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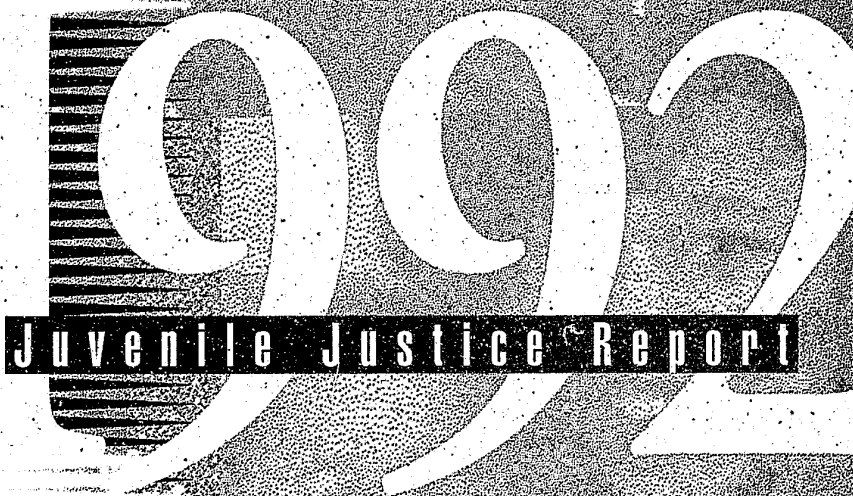
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Juvenile Justice Report

The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) was established by Executive Order to implement the provisions of the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Members of the GJJAC, appointed by the Governor, are professionals in the juvenile justice system and knowledgeable private citizens.

The Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) was adopted by Congress in 1974 and amended in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992. The Act provides funds to states to prevent delinquency and to improve the juvenile justice system.

The Act has five mandates:

- ◆ *Removing non-offending youth and status offenders, such as runaways and truants, from locked facilities;*
- ◆ *Ensuring complete separation of youth from adult offenders in jails and lockups;*
- ◆ *Eliminating confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups;*
- ◆ *Providing funds to Native American tribes who perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the requirements of the Act;*
- ◆ *Assessing the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.*

Washington is in compliance with these mandates.

The State's Juvenile Code is modeled after the federal Act. Status offenders cannot be held in locked facilities. State law prohibits holding juveniles in adult jails.

The federal Act also established State Advisory Groups appointed by the Governor of each state, of which the GJJAC is one. The GJJAC is responsible for developing and implementing a state plan which sets the priorities for awarding federal funds and for monitoring the state's compliance with the mandates of the federal Act.

NCJRS

MAY 28 1993

ACQUISITIONS

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What the GJJAC Does

The GJJAC awards federal funds to innovative demonstration prevention and treatment projects for up to three years. These projects are selected on the basis of an annual competitive process, and they are required to have an outside evaluation of their effectiveness.

The GJJAC also awards funds to Regional Program Development projects to allow local advisory groups to develop a process for coordination of local juvenile justice services. Technical assistance, training and applied research are also awarded federal funds to improve our state's juvenile justice system.

Each year the GJJAC issues a report to the Governor and the Legislature which summarizes juvenile justice data, presents juvenile justice problems, describes how federal funds are awarded, and reports the state's compliance with the federal Act.

This is our 1992 Juvenile Justice Report.

Summary of Priority Problem Areas

Juvenile Offenders

The number and rates of arrests of juveniles in 1991 reached the highest levels reported since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) began collecting and analyzing such data more than ten years ago.

Juvenile arrests for violent offenses, while still small in number, have increased over 100 percent since 1982. Arrests of juveniles for sex offenses appear to have stabilized at around 1.5 per thousand youth, age 10-17. Arrest data show that nearly three times as many juveniles are arrested for alcohol use offenses as for drug offenses.

These statistics focus attention on the need to identify these offenders at an early stage, and undertake preventive measures in order to reduce delinquent behavior, and to produce law abiding and socially responsible citizens.

In 1992-1993, the GJJAC allocated over \$200,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. These projects provide: a "Challenge" program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth; victim awareness education, case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; construction skills training and academic remediation for juvenile offenders; and intensive supervision of high risk youth involving law enforcement, school and community agencies.

Summary of Priority Problem Areas, cont.

Alternatives to Detention

Since the mid-1980's the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) has encouraged the development of statewide intake standards for detention facilities that would determine whether a juvenile should be placed in secure detention or a less restrictive environment. Statewide standards would establish objective, specific criteria for admission to secure detention; and eliminate non-legal factors in detention decision making.

Review of detention practices found that one-third of detention admissions resulted from warrants or probation violations. Programs such as intensive probation supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, community service, and restitution restrict the freedom of the offender while providing alternatives to detention.

Our state is providing an inadequate response to youth who runaway or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are 120 Crisis Residential Center beds available to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families in 1992. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 3,973 juveniles age 10-17.

These runaway youth need help in breaking away from a destructive lifestyle. Many have dropped out of school and have no employment skills. Some have already been arrested for prostitution or property offenses and many have alcohol or drug abuse problems. Outreach services, social services and transition and independent housing are needed.

The GJJAC is concerned about this issue and again selected alternatives to detention as a program area for funding in 1992. Approximately \$160,000 was awarded to projects in this area. These projects provide shelter care placement services for severely disturbed youth who have committed no crimes; outreach services to street youth and youth at risk of delinquency; case management services, counseling and referral to other treatment resources for Native American youth on an isolated reservation; and development of a Standard Operating Procedures Manual that complies with American Correctional Association and Washington State Proposed Standards for detention facilities.

Summary of Priority Problem Areas, cont.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site

The rates of violent and sex related crimes continue to increase. The number of juveniles who will be entering the at-risk years for committing offenses will be increasing over the next few years. Effective prevention and treatment strategies for delinquency are needed.

The GJJAC selected Walla Walla County as a Target Site to receive enhanced juvenile justice funding. The strategy calls for coordination and cooperation among agencies and organizations educating and serving children and youth.

The GJJAC awarded \$250,000 to fund eight projects in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site program area. These projects support a broad, integrated array of prevention and treatment programs and services in Walla Walla County.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

In 1991, over 45,000 youth in our state came in contact with the juvenile justice system, many of these youth fail to make a successful adjustment in the community.

More total arrests and more arrests for violent crimes, double the number reported in 1982, were recorded in 1992. A recent study of release and reoffending conducted by the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation showed that 80 percent of the youth released from correctional facilities in 1982 were convicted of new offenses in the 6.5 year follow-up period; nearly two thirds of these were convicted of felonies.

The GJJAC believes that transitional or aftercare services must be an integral and effective part of the juvenile justice system continuum of services, if repeat offenses, often showing escalation in violence, are to be significantly reduced.

The GJJAC proposes to fund programs that provide pre and post release transitional services to youth leaving confinement to reduce the rate at which previously convicted offenders commit subsequent offenses.

Summary of Selected Findings

- ◆ There are 1.2 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State; the number of youth in the at-risk age range of 10-17 will increase significantly in the coming years.
- ◆ King, Pierce, Snohomish and Spokane Counties contain over half of the state's youth population.
- ◆ Non-white youth make up about 15 percent of the state's population.
- ◆ Dropout rates for African American, Native American and Hispanic youth are about 2.5 times the state average for youth of all races.
- ◆ There continues to be a steady increase in the number of families referred to Child Protective Services for child abuse.
- ◆ Females accounted for over 60 percent of the At-Risk Youth petitions.
- ◆ There were 48,639 juvenile arrests reported in 1991 for an arrest rate of 92.9 for every thousand juveniles in the state age 10 through 17.
- ◆ There were nearly 3,000 arrests for violent offenses, double the number recorded in 1982 (1,449) when they exceeded 1,000 for the first time.
- ◆ Females accounted for nearly one-fourth of all 1991 juvenile arrests.
- ◆ The number of juveniles referred to the prosecutor increased by nine percent from 1990 to 1991.
- ◆ The number of juveniles remanded to adult court has declined steadily and accounted for less than one percent of the referrals.
- ◆ Seventy-seven percent of juveniles referred to the prosecutor were male. Of the females referred, 19 percent were charged as compared with 35 percent of the males.
- ◆ Of the 187 juveniles sentenced outside the standard range (Manifest Injustice), 67 percent were White, 13 percent African American, eight percent Hispanic, two percent Native American, and two percent Asian American. Race was not reported in the other eight percent of MI cases.
- ◆ Over 18,000 juveniles were held in detention facilities on separate offenses during 1991.
- ◆ Sixty percent of the detention population was White, 13 percent African American, four percent Native American, two percent Asian American, and seven percent Hispanic.
- ◆ The number of juveniles held in DJR facilities increased 15 percent over the last three years.
- ◆ Although over half of the juveniles held in DJR facilities were White, African American youth had the highest per capita rate.

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THE
JUVENILE
JUSTICE
SYSTEM



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Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

The members of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC), appointed by the Governor, are professionals in the juvenile justice system and private citizens. Members represent all sectors of the juvenile justice system and all geographical areas of the state.

Each year the GJJAC collects and analyzes juvenile justice system data and risk factors which may lead to delinquency. Based on the data analysis the GJJAC selects program areas for funding and makes recommendations for improving our juvenile justice system. This information is presented in our annual report to the Governor and Legislature.

Committee membership includes:

Mary Ann Murphy
Chairperson, Manager
Regional Center for
Child Abuse/Neglect
Deaconess Medical Center
Spokane

Ann M. Baker
Teacher
Enumclaw

Bobbi Bridge
Judge
King County Superior Court
Seattle

Stephen M. Brown
Judge
Yakima Superior Court
County Courthouse
Yakima

David Chappell
Teacher
Chehalis

Tom Davis
Director
Spokane County Juvenile Court

Kathleen Field
Attorney
Lynnwood

Ruben Garcia
Youth Member
College Place

Sharry Heckt
Citizen Member
Bellevue

Greg Hubbard
Prosecutor
King County Prosecuting Attorney
Juvenile Division
Seattle

Bob Hunner
Executive Director
NW Resource Associates
Seattle

James J. McKenna
Citizen Member
U. S. Bank of Washington
Bremerton

Margaret Martinez
Consultant
Redmond

Trula Nicholas
Program Coordinator
Northwest Youth Services
Bellingham

**Governor's
Juvenile Justice
Advisory
Committee, cont.**

Diane Oberquell
Commissioner
Thurston County Courthouse
Olympia

Brian Pedersen
Sheriff
Cowlitz County
Longview

Elizabeth Penn
Indian Child Welfare Program
La Push

Diana Roberts
Director
Division of Children
and Family Services
Olympia

Nancy Robinson
Family Support Director
Children's Home Society
Tacoma

ReBecca Rollins
Youth Member
Tacoma

Kellee Ann Smart
Youth Member
Kennewick

Beth Taylor
Deputy Director of Operations
Network
Vancouver

William (Jim) Teverbaugh
Coordinator
Snohomish County Department of
Human Services
Everett

John Turner
Chief
Mountlake Terrace
Police Department
Mountlake Terrace

Jerry Wasson
Director
Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation
Olympia

Staff:
Rosalie McHale and Jack Ickes
Juvenile Justice Section
Department of Social and Health
Services
PO Box 45203
Mail Stop: 5203
Olympia, Washington 98504-5203
(206) 753-3940 SCAN 234-3940
Fax (206) 586-9154

Mission Statement

The mission of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) is to promote delinquency prevention and to improve the juvenile justice system.

Goals

To fulfill its mission, the GJJAC will:

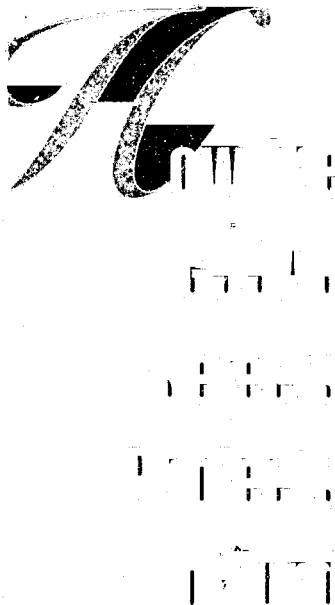
- ◆ Fulfill the requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- ◆ Serve as an information resource for juvenile justice issues.
- ◆ Provide policy recommendations and information to the Governor, the Legislature, DSHS, other organizations, and the public.
- ◆ Provide technical assistance and training for professionals in the juvenile justice system.
- ◆ Sponsor, promote, and encourage public education programs on juvenile justice issues.
- ◆ Develop funding priorities and award federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds.
- ◆ Seek and disburse funds from other sources.

Basic Positions

1. Implement the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act as amended.
2. Oppose efforts to criminalize "status offenders."
3. Support use of comprehensive statewide county detention and juvenile institutions standards which include all areas addressed by national standards and provide for independent monitoring for compliance.
4. Support effective prevention, early intervention, and treatment services to address areas of concern such as:
 - A. Child Abuse and Neglect
 - B. Substance Abuse
 - C. Families in Conflict
 - D. Juvenile Crime
 - E. Juvenile Mental Health
 - F. Teen Pregnancy
 - G. School Drop Out
 - H. Runaway and Homeless Youth
 - I. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
 - J. Juvenile Sex Offenders and their Victims
 - K. Youth Gangs

Basic Positions, cont.

5. Support applied research on the juvenile justice system and the evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine effectiveness. Support the replication of effective strategies and programs.
6. Support effective education services for juveniles to address areas of concern such as:
 - A. Primary prevention curricula for child abuse, teen pregnancy and substance abuse, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
 - B. Programs to assist juveniles to remain in school.
 - C. Programs which provide law-related education.
 - D. Programs which provide adequate education opportunities for youth incarcerated in county detention and statewide juvenile correctional facilities.
 - E. Programs to help offenders re-enter school.
 - F. Programs which provide school-based social and health services.
7. Support effective outreach for runaways and homeless youth.
8. Support the non-confinement of minor and first offenders.
9. Support efforts to assure the accountability of juveniles who either accept or do not accept diversion agreements.
10. Support effective efforts to identify and protect exploited children, such as children involved in pornography, prostitution, drugs and other organized criminal activities.
11. Support legislation prohibiting corporal punishment in public schools.
12. Support community-based residential programs and confinement for juvenile offenders. Programs should consider individual juvenile needs and risks to the community.
13. Support a service delivery system for children and families which is sensitive to the cultural differences in the population it serves. The service delivery system should include a minimum of:
 - A. Accessibility, including interpretive services, to existing services.
 - B. Recruitment of minority staff.
 - C. Cultural awareness training for all employees.
 - D. Programs and services that address the needs of minorities.
14. Support a comprehensive statewide program for AIDS which includes: education; outreach services to high risk youth, substance abusing youth and sexually active youth.
15. Support legislation prohibiting the state from executing persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of their offense.
16. Support adequate funding and coordination of delivery of services to children, youth and families.



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How the GJJAC Selects Projects to be Funded

The GJJAC awards federal funds to begin and to objectively evaluate demonstration projects. Projects proven to be effective are often continued by private, local government or state funding.

The GJJAC commissions policy research studies on topics of special concern. These topics often span the responsibilities of several state and local agencies. The GJJAC also funds technical assistance/training to juvenile justice agencies.

1. The GJJAC reviews juvenile justice data and discusses problems which need attention.
2. The GJJAC decides upon major program areas for funding. (In 1992 the following program areas were selected: juvenile offenders; alternatives to detention; delinquency prevention/target site; transitional services for juvenile offenders; regional program development; technical assistance, training and research.
3. A Request For Proposal (RFP) is written and distributed widely.
4. The GJJAC reviews proposals for demonstration projects and research designs for policy research projects.
5. The GJJAC selects finalists to submit full grant applications.
6. The GJJAC reviews full grant applications and interviews spokespersons for proposed projects.
7. The GJJAC selects the best applications for funding. (In 1992, 15 demonstration projects, 19 technical assistance/training projects, 2 research projects and 13 local program development projects were awarded funds).
8. The agency or individual who proposed the selected project signs a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services. (Demonstration project contracts are for a period of 12 months. Policy research contracts may be for a period of less than 12 months. If a long-term research study is necessary, 12-month contracts may be renewed.)
9. A demonstration project contract may be renewed twice, but only if the GJJAC determines, by on-site monitoring and outside evaluation, that the project is effective.



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Program Area:
Juvenile Offenders
\$210,807

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"SAFE POLICY" ASOTIN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT 1603 Dustan Loop Clarkston, WA 99403 (509) 758-1623 Vonda Campbell, Director	\$55,493	1
"ONTU 4-H Challenge" FERRY COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES AND ONTU PO Box 406 Republic, WA 99166 (509) 775-3341 Linda Visness, Director	\$50,394	2
"Construction Skills Course" SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT 1110 South Sixth Street Sunnyside, WA 98944 (509) 837-2601 Jan Schuette, Director	\$51,239	1
"Chronic Offense Prevention Effort" YOUTH OUTREACH, INC. PO Box 291 Vancouver, WA 98666 (206) 696-0361 Dave Schaaf	\$53,681	2

Program Area:
**Alternatives
to Detention
\$138,411**

Project	Federal Amount	Year
"Alternatives to Detention" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES PO Box 2717 Everett, WA 98203 (206) 353-3883 Linda Vaughan, Director	\$46,453	2
"Juvenile Justice Services" QUILEUTE TRIBE PO Box 279 La Push, WA 98350 (206) 374-6163 Neal Malmsten, Director	\$34,981	1
"Kitsap County Outreach" YOUTHCARE 333 First Avenue West Seattle, WA 98119 (206) 282-1288 Ann Rudnicki, Director	\$56,977	1

***P*rogram Area:
**Delinquency
 Prevention/
 Target Site
 \$314,827****

Project	Federal Amount
"Dropout Reduction Program" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$32,000
"Early Start" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$32,000
"Family Connections" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$55,000
"Family Support Project" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$30,000
"Project Evaluator" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$64,827

Program Area:
Delinquency
Prevention/Target
Site, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Public Awareness Campaign" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$15,000
"Target Proposal Coordinator" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$25,000
"Violence Intervention" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$32,000
"Violence Prevention" WALLA WALLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PO Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$29,000

Program Area:
Regional Juvenile
Justice Program
Development
\$93,611

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" BENTON / FRANKLIN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER 5606 West Canal Place, Suite 106 Kennewick, WA 99336 (509) 783-2151 Mary Lee Pickett, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" CLALLAM COUNTY JUVENILE SERVICES 1914 West 18th Street Port Angeles, WA 98362 (206) 452-7831 ext.282 Peter Peterson, Director	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE Administration Annex 207-4th Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Donald C. Mathison, Director	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" EDUCATIONAL SERVICE DISTRICT 113 122 East Wishkah Street Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 532-2437 Lee Bucsko, Director	\$5,000

Program Area:
Regional Juvenile
Justice Program
Development,
cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" ENTERPRIZE FOR PROGRESS IN THE COMMUNITY (E.P.I.C.) PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (509) 457-8835 Bruce Klein, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" HUMAN SERVICES COUNCIL 7417 NE Hazel Dell Drive PO Box 425 Vancouver, WA 98666-0425 (206) 694-6577 Nicki Smith, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & HUMAN RESOURCES 614 Division Street Port Orchard, WA 98366 (206) 876-7185 Kay Bidwell, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" KITTITAS COUNTY Room 211, Courthouse 205 West Fifth Ellensburg, WA 98926 (509) 962-7516 William Holmes, Director	\$5,000

Program Area:
Regional Juvenile
Justice Program
Development, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" NORTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL 1800 James Street Bellingham, WA 98225 (206) 676-6749 Dewey G. Desler, Director	\$8,611
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" SNOHOMISH COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT 2722 Colby, Suite 104 Everett, WA 98201 (206) 388-7227 Dan Bond, Director	\$10,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" THURSTON COUNTY COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICES 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501 (206) 943-0780 Charles Shelan, Director	\$5,000
"Regional Juvenile Justice Program Development" WALLA WALLA/ COLUMBIA COUNTIES P.O. Box 1595 Walla Walla, WA 99362 (509) 527-3278 Margaret Schacht, Director	\$5,000

***P*rogram Area:
Regional Juvenile
Justice Program
Development,
cont.**

Project

Federal Amount

"Regional Juvenile Justice
Program Development"
WHITMAN COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT
P.O. Box 598
Colfax, WA 99111
(509) 397-4622 ext. 246
Jack W. Lien, Director

\$5,000

***P*rogram Area:**
Compliance
Monitoring
\$7,500

Project	Federal Amount
"On-Site Jail Inspection" BUNKER, GORDON 17803 - 153rd Yelm, WA 98597 Gordon Bunker	\$7,500

***P*rogram Area:**
Technical
Assistance/
Research
\$117,037

Project	Federal Amount
"Child Assault Response Network Training" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM YOUTH COMMISSION 207 - Fourth Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Don Mathison	\$2,500
"TA - Data Bank" COWLITZ-WAHKIAKUM YOUTH COMMISSION 207 - Fourth Avenue North Kelso, WA 98626 (206) 577-3041 Don Mathison	\$950
"Family Mediation Training" CRESTOS COUNSELING CENTER 424 Broadway Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 272-9997 Bridget Fitzgerald, Director	\$695
"Reducing Use of Isolation" ECHO GLEN CHILDREN'S CENTER 33010 99th Street Snoqualmie, WA 98056 (206) 888-9797 James Giles, Director	\$3,000

Program Area:
Technical
Assistance/
Research, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"A Conflict Consulting Team" ENUMCLAW HIGH SCHOOL 226 Semanski Street South Enunclaw, WA 98022 (206) 825-2585 Joe Kristof, Director	\$1,469
"Juvenile Justice Video Script" FISHER, DEBORAH 159 - 160th Avenue SE Bellevue, WA 98008 (206) 641-4785 Deborah Fisher, Director	\$2,000
"Cultural Diversity Training" FRIENDS OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM 1211 East Alder 2-L Seattle, WA 98122 (206)3 296-1130 Bruce Knutson, Director	\$15,000
"Technical Assistance" ISLAND COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY PO Box 5000 Coupeville, WA 98239 (206) 679-7363 William Hawkins, Director	\$3,000
"TA - Consultant" KING CO. SUPERIOR COURT/ DEPT. OF JUVENILE SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2424 Harold Delia, Director	\$3,495
"Technical Assistance" KING CO. SUPERIOR COURT/ DEPT. OF JUVENILE SERVICES 1211 East Alder Seattle, WA 98122 (206) 343-2424 Harold Delia, Director	\$999

Program Area:
Technical
Assistance/
Research, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Shoplifting Prevention" NORTHWEST YOUTH SERVICES PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98227 (206) 734-9862 Richard Halpern, Director	\$2,960
"Family Mediation Training" PIERCE COUNTY ALLIANCE 747 St. Helens Avenue Tacoma, WA 98402 (206) 627-4050 Ted Wiseman, Director	\$600
"Detention Policy Manual Study" SPOKANE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT West 1208 Mallon Avenue Spokane, WA 99201-2091 (509) 458-2466 Rand Trevey, Director	\$10,000
"Mediation Training" THURSTON COUNTY DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTER PO Box 10348 Olympia, WA 98502 (206) 943-2772 Evan Ferber, Director	\$1,000
"School Peer Mediation Training" THURSTON COUNTY DISPUTE RESOLUTION CENTER PO Box 10348 Olympia, WA 98502 (206) 943-2772 Evan Ferber, Director	\$4,000

Program Area:
Technical
Assistance/
Research, cont.

Project	Federal Amount
"Juvenile Detention Intake Standards" WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATORS 103 Hagara Street Aberdeen, WA 98520 (206) 533-3919 Rodney Herling, Director	\$995
"Sexually Agressive Youth" WASHINGTON COALITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS 110 East Fifth Ave, Suite 214 Olympia, WA 98501 (206) 754-7583 Dawn Larsen, Director	\$2,920
"Juvenile Justice Curriculum" WASHINGTON COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY 1305 Fourth Avenue, Suite 602 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 461-3421 Larry Fehr, Director	\$1,954
"Study of Racial Disparity" WA STATE COMMISSION ON AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS MS: EM-14 1011 - 10th Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98504-8411 (206) 753-0127 James Kelly, Director	\$56,500
"Juvenile Justice Video Production" WSU SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS Washington State University Pullman, WA 99164 (509) 335-1556 Glen Johnson, Director	\$3,000



1992
Juvenile Justice Report

Juvenile Offenders

The rate and number of arrests of juveniles in 1991 reached the highest levels reported since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) began collecting and analyzing such data in 1982. A total of 48,639 juvenile arrests were reported in 1991 for an arrest rate of 92.9 for every thousand juveniles age 10-17.

The rate and numbers of arrests of juveniles for serious and violent crimes continues to increase. The nearly 3,000 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses was double the number reported in 1982 when they exceeded 1,000 for the first time.

Arrest data shows about three times as many juveniles were arrested for alcohol-related offenses as for drug offenses. Fifty-six percent of the arrests were for property crime in 1991. The 15-17 year old age group accounted for more property crime arrests than any other age group, including much larger at-risk age groups.

Juvenile arrest rates continue to vary significantly from county to county with King County showing a rate of arrests for violent crimes that is much higher than any other area, but a number of smaller and rural jurisdictions also showed sharp increases in arrests for violent crimes.

The continued increase in violent crime arrests concerns the GJJAC.

Nationally, juveniles accounted for approximately 30 percent of all arrests, violent and property combined. Studies indicated that after their release, 70 percent of juveniles were usually re-arrested within one year and more than 50 percent were returned to some form of secure confinement.

These statistics focus attention on crime careers and the possibility of reducing crime by identifying and incarcerating the chronic offender.

A recent study that examined the court records of nearly 70,000 youth found that 59 percent of the youth who make two appearances in court before age 18 will return again. The study also found that youth referred to court for a second time before age 16 could be considered, with a high degree of certainty, a chronic offender. A recent study, "Profiles of Juvenile Offenders in Washington State, Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) Facilities" assessed a random sample of 267 juvenile offenders serving sentences in DJR residential facilities in 1990 and found:

- ◆ The youth had committed an average of 10.2 offenses prior to commitment.
- ◆ 60 percent of the youth had committed violent offenses.
- ◆ 12 percent had committed violent sexual offenses.
- ◆ 30 percent of the youth had a history of suicide ideation or threats.
- ◆ 22 percent of the youth had been sexually abused.
- ◆ 51 percent of the youth were chemically dependent.
- ◆ 48 percent of the youth had a learning disability.

Juvenile Offenders, cont.

Another study, "Rehabilitation, Release, and Re-offending: A Report on the Criminal Careers of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation: Class of 1982" examined recidivism among 926 male juvenile offenders released from the DJR facilities in 1982 and found:

- ◆ 80 percent of the youth were convicted of new offenses in the 6.5 year follow-up period.
- ◆ 40 percent of the youth were returned to confinement during the follow-up period. Two-thirds were convicted of felonies during this period.

These studies highlight the need to identify these offenders at an earlier stage and undertake preventive measures in order to reduce delinquent behavior and produce law abiding citizens. There is a need for a continuum of services that provides both adequate supervision and effective intervention.

The GJJAC is concerned about this population and its impact on crime in the state. They also recognize the need to identify those youth most at-risk of becoming chronic offenders and providing services in order to prevent criminal behavior.

Between 1990 and 1992 the GJJAC allocated approximately \$600,000 to fund projects in the juvenile offender area. The projects provide anger management to court ordered juvenile offenders; counseling, tutoring and outreach services to juvenile offenders; intensive supervision of chronic juvenile offenders; victim awareness education, case management and counseling services for chronic juvenile property offenders; a "Challenge" program for juvenile offenders and high risk youth; and a construction skills training program and academic remediation for juvenile offenders, school dropouts and high risk youth.

The lack of statewide detention standards is also a concern of the GJJAC. The GJJAC recognizes the need for statewide standards and that standards should include all areas covered by the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards. The GJJAC awarded funds to conduct a study to determine what it would cost each of the state's 18 detention facilities to comply with standards established by the Washington State Disposition Standards Commission and the American Correctional Association. Results of the study will assist state and local agencies in implementing statewide standards.

Strategies to deal with this population include:

- ◆ Programs that replicate SAFE POLICY.
- ◆ Skills training for incarcerated youth.
- ◆ Programs that incorporate community protection, accountability and rehabilitation.
- ◆ Victim-offender mediation programs that offer both monetary and community service restitution.

Juvenile Offenders, cont.

- ◆ Public-private partnerships that provide employment opportunities, role models, tutors and mentors for youth.
- ◆ Programs that provide social skills training, anger management, academic and vocational education.
- ◆ Programs for detained youth to help reduce the number re-admitted for subsequent offenses.
- ◆ Services that include parent education and training; networking of community agencies; job development and placement; aftercare services, including intensive supervision, to reduce repeat offenses and the seriousness of offender behavior.
- ◆ Programs which hold youth accountable by involving them in activities that build self-esteem and work skills.
- ◆ Programs that implement detention standards.
- ◆ Programs that provide reintegration services that help juveniles deal with personal problems, social disorganization, unemployment and lack of education.
- ◆ Programs that collaborate with existing mental health, education, social welfare and vocational services to provide comprehensive services to juvenile offenders.
- ◆ Programs that promote and provide conflict resolution skills, anger management, and victim awareness education.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue to respond more effectively to the dangers posed by serious/violent and chronic offenders and wishes to retain this problem area as a priority.

Alternatives to Detention

Since the mid-1980's the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) has encouraged the development of comprehensive operating standards for detention facilities. The GJJAC has commissioned a number of studies and evaluations of our eighteen detention facilities.

One such study conducted in 1991, reviewed detention admission practices in twelve of the eighteen detention facilities. The study revealed that pre-trial detention admission practices or intake practices varied considerably from facility to facility. Some facilities routinely admitted youth accused of misdemeanors; others systematically excluded them. Some facilities held a significant number of youth for violating alternative residential placement orders; other facilities rarely or never held youth for "adjustment" or "social" reasons.

Alternatives to Detention, cont.

The GJJAC supports the development and implementation of statewide detention intake and risk assessment standards that would determine whether a juvenile should be placed in detention or in a less restrictive environment. Statewide detention intake standards would establish objective, specific criteria for admission to secure detention and eliminate non-legal factors in detention intake decisions.

There were 18,584 juveniles held in 18 local detention facilities during 1991. This figure does not correlate with juvenile arrest rates for serious crimes or with the size of the juvenile at-risk population.

