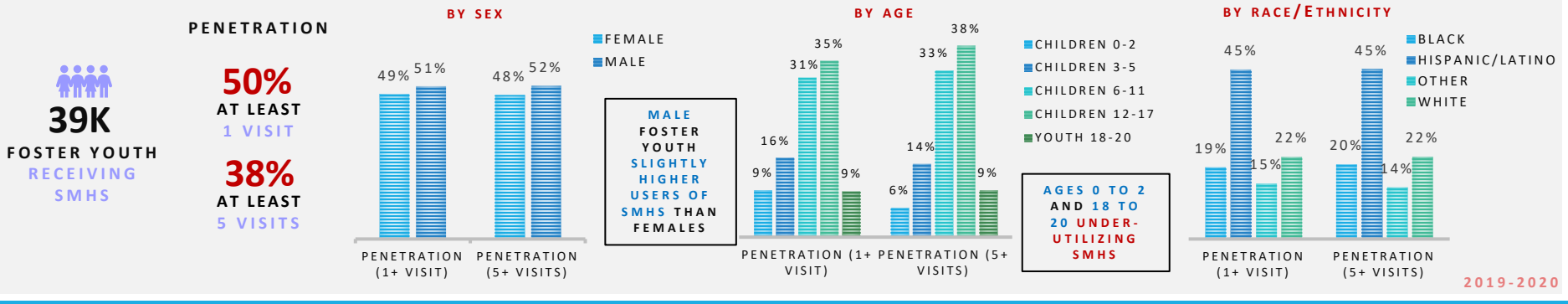
¹ Children and youth under 21 years old receiving SMHS through county mental health programs based on approved claims for Medi-Cal eligible beneficiaries
² Non-SMHS consist mostly of managed care (and to a lesser extent fee-for-service) services provided to beneficiaries with mild-moderate level of mental health impairment
³ Penetration rate is calculated by taking total youth who received 1+ SMHS visits divided by total Medi-Cal eligible youth for that fiscal year

MEDI-CAL/CHIP MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES: FOSTER YOUTH UTILIZATION

HOW MANY FOSTER YOUTH WERE ELIGIBLE FOR SMHS?



HOW MANY FOSTER YOUTH RECEIVED SMHS?



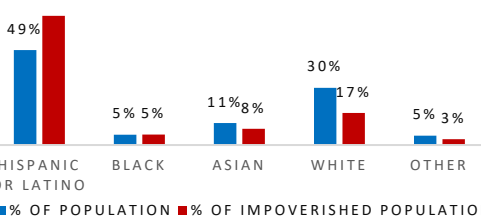
CALIFORNIA YOUTH: RACIAL DISPARITIES IN MENTAL HEALTH INDICATORS

IMPOVERISHED YOUTH¹ 2017-19

NEARLY
1 in 4 HISPANIC OR LATINO YOUTH ARE IMPOVERISHED

NEARLY
1 in 5 BLACK YOUTH ARE IMPOVERISHED

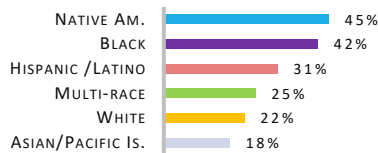
SHARE OF ALL YOUTH V. IMPOVERISHED YOUTH BY RACE/ETHNICITY



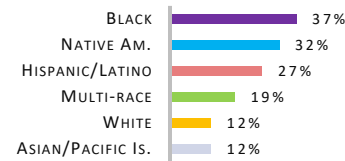
HISPANIC OR LATINO YOUTH ARE OVER-REPRESENTED AMONG IMPOVERISHED YOUTH WHILE EQUAL PROPORTIONS EXIST FOR BLACK YOUTH ACCORDING TO THE CALIFORNIA POVERTY MEASURE