The GJJAC has selected Alternatives to Detention as a program area for funding since 1989. Nearly \$830,000 has been awarded to innovative demonstration projects in the alternatives to detention program area. The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee has begun in this area.

Washington State is currently providing an inadequate response to youth who run away or for whom there is no suitable placement in the community. There are only 120 Crisis Residential Center (CRC) beds available for all runaway youth in the state. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 3,973 juveniles age 10-17. Beds are not equally distributed geographically.

There is a lack of out-of-home placements for youth who cannot return home. In the last ten years group care beds in the state have decreased substantially.

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) is only available to provide crisis counseling to 24 percent of the families who request help. "Homebuilders Program" is not available throughout the state.

In addition, there are no follow-up services for FRS and CRC youth and families.

These youth need help in breaking away from a destructive lifestyle. Many have come from families in conflict and have been victims of physical or sexual abuse. Most have dropped out of school and have no employment skills. Some have already been arrested for prostitution or property offenses, and most have drug or alcohol abuse problems. Outreach services, social services, and transitional housing are needed.

There is a lack of independent living skills programs for older youth who, because of family abuse or family dysfunction, cannot return home.

Programs are needed which will reduce the number of admissions to detention facilities and the number of pre-adjudication holds; provide resources to youth and families to reunite families; and provide services to youth who cannot return home.

Programs should also be established that address alternatives to detention. These programs would serve to reduce the detention population and provide community-based treatment options for the less serious offender.

Alternatives to Detention, cont.

The GJJAC supports the development of community based alternatives to detention. These alternatives must be consistent and uniform statewide.

Our state's juvenile justice system should be a continuum of punishment starting at the least restrictive end of the spectrum and reserving secure confinement for the violent offender. Other offenders should be punished in the community with such programs as: home detention, intensive supervision, day reporting centers, night reporting centers, work crews, public service projects, community service, and payment of restitution to victims.

The GJJAC has funded demonstration projects for home detention of pre-adjudicated juveniles. More of these programs should be implemented across the state.

The GJJAC supports efforts that respond to the needs of families in conflict and youth who runaway from home.

Strategies to deal with this program area may also include:

- ◆ Alternatives to detention that will minimize risk to the community while reducing detention populations.
- ◆ Alternatives to admissions to detention which will assist counties in identifying and admitting only those youth who must be held to ensure their court appearance or to protect the community.
- ◆ Services to reduce the number of youth re-admitted for violation of conditions of probation. Services may include, but are not limited to, parent training and support groups, reintegration services and other community-based services.
- ◆ Programs that effectively deal with youth in staff secure facilities that prevent youth from running away and prevent staff assaults.
- ◆ Intensive supervision that involves frequent monitoring of youth's activities.
- ◆ Independent living skills for youth who are unable to live at home.
- ◆ Community placement programs for juvenile offenders who are dependent and are without family support.
- ◆ Programs that encourage collaboration between public and private sectors to identify needs, define service gaps and allocate resources.
- ◆ Programs that recruit and train foster families and provide family support services, family counseling, in-home care, day care, respite care, foster care, specialized foster care, adoption, group home care, residential treatment and independent living.
- ◆ Culturally relevant programs and services.

Alternatives to Detention, cont.

- ◆ Research and evaluation to study the effectiveness of programs and to encourage innovation.
- ◆ Programs that encourage a "Networking for Youth" service delivery model utilizing a case management approach.
- ◆ Statewide advocacy office that would identify funds and effective programs that are available for this population.
- ◆ Aftercare services, which may include transitional and vocational services, to youth following CRC placement and/or residential treatment to facilitate reunification of youth with the family.
- ◆ Programs such as professional foster care that utilize sophisticated supervision and treatment for a population of youth with multiple problems.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began in this program area and again selected Alternatives to Detention as a program area for funding in 1992.

Approximately \$160,000 was awarded to projects in this area. These projects provide shelter care placements for severely disturbed youth who have committed no crime; outreach services to runaway and street youth and youth at risk of delinquency; case management services, counseling and referral to treatment resources for Native American youth on an isolated reservation; and a Standard Operating Procedures Manual that complies with American Correctional Association and Washington State Proposed Standards for detention facilities.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site

The total number and rate (arrests per thousand juveniles age 10-17) of juvenile arrests continues to increase slightly. The total number of juvenile arrests reached the highest number since 1982.

The number and rate of arrest of juveniles for violent crimes continues to increase. More than 7,170 arrests were made for violent crimes in Washington State in 1991. Approximately 40 percent of those arrested (2,878) were juveniles.

Arrest data for minority youth show that they accounted for approximately 23 percent of juvenile arrests in 1991. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 16 percent of the arrests for homicide/manslaughter, 20 percent of the arrests for rape, 38 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 46 percent of the arrests for robbery.

This increase in juvenile arrests, particularly violent arrests, concerns the Governor's juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC). These data focus on the need to develop a strategy to help prevent and reduce delinquent behavior.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site, cont.

There is a growing awareness by schools, juvenile courts, social service agencies and community leaders that dropping out of school, substance abuse, and child abuse contribute to juvenile delinquency.

Research has identified the following common factors which put youth at risk for substance abuse and for juvenile delinquency: families with low income; minority status; trouble in school; lower I.Q.; lack of achievement in school; poor and inconsistent family management practices; family conflict; parent or sibling substance abuse or involvement in crime; lack of neighborhood attachment and community disorganization; and early age at which delinquency begins.^{1,2}

Recent reports indicate that drug use by teenagers is declining. While a number of factors have contributed to this encouraging trend, many experts credit the success of media attention and drug education programs. Other approaches such as enhanced law enforcement, stricter sentences, treatment programs, and support groups also appear to be having a positive effect.

Would similar emphasis result in a measurable reduction in delinquency, particularly in the rate of violent offenses?

The GJJAC has funded a large number of projects of various kinds over the past fifteen years. Many of them have been successful, some outstandingly so, yet none have produced a significant decrease in delinquency in any one community. By funding a broad, integrated array of programs and services in a single site, the GJJAC hopes to determine whether delinquency can be impacted by a determined commitment through a coordinated approach.

Strategies for Program Area

- ◆ *Implementation of the Second Step Violence Reduction curriculum in grades 1-8 of schools in the target community.*
- ◆ *Victim Awareness program for all offenders beyond minor first offender status.*
- ◆ *Anger Management Control or Anger Management Training programs through the schools and through juvenile court.*
- ◆ *Programs that provide effective parent education/training, and family support.*
- ◆ *Programs that emphasize positive peer pressure, role models, and life choices.*

¹ David Hawkins et al. "Delinquents and Drugs: What the Evidence Suggests About Prevention and Treatment Programming". Paper presented at the NIDA Technical Review on Special Youth Population, July 1986.

² James Q. Wilson and Glen Loury (eds). *From Children to Citizens*. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1987.

Delinquency Prevention/ Target Site cont.

- ◆ *A public awareness and media campaign in the target location in support of the efforts to reduce delinquent behavior. Such a campaign may include Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and other creative media techniques to promote public awareness of prevention strategies, youth problems/issues, and effective parenting education.*
- ◆ *Culturally relevant programs and services.*
- ◆ *Innovative programs to prevent and reduce delinquent behavior.*
- ◆ *Programs that coordinate client data bases so agencies can share data and cooperate in planning.*

The GJJAC recognizes that no single agency or organization working alone can hope to reduce delinquent behavior.

Most importantly, the strategy calls for coordination and cooperation among agencies and organizations educating and serving youth. In order to meet this objective, Regional Program Development Units (RPDs) would be empowered to develop a delinquency prevention and reduction program specifically designed for their community.

Many communities are aware of these risk factors and their impact on juvenile delinquency. Currently, there are no communities in the state that provide a coordinated strategy of prevention, early intervention and rehabilitation programs to reduce delinquent behavior as envisioned by the GJJAC.

The GJJAC wishes to concentrate resources on a single community to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency and other measures of problematic behavior, such as school suspensions and school drop out, can be impacted.

The GJJAC has allocated \$250,000 to fund eight projects in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site Program area. These projects support a broad, integrated array of prevention, intervention and treatment programs for children, youth and families in Walla Walla County. By funding projects in a single community, the GJJAC hopes to determine whether, through coordination and other efforts, delinquency can be impacted. Many of these projects serve Hispanic youth and their families.

An evaluation, conducted by Dr. Donna Schram, will assess the effectiveness of the projects being funded in the Delinquency Prevention/Target Site program area. If successful, individual projects and the community effort could be replicated in other areas across the state.

Transitional Services for Juvenile Offenders

In 1991, over 45,000 youth in Washington State came in contact with the juvenile justice system; many of these youth fail to make successful adjustments in the community.

Statistics showing high rates of arrest, arrests for violent offenses and returns to institutions by previously committed offenders all highlight the need for successful transition services that will impact recidivism rates.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee believes that transition or aftercare services must be an integral and effective part of the juvenile justice system continuum of services.

Behavioral, educational, and treatment gains made during confinement or placement are often short-lived or are quickly extinguished once a youth returns to his or her community. If substantial changes have not taken place in factors such as "family alcoholism, poor parenting skills, family poverty, etc.," it is unlikely that recently acquired behaviors will withstand the assault by an environment that remains essentially pathogenic" (Kuchan et al., 1987).

Involving families and targeting services to families is increasingly being viewed as an essential element in the delivery of services to juveniles. Family support is critical to a juvenile's positive reintegration into the community.

Transitional services must also take into account the need for semi-independent and independent living arrangements for youth. Many youth released from residential care cannot, for a variety of reasons, return to their homes.

The GJJAC is concerned with the high recidivism rates for youth who require residential care, which includes detention, institutional, group and foster care. Programs are needed that successfully return youth from residential to community settings.

There is a lack of programs in the state for youth who return from residential care to the community. Probation and/or parole officers usually maintain large caseloads and are merely able to provide referrals to services or facilitate a placement for reentering offenders. Little funding is allocated to aftercare or transition services. There is a lack of programs to help adjudicated youth make the transition from correctional facilities and graduate from high school.

The GJJAC is concerned about this issue and supports efforts that respond to the needs of youth reentering the community from residential care. The GJJAC wishes to allocate funds to support programs that enable youth returning from residential care to adjust to community settings. Programs must help these youth bridge the gap between residential placement and community life.

***T*ransitional Services for Juvenile Offenders, cont.**

Effective transition services programs for youth must:

- ◆ *Prepare youth for progressively increased responsibility and freedom in the community;*
- ◆ *Facilitate client-community interaction and involvement;*
- ◆ *Work with both the offender and targeted community support systems (families, peers, schools, employers, etc.) on qualities for constructive interaction and offender's successful community adjustment;*
- ◆ *Develop new resources and supports where needed;*
- ◆ *Monitor and test the youth and community on their ability to deal with each other productively. (Altschuler, 1984).*

Juvenile offenders face a variety of problems in making transitions from institutional environments to a crime free life. Providing appropriate transitional services for youth in residential care requires collaboration of many agencies. No one agency can hope to respond to the many needs of this population.

The GJJAC continues to be concerned with the increase in the number of violent crimes and wishes to respond more effectively to the dangers posed by the serious/violent offender.

Strategies for Program Area

- ◆ *Programs that provide for interagency collaboration, and a variety of components of the community.*
- ◆ *Programs that provide for pre-release assessment and planning.*
- ◆ *Programs that provide for a network of community based resources.*
- ◆ *Programs that provide for family services, education, employment, leisure activity components and that address the use of drugs and alcohol.*
- ◆ *Programs that provide support and supervision of the community. The transition process for youth is enhanced by frequent contacts between the youth and professionals in the community.*

The GJJAC recognizes the need to respond more effectively to the needs of juvenile offenders reentering community settings and has chosen this program area as a priority.



1992
Juvenile Justice Report

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

During 1991, 18,584 juveniles were held in secure detention facilities on separate offenses. Minority youth, which make up 14.2 percent of the total at-risk population age 10-17, accounted for 28.5 percent of the juveniles held in detention. Minority youth are represented in secure detention facilities at a rate of two times their percentage of the at-risk population. These figures represent little change from the 1990 rates.

Black youth were held in detention in 1991 at the rate of four times their percentage of the at-risk juvenile population age 10-17. American Indian youth were held in detention at the rate of one and one half times their percentage of the population. On the other hand, Hispanic youth and Asian youth were held in detention at the same rate as their percentage of the population and less than their percentage of the population, respectively.

During 1991, 1,393 juveniles were held in secure correctional facilities on separate court actions. Approximately 50 percent of the juveniles held were minorities, though minorities represent only 14.2 of the at-risk juvenile population age 10-17. Minority youth are represented in secure correctional institutions at a rate of over three times their percentage of the at-risk population. These figures represents little change from the 1990 rate.

The population of secure correctional facilities when compared to the state racial and ethnic population shows the following:

- ◆ *White youth are represented somewhat less than their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Black youth are represented more than six times their proportion of their population.*
- ◆ *Hispanic youth are represented more than two times their proportion of their population.*
- ◆ *American Indian youth are represented at about two times their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Asian youth are represented less than their proportion of the population.*

There were 94 juveniles held in adult jails during 1991. Minority youth accounted for approximately 12 percent of the juveniles held in adult jails. These figures show that minority youth were held in adult jails at somewhat less than their proportion of the at-risk juvenile population age 10-17.

Analysis of Yakima County, Whatcom County, and Clark County where each minority group represents over one percent of the at-risk youth population age 10-17 shows that each minority group, with the exception of Asian, were represented in arrests and secure detention and correctional facilities at rates above their proportion of the percentage of the population.

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

Although minority youth constitute 14.2 percent of the juvenile population age 10-17, they make up 14.5 percent of all juveniles diverted, 21 percent of all juveniles prosecuted, 17 percent of all juveniles transferred to adult court, nearly 19 percent of all juveniles adjudicated delinquent in juvenile court, and approximately 25 percent of all juveniles committed to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). (These data do not include King County.)

Arrest data for juveniles show that minority youth accounted for approximately 30 percent of juvenile arrests in 1991. Black youth, which comprise approximately four percent of the at-risk population age 10-17, accounted for approximately 15 percent of the juveniles arrested. Black youth were arrested for violent crimes more than other youth. Black youth accounted for 16 percent of the arrests for homicide/manslaughter, 20 percent of the arrests for rape, 38 percent of the arrests for aggravated assault, and 46 percent of the arrests for robbery.

These data focus attention on the need to develop a strategy to reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

The GJJAC believes that all juveniles regardless of race or natural origin should be treated in a fair and equitable manner.

A major concern of the GJJAC is the availability of information on juvenile court cases processed in King County. Although King County processes a large percentage of all cases handled in the state, the juvenile court in King County does not report processing information to the JUVIS system, (statewide standardized record keeping system maintained by the Office of the Administrator of the Courts (AOC)). Data from the King County record keeping system is not comparable with JUVIS. Furthermore, case processing data on individual cases is not readily available from the management information system maintained by the juvenile court in King County. The GJJAC supports a statewide unified system of data on juveniles processed in juvenile court. The GJJAC is working with the Legislature, Juvenile Court Administrators, the University of Washington, Washington Commission on African American Affairs, and other interested organizations to address this issue.

The GJJAC is committed to developing a strategy to address the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Strategies include:

- ◆ A study of disparate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system to determine the scope and nature of the problem, where it is located in the decision making, and possible solutions that could be implemented.
- ◆ Community-based programs, including home based alternatives, that reduce the number of minority youth entering the system.

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

- ◆ Increasing the availability of diversion programs for minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system.
- ◆ Programs that provide alternatives to secure confinement when minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system.
- ◆ Programs that train and educate juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement, judiciary, and appropriate elected official on cultural awareness issues.
- ◆ Public-private partnerships that provide employment opportunities for youth, role models, tutors and mentors.
- ◆ Programs that teach interpersonal skills, decision making and anger management to minority youth.
- ◆ Programs that provide after care services to reduce repeat offenses and the seriousness of delinquent behavior. Services may include family support, transitional and vocational services, intensive supervision and reintegration services.
- ◆ Prevention and early intervention services in communities with a high percentage of minority youth. Programs that strengthen the family and provide role models and mentors to youth at risk of delinquency.
- ◆ Programs that provide support and supervision of the community.
- ◆ Programs that provide for family services, education, employment, leisure activity components and that address the use of drugs and alcohol.

In response to the growing concern statewide about racial disproportionality in the juvenile justice system, the 1991 Legislature passed a law that mandated an independent study of racial and ethnic disproportionality in the juvenile justice system. The Legislature allocated \$30,000 to study the extensiveness and causes of disproportionality in our state. These funds were augmented by a grant of \$60,000 from the GJJAC to the Washington State Commission on African American Affairs.

The two year study was conducted by the University of Washington, and generally confirmed the GJJAC concerns relating to racial and ethnic disproportionality in our juvenile justice system. The study consisted of three components. The first component is an analysis which includes, for each racial group, rates of referral, diversion, detention, adjudication and confinement for each county in the state; the second component is a comparison of case processing of appropriately 2,000 cases in six counties; and the third component examines the views and perceptions of persons involved in the juvenile justice system.

The study found that racial and ethnic disproportionality is pervasive across all stages of the juvenile justice system. Youth of color are more likely to be referred, detained, prosecuted, adjudicated, and confined in juvenile correctional

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

facilities than white youth and at rates higher than would be expected given their numbers in the population.

The study findings suggest eight recommendations for policy initiatives to assist in reducing levels of unwarranted racial and ethnic disproportionality in the prosecution, adjudication and sentencing of youth.

The recommendations include:

- ◆ *Improved procedures for the collection and analysis of information on youth referred, prosecuted, adjudicated and sentenced in the juvenile courts;*
- ◆ *Extensive and routine diversity training for law enforcement and juvenile justice officials;*
- ◆ *Improved procedures for the dissemination of information about the administration of juvenile justice;*
- ◆ *Revision of RCW 13.40.040 specifying criteria for use in detention decisions;*
- ◆ *Revision of RCW 13.06 specifying conditions on use of Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) funds;*
- ◆ *Development of uniform principles and practices in the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile offenders;*
- ◆ *Review and revision of disposition standards in RCW 13.40.0357 to redress any adverse effects to youth related to pre-adjudication detention; and*
- ◆ *Develop alternatives to detention and confinement for youth.*

The GJJAC is committed to working with others to implement the recommendations of the study.

The GJJAC supports implementation of statewide detention standards, based on nationally recognized standards, such as those of the American Correctional Association. Statewide standards would establish objective, specific criteria for admission to secure detention, and eliminate non-legal factors in detention decision making.

Since the mid-1980's the GJJAC has encouraged the development of comprehensive operating standards for detention facilities. The GJJAC commissioned a study of intake and release practices used in the state's eighteen juvenile detention facilities. Results of this study helped enact legislation which directed the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission to develop draft detention standards. These draft standards were published in 1987.

In 1986, the GJJAC sponsored an evaluation of the county detention facilities to determine how they complied with the American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards. The study found deficiencies in areas such as detention

Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, cont.

intake standards, health care, staffing, salary disparity, training and programming. In 1990, the GJJAC sponsored a study to determine what it would cost each facility to come into compliance with ACA standards. The GJJAC is working with the Juvenile Court Administrators, the Detention Managers, the legislature and other interested parties to implement the recommendations of the study.

The GJJAC supports a culturally relevant service delivery system for children, youth and families. Service delivery should include recruitment of minority staff, cultural awareness training for all employees, and programs and services that address the needs of minorities.

The Minority Affairs Initiative (MAI) was adopted by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to review, assess and improve DSHS's responsiveness to people of color. Quarterly "Program Status Reports" present an overview of the program and monitor the progress of the various divisions and administrations in meeting affirmative action goals and other goals and objectives of the MAI.

The Children's Alliance, a statewide advocacy group for children and families, has focused on the need for culturally relevant services to respond to an increasingly diverse population of children and families. Project Turning Point sponsored by the Alliance assists organizations in the development of strategies to increase cultural competency.

The GJJAC is also concerned with the distribution of limited social services resources. Most often, funding is allocated based on population. This is essentially a parity model. A distribution model based on equity would consider poverty rates, minority population rates, and other risk factors. Using an equity model, communities which are disproportionately represented, or under represented, as users of social and health services or in risk assessments, would receive greater allocations.

Between 1990 and 1992, the GJJAC awarded approximately \$235,000 to fund projects which address the needs of minority youth. These projects provide home detention and alternatives to detention to Native American youth; advocacy and counseling services to minority youth in detention; education, self esteem, ethnic pride, and employment training to Black youth at-risk of gang involvement; construction skills training and academic remediation of "Hispanic juvenile offenders, high school dropouts and high risk youth"; and case management services, counseling and referral to other treatment resources for Native American youth on an isolated reservation. Funds were also awarded to the Quileute Tribe to develop a Juvenile Code that complies with the Washington State Juvenile Code.

Technical Assistance and Training funds were awarded to provide cultural diversity training for King County Superior Court program staff. The programs

Minority
**Youth in the
Juvenile Justice
System, cont.**

include Diversion, Guardian Ad Litem, Court Appointed Special Advocates, and Family Court Services.

Other projects that the GJJAC is funding serve minority youth and provide outreach services to street youth, alternatives to detention, victim awareness education and anger management classes.

The GJJAC is producing a video on juvenile justice myths, the reality, and what research shows works. Some of the myths that the video would dispel are: nothing works; gangs are an inevitable fact in our community; everyone that wears certain clothing combinations is a member of a gang; punishment strategies are effective in reducing recidivism; and it's too late to rehabilitate delinquent youth when they reach age 15. The video would be available to Service Clubs, Parent Teacher Associations, Regional Program Development Units, practitioners, and other interested parties.

The Minority Issues Subcommittee of the GJJAC provides leadership and direction to the GJJAC on minority youth issues.

The GJJAC recognizes the need to continue the activities the Committee began to reduce the over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice and is committed to working with other groups to address this problem.

1992

Juvenile Justice Report

Summary of the State's Juvenile Code

Washington State enacted its first juvenile code in 1913. The code remained in effect without major changes until 1977. Under it, courts handled juvenile matters informally, often without involvement of lawyers. The child, parents, and a representative of the county juvenile department would meet in the judge's chambers to work out an approach to the problem. Children who committed identical crimes received different sentences from different judges. Abused and neglected children were often housed with children who had committed crimes. Running away was treated as a crime. The code placed its emphasis on the welfare of the child, not on guilt or innocence.

In 1967, the United States Supreme Court forced many states including Washington, to revise their juvenile laws. The Court held that juveniles, between the ages of eight and eighteen, were entitled to most of the same constitutional rights as adults, except trial by jury.

In 1977, the Washington State Legislature totally revised the state's juvenile code with the passage of House Bill 371. This new code, modeled after the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, went into effect July 1, 1978. The legislature has made revisions to the code each year since its enactment.

The code divides juvenile law into three main areas: juvenile offenders; family reconciliation act; and dependency/termination of parental rights. Other sections of the code deal with juvenile records and the relationship between states in juvenile matters.

Juvenile Offenders

The management of all juvenile offenders is governed by the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977. Unlike its predecessor, the Juvenile Justice Act of 1977 places primary emphasis on protection of society and on holding juveniles accountable for their offenses.

Under the Juvenile Act, youth between the ages of eight and eighteen, can be charged with the same crimes as adults. The county Prosecuting Attorney's office is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed and which crimes should be charged. Juveniles who commit traffic, fish, game, or boat violations are treated as though they were adults and handled by District or Municipal Courts.

Juveniles who are sentenced to confinement will serve time in either a juvenile detention facility and/or a state juvenile facility, instead of an adult jail. The juvenile courts, which are part of the Superior Court system, handle all charges against juveniles outside of what is handled by District or Municipal Court.

*Juvenile Offenders,
cont.*

Juveniles who have committed minor crimes, such as shoplifting, and do not have a record of serious offenses, may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who are diverted meet with citizen volunteers or a court representative who decides the appropriate diversion agreement.

The diversion agreement may be restitution (repayment to the victim), counseling, informational or educational sessions, a fine of up to \$100, and/or community service hours. The juvenile signs an agreement. If it is completed, no conviction will appear on the juvenile's record. If the agreement is broken, the juvenile is referred to the court. Juveniles who commit more serious offenses, and those who fail to keep their diversion agreements, are charged in Juvenile Court.

A juvenile who commits a very serious crime, such as aggravated murder, may be treated as an adult for that crime and for any future crimes committed. A juvenile court must make the determination that handling as an adult is the appropriate course of action for the accused offender. Although in general juveniles may not be housed with adult offenders, juveniles remanded to adult court may serve their jail or prison terms in adult facilities.

When a juvenile pleads not guilty, the court holds a fact-finding hearing (a juvenile trial) to determine guilt or innocence. Unlike adults, juveniles do not have the right to a jury trial, but are tried by a judge. A finding of guilt requires a hearing for sentencing.

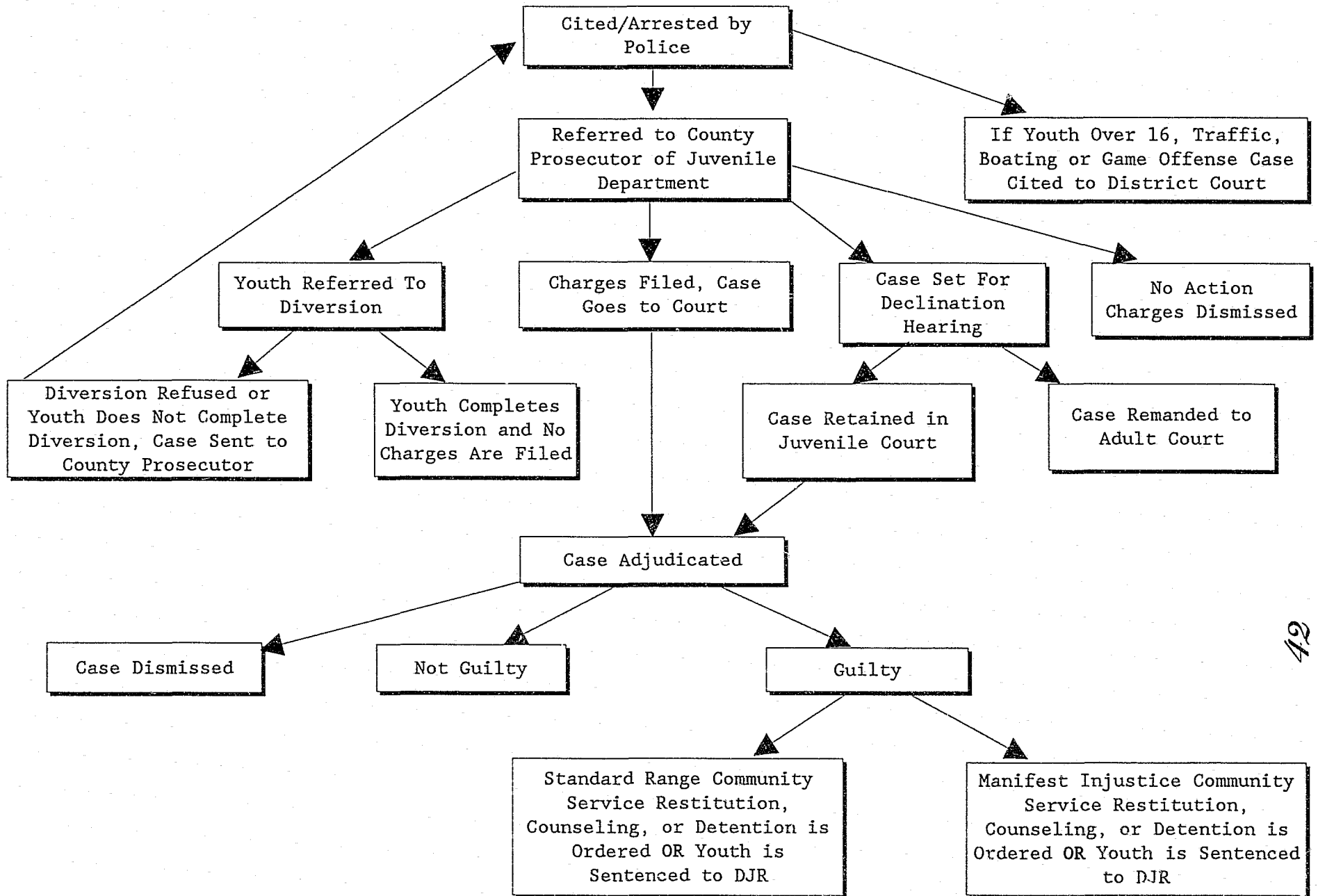
*Sentencing of
Offenders*

In imposing a sentence, the court follows sentencing guidelines established by the Juvenile Disposition Standards Commission. The Commission reviews, modifies, and submits these standards to the legislature for approval in even-numbered years. The standards help make sure that offenders receive similar penalties for similar offenses throughout the state.

The sentencing guidelines assign points based on the offender's age, the seriousness of the present crime, the number and seriousness of past crimes, and the length of time between past offenses and the current offense. The total number of points determine the "standard range" sentence which may include time in a local detention facility ("detention" is the juvenile equivalent of county jail), a fine, restitution, community service, community supervision (probation), or commitment to a state juvenile correctional institution (the juvenile equivalent of prison).

In imposing sentences, a judge may use the standard range unless he or she declares a "manifest injustice." In declaring a "manifest injustice," the judge is saying that the standard sentence is either too harsh for the offender or too lenient to protect the community. In these instances, the judge must put his or her reasons for the determination in writing.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES



Juvenile Institutions

Washington has 18 county operated detention centers, (11 in western Washington and seven in eastern Washington), which are maintained by the juvenile courts. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these 18 facilities. Juveniles are held in local detention facilities to await court hearings or as sentenced juveniles. Some detention facilities also hold juveniles sentenced to the state Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation.

The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), Department of Social and Health Services operates juvenile correctional institutions. DJR also contracts with privately-operated group homes and with county detention facilities.