FAMILY ECONOMICS

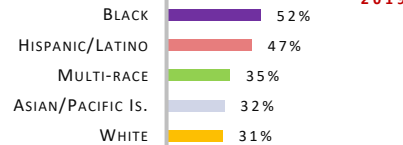
EMPLOYMENT INSECURITY² 2019



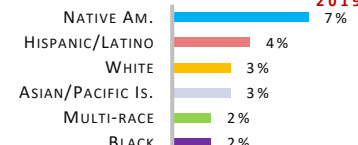
RECEIVE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE³ 2019



HIGH HOUSING COST BURDEN⁴ 2019

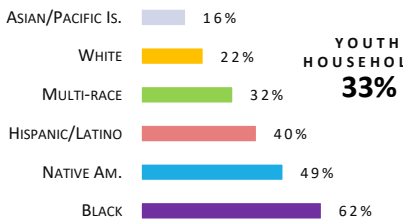


LACK HEALTH INSURANCE⁵ 2019

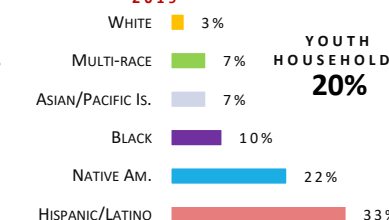


FAMILY DYNAMICS

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS⁶ 2019

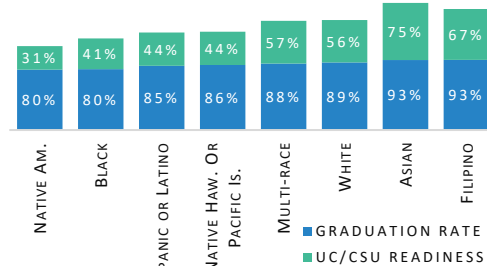


PARENTS DO NOT HAVE DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT⁷ 2019

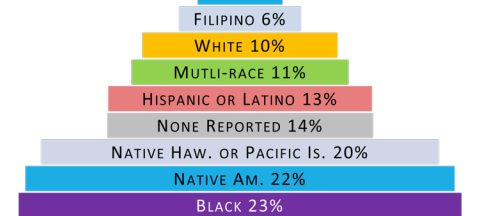


ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

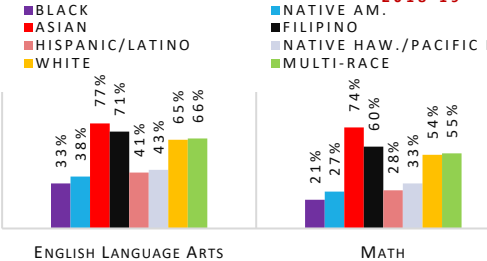
GRADUATION AND COLLEGE⁸ 2019-20



CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM² 2018-19



READING AND MATH PROFICIENCY³ 2018-19



FOSTER YOUTH⁴ 2020

BLACK YOUTH
4.2x AS LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE COMPARED WITH WHITE YOUTH

NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH
4.3x AS LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE COMPARED WITH WHITE YOUTH

HISPANIC/LATINO YOUTH
42% MORE LIKELY TO ENTER FOSTER CARE COMPARED WITH WHITE YOUTH



JUVENILE JUSTICE YOUTH

YOUTH DETAINED, INCARCERATED OR PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES⁴
2019

BLACK AND HISPANIC/LATINO JUVENILES MOST LIKELY TO:
2020

- HAVE A PETITION FILED
- BE TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT
- BECOME WARDS OF THE STATE
- BE DETAINED IN A SECURE FACILITY

AVG. RATE (PER 100,000)

MEDI-CAL MANAGED CARE DATA⁵ 2020

| INDICATOR | NATIVE AMERICAN | ASIAN | BLACK | HISPANIC/LATINO | NATIVE HAW./PACIFIC ISLANDER | OTHER | WHITE |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION STATUS | | | | | | | X |
| DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| IMMUNIZATIONS FOR ADOLESCENTS | | | | | | | X |
| WEIGHT ASSESSMENT | X | X | X | | | X | X |
| COUNSELING FOR NUTRITION | X | | X | | | | X |
| COUNSELING FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | X | | X | | | | X |

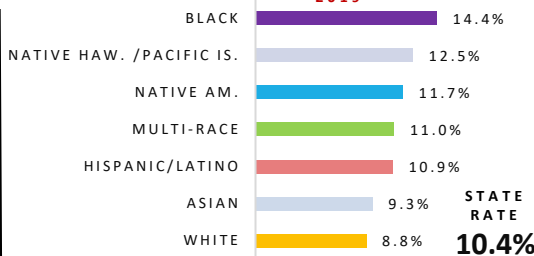
ASIAN YOUTH HAD THE HIGHEST PERFORMING RATE FOR 5 OF THE 9 HEALTH INDICATORS

NATIVE, BLACK AND WHITE YOUTH DID NOT HAVE THE HIGHEST PERFORMING RATE FOR ANY INDICATOR

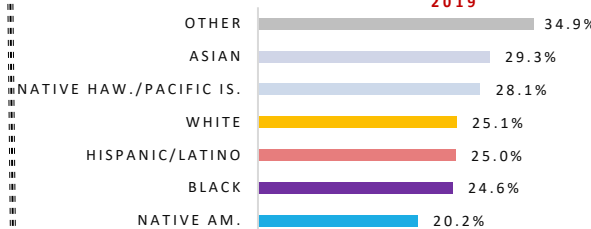
PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE ALMANAC DATA

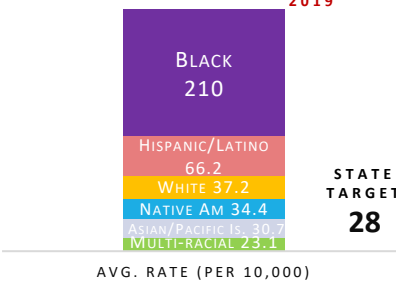
PRETERM BIRTHS⁶ 2019



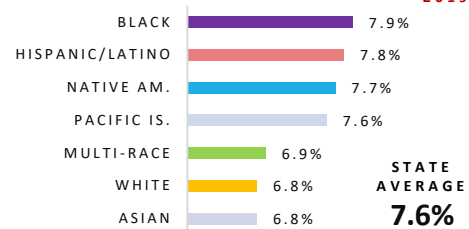
DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENINGS⁹ 2019



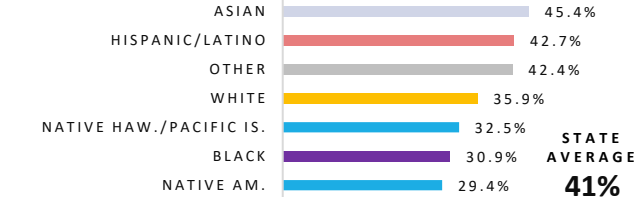
ASTHMA ER VISITS⁷ 2019



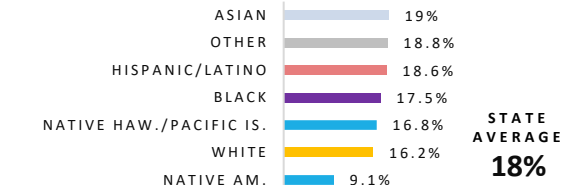
SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE⁸ 2019