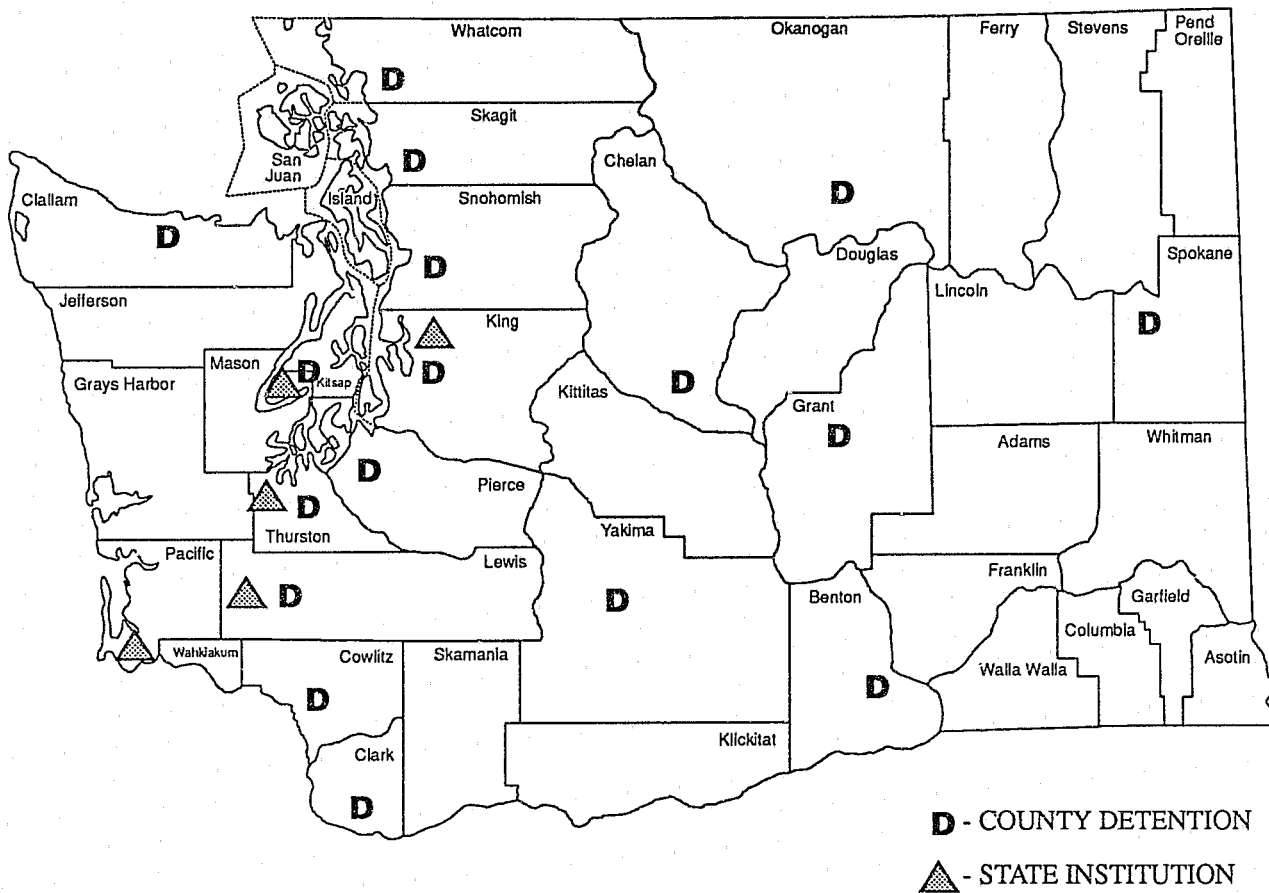
DJR operates three medium to maximum security institutions, Green Hill, Maple Lane, and Echo Glen; two medium security forestry camps, Mission Creek and Naselle; and seven minimum security group homes providing custody and treatment for committed offenders. Only Echo Glen provides services for female offenders. Juveniles released from these facilities may be supervised in the community for up to 18 months. The court, after a hearing, may impose additional fines and detention time on offenders who violate terms of their community supervision.

DJR provides specialized drug and alcohol treatment services to chemically addicted juvenile offenders. In 1989, the State Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substance Act allocated funds to various local and state agencies to provide treatment services. DJR currently operates three separate intensive inpatient chemical dependency programs. Other institutional and community programs include drug and alcohol assessment, intervention, education and aftercare. Sex offenders are provided treatment and resources throughout the DJR system.

Consolidated Juvenile Services

The Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) manages the Consolidated Juvenile Service (CJS) program. CJS was initiated in 1981 to assist counties in developing programs based on local priorities. CJS provides funding to counties for a wide range of programs. These programs include diversion, diagnosis, probation supervision, individual counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training, sex offender treatment, psychiatric and psychological services, recreation, detention, work release, intensive supervision, and other specialized services. All of the state's 39 counties have CJS programs.

(THERE ARE 18 DETENTION FACILITIES & 5 INSTITUTIONS)



Family Reconciliation Act

The Family Reconciliation Act, (formerly the Families in Conflict Law) was enacted in 1978 as a result of the national trend towards decriminalization of status offenders. The legislative intent of the law is to recognize that the family is the fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured. Laws dealing with runaways, families in conflict, and abused or neglected children attempt first to re-unite the family while protecting the child. Juveniles, such as runaways, whose offenses would not be crimes if committed by an adult, are treated differently from juveniles who commit crimes.

Law enforcement officers can pick up a reported runaway or child whom the officer believes is in circumstances that cause a danger to the child's safety. The officers can take the child home, place the child with a responsible adult, or place the child in a temporary semi-secure facility known as a Crisis Residential Center (CRC). A runaway may not be housed with juvenile offenders. When the child is temporarily placed outside the home efforts are made to return the child home as soon as possible.

If family conflicts prevent a child from living at home, the child, parent or the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) can file a petition for an "Alternative Residential Placement" (ARP) with friends, relatives, or foster parents. The court will not grant an ARP petition filed by DSHS or the child if the petition is based only on a dislike of reasonable rules or reasonable discipline established by the parent.

If the court grants the ARP petition it will hold periodic reviews to find out if the child is able to return home. The court will order that the family receive counseling and other available services in an effort to re-unite the family. All hearings under this section of the law are closed to the public.

The 1990 legislature enacted SSB6610 which enables parents of at-risk youth to request and receive assistance from the court and the state in providing appropriate care, treatment and supervision for their children. An at-risk youth is defined as an individual under the age of 18 who:

- ◆ *is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without the consent of his or her parent;*
- ◆ *is beyond the control of his/her parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any other person; or*
- ◆ *has a serious substance abuse problem for which there is no pending charge related to the substance abuse.*

Parents of at-risk youth can file an At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition to keep the youth at home. The court can order the youth to remain at home and meet certain conditions. The court can also order both the parent and child to participate in counseling services.

A youth who violates the court order under the Family Reconciliation Act can be sentenced to detention for up to seven days and fined up to \$100.

Dependency/ Termination of Parental Rights

A child who is considered to be legally "dependent" is a child under age 18 who has been found by the court to be abused, abandoned, neglected, at risk of serious harm, or who is developmentally disabled when DSHS and the parents agree that placement is necessary. The court assumes responsibility for the child's welfare. The child may remain at home with DSHS providing supervision and services to the family. If the court feels that the child would be in danger at home, the court may place the child in foster care or with relatives. When a child is placed out of the home, the law requires DSHS to provide all reasonable services available within the community in an attempt to re-unite the family though the welfare of the child is of primary consideration. The court reviews dependency cases at least every six months.

Court Role in Termination of Parental Rights

The court can terminate the parent-child relationship under the following circumstances:

- ◆ *If the parent abandoned the child and can't be found*
- ◆ *If termination is in the child's best interests*
- ◆ *If the child has been declared dependent*
- ◆ *If all reasonably available services capable of correcting the parent's deficiencies have proved unsuccessful*
- ◆ *If there is little chance that the situation will soon improve enough for the child to return home*
- ◆ *If continuation of the relationship clearly reduces the child's chance for a stable and permanent home*



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1992
Juvenile Justice Report

Data Analysis

Introduction

Each year the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee staff, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Department of Social and Health Services, collects and analyzes juvenile justice system data and data on risk factors which may lead to delinquency.

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographic, school enrollment, school dropout rates, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, families referred to Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, juvenile arrests, juvenile court filings, juveniles referred to juvenile court by disposition (i.e., diversion, commitment, etc.), juvenile detention population, population in the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation and juveniles in adult jails. Data are also collected on state and local programs that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system and impact delinquency reduction, control or prevention.

This information is contained in the following tables and narrative. The information serves as the basis for funding decisions and legislative priorities of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

Current Demographic Picture

On April 1, 1991, Washington's population reached 5,000,400, an increase of 2.6 percent over the 1990 census count. Population growth in the state for the period 1990-1991 nearly matched the 1989-1990 growth rate of 2.9 percent.

Population data in this report was obtained from the 1990 census and is the latest data available for county juvenile (0-17) populations.

There are 1.2 million juveniles 17 years old and younger in Washington State. Juveniles comprise over one-fourth of the state's population in the 1990 census count.

The largest cohorts of youth now are the 0-4 year olds and the 5-9 year olds. These two cohorts combined have increased by 23 percent since the 1980 census. The 10-14 year olds have increased by 5 percent since the 1980 census. Older youth, those in the 15-17 year age group, have decreased by 14 percent since the 1980 census.

Although there was a 23 percent increase in the 0-9 year old age group, the total juvenile population increased by 11 percent since the 1980 census.

Washington's juvenile population age 0-17 is expected to increase from the 1990 census count of 1,261,387 to 1,384,645 by 1995. By the year 2000, the 0-17 age population is expected to be 1,432,526. Changes in the number of persons in selected age groups will place new demands, and make contributions to society, the economy, and government. The number of school age youth (5 to 17) is expected to reach 1,051,591 by the year 2000. This is an increase of 184,731 over the 1990 level of 866,860. Public school enrollment will experi-

*Current Demographic
Picture, cont.*

ence a corresponding increase. State policy makers expect that this pace of growth will slow from 2000 through 2010.

Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public policy, funding, public awareness, types of crimes committed, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for and provision of services.

Location of Youth

Most of the youth in our state live in four counties. Four of the state's thirty-nine counties contain nearly half of the youth population. Fifty-eight percent of the youth live in King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane counties. Except for Spokane, these counties are in western Washington, along the Interstate 5 corridor.

*Racial and Ethnic
Distribution*

Approximately 85 percent of Washington's youth are White. Black youth comprise 4 percent; American Indian 2.3 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5.1 percent; Other Race category which includes other persons not included in the White, American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut, and Asian or Pacific Islander race categories comprise 3.8 percent of the total youth population.

Counties with a juvenile minority population above the statewide average (15.21) include: Adams, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King Okanogan, Pierce, and Yakima.

Counties which have populations of minority youth above 5,000 are: King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

Counties that have both a large number and a large percentage of minority youth are: King, Pierce, and Yakima.

According to the 1990 census, seven percent of the juvenile population is of Hispanic Origin.

*Juvenile Population
of American Indians*

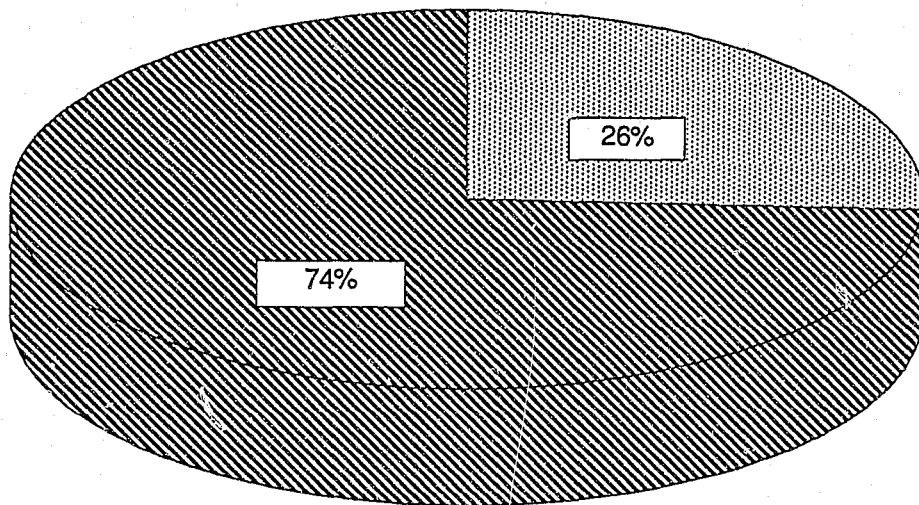
An amendment to the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to collect juvenile justice data on American Indians residing on reservations and trust lands. The amendment also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grant funds to American Indian Tribes who perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the mandates of the JJDP Act.

The 1990 census showed that there are a total of 9,295 American Indians age 0-17 in the state, who live on reservations and trust lands. This figure represents an increase of 22 percent over the 1980 census figure.

The juvenile population age 0-17 of American Indians residing on reservation and trust lands represents less than one percent of the total juvenile population of the state.

JUVENILE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

GRAPH 1



JUVENILES ARE 26% OF THE POPULATION

The total population of Washington in the 1990 census was 4,866,692.
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,261,387.

TABLE 1

1990 CENSUS OF YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	366,780	29%
5-9 year olds	371,093	29%
10-14 year olds	337,662	27%
15-17 year olds	185,852	15%
TOTAL	1,261,387	100%

These population data are taken from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991

TABLE 2

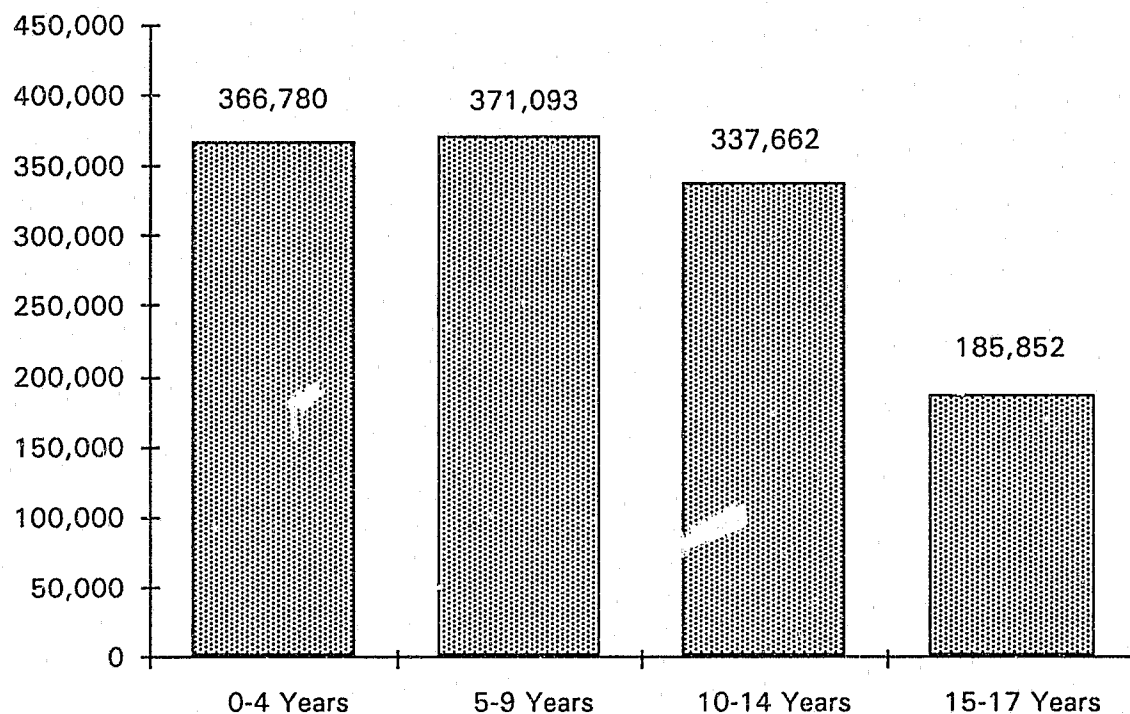
YOUTH POPULATION FORECAST 1980 - 2000
FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17

YEAR	1980 Census	1985	1990 Census	1995	2000
AGE					
0-4	306,123	341,137	366,780	394,527	380,934
5-9	296,011	308,085	371,093	398,558	410,217
10-14	321,995	301,191	337,662	390,321	412,054
15-17	215,231	195,661	185,852	201,239	229,321
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,146,074	1,261,387	1,384,645	1,432,526

TRENDS IN THE JUVENILE POPULATION

GRAPH 2

FOUR AGE GROUPS - 1990



SOURCE: All 1990 juvenile population figures used were furnished by the Office of Financial Management (OFM).

TABLE 3
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980
TWO AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1980 Census	1990 Census	Net Change	% Change
0-9 Years	602,134	737,873	135,739	23%
10-17 Years	537,226	523,514	-13,712	-3%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,261,387	122,027	11%

TABLE 4
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1980
FOUR AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1980 Census	1990 Census	Net Change	% Change
0-4 Years	306,123	366,780	60,657	20%
5-9 Years	296,011	371,093	75,082	25%
10-14 Years	321,995	337,662	15,667	5%
15-17 Years	215,231	185,852	-29,379	-14%
TOTAL	1,139,360	1,261,387	122,027	11%

All juvenile population figures used were furnished by Office of Financial Management.

TABLE 5

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,258	1,358	1,328	688	4,632
Asotin	1,297	1,439	1,350	788	4,874
Benton	9,287	10,132	9,212	5,102	33,733
Chelan	4,037	4,186	3,772	1,981	13,976
Clallam	3,593	4,117	3,895	2,084	13,689
Clark	18,531	19,467	19,166	10,524	67,688
Columbia	222	271	315	191	999
Cowlitz	6,092	6,444	6,371	3,501	22,408
Douglas	2,054	2,263	2,104	1,148	7,569
Ferry	486	560	559	380	1,985
Franklin	3,534	3,936	3,541	1,948	12,959
Garfield	117	181	181	108	587
Grant	4,795	5,000	4,771	2,616	17,182
Grays Harbor	4,691	5,064	4,888	2,661	17,304
Island	4,900	4,696	3,867	1,991	15,454
Jefferson	1,139	1,400	1,295	719	4,553
King	104,924	98,828	87,519	49,800	341,071
Kitsap	15,563	15,634	14,141	7,651	52,989
Kittitas	1,501	1,676	1,589	878	5,644
Klickitat	1,250	1,402	1,437	774	4,863
Lewis	4,308	4,865	4,892	2,771	16,836
Lincoln	546	719	704	388	2,357
Mason	2,461	2,886	2,790	1,498	9,635
Okanogan	2,536	2,909	2,687	1,455	9,587
Pacific	1,209	1,270	1,251	819	4,549
Pend Oreille	660	724	796	443	2,623
Pierce	48,332	47,394	41,778	22,145	159,649
San Juan	581	620	575	285	2,061
Skagit	5,677	6,307	5,728	3,132	20,844
Skamania	631	730	727	373	2,461
Snohomish	39,390	39,349	32,987	17,426	129,152
Spokane	26,730	27,893	26,013	14,650	95,286
Stevens	2,271	2,893	2,986	1,607	9,757
Thurston	11,439	12,882	12,285	6,838	43,444
Wahkiakum	200	227	260	137	824
Walla Walla	3,298	3,511	3,405	1,806	12,020
Whatcom	8,813	9,354	9,004	4,843	32,014
Whitman	1,949	2,086	1,815	1,041	6,891
Yakima	16,478	16,420	15,678	8,662	57,238
TOTAL	366,780	371,093	337,662	185,852	1,261,387

These data were taken from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991.

TABLE 6

LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY
1990 CENSUS

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	104,924	98,828	87,519	49,800	341,071	27%
Pierce	48,332	47,394	41,778	22,145	159,649	13%
Snohomish	39,390	39,349	32,987	17,426	129,152	10%
Spokane	26,730	27,893	26,013	14,650	95,286	8%
Clark	18,531	19,467	19,166	10,524	67,688	5%
Yakima	16,478	16,420	15,678	8,662	57,238	5%
Kitsap	15,563	15,634	14,141	7,651	52,989	4%
Thurston	11,439	12,882	12,285	6,838	43,444	3%
Benton	9,287	10,132	9,212	5,102	33,733	3%
Whatcom	8,813	9,354	9,004	4,843	32,014	3%
Cowlitz	6,092	6,444	6,371	3,501	22,408	2%
Skagit	5,677	6,307	5,728	3,132	20,844	2%
Grays Harbor	4,691	5,064	4,888	2,661	17,304	1%
Grant	4,795	5,000	4,771	2,616	17,182	1%
Lewis	4,308	4,865	4,892	2,771	16,836	1%

TABLE 7

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	SUBTOTAL			SUBTOTAL			TOTAL
	0-4	5-9	0-9	10-14	15-17	10-17	
REGION 1							
Adams	1,258	1,358	2,616	1,328	688	2,016	4,632
Chelan	4,037	4,186	8,223	3,772	1,981	5,753	13,976
Douglas	2,054	2,263	4,317	2,104	1,148	3,252	7,569
Ferry	486	560	1,046	559	380	939	1,985
Grant	4,795	5,000	9,795	4,771	2,616	7,387	17,182
Lincoln	546	719	1,265	704	388	1,092	2,357
Okanogan	2,536	2,909	5,445	2,687	1,455	4,142	9,587
Pend Oreille	660	724	1,384	796	443	1,239	2,623
Spokane	26,730	27,893	54,623	26,013	14,650	40,663	95,286
Stevens	2,271	2,893	5,164	2,986	1,607	4,593	9,757
Whitman	1,949	2,086	4,035	1,815	1,041	2,856	6,891
Subtotal:	47,322	50,591	97,913	47,535	26,397	73,932	171,845
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,297	1,439	2,736	1,350	788	2,138	4,874
Benton	9,287	10,132	19,419	9,212	5,102	14,314	33,733
Columbia	222	271	493	315	191	506	999
Franklin	3,534	3,936	7,470	3,541	1,948	5,489	12,959
Garfield	117	181	298	181	108	289	587
Kittitas	1,501	1,676	3,177	1,589	878	2,467	5,644
Walla Walla	3,298	3,511	6,809	3,405	1,806	5,211	12,020
Yakima	16,478	16,420	32,898	15,678	8,662	24,340	57,238
Subtotal:	35,734	37,566	73,300	35,271	19,483	54,754	128,054
REGION 3							
Island	4,900	4,696	9,596	3,867	1,991	5,858	15,454
San Juan	581	620	1,201	575	285	860	2,061
Skagit	5,677	6,307	11,984	5,728	3,132	8,860	20,844
Snohomish	39,390	39,349	78,739	32,987	17,426	50,413	129,152
Whatcom	8,813	9,354	18,167	9,004	4,843	13,847	32,014
Subtotal:	59,361	60,326	119,687	52,161	27,677	79,838	199,525

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	10-14	15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
REGION 4							
King	104,924	98,828	203,752	87,519	49,800	137,319	341,071
REGION 5							
Kitsap	15,563	15,634	31,197	14,141	7,651	21,792	52,989
Pierce	48,332	47,394	95,726	41,778	22,145	63,923	159,649
Subtotal:	63,895	63,028	126,923	55,919	29,796	85,715	212,638
REGION 6							
Clallam	3,593	4,117	7,710	3,895	2,084	5,979	13,689
Clark	18,531	19,467	37,998	19,166	10,524	29,690	67,688
Cowlitz	6,092	6,444	12,536	6,371	3,501	9,872	22,408
Grays Harbor	4,691	5,064	9,755	4,888	2,661	7,549	17,304
Jefferson	1,139	1,400	2,539	1,295	719	2,014	4,553
Klickitat	1,250	1,402	2,652	1,437	774	2,211	4,863
Lewis	4,308	4,865	9,173	4,892	2,771	7,663	16,836
Mason	2,461	2,886	5,347	2,790	1,498	4,288	9,635
Pacific	1,209	1,270	2,479	1,251	819	2,070	4,549
Skamania	631	730	1,361	727	373	1,100	2,461
Thurston	11,439	12,882	24,321	12,285	6,838	19,123	43,444
Wahkiakum	200	227	427	260	137	397	824
Subtotal:	55,544	60,754	116,298	59,257	32,699	91,956	208,254
TOTAL	366,780	371,093	737,873	337,662	185,852	523,514	1,261,387

These data were taken from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991.

TABLE 8

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	OTHER
Adams	2,602	12	22	35	1,961
Asotin	4,662	16	118	47	31
Benton	29,773	428	265	801	2,466
Chelan	12,333	26	178	154	1,285
Clallam	12,264	52	1,082	206	85
Clark	62,775	1,191	781	2,109	832
Columbia	971	0	11	4	13
Cowlitz	20,991	129	466	472	350
Douglas	6,846	22	75	49	577
Ferry	1,512	9	440	9	15
Franklin	8,218	511	82	364	3,784
Garfield	570	0	8	4	5
Grant	14,008	205	225	190	2,554
Grays Harbor	15,761	47	1,049	290	157
Island	13,754	461	153	876	210
Jefferson	4,212	39	208	70	24
King	272,756	24,235	5,287	33,165	5,628
Kitsap	46,430	1,718	1,223	2,876	742
Kittitas	5,413	38	53	69	71
Klickitat	4,344	17	252	60	190
Lewis	16,158	87	219	147	225
Lincoln	2,268	12	55	15	7
Mason	8,770	48	546	184	87
Okanogan	7,348	23	1,428	58	730
Pacific	4,010	36	201	244	58
Pend Oreille	2,501	10	85	5	22
Pierce	129,006	14,831	2,961	9,912	2,939
San Juan	1,985	8	23	30	15
Skagit	18,703	112	638	272	1,119
Skamania	2,332	1	72	27	29
Snohomish	118,238	1,730	2,313	5,598	1,273
Spokane	88,320	1,857	2,076	2,075	958
Stevens	8,812	37	746	86	76
Thurston	38,598	1,157	891	2,200	598
Wahkiakum	783	2	16	4	19
Walla Walla	10,272	159	76	157	1,356
Whatcom	28,902	209	1,603	708	592
Whitman	6,368	90	53	308	72
Yakima	35,899	709	3,432	611	16,587
TOTAL	1,069,468	50,274	29,412	64,491	47,742

These data were obtained from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 0-17	PERCENT WHITE	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT AMERICAN INDIAN	PERCENT ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	PERCENT OTHER
Adams	4,632	56.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	42.3
Asotin	4,874	95.7	0.3	2.4	1.0	0.6
Benton	33,733	88.3	1.3	0.8	2.4	7.3
Chelan	13,976	88.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	9.2
Clallam	13,689	89.6	0.4	7.9	1.5	0.6
Clark	67,688	92.7	1.8	1.2	3.1	1.2
Columbia	999	97.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.3
Cowlitz	22,408	93.7	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.6
Douglas	7,569	90.4	0.3	1.0	0.6	7.6
Ferry	1,985	76.2	0.5	22.2	0.5	0.8
Franklin	12,959	63.4	3.9	0.6	2.8	29.2
Garfield	587	97.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.9
Grant	17,182	81.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	14.9
Grays Harbor	17,304	91.1	0.3	6.1	1.7	0.9
Island	15,454	89.0	3.0	1.0	5.7	1.4
Jefferson	4,553	92.5	0.9	4.6	1.5	0.5
King	341,071	80.0	7.1	1.6	9.7	1.7
Kitsap	52,989	87.6	3.2	2.3	5.4	1.4
Kittitas	5,644	95.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3
Klickitat	4,863	89.3	0.3	5.2	1.2	3.9
Lewis	16,836	96.0	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.3
Lincoln	2,357	96.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.3
Mason	9,635	91.0	0.5	5.7	1.9	0.9
Okanogan	9,587	76.6	0.2	14.9	0.6	7.6
Pacific	4,549	88.2	0.8	4.4	5.4	1.3
Pend Oreille	2,623	95.3	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.8
Pierce	159,649	80.8	9.3	1.9	6.2	1.8
San Juan	2,061	96.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7
Skagit	20,844	89.7	0.5	3.1	1.3	5.4
Skamania	2,461	94.8	0.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
Snohomish	129,152	91.5	1.3	1.8	4.3	1.0
Spokane	95,286	92.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.0
Stevens	9,757	90.3	0.4	7.6	0.9	0.8
Thurston	43,444	88.8	2.7	2.1	5.1	1.4
Wahkiakum	824	95.0	0.2	1.9	0.5	2.3
Walla Walla	12,020	85.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	11.3
Whatcom	32,014	90.3	0.7	5.0	2.2	1.8
Whitman	6,891	92.4	1.3	0.8	4.5	1.0
Yakima	57,238	62.7	1.2	6.0	1.1	29.0
TOTAL	1,261,387	84.8	4.0	2.3	5.1	3.8

These data were obtained from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991.

TABLE 10

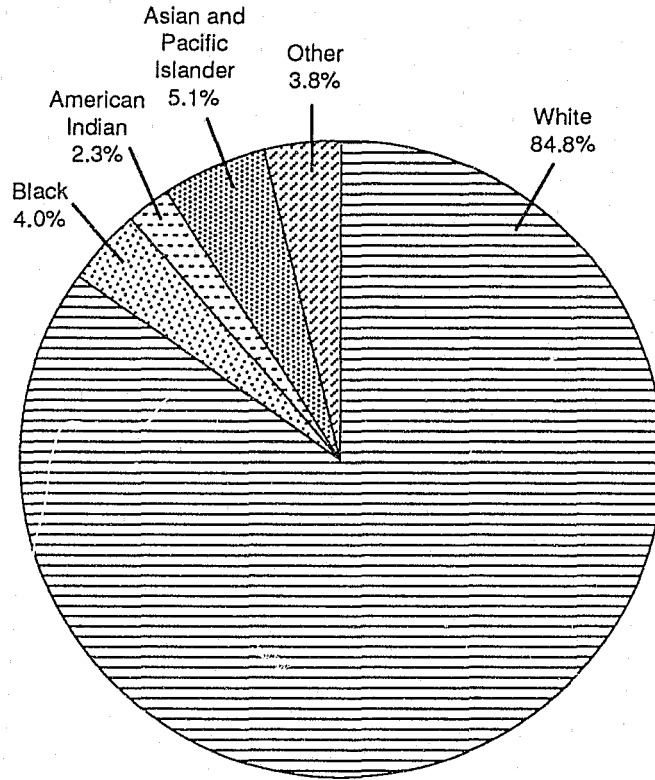
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	2,030		43.83	1
Asotin	212		4.35	
Benton	3,960	10	11.74	
Chelan	1,643		11.76	
Clallam	1,425		10.41	
Clark	4,913	7	7.26	
Columbia	28		2.80	
Cowlitz	1,417		6.32	
Douglas	723		9.55	
Ferry	473		23.83	4
Franklin	4,741	9	36.58	3
Garfield	17		2.90	
Grant	3,174		18.47	8
Grays Harbor	1,543		8.92	
Island	1,700		11.00	
Jefferson	341		7.49	
King	68,315	1	20.03	6
Kitsap	6,559	6	12.38	10
Kittitas	231		4.09	
Klickitat	519		10.67	
Lewis	678		4.03	
Lincoln	89		3.78	
Mason	865		8.98	
Okanogan	2,239		23.35	5
Pacific	539		11.85	
Pend Oreille	122		4.65	
Pierce	30,643	2	19.19	7
San Juan	76		3.69	
Skagit	2,141		10.27	
Skamania	129		5.24	
Snohomish	10,914	4	8.45	
Spokane	6,966	5	7.31	
Stevens	945		9.69	
Thurston	4,846	8	11.15	
Wahkiakum	41		4.98	
Walla Walla	1,748		14.54	9
Whatcom	3,112		9.72	
Whitman	523		7.59	
Yakima	21,339	3	37.28	2
TOTAL	191,919		15.21	

These data were obtained from "1990 Census of Population and Housing State and County Profiles- Washington", OFM, June 1991.

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY RACE

GRAPH 3



1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILES BY HISPANIC ORIGIN

GRAPH 4

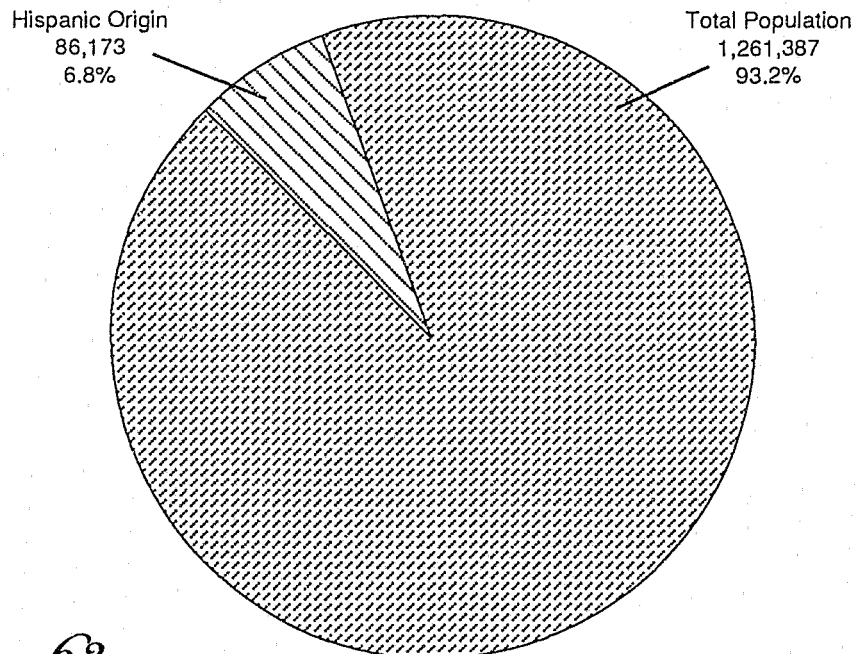


TABLE 11

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION - 1990

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	OTHER	TOTAL
1990 CENSUS	1,069,468	50,274	29,412	64,491	47,742	1,261,387
	85%	4%	2%	5%	4%	100%

TABLE 12

**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS
ABOVE THE 1990 CENSUS STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

DSHS REGION 1

Adams	44%
Ferry	24%
Okanogan	23%
Grant	18%

DSHS REGION 4

King	20%
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DSHS REGION 2

Yakima	37%
Franklin	37%

DSHS REGION 5

PIERCE	19%
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These data were obtained from "1990 Census of Population and Housing
State and County Profiles - Washington", June 1991.

TABLE 13

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION
OF HISPANIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION 0-17	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT HISPANIC ORIGIN
Adams	4,632	2,033	43.9
Asotin	4,874	135	2.8
Benton	33,733	3,923	11.6
Chelan	13,976	2,031	14.5
Clallam	13,689	440	3.2
Clark	67,688	2,492	3.7
Columbia	999	147	14.7
Cowlitz	22,408	740	3.3
Douglas	7,569	1,136	15.0
Ferry	1,985	41	2.1
Franklin	12,959	5,209	40.2
Garfield	587	13	2.2
Grant	17,182	4,029	23.4
Grays Harbor	17,304	501	2.9
Island	15,454	713	4.6
Jefferson	4,553	99	2.2
King	341,071	14,465	4.2
Kitsap	52,989	2,442	4.6
Kittitas	5,644	178	3.2
Klickitat	4,863	361	7.4
Lewis	16,836	662	3.9
Lincoln	2,357	34	1.4
Mason	9,635	328	3.4
Okanogan	9,587	1,089	11.4
Pacific	4,549	181	4.0
Pend Oreille	2,623	64	2.4
Pierce	159,649	7,876	4.9
San Juan	2,061	41	2.0
Skagit	20,844	1,860	8.9
Skamania	2,461	88	3.6
Snohomish	129,152	4,131	3.2
Spokane	95,286	2,720	2.9
Stevens	9,757	235	2.4
Thurston	43,444	1,933	4.4
Wahkiakum	824	38	4.6
Walla Walla	12,020	1,847	15.4
Whatcom	32,014	1,448	4.5
Whitman	6,891	175	2.5
Yakima	57,238	20,295	35.5
TOTAL	1,261,387	86,173	6.8

* Juveniles of Hispanic Origin can be of any race

These data were obtained from "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
State and County Profiles - Washington", OFM, June 1991.

TABLE 14

1990 CENSUS OF JUVENILE POPULATION
OF AMERICAN INDIANS - WASHINGTON STATE

RESERVATIONS/ TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	54	40	94	41	9	50	238
Colville	443	458	901	417	207	624	2,426
Hoh	10	10	20	6	6	12	52
Jamestown Klalla	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Kalispel	17	7	24	3	8	11	59
Lower Elwah	11	15	26	13	9	22	74
Lummi	212	190	402	172	104	276	1,080
Makah	118	118	236	116	33	149	621
Muckleshoot	152	131	283	99	63	162	728
Nisqually	42	63	105	43	26	69	279
Nooksack	57	54	111	44	22	66	288
Ozette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Gamble	55	47	102	42	26	68	272
Port Madison	43	43	86	57	26	83	255
Puyallup	111	106	217	106	55	161	595
Quileute	38	30	68	38	13	51	187
Quinault	120	103	223	91	63	154	600
Sauk-Suiattle	11	12	23	10	4	14	60
Shoalwater	13	2	15	7	5	12	42
Skokomish	53	60	113	35	27	62	288
Spokane	175	156	331	124	66	190	852
Squaxin	24	17	41	16	8	24	106
Stillaquamish	13	10	23	18	7	25	71
Swinomish	61	59	120	69	53	122	362
Tulalip	168	187	355	125	64	189	899
Upper Skagit	21	21	42	13	8	21	105
Yakima	830	815	1,645	690	380	1,070	4,360
TOTAL	2,852	2,756	5,608	2,395	1,292	3,687	9,295

These data were obtained from the "1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing American Indian Reservation and Trust Land, Washington State."

TABLE 15

AMERICAN INDIAN DISTRIBUTION OF WASHINGTON STATE
JUVENILE POPULATION IN 1990

AMERICAN INDIAN AGE 0-17	TOTAL JUVENILE AGE 0-17	PERCENTAGE AMERICAN INDIAN
9,295	1,261,387	0.74

These data were taken from 1990 Census.

*P*ublic School Enrollment

Our state needs the productive energies of all our youth to ensure continued social and economic progress. Children who stay in school acquire academic skills which enable them to become contributing members of society.

Numerous studies point to a relationship between school attendance, drug and alcohol problems and juvenile delinquency.

The January 1987 issue of Phi Delta Kappa journal reported that youth who demonstrate low academic performance and who have low standardized test scores in basic skills (the bottom 20 percent) are at least 14 times more likely to drop out of school. Many potential dropouts are frequently suspended. The Children's Defense Fund states that at least 20 percent of all dropouts had been suspended before they left school, and that another 20 percent had been designated as "behavior problems" by their teachers.

Studies also show that youth who return to school from adjudication tend to be stigmatized by other youth and consequently have trouble becoming part of the school environment. Youth who are in trouble with the law are also so affected by circumstances external to school that it is difficult for them to fit into school routines.

The total number of students enrolled in public schools in October 1992 was 894,729. This figure represents an increase of two percent from the 1991 figure and an increase of eleven percent from the 1988 figure.

*S*chool Dropout

The total high school drop out rate for the school year 1990-1991 is approximately 26 percent: 5.57 percent for grade 9; 6.41 percent for grade 10; 6.72 percent for grade 11; and 6.85 percent for grade 12. This figure represents no change from the 1989-1990 rate.

There are no accurate figures on students who leave school before the ninth grade.

Annual dropout rates such as those shown by race, by ethnicity and by county reflect each year's loss of students. The rates need to be multiplied by four to reflect the approximate loss of students from the 9th to the 12th grades.

Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are more apt to drop out of school than Whites or Asian Americans.

Approximately 14 percent of all Black youth enrolled in grades 9-12 dropped out during the 1990-1991 school year, 14 percent of all American Indian youth, and 13 percent of all Hispanic youth dropped out during the 1990-1991 school year as compared with six percent of all White youth and four percent of all Asian youth.

School Dropout, cont.

Dropout rates for Black, American Indian and Hispanic youth are about 2 to 2.5 times the average dropout rate.

Counties with more than 500 dropouts in 1990-1991 were: Clark, King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima.

Those counties that had a dropout rate above the statewide average of 6.36 percent were: Chelan, Clallam, Franklin, Grant, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

Counties with both a large number and percent of dropouts were: Pierce, Spokane, and Yakima.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

October 1992

GRAPH 5

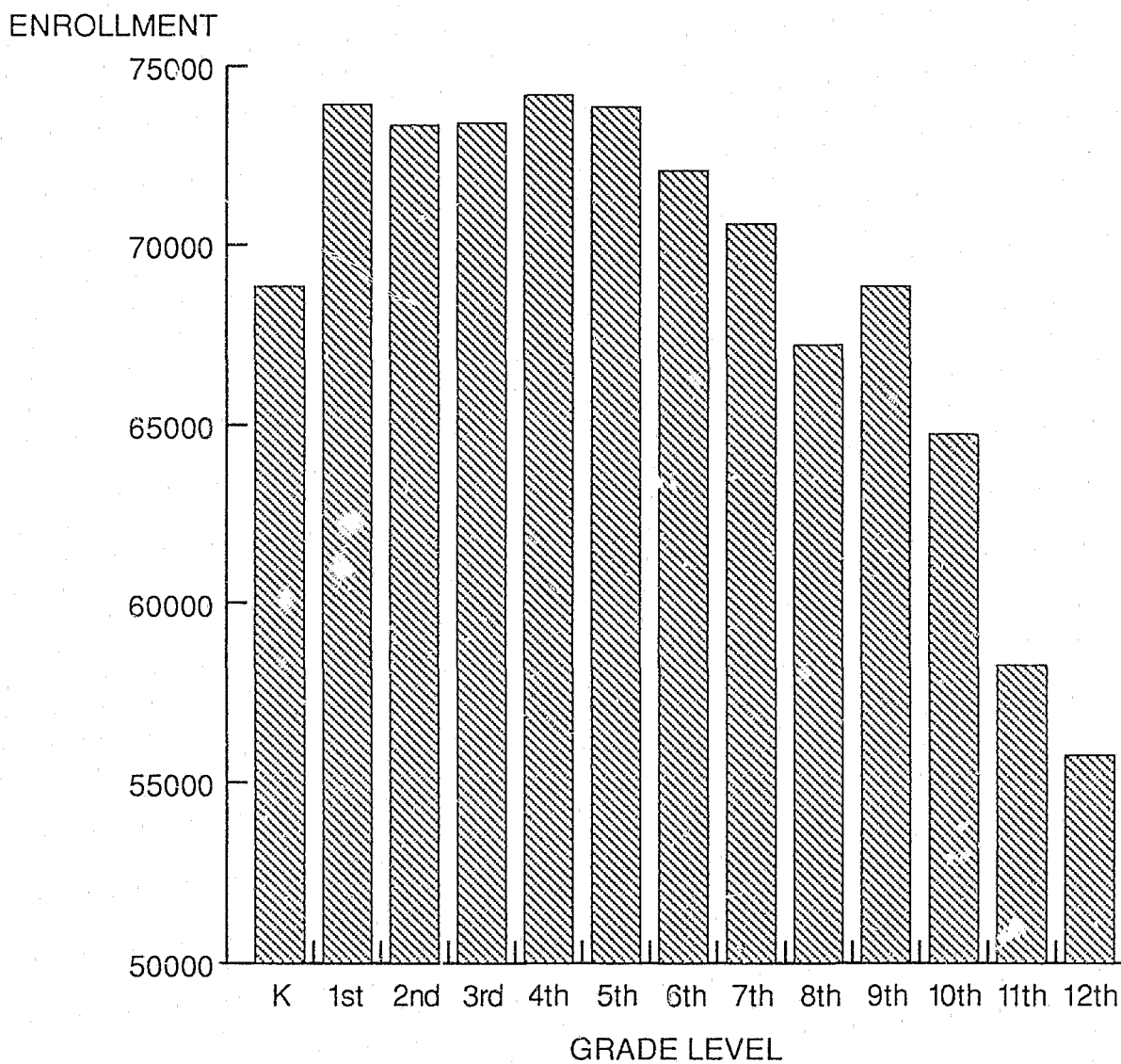


TABLE 16
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 AND 1992

GRADE LEVEL	1988 STUDENTS	1989 STUDENTS	1990 STUDENTS	1991 STUDENTS	1992 STUDENTS
Kindergarten	65,939	65,850	67,976	68,972	68,831
First	70,711	71,847	71,908	73,148	73,913
Second	66,374	69,471	71,612	71,879	73,331
Third	64,617	67,835	71,180	72,874	73,400
Fourth	62,257	66,103	69,731	72,585	74,165
Fifth	59,586	63,600	67,871	71,019	73,824
Sixth	59,091	60,783	65,490	69,303	72,033
Seventh	56,086	60,817	62,612	66,932	70,545
Eighth	55,693	56,522	61,577	63,094	67,197
Ninth	58,155	59,637	61,368	66,887	68,808
Tenth	55,869	56,726	58,735	60,024	64,698
Eleventh	56,433	54,561	55,768	57,214	58,256
Twelfth	59,684	55,509	53,530	54,815	55,728
TOTAL	790,495	809,261	839,358	868,746	894,729

TABLE 17
ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1990-1991 BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

COUNTY	NUMBER	RANK BY NUMBER	PERCENT	RANK BY %	CHANGE IN % 1987-1988 TO 1988-89	CHANGE IN % 1988-1989 TO 1989-1990	CHANGE IN % 1989-1990 TO 1990-1991
Adams	53		5.71		1.73	1.79	1.39
Asotin	32		3.49		-3.67	-0.83	0.18
Benton	368		5.55		0.76	0.08	0.13
Chelan	260		9.48	4	5.41	3.24	1.46
Clallam	219		7.88	7	3.12	0.85	1.86
Clark	720	6	5.33		-0.46	-0.66	-1.42
Columbia	5		2.32		-5.66	-2.55	-1.21
Cowlitz	254		5.45		-1.42	0.08	-0.17
Douglas	59		4.46		-1.95	-0.78	-2.03
Ferry	11		3.45		-2.16	0.29	-1.4
Franklin	299		11.68	1	1.14	5.57	3.11
Garfield	3		2.22		-2.61	1.38	0.7
Grant	237		6.55		0.77	0.35	-1.05
Grays Harbor	183		5.48		-1.49	-1.23	-1.33
Island	91		3.95		-1.22	-3.21	0.83
Jefferson	16		1.78		-1.81	-2.07	-1.54
King	3,832	1	6.27		-0.19	-0.37	-0.19
Kitsap	493	7	4.77		-0.72	-0.17	-0.51
Kittitas	32		2.93		-0.97	-1.22	-0.57
Klickitat	64		5.94		0.48	0.85	0.29
Lewis	120		3.64		-1.15	-0.03	-0.06
Lincoln	13		2.15		-0.41	0.21	1.15
Mason	164		8.58	6	0.5	-1.19	1.22
Okanogan	222		11.26	2	4.61	1.26	4.34
Pacific	100		10.39	3	2.06	3.68	6.18
Pend Oreille	9		1.47		-1.47	-1.24	0.15
Pierce	2,500	2	8.89	5	0.58	0.16	-0.26
San Juan	16		3.92		1.39	-2.37	0.98
Skagit	176		4.67		-3.37	-2.42	-0.18
Skamania	10		3.25		-4.89	-4.39	-1.93
Snohomish	1,135	4	5.45		-0.2	0.2	0.01
Spokane	1,381	3	7.31	10	2.27	0.94	0.28
Stevens	62		3.79		0.57	-0.73	0.22
Thurston	317		3.38		-0.46	-0.2	0.32
Wahkiakum	6		4.02		-3.85	-8.94	1.25
Walla Walla	168		7.74	8	-1.33	1.47	4.03
Whatcom	347		6.08		0.44	0.23	0.43
Whitman	35		2.70		0.9	-0.13	1.03
Yakima	841	5	7.58	9	0.62	0.33	0.97
Total/Average	14,853		6.36		0.16	0.00	0.05

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1990-91", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TABLE 18

SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1982 - 1991

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	TOTAL
1990-91	5.57	6.41	6.72	6.85	25.55
1989-90	5.09	6.21	6.84	7.23	25.37
1988-89	5.12	6.36	6.71	7.24	25.43
1987-88	4.89	6.34	6.27	7.28	24.78
1986-87	5.61	6.83	6.55	6.77	25.76
1985-86	5.27	6.60	6.61	6.27	24.75
1984-85	4.98	6.68	7.02	6.69	25.37
1983-84	4.66	6.31	6.46	6.10	23.53
1982-83	5.11	6.51	7.01	6.43	25.06

These data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts School Year 1990-1991", published by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TABLE 19

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

RACE/ETHNICITY	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1990-91
Asian	569	14,700	3.87
Black	1,193	8,771	13.60
Hispanic	1,345	10,608	12.68
Indian	737	5,444	13.54
White	11,009	187,589	5.87
TOTAL	14,853	227,112	6.54

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1989-1990 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

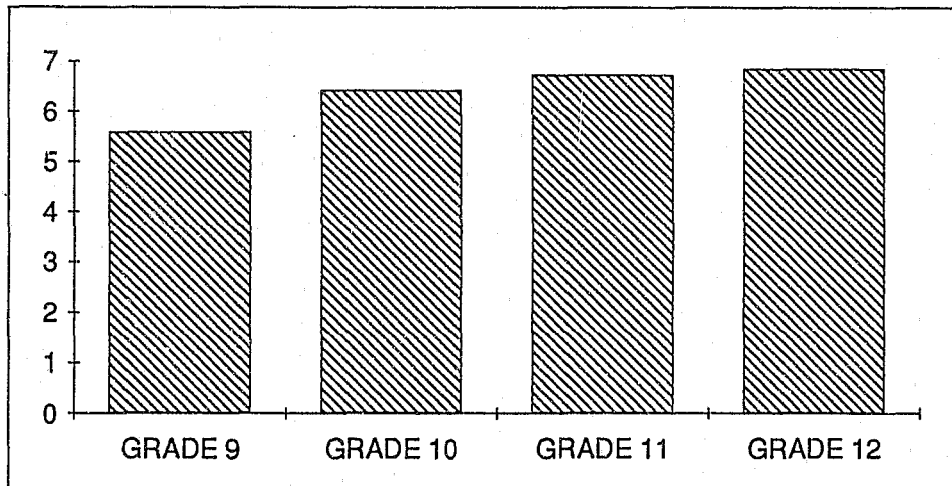
	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1989-90
Asian	467	13,720	3.40
Black	1,157	8,205	14.10
Hispanic	1,017	9,357	10.87
Indian	641	5,365	11.95
White	11,243	187,771	5.99
TOTAL	14,525	224,418	6.47

DROPOUTS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1988-1989 BY RACE/ETHNICITY

	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1988-90
Asian	435	13,234	3.29
Black	1,208	8,305	14.55
Hispanic	898	8,389	10.70
Indian	714	5,240	13.63
White	11,622	192,650	6.03
TOTAL	14,877	227,818	6.53

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 1990-1991

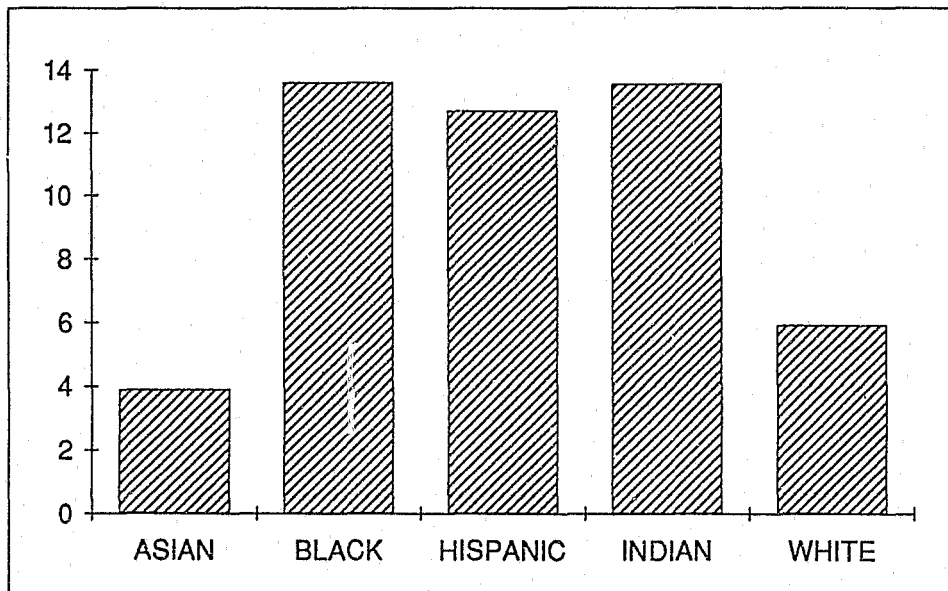
GRAPH 6



The total high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 1990-1991 is 25.55%

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS BY ETHNICITY FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991

GRAPH 7



*J*uvenile Unemployment

Unemployment figures for youth are difficult to calculate since youth are not a stable part of the labor force.

The data for juvenile employment are calculated by using the 1991 household survey figures and the 1990 census. Approximately 20 percent of those youth seeking employment were unemployed in 1991. This figure represents a seven percent increase from the 1990 rate.

TABLE 20
JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT
16-19 YEAR OLDS

YEAR	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	APPROXIMATE RATE
1985	30,000	21.1%
1986	33,000	23.1%
1987	34,000	21.5%
1988	27,000	19.9%
1989	29,000	17.3%
1990	20,000	12.9%
1991	28,000	20.0%

These figures were provided by Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment Security.

Youth Living in Poverty

Children who are born in poverty, grow up in poverty, or are exposed to recurring incidences of poverty are more vulnerable to infant mortality, developmental disabilities, recurring health problems, child abuse, poor performance in school, juvenile delinquency, and an inability to work regularly and productively as they grow up. Families who live with fear and uncertainty about a job, adequate food, and a stable place to live can become breeding grounds for stress and violence.

Child advocates state that the number of poor children is growing as eligibility of households for public assistance changes and incomes of the "working poor" fall below the poverty level. According to a study conducted by the Institute for Public Policy and Management, University of Washington, in 1988, in Washington State, if you lived in a female-headed household where there were children under the age of six, your chances of living in poverty exceeded 50 percent.

Poverty is the overwhelming demographic predictor of who will drop out of school. According to a study published by the U.S. Department of Education, students from the bottom third in family income stand a far greater chance of leaving school than teens from middle class and affluent families. And when socioeconomic factors are controlled, the differences across racial, ethnic, geographic, and other demographic lines blur.

Poverty is related to school failure. Poverty and school failure are also risk factors for teenage pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, and the need for welfare assistance.

The number of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is used as a measure of youth in poverty.

The number of families receiving AFDC in the state from July 1990 to June 1991 was 241,889. This figure represents an increase of seven percent from the 1989-1990 figure.

Counties with a monthly average of over 5,000 persons receiving AFDC were: Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston and Yakima.

Counties with more than six percent of their population receiving AFDC were: Adams, Asotin, Cowlitz, Ferry, Grant, Grays Harbor, Klickitat, Lewis, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Skamania, Spokane, Stevens, Yakima.

Counties that had both a large number and percentage of youth living in poverty were: Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Spokane, and Yakima.

TABLE 21

PERCENTAGE OF AFDC RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY - JULY 1990 - JUNE 1991

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on AFDC	Rank By % of Population	Difference 1990-1991 % of City Population	1990 % of County Population on AFDC
Adams	955		6.9	14	0.6	6.3
Asotin	2,143		12.0	1	0.0	12.0
Benton	4,557		4.2	25	-0.4	4.6
Chelan	2,604		4.9	22	-0.1	5.0
Clallam	3,459		5.9	18	-0.1	6.0
Clark	11,616	6	4.6	23	-0.3	4.9
Columbia	223		5.6	28	1.2	4.4
Cowlitz	5,945	9	7.1	10	0.2	6.9
Douglas	824		3.0	36	0.0	3.0
Ferry	391		6.0	15	-0.2	6.2
Franklin	3,401		8.8	5	0.1	8.8
Garfield	87		3.8	20	-1.8	5.6
Grant	4,429		7.9	8	0.2	7.6
Grays Harbor	5,573	10	8.6	7	0.5	8.0
Island	1,004		1.6	38	-0.1	1.7
Jefferson	893		4.1	27	-0.3	4.5
King	51,323	1	3.3	34	0.0	3.3
Kitsap	7,926	7	4.0	29	-0.2	4.3
Kittitas	1,015		3.7	33	0.0	3.7
Klickitat	1,660		9.9	3	0.4	9.4
Lewis	4,107		6.8	11	0.2	6.6
Lincoln	406		4.6	30	0.5	4.1
Mason	2,348		5.9	19	0.1	5.8
Okanogan	2,901		8.5	6	-0.2	8.7
Pacific	1,247		6.5	12	0.0	6.5
Pend Oreille	1,185		12.9	2	1.9	11.0
Pierce	35,619	2	5.9	17	-0.1	6.0
San Juan	124		1.2	39	0.0	1.2
Skagit	3,426		4.1	24	-0.6	4.7
Skamania	608		7.2	9	7.1	0.1
Snohomish	17,087	5	3.5	31	-0.2	3.7
Spokane	25,640	3	7.0	12	0.5	6.5
Stevens	2,071		6.6	16	0.4	6.2
Thurston	7,240	8	4.3	26	-0.2	4.5
Wahkiakum	124		3.8	35	0.7	3.1
Walla Walla	2,997		6.1	21	0.6	5.5
Whatcom	4,357		3.3	32	-0.4	3.7
Whitman	967		2.5	37	0.2	2.3
Yakima	19,107	4	10.0	4	0.6	9.4
TOTAL	241,889		4.8		0.0	4.9

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS, June 1992.

Population data were obtained from "1991 Population Trends for Washington State", OFM, August 1991.

TABLE 22

STATEWIDE AFDC RECIPIENTS

1991 TOTAL	1990 TOTAL	1989 TOTAL	1988 TOTAL	1987 TOTAL	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1990
241,889	225,791	217,361	213,313	201,344	7%

These data were obtained from Data Analysis Section, DSHS , June 1992.

Adolescent Pregnancy

The consequences of teenage pregnancy to teenagers themselves and to society is well documented. Studies show that pregnancy is the most frequently reported reason for teenage girls dropping out of school, and teenage fathers are 40 percent less likely to graduate from high school than other teenage boys.

Low birthweight, traumatic death, and infant mortality are significantly increased among infants of teenagers.

A study conducted by the Washington Alliance Concerned with School Aged Parents found that 62 percent of a sample of pregnant and parenting teenagers had experienced molestation, attempted rape, or rape prior to their first pregnancy.

The total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-17 in the state in 1990 was 5,497. This figure represents a slight decrease from the 1989 figure of 5,540. The rate of pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 has decreased by approximately six percent for the last three years.

Although the total number of pregnancies for females age 10-17 has decreased, the total number of adolescent pregnancies for females age 10-14 has shown a slight increase from 285 in 1988, to 293 in 1989 and to 303 in 1990.

Counties with more than 500 pregnancies for females age 10-17 were: King and Pierce.

Counties with more than three pregnancies per 100 females age 10-17 were: Franklin, Mason, and Yakima.

TABLE 23
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 1990

County	Preg 10-14 Yr.	Preg 15-17 Yr.	Total Preg 10-17 Yr.	Total Female 10-17 Yr.	Preg/ 100 Female	Rank by Percent	Preg/ 100 Fem 1988	Preg/ 100 Fem 1989	Diff 1990-89 Preg/100
Adams	2	23	25	980	2.55	5	1.71	1.79	0.76
Asotin	2	21	23	1,073	2.14		1.37	1.88	0.26
Benton	5	104	109	7,112	1.53		2.25	2.11	-0.58
Chelan	4	56	60	2,778	2.16		2.60	2.85	-0.69
Clallam	2	70	72	2,908	2.48	7	1.72	2.11	0.37
Clark	10	198	208	14,369	1.45		2.01	1.94	-0.49
Columbia		2	2	231	0.87		3.09	0.52	0.35
Cowlitz	4	85	89	4,810	1.85		2.69	2.45	-0.60
Douglas	2	36	38	1,569	2.42	9	1.98	2.33	0.09
Ferry		9	9	445	2.02		2.42	3.04	-1.02
Franklin	5	74	79	2,633	3.00	3	3.91	4.30	-1.30
Garfield			0	145	0.00		0.93	1.94	-1.94
Grant	1	64	65	3,575	1.82		2.52	2.43	-0.61
Grays Harbor	2	97	99	3,602	2.75	4	2.86	3.02	-0.27
Island	1	43	44	2,855	1.54		1.68	1.55	-0.01
Jefferson	1	16	17	950	1.79		1.14	1.45	0.34
King	85	1,443	1,528	67,148	2.28		2.43	2.23	0.05
Kitsap	13	205	218	10,530	2.07		2.28	2.28	-0.21
Kittitas	3	15	18	1,210	1.49		1.56	0.29	1.20
Klickitat		15	15	1,058	1.42		1.34	2.34	-0.92
Lewis	3	52	55	3,667	1.50		2.34	2.21	-0.71
Lincoln		8	8	506	1.58		0.87	0.24	1.34
Mason	4	77	81	2,088	3.88	1	2.33	2.40	1.48
Okanogan	2	45	47	1,881	2.50	6	3.15	2.69	-0.19
Pacific		19	19	938	2.03		2.24	2.61	-0.58
Pend Oreille		14	14	604	2.32	10	2.58	3.50	-1.18
Pierce	58	709	767	31,096	2.47	8	2.52	2.56	-0.09
San Juan		9	9	406	2.22		1.10	1.09	1.13
Skagit	6	92	98	4,381	2.24		2.37	2.41	-0.17
Skamania		5	5	485	1.03		2.93	2.68	-1.65
Snohomish	29	468	497	24,557	2.02		2.01	2.06	-0.04
Spokane	16	378	394	19,650	2.01		2.04	2.03	-0.02
Stevens	1	25	26	2,231	1.17		1.76	1.87	-0.70
Thurston	6	174	180	9,191	1.96		2.52	2.35	-0.39
Wahkiakum		3	3	203	1.48		1.61	3.24	-1.76
Walla Walla	2	51	53	2,507	2.11		2.45	1.49	0.62
Whatcom	5	114	119	6,689	1.78		1.80	1.51	0.27
Whitman	1	18	19	1,368	1.39		0.50	0.52	0.87
Yakima	28	357	385	11,775	3.27	2	3.48	3.59	-0.32
State Total	303	5,194	5,497	254,204	2.16		2.33	2.21	-0.05

These data were obtained from the Center for Health Statistics,
Washington State Department of Health, June 1992 and "1990
U.S. Census of Population and Housing ", June 1991.