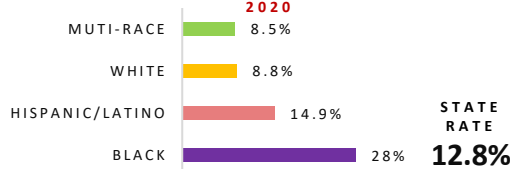
WELL-CARE VISITS⁶



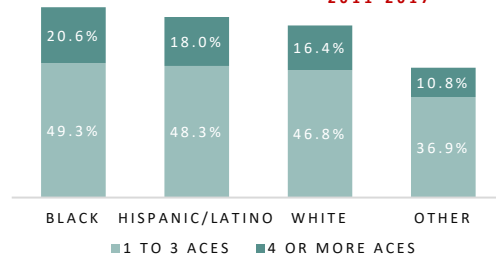
DEPRESSION SCREENING⁷



OVERWEIGHT⁸ 2020



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES⁹ 2011-2017



1 Impoverishment according to the California Poverty Measure (CPM)
 2 Public school students absent more than 10% of the time
 3 Public school students in the 3rd through 8th and 11th grade
 4 Children and youth under 21 years old detained, incarcerated, or placed in residential facilities
 5 An X indicates a disparity: a rate worse than the national average
 6 This chart includes data on children and youth ages 3 to 21 years old
 7 This chart includes data on children and youth ages 12 to 17 years old
 8 Children under 12 years old
 9 This chart includes data on children and youth in Medi-Cal managed care ages 0 to 3 years old





JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue • San Francisco, California 94102-3688
Telephone 415-865-4200 • Fax 415-865-4205 • TDD 415-865-4272

MEMORANDUM

| | |
|---|--|
| Date August 10, 2022 | Action Requested Review for Recommendation |
| To Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness | Deadline August 19, 2022 |
| From Bonnie Rose Hough Principal Managing Attorney, CFCC | Contact Bonnie Rose Hough 415 865 7668 phone bonnie.hough@jud.ca.gov |
| Subject Equal Access Fund - California Access to Justice Funding | |

Executive Summary

The Budget Act of 2022 (Assem. Bill 178; Stats. 2022, ch. 45) appropriated \$85,392,000 to the Judicial Council for the Equal Access Fund, \$5 million of which must be allocated to the California Access to Justice Commission for grants to civil legal aid nonprofits. These grants are to be used to support the infrastructure and innovation needs of legal services in civil matters for indigent persons.

Recommendation

The Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness recommends that the Judicial Council, effective September 20, 2022, approve distribution of \$5 million to the California Access to Justice Commission for grants to civil legal aid nonprofits, as required by the Budget Act of 2022.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The Judicial Council has distributed funds from the Equal Access Fund since 1999. This is the second year that an allocation has been directed to the California Access to Justice Commission. A report on the grants made by the commission for the first year of funding is included as Attachment A.

Analysis/Rationale

The California Access to Justice Commission was established in 1996. It works to improve access to justice for all Californians. The commission has been instrumental in establishing the Equal Access Fund, the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel pilot program, guidance for limited scope representation, support for language access, and a variety of other access initiatives. The Judicial Council appoints two members to the commission, which is chaired by Judge Mark A. Juhas.

The Budget Act of 2022 provides that \$5 million will be annually appropriated

by the Judicial Council to the California Access to Justice Commission for grants to civil legal aid nonprofits, including qualified legal services projects and support centers as defined in Sections 6213 to 6215, inclusive, of the Business and Professions Code, to be used to support the infrastructure and innovation needs of legal services in civil matters for indigent persons. Of this amount, not more than 2.5 percent shall be available for administrative costs of the California Access to Justice Commission associated with distributing and monitoring the grants.¹

The act further provides that the California Access to Justice Commission must make award determinations for the grants:

In awarding these grants, preference shall be given to qualified legal aid agencies' proposals that focus on services to rural or underserved immigrant communities regardless of citizenship status and proposals that are innovative or that involve partnership with community-based nonprofits.²

The grant process must “ensure that any [recipient] demonstrates a high need for infrastructure and innovation to ensure that funding is distributed equitably among qualified legal service projects and support centers.”³ These grant funds may not be used to supplant existing resources.

Policy implications

This recommendation helps implement Goal I of the judicial branch's strategic plan—Access, Fairness, and Diversity—by increasing representation for low-income persons. By supporting legal services agencies to increase innovation and improve infrastructure, these funds will help expand the ability of these agencies to provide increased and more efficient representation.

¹ Stats. 2022, ch., item 0250-101-0001, provision 2.