*Y*outh Suicide

Youth suicide deaths represent only a fraction of the intentional self-injuries which occur each year. It has been estimated that there are eight times as many suicide attempts as suicide deaths.

Youth suicide deaths very likely underestimate the actual number, as sometimes there is a reluctance to certify suicide as a cause of death, out of consideration for the family members or because of legal implications.

The total number of youth suicide deaths in the 0-17 age group in 1990 was 19. Three years (1988-1990) of youth suicide deaths data show a steady decrease in the number of suicide deaths from 39 in 1988 to 19 in 1990. However, year to year fluctuations from 1986 to 1991 make it difficult to analyze any trends.

TABLE 24
RESIDENCE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE
AGES 0-17

COUNTY	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Adams	1		2		
Asotin			1		
Benton	2		1		1
Chelan	1				
Clallam		4	1	1	
Clark	1	2	2	2	
Columbia					
Cowlitz			1	1	2
Douglas				1	
Ferry				1	1
Franklin	1		1		
Garfield					
Grant	1	1	1		
Grays Harbor			1	1	
Island		1			
Jefferson					
King	10	11	6	6	5
Kitsap			6	1	1
Kittitas		1			
Klickitat				1	
Lewis				1	
Lincoln					
Mason					
Okanogan		2			
Pacific					
Pend Orielle					
Pierce	6	3	6		4
San Juan					
Skagit					
Skamania					
Snohomish	3	3	3	6	3
Spokane	3	3	4		1
Stevens	1				
Thurston	1		2	1	
Wahkiakum					
Walla Walla		1			
Whatcom		1	1	1	
Whitman					
Yakima	2	1		1	1
TOTAL	33	34	39	25	19

These data were provided by Pat Starzyk of Vital Records, June, 1992.

Child Abuse

Research studies establish a link between abuse and later social problems such as pregnancy, prostitution and delinquency.

Although a direct causal relationship has not been proven, anecdotal evidence suggests that victims of abuse are more likely to abuse their own children than parents who were not victims.

In 1991, 59,849 families were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS). In the first nine months of 1992, 46,453 families were referred to CPS. According to staff in the Division of Children and Family Services, 50 percent of the families of victims of child abuse contained an adult with a substance abuse problem.

There has been a steady increase in the number of families referred statewide to CPS since 1988. Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial under-reporting in SSPS.

Accurate figures by county on the number of families referred to CPS are difficult to obtain, because reporting is done by office and some offices serve more than one county.



TABLE 25
CPS FAMILIES REFERRED FROM 1986 - 1992

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	2,316	1,613	3,382	3,810	4,564	4,299
February	2,167	1,714	2,975	3,368	4,064	5,058
March	2,688	2,186	3,992	4,189	5,039	5,058
April	2,257	1,836	3,591	3,983	5,080	5,780
May	2,187	2,051	4,120	4,198	5,760	5,531
June	2,101	1,867	3,774	3,787	4,993	5,334
July	1,911	2,222	3,346	3,324	4,963	5,005
August	1,608	3,270	3,500	3,581	5,100	5,008
September	1,755	3,215	3,513	3,497	5,259	5,380
October	1,763	3,330	3,950	3,650	5,910	
November	1,638	3,068	3,102	4,199	4,811	
December	1,407	3,036	2,978	3,858	4,306	
TOTAL	23,798	29,408	42,223	45,444	59,849	46,453
AVERAGE PER MONTH	1,983	2,451	3,519	3,787	4,987	5,161

These data were furnished by Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS.
Figures from July 1986 to July 1988 are incomplete due to substantial under-reporting in SSPS. As of 10/90, some DCFS offices began reporting through CAMIS instead of SSPS - resulting in a drop in counts.



Placement/ Counseling Services for Youth

Crisis Residential Centers and Receiving Homes

Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

There are 120 CRC beds available statewide in 1992. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 3,973 juveniles age 10-17. Regional and group CRC beds are located in twelve of the state's thirty-nine counties. Other beds are available statewide.

From July 1991 to March 1992, an average of 270 children per month were served in CRC's. During this same period an average of 1,275 children per month were served in receiving homes.

Foster Care and Group Care

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care because of abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Department of Social and Health Services or licensed by Child Care Agencies.

From July 1991 to August 1992 an average of 6,600 children per month were served in foster care.

Group care provides residential care for children who are too severely disturbed for foster families to handle. The Division of Children and Family Services contracts with private, non profit agencies for group care services.

An average of 746 children per month were served from July 1991 to August 1992. DCFS also monitors approximately 1,000 monthly placements of children in the homes of relatives.

Family Reconciliation Services

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provide services to families in conflict and to runaway youth. This service is mandated by law and is designed to stabilize a family crisis and prevent out of home placement. Intake/assessment, referral to community resources, crisis counseling and intensive counseling (Homebuilders model) are provided.

According to data reported by DCFS, the percentage of families receiving FRS, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, has shown a steady increase since 1989, except for 1992.

The percentage of families receiving FRS, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, in 1989 was 22 percent; in 1990 was 23 percent; in 1991 was 28 percent and for the first nine months of 1992 was 25 percent.

*Alternative Residential
Placement (ARP)
and At-Risk Youth*

An Alternative Residential Placement (ARP) is a legal process that enables court intervention when the conflict between the parent(s) and youth is so severe that an out of home placement is needed.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute and includes: an individual under the age of 18 years of age who is absent from home for more than 72 hours without parental consent; is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or has a serious substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

For the first six months of 1992 a total of 268 ARPs and a total of 133 At-Risk Youth petitions were filed. ARP filings for 1991 (548) represent an increase of about six percent over the 1990 ARP filings (516). The rate of ARP filings in the first six months of 1992 represent an increase of over 16 percent of the average 1991 filing rate. At-Risk Youth filings for the similar 1992 period have increased more than 30 percent of the average 1991 rate.

Females accounted for over 60 percent of the At-Risk Youth petitions reported by gender in 1991 and in the first six months of 1992.

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*	
REGION 1	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS		
	Colville Confederated Tribe PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155	6 Regional	
	Youth Help Association West 415 - 7th Spokane, WA 99204 (509) 624-2868	8 Regional	
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS		
	- 0 -		
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS		
	Chelan/Douglas County	2 Family	
	Total Beds	16	
	REGION 2	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
		E.P.I.C. 1910 Englewood Yakima, WA 98902	6 Regional
GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS			
E.P.I.C. 1910 Englewood E.P.I.C. 2 Group Ellensburg, WA		2 Group	
FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES			
Walla Walla		2 Family	
Tri Cities		2 Family	
Total Beds		14	

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*
REGION 3	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Northwest Youth Services PO Box 1449 Bellingham, WA 98327	6 Regional
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Northwest Youth Services	12 Group
	Central	6
	Snohomish	2
	Whatcom	4
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES	
	Snohomish County	8 Family
	Whatcom County	2 Family
	Total Beds	28

REGION 4	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	Youth Advocates Inc. 2317 E. John Street Seattle, WA 98112	4 Regional
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
	- 0 -	
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES	
	Bothell	4 Family
	Auburn	2 Family
	Seattle	3 Family
	Seattle Area Family Homes	8 Family
		Total Beds

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*	
REGION 5	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS		
	Sound Institute of Families 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312 Tacoma - 6 Beds Silverdale - 4 Beds	10 Regional	
	GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS		
	Sound Institute of Families 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312 Silverdale - 2 Beds	2 Group	
	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES		
	- 0 -		
		Total Beds	12
	<hr/>		
	REGION 6	REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	
		Regional Crisis Residential Center PO Box 291 Vancouver, WA 98117	4 Regional
GROUP CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS			
Toutle River Boys Ranch 2232 S. Silver Lake Road Castle Rock, WA 98611		2 Group	
Community Youth Services 824 Fifth Avenue SE Olympia, WA 98501		8 Group	
Columbia Residential Care 505 SE 102nd Avenue Vancouver, WA 98664		8 Group	

Washington State CRC Facilities

REGION	FACILITY	NUMBER OF BEDS*
REGION 6, cont.	FAMILY CRISIS RESIDENTIAL HOMES	
	Clallam County	2 Family
	Grays Harbor	3 Family
	Pacific	1 Family
	Jefferson	1 Family
	Total Beds	29
TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS		44
TOTAL GROUP BEDS		36
TOTAL FAMILY BEDS		40
TOTAL ALL CRISIS BEDS		120

* DEFINITION

- Regional CRC: A facility with several beds, and one staff per two children. The cost is \$4,183 - 4,462 per month per bed.
- Group CRC: A facility which may also have long-term group care beds. The cost is \$2,026 per month per bed.
- Family CRC: A family foster home with one or two beds. The average cost is \$155.18 per month per bed retainer fee, plus \$31.66 per day per occupied bed.

** These data were confirmed by DCFS, November 2, 1992.

TABLE 26

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 0-17 YEAR OLDS)	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	137,319	21	6,392
Pierce	63,923	10	6,392
Snohomish	50,417	8	6,302
Spokane	40,663	8	5,083
Clark	29,690	12	2,474
Yakima	24,340	8	3,043
Kitsap	21,792	6	3,632
Thurston	19,123	8	2,390
Benton	14,314	2	7,157
Whatcom	13,847	6	2,308
Cowlitz	9,872	2	4,936
Chelan/Douglas	5,753	2	2,877
Skagit	8,860	8	1,108
Grays Harbor	7,549	3	2,516
Grant	7,387	2	3,694
Clallam	5,979	2	2,990
Walla Walla	5,211	2	2,606
Okanogan	4,142	6	690
Kittitas	2,467	2	1,234
Jefferson	2,014	1	2,014
Pacific	2,070	1	2,070
TOTAL	476,732	120	3,973

These data were confirmed by DCFS, November 2, 1992, and include Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 26

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL BEDS PER COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 0-17 YEAR OLDS)	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF BEDS AVAILABLE PER JUVENILE
King	137,319	21	6,392
Pierce	63,923	10	6,392
Snohomish	50,417	8	6,302
Spokane	40,663	8	5,083
Clark	29,690	12	2,474
Yakima	24,340	8	3,043
Kitsap	21,792	6	3,632
Thurston	19,123	8	2,390
Benton	14,314	2	7,157
Whatcom	13,847	6	2,308
Cowlitz	9,872	2	4,936
Chelan/Douglas	5,753	2	2,877
Skagit	8,860	8	1,108
Grays Harbor	7,549	3	2,516
Grant	7,387	2	3,694
Clallam	5,979	2	2,990
Walla Walla	5,211	2	2,606
Okanogan	4,142	6	690
Kittitas	2,467	2	1,234
Jefferson	2,014	1	2,014
Pacific	2,070	1	2,070
TOTAL	476,732	120	3,973

These data were confirmed by DCFS, November 2, 1992, and include Regional, Group, and Family CRC beds.

TABLE 27

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1987	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served/ Yr
January	1,571	475	62	537	34	
February	1,772	551	51	602	34	
March	1,924	543	53	596	31	
April	1,675	220	47	267	16	
May	1,515	180	45	225	15	
June	1,400	148	51	199	14	22
July	1,230	129	46	175	14	
August	1,239	198	36	234	19	
September	1,351	178	66	244	18	
October	1,413	179	57	236	17	
November	1,434	228	43	271	19	
December	1,239	204	31	235	19	
1988						
January	1,312	252	64	316	24	
February	1,515	239	66	305	20	
March	1,605	273	50	323	20	
April	1,552	185	35	220	14	
May	1,547	192	37	229	15	
June	1,331	114	35	149	11	19
July	1,121	159	54	213	19	
August	1,193	169	36	205	17	
September	1,403	190	51	241	17	
October	1,489	230	52	282	19	
November	1,440	195	53	248	17	
December	1,338	189	46	235	18	
1989						
January	1,378	228	51	279	20	
February	1,272	178	80	258	20	
March	1,551	305	60	365	24	
April	1,492	216	58	274	18	
May	1,480	247	72	319	22	
June	1,225	162	52	214	17	

TABLE 27 (CON'T)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

1989	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served	% Served/ Yr
July	1,070	173	52	225	21	22
August	1,120	212	71	283	25	
September	1,268	227	43	270	21	
October	1,458	271	67	338	23	
November	1,436	247	77	324	23	
December	1,318	228	40	268	20	
1990						
January	1,305	260	90	350	27	
February	1,449	316	56	372	26	
March	1,658	326	67	393	24	
April	1,598	315	67	382	24	
May	1,553	296	71	367	24	
June	1,389	225	63	288	21	
July	1,193	213	64	277	23	23
August	1,230	255	47	302	25	
September	1,352	248	55	303	22	
October	1,566	328	70	398	25	
November	1,433	280	65	345	24	
December	1,308	257	30	287	22	
1991						
January	1,487	363	86	449	30	
February	1,765	298	84	382	22	
March	1,463	327	72	399	27	
April	1,381	324	118	442	32	
May	1,301	300	106	406	31	
June	1,211	224	50	274	23	28
July	1,092	235	87	322	29	
August	1,109	216	46	262	24	
September	1,193	253	91	344	29	
October	1,277	320	90	410	32	
November	1,210	260	82	342	28	
December	1,094	214	67	281	26	
1992						
January	1,075	234	90	324	30	
February	1,101	188	94	282	26	
March	1,290	205	87	292	23	
April						26

These data were furnished by the Data Support and Analysis Section, DSHS.

TABLE 28

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT (ARP)
AND AT-RISK YOUTH FILINGS

JUVENILE COURT	1990 ARPS	FILINGS AT-RISK	1991 ARPS	FILINGS AT-RISK	1992 ARPS	FILINGS* AT-RISK
Adams	2	0	1	2	0	1
Asotin/Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	28	0	28	0	22	0
Chelan	1	0	3	0	0	1
Clallam	16	6	27	30	11	21
Clark	64	0	52	0	16	0
Columbia/Walla Walla	11	1	5	3	1	0
Cowlitz	3	0	10	0	12	0
Douglas	2	0	1	0	1	0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	5	4	20	4	4	3
Grant	3	2	8	12	5	6
Grays Harbor	13	2	20	26	12	11
Island	8	0	6	0	3	0
Jefferson	15	3	10	7	2	8
King	137	18	132	55	72	37
Kitsap	28	3	26	6	15	3
Kittitas	2	0	8	2	5	2
Klickitat	6	0	8	0	4	0
Lewis	47	16	59	12	30	0
Lincoln	1	0	2	0	1	0
Mason	4	1	17	11	7	9
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1	0	4	0	0	0
Pierce	15	4	17	11	12	11
San Juan	0	0	2	0	0	0
Skagit	6	0	3	17	1	4
Skamania	1	1	2	1	1	1
Snohomish	29	5	16	26	1	0
Spokane	46	0	38	0	14	0
Thurston	9	6	18	20	12	15
Whatcom	1	1	1	0	1	0
Whitman	2	0	2	0	2	0
Yakima	10	2	2	0	1	0
TOTAL	516	75	548	245	268	133

* January 1, 1992 through June 1, 1992.

These data were prepared by Mike Curtis, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, June 11, 1992.

TABLE 29

1991-1992 ARP AND AT-RISK YOUTH FILINGS BY GENDER

JUVENILE COURT	1991 FILINGS								1992 FILINGS*							
	ARPS				AT-RISK				ARPS				AT-RISK			
	M	F	N	T**	M	F	N	T	M	F	N	T	M	F	N	T
Adams	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Asotin/Garfield ***			0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0
Benton/Franklin	11	15	2	28	0	0	0	0	6	15	1	22	0	0	0	0
Chelan	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clallam	10	16	1	27	13	16	1	30	3	7	1	11	10	11	0	21
Clark	22	30	0	52	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	16	0	0	0	0
Columbia/Walla Walla ***			5	5			3	3			1	1			0	0
Cowlitz	6	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	12	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	8	10	2	20	2	2	0	4	1	2	1	4	2	1	0	3
Grant	3	4	1	8	4	8	0	12	1	3	1	5	2	4		6
Grays Harbor	12	6	2	20	8	16	2	26	7	4	1	12	4	6	1	11
Island***			6	6			0	0			3	3			0	0
Jefferson	1	9	0	10	4	3	0	7	1	1	0	2	3	5	0	8
King***			132	132			55	55			72	72			37	37
Kitsap***			26	26			6	6			15	15			3	3
Kittitas ***			8	8			2	2			5	5			2	2
Klickitat***			8	8			0	0			4	4			0	0
Lewis	31	21	7	59	7	4	1	12	16	13	1	30	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mason	8	8	1	17	6	4	1	11	5	2	0	7	3	5	1	9
Okanogan***			0	0			0	0			0	0			0	0
Pacific/Wahkiakum	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	7	10	0	17	5	5	1	11	3	9	0	12	3	7	1	11
San Juan***			2	2			0	0			0	0			0	0
Skagit	0	3	0	3	2	9	6	17	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4
Skamania	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Snohomish	6	10	0	16	5	20	1	26	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spokane	23	15	0	38	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	14	0	0	0	0
Thurston	6	11	1	18	4	13	3	20	6	6	0	12	4	11		15
Whatcom	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whitman***			2	2			0	0			2	2			0	0
Yakima	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	160	181	207	548	60	103	82	245	70	87	111	268	35	53	45	133

* January 1, 1992 through June 1, 1992.

** M-male, F-female, N- not reported, T-total.

*** Data reported are from Superior Court Management System (SCOMIS). Gender data are not available through this system. Other data reported are from JUVIS.

Juvenile Arrests

Arrest data contained in the following pages were provided by the Washington Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).

The information was reported by individual law enforcement agencies, collected and categorized by UCR.

The summary and analysis is by staff of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

Numbers and rates of arrests of juveniles in 1991 reached the highest levels reported since the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee began collecting and analyzing such data more than ten years ago. (Despite some reduction in the number of reporting agencies - for example, Spokane County Sheriff's Office reported only four months data due to computer problems, Kitsap County, Grant County, Bremerton and Mountlake Terrace did not report.) A total of 48,639 arrests, 92.9 per 1,000 juveniles in the age range 10-17, were reported.

The rate and numbers of arrests of juveniles for violent offenses continued to escalate, both reaching new highs. The nearly 3,000 arrests of juveniles for violent offenses was almost exactly double the number reported ten years ago, in 1982. It was in 1982 that the number of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes exceeded 1,000 for the first time. There were fewer juveniles in the at-risk age range in 1991 than in 1982 therefore the increase cannot be attributed to population growth.

King County continued to have the highest rate of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes but several other counties showed significant increases. Franklin County (Pasco) seems to be reaching a disproportionate rate as well.

Arrests of juveniles for sex offenses appear to have stabilized at around 1.5 per thousand as, despite minor fluctuations, the rate has remained relatively unchanged since 1985. The total number of arrests for sex offenses was 823 in 1991.

In contrast to the trend for violent offenses, the number and rate of arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses continued the decline shown for the previous three years. Reports of arrests of persons 10-17 for drug or alcohol offenses have been reduced by about 40 percent for the ten year period 1982-1991.

Nearly three times as many juveniles are arrested for alcohol use offenses as for drug offenses. This proportion would be considerably higher if Seattle Police Department reported juvenile DWI's, but they do not.

Juvenile Arrests

It is also interesting that only 146 juveniles were arrested for sale or manufacturing of narcotics or dangerous drugs. This seems to indicate that the image of large numbers of teen age gang member/drug dealers menacing the public order may be somewhat overstated.

Arrests of juveniles for violent crimes show strong racial differences not apparent in other types of arrests.

*Arrest Rates for
Violent Crimes —
by Race*

	White	Black	Native American	Asian & Pacific Island	Other
% of Population 0-17	84.8	4.0	2.3	5.1	3.8
% of Arrests					
Homicide/Manslaughter	64.8	15.8	5.3	10.5	
Rape	78.2	19.9	1.4	.5	
Robbery	46.0	45.5	2.6	5.9	
Aggravated Assault	55.5	37.5	2.9	4.0	.1

Counties which were well above the state average rate of juvenile arrests for property crime included Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Columbia, King and Yakima. Of these, only Clallam and Columbia were not among the counties ranked highly last year. While still above the state average, Adams, Walla Walla and Whatcom were able to reduce their rates significantly.

Counties with rates more than twice as high as the state average for arrests of juveniles for drug and alcohol offenses were: Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Garfield, Skamania, and Whatcom. Of these six counties, four are small enough that very few arrests can change rates dramatically.

Females accounted for 24.8% of all juvenile arrests during 1991 up 1% from 1990. Agencies serving more heavily populated areas tend to arrest a much larger proportion of females than do smaller rural jurisdictions.

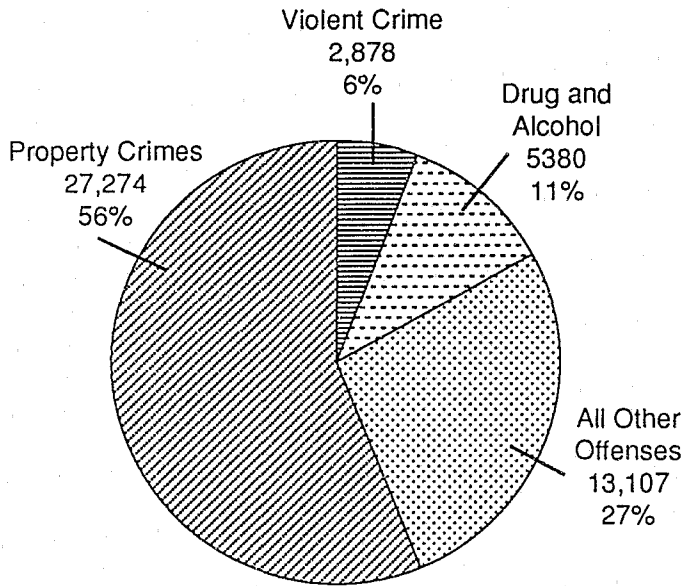
Arrests of females were about 27% of all juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol offenses, 26% of property crimes and 23% of violent crimes. The proportion of female arrests for violent crimes was up about 3% in 1991 while arrests for other types of offenses changed by less than 1%.

Arrest rates of individual agencies continue to show that sheriffs departments tend to have much lower arrest rates than do the police departments of incorporated towns and cities.

1991 JUVENILE ARRESTS

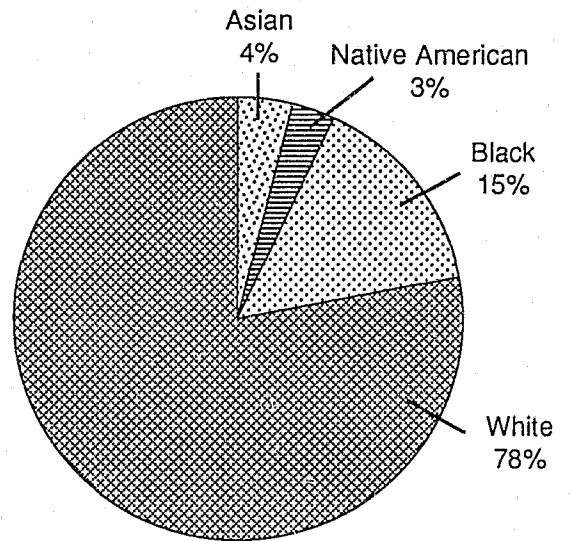
Graph 8

By Ethnic Group



Graph 9

By Type of Offenders



Graph 10

By Age of Offenders

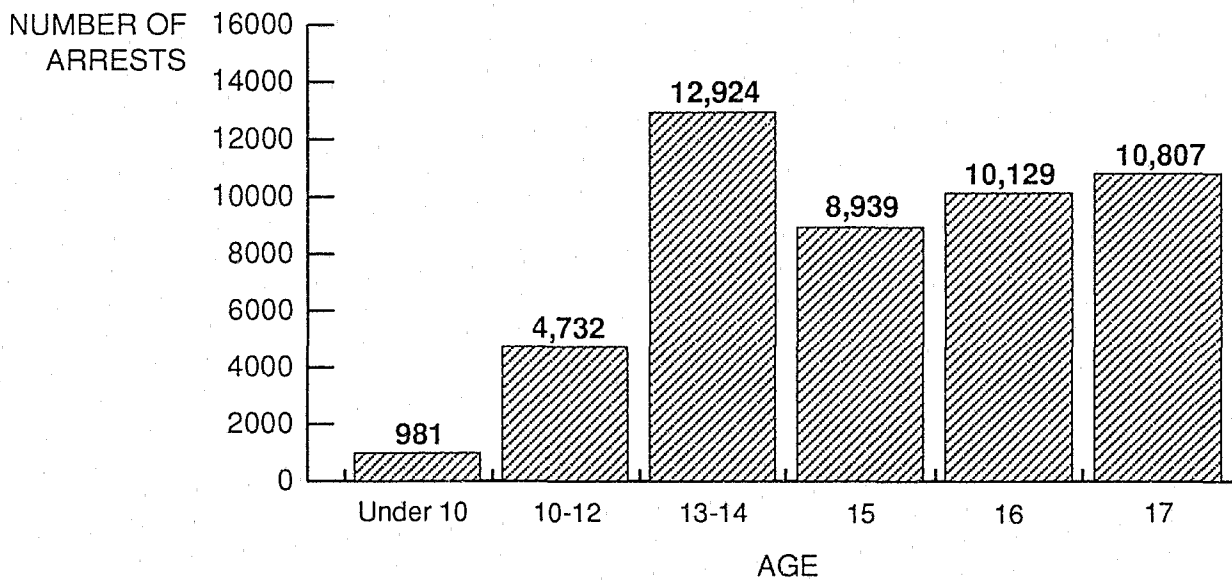


TABLE 30

JUVENILE ARREST RATES 1982 - 1991*

YEAR	JUVENILE POPULATION AGE 10-17	TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1991	523,514	48,639	92.9
1990	523,514	45,535	87.1
1989	500,067	42,575	85.1
1988	484,629	43,511	89.8
1987	485,346	44,149	91.0
1986	483,439	42,963	88.9
1985	491,756	43,982	89.4
1984	501,222	41,007	81.8
1983	514,838	39,035	75.8
1982	528,942	43,445	82.1

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
VIOLENT CRIMES 1982 - 1991**

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
1991	2,878	5.5
1990	2,689	5.1
1989	2,440	4.9
1988	2,293	4.7
1987	2,114	4.4
1986	1,859	3.8
1985	1,704	3.5
1984	1,593	3.2
1983	1,343	2.6
1982	1,449	2.7

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES**

YEAR	DRUG & ALCOHOL ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1991	5,380	10.1
1990	6,467	12.4
1989	7,062	14.1
1988	7,480	15.4
1987	7,039	14.5
1986	5,801	12.0
1985	7,255	14.9
1984	6,871	13.7
1983	7,352	14.3
1982	9,078	17.2

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES
SEX OFFENSES**

YEAR	SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000
1991	823	1.7
1990	867	1.2
1989	596	1.7
1988	725	1.5
1987	711	1.7
1986	830	1.5
1985	700	1.3
1984	627	1.2
1983	635	1.2
1982	370	0.7

*Latest available population is from 1990 census

TABLE 31

JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY COUNTY - 1991

County	Total Population 10-17	Violent Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Property Crime Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Drug & Alcohol Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	All Other Arrests	Rate Per 1,000	Total All Arrests	Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,016	3	1.5	127	63.0	51	25.3	95	47.1	276	136.9
Asotin	2,138	5	2.3	101	47.2	16	7.5	35	16.4	157	73.4
Benton	14,314	27	1.9	1068	74.6	135	9.4	643	44.9	1,873	130.9
Chelan	5,753	20	3.5	414	72.0	120	20.9	232	40.3	786	136.6
Clallam	5,979	15	2.5	437	73.1	107	17.9	189	31.6	748	125.1
Clark	29,690	93	3.1	1387	46.7	283	9.5	549	18.5	2,312	77.9
Columbia	506	0	0.0	72	142.3	50	98.8	71	140.3	193	381.4
Cowlitz	9,872	39	4.0	521	52.8	245	24.8	308	31.2	1,113	112.7
Douglas	3,252	4	1.2	147	45.2	56	17.2	40	12.3	247	76.0
Ferry	939	2	2.1	18	19.2	4	4.3	7	7.5	31	33.0
Franklin	5,489	37	6.7	326	59.4	34	6.2	235	42.8	632	115.1
Garfield	289	0	0.0	17	58.8	30	103.8	69	238.8	116	401.4
Grant*	7,387	4	0.5	186	25.2	73	9.9	79	10.7	342	46.3
Grays Harbor	7,549	19	2.5	432	57.2	122	16.2	239	31.7	812	107.6
Island	5,858	7	1.2	287	49.0	51	8.7	84	14.3	429	73.2
Jefferson	2,014	1	0.5	132	65.5	27	13.4	80	39.7	240	119.2
King	137,319	1,681	12.2	9,708	70.7	1,267	9.2	4,783	34.8	17,439	127.0
Kitsap*	21,792	6	0.3	128	5.9	39	1.8	100	4.6	273	12.5
Kittitas	2,467	2	0.8	114	46.2	17	6.9	63	25.5	196	79.4
Klickitat	2,211	4	1.8	125	56.5	36	16.3	33	14.9	198	89.6
Lewis	7,663	25	3.3	266	34.7	77	10.0	182	23.8	550	71.8
Lincoln	1,092	4	3.7	36	33.0	12	11.0	19	17.4	71	65.0
Mason	4,288	2	0.5	112	26.1	43	10.0	56	13.1	213	49.7
Okanogan	4,142	16	3.9	210	50.7	68	16.4	102	24.6	396	95.6
Pacific*	2,070	0	0.0	35	16.9	33	15.9	17	8.2	85	41.1
Pend Oreille	1,239	0	0.0	12	9.7	15	12.1	10	8.1	37	29.9
Pierce*	63,923	255	4.0	2,545	39.8	318	5.0	912	14.3	4,030	63.0
San Juan	860	0	0.0	43	50.0	17	19.8	10	11.6	70	81.4
Skagit	8,860	16	1.8	362	40.9	130	14.7	151	17.0	659	74.4
Skamania	1,100	2	1.8	21	19.1	45	40.9	13	11.8	81	73.6
Snohomish*	50,413	257	5.1	1,724	34.2	201	4.0	775	15.4	2,957	58.7
Spokane*	40,663	78	1.9	2,068	50.9	525	12.9	1,112	27.3	3,783	93.0
Stevens	4,593	2	0.4	99	21.6	71	15.5	19	4.1	191	41.6
Thurston	19,123	47	2.5	788	41.2	134	7.0	381	19.9	1,350	70.6
Wahkiakum	397	1	2.5	8	20.2	5	12.6	1	2.5	15	37.8
Walla Walla	5,211	4	0.8	291	55.8	31	5.9	108	20.7	434	83.3
Whatcom	13,847	67	4.8	833	60.2	327	23.6	442	31.9	1,669	120.5
Whitman	2,856	10	3.5	85	29.8	40	14.0	30	10.5	165	57.8
Yakima	24,340	123	5.1	1,919	78.8	265	10.9	801	32.9	3,108	127.7
State Patrol		0		70		260		32		362	
TOTAL	523,514	2,878	5.5	27,274	52.1	5,380	10.3	13,107	25.0	48,639	92.9

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement.
Actual arrests are greater than reported.