² *Id.*, provision 3.

³ *Id.*, provision 4.

Comments

The statutory scheme does not contemplate public comment.

Alternatives considered

There are no viable alternatives to distributing the funds according to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Providing Access and Fairness. The Budget Act requires the council to distribute these funds to the California Access to Justice Commission.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The funds for the California Access to Justice Commission require no court implementation since all funds will be provided as grants to legal services agencies. Council staff will develop a contract between the Judicial Council and the California Access to Justice Commission setting out reporting requirements as well as responsibilities to comply with the terms of the Budget Act. The recommendation contained in this report will have no direct fiscal effect on the courts. Nevertheless, courts will indirectly benefit from assistance provided to self-represented litigants.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A: California Access to Justice Commission, *Legal Aid Infrastructure & Innovation Report on Grant Recommendations*, March 2022
2. Link A: Assem. Bill 178 (Stats. 2022, ch. 45),
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1

Attachment 1. Fiscal Year 2022-23 Self Help Funding

| County | Population | % of State Population | Base \$34,000 | TCTF Self-Help Funding | IMF Self-Help Funds | Total Self-Help Allocation |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | A | B | C | D = (B * 23,328,000) + C | E = B * 5,000,000 | G = D + E |
| Alameda | 1,666,779 | 4.184% | 34,000 | 1,009,970 | 209,184 | 1,219,155 |
| Alpine | 1,153 | 0.003% | 34,000 | 34,675 | 145 | 34,820 |
| Amador | 38,021 | 0.095% | 34,000 | 56,263 | 4,772 | 61,035 |
| Butte | 221,459 | 0.556% | 34,000 | 163,674 | 27,794 | 191,468 |
| Calaveras | 45,099 | 0.113% | 34,000 | 60,407 | 5,660 | 66,067 |
| Colusa | 22,039 | 0.055% | 34,000 | 46,905 | 2,766 | 49,671 |
| Contra Costa | 1,152,934 | 2.894% | 34,000 | 709,092 | 144,696 | 853,788 |
| Del Norte | 27,307 | 0.069% | 34,000 | 49,989 | 3,427 | 53,416 |
| El Dorado | 191,158 | 0.480% | 34,000 | 145,931 | 23,991 | 169,922 |
| Fresno | 1,016,276 | 2.551% | 34,000 | 629,073 | 127,545 | 756,618 |
| Glenn | 29,109 | 0.073% | 34,000 | 51,045 | 3,653 | 54,698 |
| Humboldt | 134,879 | 0.339% | 34,000 | 112,977 | 16,928 | 129,905 |
| Imperial | 189,889 | 0.477% | 34,000 | 145,188 | 23,831 | 169,020 |
| Inyo | 18,585 | 0.047% | 34,000 | 44,882 | 2,332 | 47,215 |
| Kern | 913,273 | 2.292% | 34,000 | 568,760 | 114,618 | 683,378 |
| Kings | 152,993 | 0.384% | 34,000 | 123,584 | 19,201 | 142,785 |
| Lake | 64,731 | 0.162% | 34,000 | 71,903 | 8,124 | 80,026 |
| Lassen | 29,965 | 0.075% | 34,000 | 51,546 | 3,761 | 55,306 |
| Los Angeles | 10,236,799 | 25.695% | 34,000 | 6,028,083 | 1,284,740 | 7,312,824 |