TABLE 32

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 1990-1991

COUNTY	1991 ARRESTS	1990 ARRESTS	% INCREASE DECREASE	% INCREASE DECREASE
Adams	276	348	-72	-20.7
Asotin	157	155	2	1.3
Benton	1,873	1,524	349	22.9
Chelan	786	687	99	14.4
Clallam	748	748	0	0.0
Clark	2,312	1,990	322	16.2
Columbia	193	71	122	171.8
Cowlitz	1,113	952	161	16.9
Douglas	247	315	-68	-21.6
Ferry	31	56	-25	-44.6
Franklin	632	494	138	27.9
Garfield	116	73	43	58.9
Grant*	342	316	26	8.2
Grays Harbor	812	823	-11	-1.3
Island	429	401	28	7.0
Jefferson	240	164	76	46.3
King	17,439	16,141	1,298	8.0
Kitsap*	273	326	-53	-16.3
Kittitas	196	200	-4	-2.0
Klickitat	198	185	13	7.0
Lewis	550	432	118	27.3
Lincoln	71	77	-6	-7.8
Mason	213	283	-70	-24.7
Okanogan	396	437	-41	-9.4
Pacific*	85	123	-38	-30.9
Pend Oreille	37	33	4	12.1
Pierce*	4,030	3,534	496	14.0
San Juan	70	93	-23	-24.7
Skagit	659	549	110	20.0
Skamania	81	89	-8	-9.0
Snohomish*	2,957	2,272	685	30.1
Spokane*	3,783	4,706	-923	-19.6
Stevens	191	168	23	13.7
Thurston	1,350	1,255	95	7.6
Wahkiakum	15	27	-12	-44.4
Walla Walla	434	570	-136	-23.9
Whatcom	1,669	1,738	-69	-4.0
Whitman	165	131	34	26.0
Yakima	3,108	2,632	476	18.1
State Patrol	362	417	-55	-13.2
TOTAL	48,639	45,535	3,104	6.8

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies.
Actual arrests are greater than reported.

TABLE 33
COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	1991 ARRESTS	RATE PER 1,000
Garfield	289	116	401.4
Columbia	506	193	381.4
Adams	2,016	276	136.9
Chelan	5,753	786	136.6
Benton	14,314	1873	130.9
Yakima	24,340	3108	127.7
King	137,319	17439	127.0
Clallam	5,979	748	125.1
Whatcom	13,847	1669	120.5
Jefferson	2,014	240	119.2
Franklin	5,489	632	115.1
Cowlitz	9,872	1113	112.7
Grays Harbor	7,549	812	107.6
Okanogan	4,142	396	95.6
Spokane*	40,663	3783	93.0
Klickitat	2,211	198	89.6
Walla Walla	5,211	434	83.3
San Juan	860	70	81.4
Kittitas	2,467	196	79.4
Clark	29,690	2312	77.9
Douglas	3,252	247	76.0
Skagit	8,860	659	74.4
Skamania	1,100	81	73.6
Asotin	2,138	157	73.4
Island	5,858	429	73.2
Lewis	7,663	550	71.8
Thurston	19,123	1350	70.6
Lincoln	1,092	71	65.0
Pierce*	63,923	4030	63.0
Snohomish*	50,413	2957	58.7
Whitman	2,856	165	57.8
Mason	4,288	213	49.7
Grant*	7,387	342	46.3
Stevens	4,593	191	41.6
Pacific	2,070	85	41.1
Wahkiakum	397	15	37.8
Ferry	939	31	33.0
Pend Oreille	1,239	37	29.9
Kitsap*	21,792	273	12.5
State Patrol		362	
Total	523,514	48,639	92.9

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies

TABLE 34

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE ARREST RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE-1991
Rates Per 1,000 Juveniles

County	Population 10-17	Violent Crimes	Property Offenses	Drug & Alcohol Offenses	All Other Crimes	Total Arrests
King	137,319	12.2	70.7	9.2	34.8	127.0
Spokane*	40,663	1.9	50.9	12.9	27.3	93.0
Clark	29,690	3.1	46.7	9.5	18.5	77.9
Pierce*	63,923	4.0	39.8	5.0	14.3	63.0
Snohomish *	50,413	5.1	34.2	4.0	15.4	58.7
MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTIES		5.3	48.5	8.1	22.1	83.9
Whatcom	13,847	4.8	60.2	23.6	31.9	120.5
Cowlitz	9,872	4.0	52.8	24.8	31.2	112.7
Skagit	13,847	1.8	40.9	14.7	17.0	74.4
Lewis	19,123	3.3	34.7	10.0	23.8	71.8
Thurston	8,860	2.5	41.2	7.0	19.9	70.6
I-5 CORRIDOR COUNTIES (U/25,000)		3.3	46.0	16.0	24.8	90.0
Clallam	5,979	2.5	73.1	17.9	31.6	125.1
Grays Harbor	7,549	2.5	57.2	16.2	31.7	107.6
Island	5,858	1.2	49.0	8.7	14.3	73.2
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)		2.1	59.8	14.3	25.9	102.0
Jefferson	2,014	0.5	65.5	13.4	39.7	119.2
San Juan	860	0.0	50.0	19.8	11.6	81.4
Skamania	1,100	1.8	19.1	40.9	11.8	73.6
Mason	4,288	0.5	26.1	10.0	13.1	49.7
Pacific*	2,070	0.0	16.9	15.9	8.2	41.1
Wahkiakum	397	2.5	20.2	12.6	2.5	37.8
OTHER WESTERN COUNTIES (U/5000)		0.9	33.0	18.8	14.5	67.1
Benton	14,314	1.9	74.6	9.4	44.9	130.9
Yakima	24,340	5.1	78.0	8.0	10.9	127.7
Franklin	5,489	6.7	59.4	6.2	42.8	115.1
Walla Walla	5,211	0.8	55.8	5.9	20.7	83.3
Grant*	7,387	0.5	25.2	9.9	10.7	46.3
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (O/5000)		3.0	58.6	7.9	26.0	100.7
Garfield	289	0.0	58.8	103.8	238.8	401.4
Columbia	506	0.0	142.3	98.8	140.3	381.4
Adams	2,016	1.5	63.0	25.3	47.1	136.9
Chelan	5,753	3.5	72.0	20.9	40.3	136.6
Okanogan	4,142	3.9	50.7	16.4	24.6	95.6
Klickitat	2,211	1.8	56.5	16.3	14.9	89.6
Kittitas	2,467	0.8	46.2	6.9	25.5	79.4
Douglas	3,252	1.2	45.2	17.2	12.3	76.0
Asotin	2,138	2.3	47.2	7.5	16.4	73.4
Lincoln	1,092	3.7	33	11	17.4	65.0
Whitman	2,856	3.5	29.8	14.0	10.5	57.8
Stevens	4,593	0.4	21.6	15.5	4.1	41.6
Ferry	939	2.1	19.2	4.3	7.5	33.0
Pend Orielle	1,239	0.0	9.7	12.1	8.1	29.9
OTHER EASTERN COUNTIES (U/5,000)		1.8	49.7	26.4	43.4	121.3

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement
actual arrests are greater than reported

TABLE 35

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY 1987-1991

	1990 Total Pop 10-17	1991 Violent Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Violent Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Violent Crime Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Violent Crime Arrests	1988 Rate Per 1,000	1987 Rate Per 1,000
Adams	2,016	3	1.5	8	4.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1.1
Asotin	2,138	5	2.3	2	0.9	3	1.4	4	1.9	3.7
Benton	14,314	27	1.9	48	3.4	25	2.1	18	1.5	2.7
Chelan	5,753	20	3.5	9	1.6	15	3.0	4	0.8	1.6
Clallam	5,979	15	2.5	12	2.0	9	1.6	4	0.7	2.0
Clark	29,690	93	3.1	57	1.9	37	1.4	43	1.7	2.1
Columbia	506	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.4	0.0
Cowlitz	9,872	39	4.0	25	2.5	16	1.8	19	2.1	1.3
Douglas	3,252	4	1.2	13	4.0	2	0.7	7	2.6	0.0
Ferry	939	2	2.1	7	7.5	4	5.5	1	1.4	5.4
Franklin	5,489	37	6.7	16	2.9	18	4.7	13	3.4	1.7
Garfield	289	0	0.0	1	3.5	3	2.8	0	0.0	0.0
Grant *	7,387	4	0.5	6	0.8	3	0.3	2	0.3	0.5
Grays Harbor	7,549	19	2.5	17	2.3	20	2.9	12	1.7	2.6
Island	5,858	7	1.2	6	1.0	16	2.8	4	0.7	0.6
Jefferson	2,014	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	2.3	0	0.0	0.6
King	137,319	1,681	12.2	1,741	12.7	1,709	11.8	1,666	11.5	10.9
Kitsap *	21,792	6	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.3	13	0.7	0.6
Kittitas	2,467	2	0.8	3	1.2	5	1.8	6	2.1	2.6
Klickitat	2,211	4	1.8	5	2.3	1	0.5	3	1.6	0.5
Lewis	7,663	25	3.3	14	1.8	28	4.3	26	4.0	2.6
Lincoln	1,092	4	3.7	12	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mason	4,288	2	0.5	12	2.8	3	0.8	6	1.5	0.0
Okanogan	4,142	16	3.9	9	2.2	7	2.0	5	1.4	1.1
Pacific	2,070	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	0.6
Pend Oreille	1,239	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Pierce*	63,923	255	4.0	191	3.0	199	3.2	160	2.6	2.5
San Juan	860	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Skagit	8,860	16	1.8	5	0.6	5	0.7	16	2.2	2.3
Skamania	1,100	2	1.8	1	0.9	4	4.4	2	2.2	6.6
Snohomish *	50,413	257	5.1	168	3.3	80	1.7	41	0.8	1.2
Spokane*	40,663	78	1.9	60	1.5	64	1.7	88	2.3	1.1
Stevens	4,593	2	0.4	5	1.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	2.2
Thurston	19,123	47	2.5	33	1.7	22	1.3	24	1.4	1.2
Wahkiakum	397	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Walla Walla	5,211	4	0.8	19	3.6	17	3.3	20	3.9	7.3
Whatcom	13,847	67	4.8	56	4.0	30	2.3	20	1.5	2.0
Whitman	2,856	10	3.5	8	2.8	8	1.7	2	.4	0.0
Yakima	24,340	123	5.1	109	4.5	70	3.2	56	2.6	1.4
State Patrol				1		6		4		
Total	523,514	2,878	5.5	2,689	5.1	2,440	4.9	2,293	4.4	4.4

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement agencies-
actual arrests are greater than reported

TABLE 36

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES - 1991 BY AGE, GENDER, RACE

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR HOMICIDE OR MANSLAUGHTER - 1991

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	1		1		4	9	15
FEMALE		1	2			1	4
RACE:		WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	
		13	3	1	2		19

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - 1991

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	41	150	339	242	326	347	1,445
FEMALE	4	44	158	93	116	96	511
RACE:		WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	
		1,085	733	57	79	2	1,956

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY - 1991

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE		36	137	119	156	119	567
FEMALE		4	45	32	22	13	116
RACE:		WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	
		314	311	18	40		683

JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR RAPE - 1991

AGE:	U/10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
MALE	2	18	62	40	37	52	211
FEMALE		1	3		1		5
RACE:		WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN	ASIAN	UNKNOWN	
		169	43	3	1		216

TABLE 37

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES 1987-1991

COUNTY	Total Population 10-17	1991 Property Crime Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 Property Crime Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 Rate Per 1000	1988 Rate per 1,000	1987 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 90-91	Rate Change 87-91
Adams	2,016	127	63.0	151	74.9	54.4	45.4	41.8	-11.9	21.2
Asotin	2,138	101	47.2	97	45.4	45.3	56.6	86.6	1.8	-39.4
Benton	14,314	1,068	74.6	809	56.5	62.4	60.8	59.2	18.1	15.4
Chelan	5,753	414	72.0	338	58.8	45.9	56.4	69.6	13.2	2.4
Clallam	5,979	437	73.1	311	52.0	78.9	67.9	70.8	21.1	2.3
Clark	29,690	1,387	46.7	1,219	41.1	38.8	37.2	42.3	5.6	4.4
Columbia	506	72	142.3	26	51.4	56.7	84.0	128.9	90.9	13.4
Cowlitz	9,872	521	52.8	495	50.1	56.1	61.4	58.1	2.7	-5.3
Deuglas	3,252	147	45.2	208	64.0	62.0	64.1	27.5	-18.8	17.7
Ferry	939	18	19.2	24	25.6	21.8	40.1	49.9	-6.4	-30.7
Franklin	5,489	326	59.4	15	2.7	58.2	59.5	52.1	56.7	7.3
Garfield	289	17	58.8	10	34.6	67.3	29.9	16.7	24.2	42.1
Grant*	7,387	186	25.2	143	19.4	28.3	7.2	12.2	5.8	13.0
Grays Harbor	7,549	432	57.2	410	54.3	69.5	54.1	66.1	2.9	-8.9
Island	5,858	287	49.0	266	45.4	35.0	31.6	50.6	3.6	-1.6
Jefferson	2,014	132	65.5	97	48.2	27.4	51.7	29.6	17.3	35.9
King	137,319	9,708	70.7	9,100	66.3	54.1	60.3	66.5	4.4	4.2
Kitsap*	21,792	128	5.9	136	6.2	7.6	16.4	26.5	-0.3	-20.6
Kittitas	2,467	114	46.2	94	38.1	35.3	38.8	29.5	8.1	16.7
Klickitat	2,211	125	56.5	75	33.9	36.2	45.1	25.1	22.6	31.4
Lewis	7,663	266	34.7	211	27.5	57.7	41.1	42.4	7.2	-7.7
Lincoln	1,092	36	33.0	51	46.7	6.7	28.6	5.0	-13.7	28.0
Mason	4,288	112	26.1	126	29.4	38.2	35.5	26.1	-3.3	0.0
Okanogan	4,142	210	50.7	183	44.2	9.5	16.8	36.4	6.5	14.3
Pacific*	2,070	35	16.9	48	23.2	20.6	5.9	20.1	-6.3	-3.2
Pend Oreille	1,239	12	9.7	21	16.9	20.1	24.3	28.4	-7.2	-18.7
Pierce*	63,923	2,545	39.8	2,260	35.4	31.3	33.9	37.1	4.4	2.7
San Juan	860	43	50.0	51	59.3	71.3	68.7	124.1	-9.3	-74.1
Skagit	8,860	362	40.9	281	31.7	38.2	57.0	50.0	9.2	-9.1
Skamania	1,100	21	19.1	20	18.2	14.2	44.3	31.8	0.9	-12.7
Snohomish*	50,413	1,724	34.2	1,426	28.3	24.8	26.9	31.4	5.9	2.8
Spokane	40,663	2,068	50.9	2,399	59.0	64.1	66.6	56.3	-8.1	-5.4
Stevens	4,593	99	21.6	100	21.8	16.9	20.7	33.8	-0.2	-12.2
Thurston	19,123	788	21.2	651	34.0	36.5	43.4	54.2	-12.8	-33.0
Wahkiakum	397	8	20.2	1	2.5	29.0	31.6	12.1	17.7	8.1
Walla Walla	5,211	291	55.8	390	74.8	48.4	54.9	56.5	-19.0	-0.7
Whatcom	13,847	833	60.2	884	63.8	55.3	48.4	42.6	-3.6	17.6
Whitman	2,856	85	29.8	59	20.7	9.0	11.0	15.8	9.1	14.0
Yakima	24,340	1,919	78.8	1,590	65.3	59.9	46.8	56.5	13.5	22.3
State Patrol		70		61						
TOTAL	523,514	27,274	52.1	24,837	47.4	44.5	48.0	50.5	4.7	1.6

* Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies - actual arrests are greater than reported.

TABLE 38

JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL OFFENSES 1987-1991

COUNTY	1991 Total Population 10-17	1991 rug And Alcohol Arrests	1991 Rate Per 1,000	1990 rug And Alcohol Arrests	1990 Rate Per 1,000	1989 rug And Alcohol Arrests	1989 Rate Per 1,000	1988 Rate Per 1,000	1987 Rate Per 1,000	Rate Change 87-91
Adams	2,016	51	25.3	51	25.3	62	36.5	43.8	21.2	4.1
Asotin	2,138	16	7.5	18	8.4	12	6.3	20.1	10.6	-3.1
Benton	14,314	135	9.4	189	13.2	263	22.4	22.4	18.4	-9.0
Chelan	5,753	120	20.9	153	26.6	129	25.6	33.6	27.3	-6.4
Clallam	5,979	107	17.9	202	33.8	290	52.2	41.1	35.7	-17.8
Clark	29,690	283	9.5	279	9.4	356	13.8	12.5	9.2	0.3
Columbia	506	50	98.8	19	37.5	26	64.2	19.4	14.3	84.5
Cowlitz	9,872	245	24.8	193	19.6	206	23.2	32.2	45.2	-20.4
Douglas	3,252	56	17.2	38	11.7	43	15.8	20.5	5.3	11.9
Ferry	939	4	4.3	17	18.1	17	23.5	17.6	36.4	-32.1
Franklin	5,489	34	6.2	30	5.5	45	11.6	14.5	7.7	-1.5
Garfield	289	30	103.8	14	48.4	1	4.3	16.9	0.0	103.8
Grant*	7,387	73	9.9	90	12.2	76	12.0	5.1	5.6	4.3
Grays Harbor	7,549	122	16.2	167	22.1	156	22.7	17.0	26.1	-9.9
Island	5,858	51	8.7	49	8.4	54	9.5	8.3	14.9	-6.2
Jefferson	2,014	27	13.4	25	12.4	20	11.5	19.3	12.7	0.7
King	137,319	1,267	9.2	1,455	10.6	1,733	11.9	12.9	13.3	-4.1
Kitsap*	21,792	39	1.8	76	3.5	61	3.2	3.4	8.3	-6.5
Kittitas	2,467	17	6.9	47	19.1	79	28.2	37.1	30.2	-23.3
Klickitat	2,211	36	16.3	46	20.8	11	5.9	7.4	5.7	10.6
Lewis	7,663	77	10.0	96	12.5	116	17.9	8.6	9.4	0.6
Lincoln	1,092	12	11.0	7	6.4	9	9.2	6.1	9.0	2.0
Mason	4,288	43	10.0	49	11.4	14	3.6	2.3	1.8	8.2
Okanogan	4,142	68	16.4	136	32.8	30	8.7	11.8	8.4	8.0
Pacific	2,070	33	15.9	44	21.3	2	1.2	0.0	1.2	14.7
Pend Oreille	1,239	15	12.1	4	3.2	2	1.9	7.8	14.6	-2.5
Pierce*	63,923	318	5.0	376	5.9	306	4.9	5.8	6.2	-1.2
San Juan	860	17	19.8	19	22.1	38	51.2	80.3	89.5	-69.7
Skagit	8,860	130	14.7	66	7.4	154	20.9	36.8	55.1	-40.4
Skamania	1,100	45	40.9	37	33.6	13	14.4	21.9	26.3	14.6
Snohomish*	50,413	201	4.0	206	4.1	249	5.2	6.1	5.1	-1.1
Spokane*	40,663	525	12.9	908	22.3	903	23.5	28.1	13.8	-0.9
Stevens	4,593	71	15.5	26	5.7	48	13.4	13.3	18.7	-3.2
Thurston	19,123	134	7.0	205	10.7	254	14.6	18.7	28.1	-21.1
Wahkiakum	397	5	12.6	22	55.4	6	15.8	32.2	24.3	-11.7
Walla Walla	5,211	31	5.9	53	10.2	43	8.3	9.9	8.5	-2.6
Whatcom	13,847	327	23.6	412	29.8	465	35.5	21.0	16.3	7.3
Whitman	2,856	40	14.0	37	13.0	60	13.0	14.2	12.1	1.9
Yakima	24,340	265	10.9	290	11.9	267	12.3	10.9	8.8	2.1
State Patrol		260		316		443				
TOTAL	523,514	5,380	10.3	6,467	12.4	7,062	14.1	15.3	14.5	-4.2

*Significant underreporting by some law enforcement agencies-
actual arrests are greater than reported

TABLE 39

ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS - 1991 - DETAIL

	SEX	UN 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Sale/Manufacturing								
Opium or Cocaine	M			4	7	19	22	52
and Derivatives	F			1	2	4	3	10
Marijuana	M		2	4	4	10	16	36
	F			1	2	3	2	8
Synthetic Narcotics	M			1	1	2	4	8
	F	1						1
Other Dangerous	M			5	6	10	8	29
Drugs	F			1		1		2
Subtotal	M		2	14	18	41	50	125
Sale/Manufacturing*	F	1		3	4	8	5	21
Possession:								
Opium or Cocaine	M		1	5	3	14	21	44
and Derivatives	F		1		2	3		6
Marijuana	M	1	3	53	62	84	106	309
	F		3	18	11	13	12	57
Synthetic Narcotics	M			5		3	3	11
	F			1	3	2	1	7
Other Dangerous	M			17	16	25	33	91
Drugs	F			5	2	4	2	13
Subtotal	M	1	4	80	81	126	163	455
Possession*	F		4	24	18	22	15	83
Total All Seattle *	M		8	39	79	105	114	345
Drug Arrests	F			11	11	17	19	58
Total Arrests for	M	1	14	133	178	272	327	925
Drug Offenses	F	1	4	38	33	47	39	162
Driving While	M	2		2	7	66	181	258
Intoxicated**	F			2	4	17	29	52
Liquor Law	M	4	17	201	333	755	1,212	2,522
Violations	F		22	157	223	309	416	1,127
Total Arrests for	M	6	31	203	340	821	1,393	2,794
Alcohol Offenses	F		22	159	227	326	445	1,179

*Seattle does not detail drug arrests.

**Seattle does not report juvenile DWI's

TABLE 40

1991 JUVENILE ARRESTS BY SEX OF OFFENDER

COUNTY	VIOLENT		PROPERTY		DRUG/ALCOHOL		ALL OTHER		TOTAL ALL ARRESTS			
	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	Fem	Male	%	Fem	%
Adams	3	0	113	14	41	10	73	22	230	83.3	46	16.7
Asotin	4	1	73	28	13	3	27	8	117	74.5	40	25.5
Benton	23	4	823	245	106	29	467	176	1,419	75.8	454	24.2
Chelan	17	3	324	90	81	39	180	52	602	76.6	184	23.4
Clallam	15	0	362	75	52	55	152	37	581	77.7	167	22.3
Clark	84	9	1,027	360	204	79	393	156	1,708	73.9	604	26.1
Columbia	0	0	66	6	33	17	62	9	161	83.4	32	16.6
Cowlitz	39	0	397	124	144	101	246	62	826	74.2	287	25.8
Douglas	4	0	106	48	46	10	28	5	184	74.5	63	25.5
Ferry	2	0	15	3	4	0	7	0	28	90.3	3	9.7
Franklin	32	5	255	71	30	4	184	51	501	79.3	131	20.7
Garfield	0	0	14	3	19	11	45	24	78	67.2	38	32.8
Grant*	4	0	122	64	51	22	55	24	232	67.8	110	32.2
Grays Harbor	18	1	368	64	97	25	193	46	676	83.3	136	16.7
Island	7	0	228	59	38	13	72	12	345	80.4	84	19.6
Jefferson	1	0	108	25	20	7	54	25	183	76.3	57	23.8
King	1,239	442	6,895	2,813	979	288	3,782	1,001	12,895	73.9	4,544	26.1
Kitsap*	6	0	104	24	35	4	79	21	224	82.1	49	17.9
Kittitas	2	0	76	37	11	6	51	13	140	71.4	56	28.6
Klickitat	4	0	105	20	29	7	26	7	164	82.8	34	17.2
Lewis	24	1	216	50	54	23	151	31	445	80.9	105	19.1
Lincoln	4	0	33	3	9	3	16	3	62	87.3	9	12.7
Mason	2	0	98	14	29	14	47	9	176	82.6	37	17.4
Okanogan	16	0	162	48	39	29	84	18	301	76.0	95	24.0
Pacific	0	0	26	7	26	7	14	5	66	77.6	19	22.4
Pend Oreille	0	0	10	2	13	2	9	1	32	86.5	5	13.5
Pierce*	213	42	1,782	763	240	78	721	191	2,956	73.3	1,074	26.7
San Juan	0	0	38	5	15	2	8	2	61	87.1	9	12.9
Skagit	15	1	300	62	79	51	113	38	507	76.9	152	23.1
Skamania	2	0	20	1	34	11	11	2	67	82.7	14	17.3
Snohomish*	197	59	1,219	505	138	64	639	136	2,193	74.2	764	25.8
Spokane*	62	16	1,484	584	355	170	873	239	2,774	73.3	1,009	26.7
Stevens	2	0	89	10	49	22	17	2	157	82.2	34	17.8
Thurston	43	4	616	172	108	26	306	75	1,073	79.5	277	20.5
Wahkiakum	1	0	8	0	0	5	1	0	10	66.7	5	33.3
Walla Walla	41	0	208	46	25	6	97	11	371	85.5	63	14.5
Whatcom	50	17	620	213	241	86	329	113	1,240	74.3	429	25.7
Whitman	7	3	59	26	20	20	23	7	109	66.1	56	33.9
Yakima	97	26	1,469	450	221	44	623	178	2,410	77.5	698	22.5
State Patrol	0	0	58	12	201	59	30	2	289	79.8	73	20.2
TOTAL	2,280	634	20,096	7,146	3,929	1,452	10,288	2,814	36,593	75.2	12,046	24.8

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement
Actual arrests are greater than reported

TABLE 41

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS UNDER 2,500

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Columbia S.O.	1,530	193	126.1
Dayton P.D.	2,470	164	66.4
Winthrop P.D.	322	19	59.0
Garfield S.O.	886	51	57.6
Ritzville P.D.	1,725	87	50.4
Pomeroy P.D.	1,414	65	46.0
Eatonville P.D.	1,435	60	41.8
Kettle Falls P.D.	1,305	44	33.7
Pe Ell P.D.	550	17	30.9
Brewster P.D.	1,635	48	29.4
Stanwood P.D.	2,065	58	28.1
South Bend P.D.	1,545	40	25.9
La Conner P.D.	720	18	25.0
Mossyrock P.D.	450	11	24.4
Napavine P.D.	755	18	23.8
Castle Rock P.D.	2,080	47	22.6
Oroville P.D.	1,505	34	22.6
Davenport P.D.	1,495	32	21.4
No. Bonneville P.D.	425	9	21.2
Tonasket P.D.	880	18	20.5
Ridgefield P.D.	1,375	24	17.5
Black Diamond P.D.	1,505	26	17.3
Ocean Shores P.D.	2,400	41	17.1
Zillah P.D.	1,920	27	14.1
Morton P.D.	1,125	15	13.3
Grand Coulee P.D.	1,900	21	11.1
Snoqualmie P.D.	1,545	17	11.0
Odessa P.D.	928	10	10.8
Republic P.D.	1,030	11	10.7
Wilbur P.D.	860	9	10.5
Westport P.D.	1,890	19	10.1
Connell P.D.	2,015	20	9.9
Newport P.D.	1,720	17	9.9
White Salmon P.D.	1,870	17	9.1
Chewelah P.D.	1,980	17	8.6
Cle Elum P.D.	2,245	19	8.5
Ruston P.D.	695	5	7.2
Algona P.D.	1,757	12	6.8
Palouse P.D.	915	5	5.5
Long Beach P.D.	1,230	6	4.9
Mabton P.D.	1,465	7	4.8
McCleary P.D.	1,460	4	2.7
Coulee Dam P.D.	1,123	3	2.7
Kalama P.D.	1,210	3	2.5
Carnation P.D.	1,265	3	2.4
Twisp P.D.	880	2	2.3
Harrington P.D.	474	1	2.1
Yarrow Point P.D.	965	2	2.1
Cosmopolis P.D.	1,370	2	1.5
TOTAL	66,309	1,398	21.1

TABLE 42

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 2,500 TO 5,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Union Gap P.D.	3,100	184	59.4
Omak P.D.	4,120	192	46.6
Burlington P.D.	4,760	190	39.9
Chelan P.D.	3,020	112	37.1
Battleground P.D.	3,890	128	32.9
E. Wenatchee P.D.	3,910	125	32.0
Othello P.D.	4,640	144	31.0
Monroe P.D.	4,780	142	29.7
Sequim P.D.	3,780	110	29.1
Goldendale P.D.	3,340	73	21.9
Elma P.D.	3,000	62	20.7
Colville P.D.	4,370	79	18.1
Woodland P.D.	2,592	45	17.4
Prosser P.D.	4,470	75	16.8
Montesano P.D.	3,060	49	16.0
Washougal P.D.	4,800	72	15.0
Fife P.D.	3,870	57	14.7
Milton P.D.	4,995	72	14.4
Forks P.D.	3,280	45	13.7
Raymond P.D.	2,890	39	13.5
Buckley P.D.	3,560	46	12.9
Wapato P.D.	3,760	47	12.5
Lake Stevens P.D.	3,710	40	10.8
Clyde Hill P.D.	2,980	32	10.7
Quincy P.D.	3,760	38	10.1
W. Richland P.D.	4,020	31	7.7
Pacific P.D.	4,690	36	7.7
Lincoln S.O.	3,943	19	4.8
Wahkiakum S.O.	3,300	15	4.5
Colfax P.D.	2,730	11	4.0
Lake Forest Pk P.D.	4,030	7	1.7
Medina P.D.	3,475	1	0.3
TOTAL	120,625	2318	19.2

TABLE 43

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 5,001 TO 10,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Brier P.D.	5,680	244	43.0
Snohomish P.D.	6,550	222	33.9
Poulsbo P.D.	5,140	142	27.6
Toppenish P.D.	7,460	194	26.0
Port Orchard P.D.	5,109	131	25.6
Grandview P.D.	7,320	179	24.5
Ferndale P.D.	5,670	133	23.5
Camas P.D.	6,880	148	21.5
Shelton P.D.	7,310	157	21.5
Enumclaw P.D.	6,450	126	19.5
Selah P.D.	5,110	92	18.0
Hoquiam P.D.	8,970	150	16.7
Clarkston P.D.	6,750	109	16.1
Lynden P.D.	5,770	84	14.6
Pt. Townsend P.D.	7,230	88	12.2
Issaquah P.D.	7,860	90	11.5
Bonney Lake P.D.	7,860	87	11.1
Skamania S.O.	8,075	72	8.9
Sumner P.D.	7,190	55	7.6
Adams S.O.	7,435	45	6.1
Ephrata P.D.	5,380	32	5.9
Steliacoom P.D.	5,790	33	5.7
College Place P.D.	6,390	32	5.0
Whitman S.O.	7,223	27	3.7
Ferry S.O.	5,470	20	3.7
Normandy Park P.D.	6,730	23	3.4
Pend Oreille S.O.	6,375	19	3.0
Firecrest P.D.	5,280	11	2.1
TOTAL	184,457	2,745	14.9

TABLE 44

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 10,001 TO 25,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Tukwila P.D.	14,630	802	54.8
Sunnyside P.D.	11,270	497	44.1
Kelso P.D.	11,800	421	35.7
Pasco P.D.	20,660	492	23.8
Moses Lake P.D.	11,420	261	22.9
Pt. Angeles P.D.	17,890	403	22.5
Tumwater P.D.	10,360	230	22.2
Lacey P.D.	20,210	417	20.6
Centralia P.D.	12,210	232	19.0
Aberdeen P.D.	16,660	280	16.8
Puyallup P.D.	24,450	399	16.3
Oak Harbor P.D.	17,890	255	14.3
Mt. Vernon P.D.	18,720	255	13.6
Ellensburg P.D.	12,570	152	12.1
Jefferson S.O.	14,370	152	10.6
Klickitat S.O.	10,940	108	9.9
Franklin S.O.	15,925	120	7.5
Bothell P.D.	12,990	95	7.3
San Juan S.O.	10,700	70	6.5
Douglas S.O.	22,517	122	5.4
Pullman P.D.	23,090	114	4.9
Asotin S.D.	11,050	48	4.3
Des Moines P.D.	17,480	69	3.9
Mukilteo P.D.	12,990	49	3.8
Mercer Island P.D.	21,190	79	3.7
Okanogan S.O.	22,836	80	3.5
Stevens S.O.	23,111	51	2.2
Kititas S.O.	10,813	13	1.2
TOTAL	450,742	6,266	13.9

TABLE 45

JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
 AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 25,001 TO 50,000

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Lynwood P.D.	29,010	792	27.3
Kennewick P.D.	42,780	997	23.3
Wenatchee P.D.	22,080	454	20.6
Auburn P.D.	33,280	493	14.8
Walla Walla P.D.	27,020	369	13.7
Richland P.D.	32,740	397	12.1
Benton S.O.	30,790	373	12.1
Vancouver P.D.	47,190	520	11.0
Kirkland P.D.	40,590	433	10.7
Longview P.D.	31,730	321	10.1
Renton P. D.	37,460	367	9.8
Cowlitz S.O.	34,188	276	8.1
Grays Harbor S.O.	25,748	207	8.0
Chelan S.O.	28,100	220	7.8
Lewis S. O.	36,790	257	7.0
Redmond P.D.	37,460	255	6.8
Olympia P.D.	34,850	220	6.3
Clallam S.O.	33,550	177	5.3
Skagit S.O.	39,095	191	4.9
Island S.O.	42,500	174	4.1
Mason S.O.	32,590	60	1.8
TOTAL	719,541	7553	10.5

TABLE 46

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS 50,001 TO 100,000**

	POPULATION	JUVENILE	RATE
Yakima P.D.	57,660	1387	24.1
Everett P.D.	72,480	688	9.5
Bellevue P.D.	87,900	750	8.5
Whatcom S.O.	62,678	386	6.2
Yakima S.O.	88,545	477	5.4
Thurston S.O.	98,870	428	4.3
TOTAL	468,133	4,116	8.8

TABLE 47

**JUVENILE ARREST RATES - 1991
AGENCIES SERVING POPULATIONS OVER 100,000**

AGENCY	POPULATION SERVED	JUVENILE ARRESTS	RATE
Spokane P.D.	178,500	3,326	18.6
Seattle P.D.	518,000	7,988	15.4
Tacoma P.D.*	177,500	1,948	11.0
King County S.O.	628,523	5,636	9.0
Clark County S.O.	185,580	1,437	7.7
Pierce County S.O.	354,348	1,187	3.3
Snohomish County S.O.	266,305	651	2.4
Spokane County S.O.	173,393	432	2.5
TOTAL	2,482,149	22,605	9.1

* Significant underreporting by law enforcement-
Actual arrests are greater than reported.

Juvenile Court Offense Referrals

A court referral is a listing of a juvenile's name and offense in the juvenile court's record keeping system. It is a record that the juvenile was arrested or cited for an offense, and then referred to the prosecutor. A referral is not a conviction.

Any new court action is considered a referral, such as a new offense, review hearing, violation or supervision hearing etc. Therefore the number of court referrals are greater than the number of arrests.

The total number of juvenile court offense referrals for 1991 was 78,030. This figure represents an increase of eight percent over the 1990 figure of 72,517.

Of the 78,030 court offense referrals, 14,545 were from King County. Juvenile court offense referrals from King County show a steady decrease since 1987.

Offense referrals are grouped according to severity. Type A+ and A are the most serious and include murder and rape; Type E is the least serious and includes reckless driving. Over sixty percent of offense referrals for 1991 were for Type D and E. One percent of all referrals were for Type A+ or A.

Since 1987 there has been a steady increase of about two percent per year in the statewide total of offense referrals. The increase in court offense referrals from 1987 to 1991 is spread evenly over all types of referrals.

Court Referrals By Race and Ethnicity

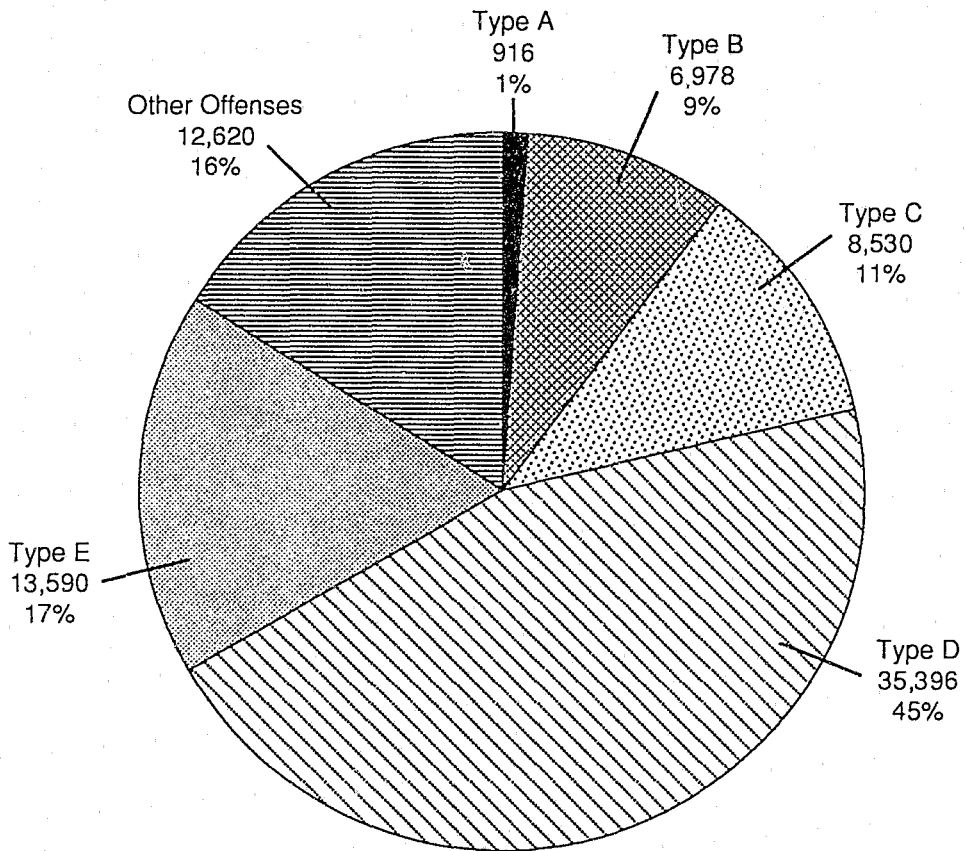
The racial and ethnic distribution of juvenile court offense referrals for 1991 showed that 63 percent were White, 11 percent were Black, three percent were Asian, three percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Native American. The race and ethnicity of 15 percent of juvenile court offense referrals were not reported. These figures have remained relatively unchanged since 1987.

The court offense referral rate when compared to the state juvenile race and ethnic population shows the following:

- ◆ *Court referrals for Whites are at least 25 percent less than their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Court referrals for Blacks are more than two and a half times their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Court referrals for Asians are less than their proportion of the population.*
- ◆ *Court referrals for Native Americans are similar to their proportion of the population.*

1991 JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL

GRAPH 11



Type A – murder, kidnap, rape, etc.

Type B – assault 2, burglary, vehicular homicide, etc.

Type C – assault 3, malicious harassment, marijuana sale, etc.

Type D – weapon possession, criminal trespass, display weapon, DWI, vehicular prowling, etc.

Type E – alcohol offense, disorderly conduct, prostitution, reckless driving, etc.

Other Offenses – fish and game, traffic violations, failure to obey police, etc.

TABLE 48
JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS
FROM 1987-1991

	JUVIS	KING COUNTY	TOTALS
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	63,628	14,402	78,030
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	57,972	14,545	72,517
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	55,676	14,827	70,503
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	52,982	14,884	67,866
1987 TOTAL REFERRALS	51,152	15,807	66,959
PERCENTAGE CHANGE SINCE 1990	10%	0	8%

TABLE 49

1991 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS

Offense	JUVIS System 1/ (Excludes King County)		King Count 2/		Statewide Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A+ A & A-	641	1	275	2	916	1
B+ & B	5,403	8	1,575	11	6,978	9
C+ & C	6,475	10	2,055	14	8,530	11
D+ & D	27,725	44	7,671	53	35,396	45
E	11,169	18	2,421	17	13,590	17
Other Offenses	12,215	19	405	3	12,620	16
TOTAL REFERRALS	63,628	100	14,402	100	78,030	100

1/ JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, AOC, June 1992.

2/ King County referrals were obtained from report JIS-381-A, KCDYS, June 1992.

1991 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

GRAPH 12

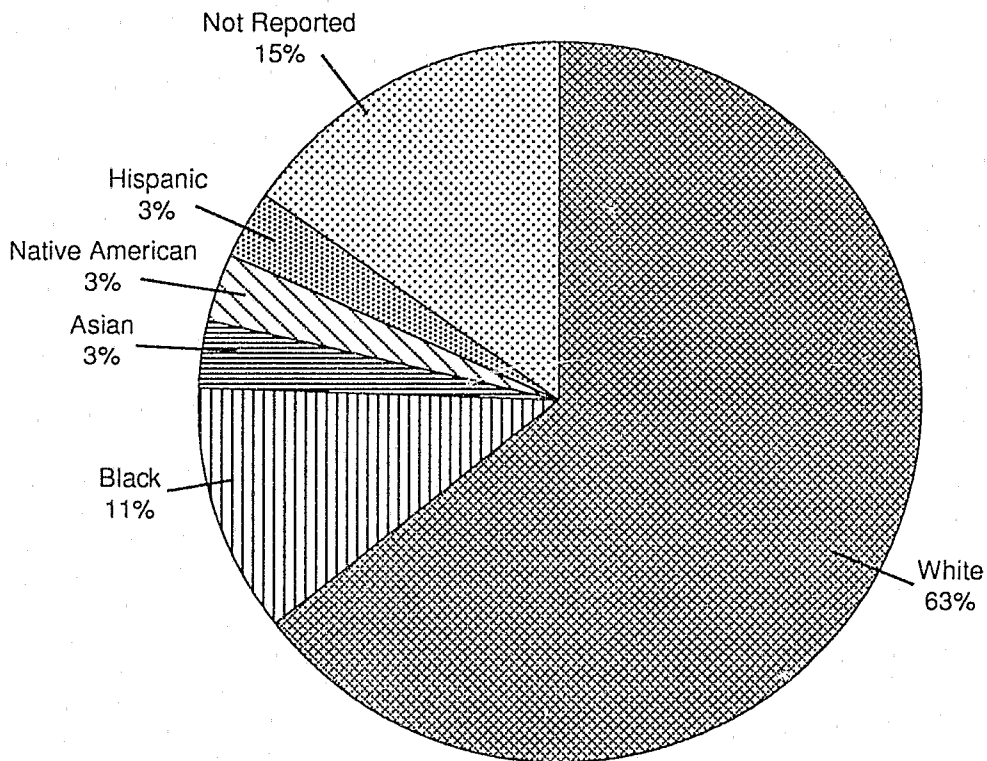


TABLE 50

1991 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY

	JUVIS System (Excludes King County)		King County		Statewide Totals		State Pop Age 0 - 17
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Dist
White	41,601	65	7,360	51	48,961	63	85
Black	4,148	7	4,111	29	8,259	11	4
Asian	1,199	2	902	6	2,101	3	5
Hispanic	3,919	6	342	2	2,369	3	4
Native American	1,671	3	294	2	1,965	3	2
Other	265	<1	170	1	435	<1	
Unknown	117	<1	11	0	128	<1	
Not Reported	10,708	17	1,212	8	11,920	15	
TOTAL REFERRALS	63,628	100	14,402	100	78,030	100	100

JUVIS referrals were obtained from report 3012, produced by the Administrator of the Courts. King County referrals were obtained from Alice Nelson, KCDYS.

TABLE 51

1991 JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY AND ETHNICITY

County	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Unknown	Not Reported	Total
Adams	105		2	170				69	346
Asotin/Garfield	86					2	3	22	113
Benton/Franklin	2,355	200	20	715	30	2	1	232	3,555
Chelan	1,120	12	19	153	9		2	70	1,385
Clallam	898	7	83	7		1		20	1,016
Clark	4,281	263	53	130	87	35		39	4,888
Columbia	33			12				127	172
Cowlitz	1,162	29	16	24	9	7	4	387	1,638
Douglas	354	5	9	42			2	27	439
Ferry	5	3						41	49
Grant	313	17	12	119	2	1		610	1,074
Grays Harbor	1,412	13	68	14	8	1	61	95	1,672
Island	632	28	3	18	45		1	5	732
Jefferson	273	3	12	1		1		44	334
Kitsap	3,153	412	75	35	154	43	4	67	3,943
Kittitas	236	3	1	7	2			17	266
Klickitat	185	1	7	9		3		42	247
Lewis	824	24	30	28	6		4	184	1,100
Lincoln	12		1					55	68
Mason	219	3	11	3	1	2		382	621
Okanogan	460	2	221	68	1	5	3	20	780
Pacific/Wahkiakum	211	6	3	4	5			98	327
Pend Oreille	16	1	1	2		1		90	111
Pierce	6,501	2,085	313	310	493	51	2	91	9,846
San Juan	51	1						31	83
Skagit	1,445	15	35	188	9	2	1	44	1,739
Skamania	68		2					4	74
Snohomish	6,337	289	154	105	156	23	5	552	7,621
Spokane	4,202	417	141	113	90	48	4	3,734	8,749
Stevens	44	2	2					330	378
Thurston	2,311	165	77	58	71	24	20	733	3,459
Walla Walla	109			16				577	702
Whatcom	566	11	108	18	11	11		1,440	2,165
Whitman	46	3		4				286	339
Yakima	1,460	126	181	1,537	10	2		132	3,448
Out of State	116	2	11	9				11	149
TOTAL	41,601	4,148	1,671	3,919	1,199	265	117	10,708	63,628

Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court ³

The county prosecutor is responsible for prosecuting juvenile cases. The prosecutor decides whether to divert a case, whether charges should be filed and which offenses should be charged.

Juveniles who commit minor/first offenses may be offered diversion instead of being taken to court. Juveniles who do not complete a diversion agreement, refuse diversion or are refused diversion are charged in juvenile court.

Between 1990 and 1991 the number of juveniles referred to the prosecutor increased by nine percent. In 1991, 43,135 juveniles were referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Of the 43,135 juveniles, 20,526 or 48 percent were referred to diversion; charges were filed on 13,526 or 31 percent; and there was no action on 8,904 or 21 percent. These figures represent an increase of eight percent (juveniles referred to diversion) and an increase of ten percent (juveniles who were charged) from the 1990 figures.

During this time period, 109 juveniles or less than one percent of those juveniles referred to the prosecutor were remanded to adult court. The number of juveniles referred to adult court has shown a steady decrease since 1989. Thirty-six or approximately one third of the juveniles remanded to adult court were from Clark County. Counties where ten or more juveniles were remanded to adult court were Chelan, Cowlitz, and Pierce.

Of the 20,526 juveniles referred to diversion, 74 percent completed diversion, and 24 percent did not complete, refused or were refused diversion. Only 46 percent of those diversion cases where juveniles did not complete the diversion agreement, refused or were refused diversion resulted in charges being filed and cases referred to court. These rates remained relatively unchanged since 1988.

Most cases that are adjudicated result in a conviction. Approximately 68 percent of the adjudicated cases resulted in a guilty finding; relatively no change from 1990, and down from 72 percent for 1989. Less than one percent of the cases were found not guilty and 28 percent of the cases were dismissed.

Sentencing within the standard range was the most common disposition. Over 98 percent of the juveniles adjudicated guilty were sentenced within the standard range. Less than two percent were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice).

³ Data on juveniles referred to juvenile court do not include King County.

Gender

Males are far more likely to be referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Seventy seven percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor were males. Males accounted for 96 percent of the juveniles remanded to adult court; an increase of five percent over the 1990 figure. Sixty percent of females were referred to diversion as compared to 44 percent of males.

Females referred to the prosecutor were much less likely to be charged. Nineteen percent of the females referred were charged as compared to 35 percent of the males. There was no action on approximately 21 percent of the cases for either gender. These rates remained unchanged since 1988.

Race and Ethnic Distribution⁴

Race or ethnicity was unknown or not stated for 18 percent of the juveniles referred to the prosecutor for criminal offenses. Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 54 percent of the juveniles referred were White, 6 percent were Black, 3 percent were Native American, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American.

Between 1990 and 1991 the number of White juveniles referred to the prosecutor increased by 8 percent and the number of Black juveniles increased by 4 percent, Native American juveniles increased by 4 percent, Hispanic juveniles increased by 18 percent, and Asian American juveniles increased by 19 percent.

Race or ethnicity was not known or stated for 19 percent of the juveniles referred to diversion. Of the cases where race or ethnicity was recorded, 66 percent of the juveniles were White, 5 percent were Black, 2 percent were Native American, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American. These figures represent no change from the 1990 figures.

Race or ethnicity was not known or not stated for 10 percent of the juveniles remanded to adult court, but where race was recorded, 67 percent of the juveniles were White, 9 percent were Black, 4 percent were Native American, 9 percent were Hispanic, and 1 percent were Asian American. The number of Native American and Hispanic juveniles remanded to adult court increased by three percent from the 1990 figures, while the number of White and Black juveniles decreased by 5 percent and 3 percent respectively.

In 1991, 10,575 juveniles were sentenced within the standard range. Of those juveniles for whom race or ethnicity was recorded, 66 percent were White, 7 percent were Black, 3 percent were Native American, 7 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American. These rates remain relatively unchanged from previous years.

⁴ Black youth comprise 4 percent; Native American youth 2.3 percent; Asian and Pacific Islander youth comprise 5.1 percent and Other Race category comprise 3.8 percent of the total youth population in Washington in the 1990 Census.

*Race and Ethnic
Distribution, cont.*

In 1991, 187 juveniles were sentenced outside the standard range (judge declared a manifest injustice or M.I.), up from 155 in 1990. Of those juveniles, 132 were sentenced outside the standard range to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). Of those juveniles sentenced for whom race or ethnicity was recorded 67 percent were White, 13 percent were Black, 2 percent were Native American, 8 percent were Hispanic, and 2 percent were Asian American.

TABLE 52

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	276	132	93	50	0	124	6	2	4	6	0	79	76	0	3	0
Asotin/Garfield	95	69	23	3	0	68	1	0	1	0	0	21	17	1	3	0
Benton/Franklin	2379	1297	721	332	2	989	303	150	149	299	11	561	519	3	36	3
Chelan	893	313	356	204	10	268	38	21	17	112	2	262	247	0	15	0
Clallam	816	407	125	199	0	240	129	36	86	18	1	139	137	0	2	0
Clark	3190	1301	1076	827	36	1283	7	2	5	214	1	859	779	4	71	5
Columbia	166	81	56	26	0	73	3	2	1	21	0	34	31	0	3	0
Cowlitz	1347	522	408	371	10	517	2	0	1	68	0	337	286	2	45	4
Douglas	263	116	108	40	0	107	6	3	1	11	2	96	87	0	6	3
Ferry	35	28	6	1	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0
Grant	773	398	313	89	0	327	66	59	0	105	0	248	226	1	21	0
Grays Harbor	918	395	285	245	0	250	143	62	81	124	2	220	198	0	21	1
Island	587	282	153	138	0	259	7	3	4	27	2	119	111	0	8	0
Jefferson	246	118	95	35	0	91	21	12	8	26	3	78	66	3	1	8
King *																
Kitsap	3255	1389	982	887	3	850	503	315	188	360	11	800	743	0	57	0
Kittitas	234	156	81	1	0	89	65	41	2	34	0	85	70	0	15	0
Klickitat	191	102	76	16	3	94	6	5	1	27	0	53	45	0	8	0
Lewis	905	293	283	296	6	262	29	11	12	57	0	224	202	0	22	0
Lincoln	54	25	28	1	0	25	0	0	0	2	0	26	26	0	0	0
Mason	334	118	212	8	1	100	15	2	6	76	0	135	113	0	19	3
Okanogan	583	274	224	90	0	213	59	42	17	59	1	204	170	1	32	1
Pacific/Waikiakum	248	87	90	55	1	72	12	3	5	16	0	66	52	0	13	1
Pend Oreille	76	36	33	12	0	24	7	1	1	13	0	21	20	0	0	1
Pierce	6108	3467	1511	1348	13	2142	1263	346	915	725	8	1095	951	2	106	36
San Juan	76	52	21	1	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	1	0
Skagit	1203	570	428	160	1	566	3	1	2	140	0	235	206	0	24	5
Skamania	54	42	13	0	0	34	1	1	0	1	0	9	9	0	0	0
Snohomish	5200	3114	901	1090	6	1831	1181	758	401	388	13	1221	1065	22	116	18
Spokane	4578	1997	1535	964	4	1465	514	210	304	444	0	1295	1234	1	58	2
Stevens	300	145	68	88	0	126	13	13	0	18	0	61	61	0	0	0
Thurston	1804	936	761	131	6	605	330	104	28	209	3	641	555	7	57	22
Walla Walla	599	324	156	118	2	291	8	6	2	43	0	108	99	0	9	0
Whatcom	1970	873	785	330	0	809	32	17	12	142	9	547	480	1	61	5
Whitman	248	98	45	74	0	69	1	0	1	7	0	20	19	0	1	0
Yakima	3131	969	1475	674	4	879	63	17	16	610	5	844	712	6	112	14
TOTAL	43,135	20,526	13,526	8,904	109	15,209	4,837	2,245	2,271	4,402	74	10,762	9,629	55	946	132

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 53

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
GENDER GROUP: MALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	232	106	87	37	0	100	4	2	2	6	0	73	70	0	3	0
Asotin/Garfield	68	50	16	2	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	1	3	0
Benton/Franklin	1832	919	640	259	2	682	234	114	119	257	8	489	447	3	36	3
Chelan	682	213	305	146	10	186	23	15	8	92	2	226	212	0	14	0
Clallam	620	280	110	162	0	167	86	22	59	15	1	113	111	0	2	0
Clark	2367	854	900	620	35	842	6	2	4	185	1	713	642	2	65	4
Columbia	138	56	56	23	0	49	3	2	1	21	0	34	31	0	3	0
Cowlitz	989	338	342	275	8	334	1	0	1	60	0	281	235	2	40	4
Douglas	197	70	97	30	0	63	4	1	1	7	1	88	79	0	6	3
Ferry	23	19	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0
Grant	585	271	273	60	0	217	50	44	0	80	0	225	204	1	20	0
Grays Harbor	751	285	262	204	0	180	103	43	60	91	2	211	189	0	21	1
Island	477	209	142	119	0	191	5	2	3	26	2	108	100	0	8	0
Jefferson	197	90	81	27	0	72	12	5	6	20	1	65	53	3	1	8
King *																
Kitsap	2518	978	840	702	3	607	343	218	125	273	10	670	616	0	54	0
Kittitas	184	113	74	1	0	65	46	26	2	26	0	73	58	0	15	0
Klickitat	148	72	63	13	3	67	3	2	1	17	0	47	39	0	8	0
Lewis	713	218	235	230	6	200	17	7	4	45	0	186	165	0	21	0
Lincoln	47	22	25	0	0	22	0	0	0	2	0	23	23	0	0	0
Mason	265	73	190	6	0	60	10	2	2	65	0	126	104	0	19	3
Okanogan	444	191	192	66	0	150	40	29	11	52	0	168	137	0	30	1
Pacific/Waikiakum	194	57	79	40	1	48	7	2	4	11	0	60	46	0	13	1
Pend Oreille	51	25	29	2	0	15	6	1	1	12	0	18	17	0	0	1
Pierce	4574	2393	1343	1022	13	1434	914	281	631	602	8	989	853	1	102	33
San Juan	68	44	21	1	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	1	0
Skagit	945	419	375	116	1	416	2	0	2	118	0	217	188	0	24	5
Skamania	47	36	12	0	0	28	1	1	0	1	0	8	8	0	0	0
Snohomish	3936	2282	796	786	6	1229	974	627	332	315	11	1062	911	19	115	17
Spokane	3458	1340	1353	691	4	991	337	134	203	360	0	1121	1063	1	55	2
Stevens	235	108	63	64	0	92	11	11	0	17	0	56	56	0	0	0
Thurston	1381	659	639	96	6	425	233	71	21	168	2	529	446	6	57	20
Walla Walla	498	260	140	96	2	232	7	6	1	38	0	99	90	0	9	0
Whatcom	1504	618	644	255	0	571	24	12	9	119	7	455	390	0	60	5
Whitman	166	69	32	42	0	47	1	0	1	5	0	13	12	0	1	0
Yakima	2390	671	1174	517	4	608	39	12	9	461	5	696	582	4	101	9
TOTAL	32,924	14,408	11,634	6,710	105	10,491	3,546	1,694	1,623	3,567	61	9,274	8,203	44	907	120

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

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TABLE 54

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
GENDER GROUP: FEMALE

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.	
Adams	44	26	6	13	0	24	2	0	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	27	19	7	1	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Benton/Franklin	547	378	81	73	0	307	69	36	30	42	3	72	72	0	0	0
Chelan	211	100	51	58	0	82	15	6	9	20	0	36	35	0	1	0
Clallam	196	127	15	37	0	73	43	14	27	3	0	26	26	0	0	0
Clark	823	447	176	207	1	441	1	0	1	29	0	146	137	2	6	1
Columbia	28	25	0	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	358	184	66	96	2	183	1	0	0	8	0	56	51	0	5	0
Douglas	66	46	11	10	0	44	2	2	0	4	1	8	8	0	0	0
Ferry	12	9	2	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grant	188	127	40	29	0	110	16	15	0	25	0	23	22	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	167	110	23	41	0	70	40	19	21	33	0	9	9	0	0	0
Island	110	73	11	19	0	68	2	1	1	1	0	11	11	0	0	0
Jefferson	49	28	14	8	0	19	9	7	2	6	2	13	13	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	737	411	142	185	0	243	160	97	63	87	1	130	127	0	3	0
Kittitas	50	43	7	0	0	24	19	15	0	8	0	12	12	0	0	0
Klickitat	43	30	13	3	0	27	3	3	0	10	0	6	6	0	0	0
Lewis	192	75	48	66	0	62	12	4	8	12	0	38	37	0	1	0
Lincoln	7	3	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Mason	69	45	22	2	1	40	5	0	4	11	0	9	9	0	0	0
Okanogan	139	83	32	24	0	63	19	13	6	7	1	36	33	1	2	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	54	30	11	15	0	24	5	1	1	5	0	6	6	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	25	11	4	10	0	9	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Pierce	1534	1074	168	326	0	708	349	65	284	123	0	106	98	1	4	3
San Juan	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	258	151	53	44	0	150	1	1	0	22	0	18	18	0	0	0
Skamania	7	6	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	1264	832	105	304	0	602	207	131	69	73	2	159	154	3	1	1
Spokane	1120	657	182	273	0	474	177	76	101	84	0	174	171	0	3	0
Stevens	65	37	5	24	0	34	2	2	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Thurston	423	277	122	35	0	180	97	33	7	41	1	112	109	1	0	2
Walla Walla	101	64	16	22	0	59	1	0	1	5	0	9	9	0	0	0
Whatcom	466	255	141	75	0	238	8	5	3	23	2	92	90	1	1	0
Whitman	82	29	13	32	0	22	0	0	0	2	0	7	7	0	0	0
Yakima	741	298	301	157	0	271	24	5	7	149	0	148	130	2	11	5
TOTAL	10,211	6,118	1,892	2,194	4	4,718	1,291	551	648	835	13	1,488	1,426	11	39	12