| Madera | 158,859 | 0.399% | 34,000 | 127,019 | 19,937 | 146,956 |
| Marin | 262,532 | 0.659% | 34,000 | 187,724 | 32,948 | 220,672 |
| Mariposa | 18,088 | 0.045% | 34,000 | 44,591 | 2,270 | 46,861 |
| Mendocino | 88,751 | 0.223% | 34,000 | 85,968 | 11,138 | 97,106 |
| Merced | 282,142 | 0.708% | 34,000 | 199,206 | 35,409 | 234,616 |
| Modoc | 9,595 | 0.024% | 34,000 | 39,618 | 1,204 | 40,822 |
| Mono | 13,634 | 0.034% | 34,000 | 41,983 | 1,711 | 43,694 |
| Monterey | 443,279 | 1.113% | 34,000 | 293,559 | 55,633 | 349,192 |
| Napa | 140,387 | 0.352% | 34,000 | 116,203 | 17,619 | 133,821 |
| Nevada | 98,724 | 0.248% | 34,000 | 91,807 | 12,390 | 104,197 |
| Orange | 3,212,644 | 8.064% | 34,000 | 1,915,141 | 403,194 | 2,318,334 |
| Placer | 396,645 | 0.996% | 34,000 | 266,252 | 49,780 | 316,032 |
| Plumas | 19,271 | 0.048% | 34,000 | 45,284 | 2,419 | 47,702 |
| Riverside | 2,432,794 | 6.106% | 34,000 | 1,458,505 | 305,321 | 1,763,826 |
| Sacramento | 1,543,680 | 3.875% | 34,000 | 937,891 | 193,735 | 1,131,626 |
| San Benito | 60,579 | 0.152% | 34,000 | 69,472 | 7,603 | 77,074 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| San Bernardino | 2,182,559 | 5.478% | 34,000 | 1,311,982 | 273,916 | 1,585,898 |
| San Diego | 3,344,199 | 8.394% | 34,000 | 1,992,172 | 419,704 | 2,411,876 |
| San Francisco | 888,546 | 2.230% | 34,000 | 554,282 | 111,514 | 665,796 |
| San Joaquin | 767,587 | 1.927% | 34,000 | 483,455 | 96,334 | 579,789 |
| San Luis Obispo | 279,251 | 0.701% | 34,000 | 197,513 | 35,047 | 232,560 |
| San Mateo | 773,961 | 1.943% | 34,000 | 487,187 | 97,134 | 584,321 |
| Santa Barbara | 453,297 | 1.138% | 34,000 | 299,425 | 56,890 | 356,314 |
| Santa Clara | 1,957,618 | 4.914% | 34,000 | 1,180,269 | 245,685 | 1,425,954 |
| Santa Cruz | 274,323 | 0.689% | 34,000 | 194,628 | 34,428 | 229,056 |
| Shasta | 178,363 | 0.448% | 34,000 | 138,439 | 22,385 | 160,824 |
| Sierra | 3,207 | 0.008% | 34,000 | 35,878 | 402 | 36,280 |
| Siskiyou | 44,552 | 0.112% | 34,000 | 60,087 | 5,591 | 65,679 |
| Solano | 440,441 | 1.106% | 34,000 | 291,897 | 55,276 | 347,174 |
| Sonoma | 498,996 | 1.253% | 34,000 | 326,183 | 62,625 | 388,808 |
| Stanislaus | 557,435 | 1.399% | 34,000 | 360,402 | 69,959 | 430,361 |
| Sutter | 98,493 | 0.247% | 34,000 | 91,672 | 12,361 | 104,033 |
| Tehama | 64,518 | 0.162% | 34,000 | 71,778 | 8,097 | 79,875 |
| Trinity | 13,624 | 0.034% | 34,000 | 41,977 | 1,710 | 43,687 |
| Tulare | 478,308 | 1.201% | 34,000 | 314,070 | 60,029 | 374,098 |
| Tuolumne | 54,749 | 0.137% | 34,000 | 66,058 | 6,871 | 72,929 |
| Ventura | 852,852 | 2.141% | 34,000 | 533,382 | 107,035 | 640,416 |
| Yolo | 221,852 | 0.557% | 34,000 | 163,904 | 27,843 | 191,747 |
| Yuba | 77,177 | 0.194% | 34,000 | 79,190 | 9,686 | 88,876 |
| Total | 39,839,959 | 100% | 1,972,000 | 25,300,000 | 5,000,000 | 30,300,000 |

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