* King County data are not comparable.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 55

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: WHITE**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	84	43	19	22	0	42	1	0	1	1	0	13	13	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	78	61	15	2	0	60	1	0	1	0	0	13	11	1	1	0
Benton/Franklin	1678	943	522	211	2	743	197	94	100	191	5	420	397	2	18	3
Chelan	740	269	282	168	9	230	34	17	17	88	2	208	193	0	15	0
Clallam	729	360	112	177	0	217	109	30	72	16	1	122	120	0	2	0
Clark	2774	1177	909	703	29	1162	7	2	5	179	1	728	657	4	62	5
Columbia	28	12	10	5	0	9	2	1	1	2	0	9	8	0	1	0
Cowlitz	940	343	335	232	5	339	2	0	1	55	0	277	232	2	39	4
Douglas	215	97	87	32	0	92	2	1	0	7	2	77	68	0	6	3
Ferry	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Grant	180	54	115	15	0	43	11	10	0	26	0	95	81	0	14	0
Grays Harbor	814	360	260	201	0	235	123	58	65	117	2	198	177	0	20	1
Island	498	235	133	119	0	219	6	3	3	23	1	106	99	0	7	0
Jefferson	192	83	85	26	0	64	15	9	5	23	3	68	58	2	1	7
King *																
Kitsap	2609	1163	744	708	0	720	414	260	154	284	8	631	588	0	43	0
Kittitas	209	147	66	0	0	85	60	38	1	29	0	72	59	0	13	0
Klickitat	141	87	48	9	3	82	5	4	1	18	0	33	27	0	6	0
Lewis	646	240	244	146	6	224	15	8	4	48	0	196	180	0	16	0
Lincoln	9	3	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Mason	106	14	89	3	0	11	3	0	2	28	0	60	47	0	11	2
Okanogan	355	183	128	49	0	143	38	26	12	42	1	109	92	0	16	1
Pacific/Waikiakum	147	54	58	26	0	43	9	2	4	13	0	42	31	0	10	1
Pend Oreille	10	4	6	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
Pierce	4138	2457	944	871	5	1600	809	213	594	433	3	702	630	2	53	17
San Juan	47	34	11	1	1	34	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	1	0
Skagit	1015	496	361	122	1	492	3	1	2	110	0	207	182	0	21	4
Skamania	50	40	11	0	0	33	1	1	0	1	0	7	7	0	0	0
Snohomish	4300	2674	723	856	6	1588	997	638	345	306	11	1013	878	18	102	15
Spokane	2094	988	742	334	1	846	137	72	65	193	0	616	577	0	38	1
Stevens	32	4	20	8	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	17	17	0	0	0
Thurston	954	272	606	95	3	116	155	68	23	141	2	525	453	4	48	20
Walla Walla	86	30	34	17	1	27	2	1	1	7	0	25	20	0	5	0
Whatcom	516	117	321	82	0	103	8	4	4	53	4	241	217	0	23	1
Whitman	34	9	10	11	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	0	1	0
Yakima	1332	512	571	252	1	479	27	8	7	216	1	347	318	3	23	3
TOTAL	27,783	13,565	8,629	5,515	73	10,097	3,195	1,569	1,491	2,658	47	7,197	6,455	38	616	88

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

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TABLE 56

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: BLACK**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	146	65	47	28	0	38	26	15	11	21	2	39	38	0	1	0
Chelan	8	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Clallam	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	169	49	71	49	1	48	0	0	0	14	0	56	52	0	4	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	21	2	11	7	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	7	7	0	0	0
Douglas	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	9	3	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Island	27	12	5	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	0
Jefferson	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	342	113	131	99	0	55	56	34	22	43	2	94	87	0	7	0
Kittitas	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Klickitat	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	22	3	8	10	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	0	2	0
Lincoln																
Mason	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Okanogan	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	7	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pierce	1189	597	373	267	6	303	287	88	199	192	3	263	204	0	44	15
San Juan	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	11	2	4	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
Skamania																
Snohomish	181	90	38	47	0	36	53	36	17	15	2	56	54	1	1	0
Spokane	205	76	91	35	0	56	20	15	5	30	0	76	73	0	2	1
Stevens	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	83	22	45	14	3	8	14	6	1	14	0	37	32	1	4	0
Walla Walla																
Whatcom	10	3	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0
Whitman	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Yakima	108	23	63	20	0	20	1	0	0	24	0	39	29	0	10	0
TOTAL	2,565	1,075	915	598	10	592	463	197	257	363	9	706	610	2	77	17

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

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TABLE 57

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: NATIVE AMERICAN**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	8	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Chelan	10	3	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Clallam	63	35	10	15	0	17	16	5	11	1	0	14	14	0	0	0
Clark	39	7	21	11	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	19	17	0	2	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	15	5	1	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Douglas	6	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Ferry	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	9	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	25	12	10	3	0	6	6	2	4	4	0	8	8	0	0	0
Island	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	10	3	7	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	8	6	1	0	1
King *																
Kitsap	66	14	34	18	0	6	5	2	3	9	1	24	20	0	4	0
Kittitas	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	6	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lewis	26	9	16	1	0	7	2	0	2	3	0	13	12	0	1	0
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Okanogan	152	59	73	20	0	48	11	8	3	12	0	69	62	1	6	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	174	91	45	48	1	38	52	17	35	30	0	31	31	0	0	0
San Juan																
Skagit	20	6	3	10	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	91	59	14	16	0	22	35	28	7	10	0	32	30	0	1	1
Spokane	71	36	16	18	1	25	10	4	6	8	0	12	12	0	0	0
Stevens	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	34	13	16	6	0	7	6	2	1	8	0	10	10	0	0	0
Walla Walla																
Whatcom	96	17	62	17	0	16	0	0	0	9	1	39	32	0	7	0
Whitman																
Yakima	155	57	63	36	0	47	10	3	1	37	0	29	20	0	8	1
TOTAL	1,089	443	415	234	4	274	158	74	75	142	2	329	293	2	31	3

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 58

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: HISPANIC**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	Remand to No Action	Diversion Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams	138	54	65	18	0	51	2	1	1	3	0	59	56	0	3	0
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	478	249	126	86	0	177	71	37	33	73	3	87	70	1	16	0
Chelan	90	32	40	21	0	27	4	4	0	19	0	25	25	0	0	0
Clallam	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	92	31	33	26	3	29	0	0	0	6	0	27	25	0	2	0
Columbia	12	1	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	6	0	0	0
Cowlitz	20	6	7	4	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	3	0
Douglas	20	7	8	5	0	5	2	1	0	2	0	7	7	0	0	0
Ferry																
Grant	66	26	38	6	0	20	6	6	0	9	0	34	33	0	1	0
Grays Harbor	8	2	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Island	18	12	6	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	27	13	6	9	0	9	4	3	1	3	0	5	5	0	0	0
Kittitas	6	4	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
Klickitat	8	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lewis	27	12	5	9	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	0
Lincoln																
Mason	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	57	23	20	14	0	17	6	5	1	4	0	21	12	0	9	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	181	104	53	34	0	53	49	11	38	23	1	38	35	0	3	0
San Juan																
Skagit	124	50	54	15	0	50	0	0	0	24	0	22	19	0	3	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	69	34	15	16	0	18	15	10	5	7	0	18	17	0	1	0
Spokane	48	20	22	5	0	19	1	0	1	4	0	18	17	0	1	0
Stevens																
Thurston	29	11	17	4	0	7	4	4	0	4	1	16	14	1	1	0
Walla Walla	12	5	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
Whatcom	15	7	6	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Whitman	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1411	344	724	321	3	302	23	5	8	310	4	397	320	3	64	10
TOTAL	2,969	1,059	1,272	602	10	835	193	89	91	502	10	812	685	5	112	10

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

TABLE 59

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: ASIAN AMERICAN**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
Adams																
Asotin/Garfield																
Benton/Franklin	18	13	4	1	0	9	4	4	0	5	0	3	2	0	1	0
Chelan	8	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Clallam																
Clark	67	30	22	18	0	30	0	0	0	7	0	15	14	0	1	0
Columbia																
Cowlitz	7	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Douglas																
Ferry																
Grant	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Island	38	22	8	8	0	21	1	0	1	2	0	4	4	0	0	0
Jefferson																
King *																
Kitsap	126	53	35	38	0	38	14	9	5	12	0	22	20	0	2	0
Kittitas	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Klickitat																
Lewis	6	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lincoln																
Mason	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific/Waikikum	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Pend Oreille																
Pierce	332	184	72	84	1	125	56	14	42	33	1	50	43	0	4	3
San Juan																
Skagit	7	5	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania																
Snohomish	111	56	24	29	0	40	14	10	3	8	0	26	21	1	4	0
Spokane	45	13	22	9	0	10	3	2	1	6	0	18	18	0	0	0
Stevens																
Thurston	34	5	23	6	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	22	21	0	1	0
Walla Walla																
Whatcom	9	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	0
Whitman																
Yakima	7	4	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	825	394	237	202	1	294	94	39	53	78	1	182	164	1	14	3

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

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TABLE 60

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY COUNTY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991
 ETHNIC GROUP: UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED**

COUNTY	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	Remand to No Action	Diversion Adult Completed No Charge	Diversion Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.	
Adams	53	34	9	10	0	30	3	1	2	2	0	7	7	0	0	0
Asotin/Garfield	14	7	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	2	0
Benton/Franklin	44	18	18	4	0	15	3	0	3	9	1	8	8	0	0	0
Chelan	37	6	18	12	1	6	0	0	0	4	0	14	14	0	0	0
Clallam	16	4	3	7	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Clark	27	1	10	13	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0
Columbia	126	68	37	19	0	64	1	1	0	16	0	19	17	0	2	0
Cowlitz	336	159	49	119	0	158	0	0	0	8	0	41	39	0	2	0
Douglas	14	9	5	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Ferry	31	27	3	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Grant	507	310	148	68	0	257	48	42	0	68	0	109	103	1	5	0
Grays Harbor	15	2	1	12	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	40	30	2	8	0	24	4	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
King *																
Kitsap	46	17	17	6	3	13	4	3	1	4	0	15	15	0	0	0
Kittitas	15	4	10	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	9	8	0	1	0
Klickitat	34	5	23	6	0	2	1	1	0	7	0	17	15	0	2	0
Lewis	174	25	9	125	0	13	10	3	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0
Lincoln	44	21	23	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	22	22	0	0	0
Mason	215	103	112	4	1	88	12	2	4	43	0	69	61	0	7	1
Okanogan	10	5	3	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Pacific/Waikiakum	85	30	26	23	0	26	3	1	1	3	0	19	18	0	1	0
Pend Oreille	64	32	25	11	0	21	6	1	1	9	0	17	16	0	0	1
Pierce	61	20	12	32	0	12	7	1	6	5	0	6	4	0	2	0
San Juan	28	17	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Skagit	23	11	4	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Skamania	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Snohomish	426	189	80	123	0	121	61	32	23	35	0	73	63	2	6	2
Spokane	2092	854	634	559	2	501	341	117	224	200	0	550	532	1	17	0
Stevens	266	139	48	80	0	120	13	13	0	15	0	44	44	0	0	0
Thurston	648	607	38	6	0	462	145	16	3	32	0	19	15	1	2	1
Walla Walla	501	289	115	101	1	259	6	5	1	36	0	77	73	0	4	0
Whatcom	1313	726	374	227	0	681	22	13	7	75	4	248	215	1	28	4
Whitman	209	88	33	61	0	62	0	0	0	5	0	15	15	0	0	0
Yakima	116	29	51	33	0	27	2	1	0	23	0	29	22	0	7	0
TOTAL	7,637	3,888	1,958	1,683	11	3,050	699	256	288	616	5	1,468	1,363	7	89	9

* King County data are not comparable.

** Other category is not listed.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

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TABLE 61

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES
FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991, 1990, 1989 AND 1988

	Referred to Prosecutor	Referred to Diversion	Charges Filed	No Action	Remand to Adult Court	Diversion Completed No Charge	Diverison Not Compl /Refused	Diversion Charge Filed	Diversion Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Charge Dismissed	Adjud. Found Not Guilty	Adjud. Guilty Range	Guilty Standard Range	Guilty Manifest Injustice	Guilty DJR Range	Guilty DJR M. I.
1991 TOTAL REFERRALS	43,135	20,526	13,526	8,904	109	15,209	4,837	2,245	2,271	4,402	74	10,762	9,629	55	946	132
1990 TOTAL REFERRALS	39,407	18,949	12,235	8,121	127	14,064	4,387	1,966	2,233	3,981	82	9,654	8,625	33	874	122
1989 TOTAL REFERRALS	37,604	18,226	11,283	7,938	137	14,027	3,753	1,703	1,844	3,276	89	9,329	8,389	19	810	111
1988 TOTAL REFERRALS	36,857	18,222	10,615	7,838	130	14,282	3,782	1,658	1,908	2,995	120	8,980	7,974	44	865	97
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1990 TO 1991**	9%	8%	10%	9%	N/A	8%	9%	12%	2%	10%	N/A	10%	10%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* King County data are not comparable.

** Percentage change is shown for categories exceeding 1000 cases per year.

These data were obtained from the Office of the Administrator of the Courts.

TABLE 62

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991

JUVENILES	White		Black		Native American		Hispanic		Asian American		Unknown/ Not Stated		Total 1991
	1991	% Total	1991	% Total	1991	% Total	1991	% Total	1991	% Total	1991	% Total	
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	27,783	64%	2,565	6%	1089	3%	2,969	7%	825	2%	7,637	18%	43,135
Charges Filed	8,629	64%	915	7%	415	3%	1,272	9%	237	2%	1,958	14%	13,526
No Action	5,515	62%	598	7%	234	3%	602	7%	202	2%	1,683	19%	8,904
Remand to Adult Ct	73	67%	10	9%	4	4%	10	9%	1	1%	11	10%	109
Referred to Diversion	13,565	66%	1,075	5%	443	2%	1,059	5%	394	2%	3,888	19%	20,526
DIVERSION													
Completed	10,097	66%	592	4%	274	2%	835	5%	294	2%	3,050	20%	15,209
Not Compl/Refused	3,195	66%	463	10%	158	3%	193	4%	94	2%	699	14%	4,837
Charge Filed	1,569	70%	197	9%	74	3%	89	4%	39	2%	256	11%	2,245
Charge Dismissed	1,491	66%	257	11%	75	3%	91	4%	53	2%	288	13%	2,271
CHARGES FILED													
Charge Dismissed	2,658	60%	363	8%	142	3%	502	11%	78	2%	616	14%	4,402
Not Guilty	47	64%	9	12%	2	3%	10	14%	1	1%	5	7%	74
Guilty	7,197	67%	706	7%	329	3%	812	8%	182	2%	1,468	14%	10,762
DISPOSITION													
Standard Range	6,455	67%	610	6%	293	3%	685	7%	164	2%	1,363	14%	9,629
Manifest Injustice	38	69%	2	4%	2	4%	5	9%	1	2%	7	13%	55
DJR Standard Range	616	65%	77	8%	31	3%	112	12%	14	1%	89	9%	946
DJR M.I.	88	67%	17	13%	3	2%	10	8%	3	2%	9	7%	132

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

*** Percent change is shown for categories exceeding 100 cases per year.

These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

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TABLE 63

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988

JUVENILES	WHITE					BLACK				
	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	27,783	25,561	25,932	26,418	8%	2,565	2,472	2,094	1,818	4%
Charges Filed	8,629	7,936	7,730	7,568	8%	915	966	827	702	-6%
No Action	5,515	4919	5,148	5,391	11%	598	522	466	408	13%
Remand to Adult Ct	73	92	97	93	N/A	10	15	16	18	N/A
Referred to Diversion	13,565	12,631	12,964	13,348	7%	1,075	1,030	807	689	4%
DIVERSION										
Completed	10,097	9,591	10,062	10,561	5%	592	597	469	387	-1%
Not Compl/Refused	3,195	2,808	2,643	2,643	12%	463	419	327	291	10%
Charge Filed	1,569	1,317	1,234	1,252	16%	197	185	136	107	6%
Charge Dismissed	1,491	1,389	1,252	1,282	7%	257	231	188	181	10%
CHARGES FILED										
Charge Dismissed	2,658	2,391	2,124	2,057	10%	363	389	290	207	-7%
Not Guilty	47	50	59	79	N/A	9	12	11	9	N/A
Guilty	7,197	6,540	6,595	6,562	9%	706	725	649	586	-3%
DISPOSITION										
Standard Range	6,455	5,841	5,933	5,819	10%	610	598	544	477	2%
Manifest Injustice	38	20	13	34	N/A	2	4	3	2	N/A
DJR Standard Range	616	596	810	648	3%	77	104	87	83	N/A
DJR M.I.	88	83	111	61	N/A	17	19	15	24	N/A

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

*** Percent change is shown for categories exceeding 100 cases per year.

These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

TABLE 63 (con't)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988

JUVENILES	NATIVE AMERICAN					HISPANIC				
	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	1089	1043	997	979	4%	2,969	2,435	1,976	1643	18%
Charges Filed	415	387	377	349	7%	1,272	983	758	639	23%
No Action	234	223	193	191	5%	602	587	450	323	2%
Remand to Adult Ct	4	1	2	5	N/A	10	10	9	6	N/A
Referred to Diversion	443	436	431	427	2%	1,059	876	773	696	17%
DIVERSION										
Completed	274	283	278	279	-3%	835	626	596	551	25%
Not Compl/Refused	158	141	140	134	11%	193	238	171	139	-23%
Charge Filed	74	63	67	57	N/A	89	104	90	56	-17%
Charge Dismissed	75	70	64	71	N/A	91	116	75	82	-27%
CHARGES FILED										
Charge Dismissed	142	118	126	109	17%	502	410	302	222	18%
Not Guilty	2	1	1	2	N/A	10	13	9	10	N/A
Guilty	329	312	304	292	5%	812	616	527	455	24%
DISPOSITION										
Standard Range	293	276	273	256	6%	685	532	467	408	22%
Manifest Injustice	2	1	1	3	N/A	5	2	0	2	N/A
DJR Standard Range	31	30	25	33	N/A	112	74	55	43	34%
DJR M.I.	3	5	5	2	N/A	10	8	5	2	N/A

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

*** Percent change is shown for categories exceeding 100 cases per year.

These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

TABLE 63 (con't)

JUVENILE COURT OFFENSE REFERRALS BY ETHNICITY FOR JUVENILES WITH REFERRAL DATES JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988

JUVENILES	ASIAN AMERICAN					UNKNOWN OR NOT STATED				
	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991	1991	1990	1989	1988	% CHG 1990 to 1991
REFERRED TO PROSECUTOR	825	671	601	484	19%	7,637	6,996	5,903	5,515	8%
Charges Filed	237	182	166	93	23%	1,958	1,711	1,399	1,264	13%
No Action	202	123	101	138	39%	1,683	1,688	1,516	1,426	0%
Remand to Adult Ct	1	3	0	2	N/A	11	6	12	6	N/A
Referred to Diversion	394	373	307	291	5%	3,888	3,504	2,900	2,771	10%
DIVERSION										
Completed	294	269	226	234	9%	3,050	2,636	2,363	2,270	14%
Not Compl/Refused	94	102	76	55	-9%	699	645	388	440	8%
Charge Filed	39	40	35	25	N/A	256	244	138	161	5%
Charge Dismissed	53	61	40	29	N/A	288	346	221	263	-20%
CHARGES FILED										
Charge Dismissed	78	75	42	39	N/A	616	569	388	361	8%
Not Guilty	1	0	0	2	N/A	5	6	8	18	N/A
Guilty	182	144	157	73	21%	1,468	1,265	1,075	1,012	14%
DISPOSITION										
Standard Range	164	132	148	71	20%	1,363	1,195	1,005	943	12%
Manifest Injustice	1	0	0	0	N/A	7	6	2	3	N/A
DJR Standard Range	14	12	6	2	N/A	89	57	62	56	N/A
DJR M.I.	3	0	3	0	N/A	9	7	6	8	N/A

* These data do not include Other Category.

** King County data are not included.

*** Percent change is shown for categories exceeding 100 cases per year.

These data were obtained from the Office of Administrator of the Courts.

Juvenile Detention

Washington's eighteen detention facilities are maintained by the juvenile courts. Juveniles from all 39 counties are held in these eighteen facilities.

Juveniles are held in local detention facilities to await court hearings or as sentenced offenders. Some facilities also hold juveniles sentenced to the State Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation.

Juvenile detention population figures used in this report were provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts and obtained from JUVIS using INTELLECT software. Population figures represent each entry into the detention data base (episode), where a juvenile was held for four hours or longer. Juveniles who are over the age of 18 and who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or who have been remanded to adult court are also included in the detention population data. Changes in the method of tabulation may account for differences in population data from previous years.

From 1986 to 1988 there was a continuing decrease in the number of juveniles held in detention facilities. The number of juveniles held in detention facilities increased by ten percent each year in 1989 and 1990. The number of youth held in detention facilities in 1991 showed little change from the 1990 figure.

There were 18,584 juveniles held in detention on separate offenses during 1991. This figure represents a rate of 33.9 per thousand juveniles age 10-17 and little change from the 1990 (34.3) rate.

Facilities above the statewide average rate include: Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Okanogan, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima.

Facilities below the statewide average rate include: Benton/Franklin, Clallam, Grant, King, Kitsap, and Skagit.

Facilities that experienced an increase of over ten percent in the number of juveniles held in detention from 1990 include: Benton/Franklin, Chelan, Clallam, Okanogan, Skagit.

Facilities that experienced a decrease of ten percent or more include: Grant, Grays Harbor, Snohomish, and Whatcom.

*Race and Ethnic
Distribution*

Non-white juveniles age 10-17, who comprise 14.2 percent of the juvenile population, represented 28.5 percent of the juveniles held in detention facilities in 1991, an increase of two percent over the 1990 figure.

Facilities with a non-white juvenile population above the statewide average rate include: King (61.2); Okanogan (39.5); Pierce (40.6); and Yakima (57.8).

The race and ethnic distribution of detention population during 1991 shows that 60 percent were White, 15 percent were Black, 4 percent were Native American, 2 percent were Asian and Pacific Islander, and 7 percent were Hispanic. Race or ethnicity was not reported for 11 percent of the detention population.

Gender

Females held in detention facilities during 1991 represented 18 percent of the detention population. This figure represents an increase of one percent from the 1990 figure.

TABLE 64

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1991**

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	POPULATION * AGE 10-17	RATE PER 1,000
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, Ore.)	942	29,747	31.7
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	472	9,005	52.4
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	210	8,983	23.4
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,152	30,001	38.4
COWLITZ	496	9,872	50.2
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	312	11,185	27.9
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	419	10,416	40.2
KING ***	3,129	137,319	22.8
KITSAP *** (Jefferson)	688	23,806	28.9
LEWIS	335	7,663	43.7
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens)	387	9,674	40.0
PIERCE	2,541	63,923	39.8
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	502	15,578	32.2
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,842	50,413	36.5
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,178	50,953	42.7
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,203	23,411	51.4
WHATCOM	530	13,847	38.3
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	1,037	24,340	42.6
TOTAL	18,375	548,511	33.5

*Some county populations have been overstated due to detention facility sharing. Population data is 1990 Census and is the latest data available.

*** Detention data was reported by the court. Other county detention data was provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts; and obtained from JUVIS using INTELLECT software.

TABLE 65

**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1986-1991***

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	HELD IN 1991	HELD IN 1990	HELD IN 1989	HELD IN 1988	HELD IN 1987	HELD IN 1986	CHANGE 1990-1991
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR.)	942	818	826	818	932	842	15.2
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	472	402	398	436	490	330	17.4
CLALLAM (San Juan)	210	178	182	104	106	252	18.0
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,152	1,096	1,043	694	1,092	1,040	5.1
COWLITZ	496	525	442	502	606	467	-5.5
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	312	347	415	298	340	350	-10.1
GRAYS HARBOR *** (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	419	562	465	480	522	448	-25.4
KING ***	3,129	3,059	3,159	2,688	2,638	3,278	2.3
KITSAP *** (Jefferson)	688	731	726	734	926	976	-5.9
LEWIS	335	336	321	362	424	520	-0.3
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens)	387	263	247	262	238	206	47.1
PIERCE	2,541	2,672	2,316	1,836	1,736	2,696	-4.9
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	502	393	323	320	394	472	27.7
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,842	2,244	2,291	2,114	1,019	1,924	-17.9
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,178	2,029	1,364	1,268	1,252	1,374	7.3
THURSTON ** (Lewis, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	1,203	1,330	910	1,288	1,758	687	-9.5
WHATCOM	530	664	643	528	574	626	-20.2
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	1,037	1,013	824	720	746	918	2.4
TOTAL	18,375	18,662	16,895	15,452	15,793	17,406	-1.5

* Population figures from 1986 to 1988 are not available. Six month figures have been annualized for the purposes of comparisons.

** Figures from 1986 to 1988 are not accurate due to over-reporting.

***Data was reported by the court. Other county detention data was provided by the Office of the administrator for the Courts Changes in previous years data may reflect differences in the method of tabulation of each court.

TABLE 66
MINORITY DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1989-1991

FACILITY (ALSO HOLDS FOR)	TOTAL HELD	TOTAL HELD	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE
	1991	MINORITY 1991	MINORITY 1991	MINORITY 1990	MINORITY 1989	CHANGE 1990-1991
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	942	78	8.3	28.6	21.4	-20.3
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	472	80	16.9	11.2	10.1	5.7
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	210	15	7.1	5.1	6.0	2.0
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	1,152	152	13.2	13.3	8.5	-0.1
COWLITZ	496	42	8.5	5.0	5.4	3.5
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	312	53	17.0	28.2	23.4	-11.2
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	419	54	12.9	10.0	7.1	2.9
KING	3,129	1,914	61.2	65.2	64.9	-4.0
KITSAP (Jefferson)	688	120	17.4	7.7	9.6	9.7
LEWIS	335	20	6.0	4.2	4.4	1.8
OKANOGAN* (Ferry, Stevens)	387	153	39.5		42.1	39.5
PIERCE	2,541	1,017	40.0	42.7	43.0	-2.7
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	502	86	17.1	17.0	16.1	0.1
SNOHOMISH** (Island)	1,842	202	11.0			11.0
SPOKANE*** (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	2,178	237	10.9	9.0	8.4	1.9
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	1,203	168	14.0	5.8	13.7	8.2
WHATCOM	530	51	9.6	24.7	13.8	-15.1
YAKIMA	1,037	599	57.8	61.5	45.8	-3.7
TOTAL	18,375	5,041	27.4	26.4	26.5	1.0

* Ethnic group not reported for period July 1, 1989 through December 31, 1990. Data for 1989 have been annualized.

** Ethnic group not reported for 1989 and 1990.

*** Data not submitted for period July 1 through December 31, 1989. Data have been annualized.

Except for Grays Harbor, King and Kitsap counties, data for 1991 was provided by AOC.

TABLE 67

**DETENTION POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1991**

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER.	ASIAN & PAC. IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER	UN- KNOWN	NOT REPORT
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	527	42	9	6	215	1	1	141
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	357	3	19	1	57	1	4	30
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	183	2	12		1			12
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	974	75	24	16	37	15		11
COWLITZ	399	17	7	3	15	3	1	51
GRANT (Kittitas, Adams)	163	4	5	1	42	2		95
GRAYS HARBOR * (Pacific, Wahkiakum) Clallam)	302	6	38	1	9		62	1
KING *	1,166	1,523	120	162	109	46	0	3
KITSAP * (Jefferson)	544	74	15	14	17	23	1	
LEWIS	295	5	10	1	4		1	19
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens)	190		111	1	41	1		43
PIERCE	1,491	693	76	136	112	23	1	9
SKAGIT (San Juan, Island)	394	7	7	2	70	1		21
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,463	95	42	37	28	5		172
SPOKANE (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Lincoln, Ferry, Pend Oreille)	1,037	119	44	33	41	9	4	891
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz, King)	949	74	32	36	26	11	4	71
WHATCOM	227	2	47		2	11		241
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	389	58	68	4	469	3		46
TOTAL	11,050	2,799	686	454	1,295	155	79	1,857

*Data was reported by the court. Other county data was provided by the Office of the Administrator for the the Courts.

TABLE 68

**ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION POPULATION
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1991***

1991							
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	
11,050	2,799	686	454	1,295	2,091	18,375	
60%	15%	4%	2%	7%	11%	100%	
1990							
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	
10,250	2,865	565	303	1,198	1,104	16,285	
62%	17%	4%	2%	8%	8%	100%	
1989							
WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMERICAN	ASIAN & PACIFIC IS.	HISPANIC	OTHER UNKNOWN/ NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	
9,325	2,669	599	333	862	816	14,604	
64%	18%	4%	2%	6%	6%	100%	

* Data from 1989 -1990 do not include Snohomish Facility since Ethnic Group was not reported.
1990 data do not include Okanogan Facility since Ethnic Group was not reported.

TABLE 69

**DETENTION POPULATION BY GENDER
JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31 1989-1991**

FACILITY (Also Holds For)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%	%	%	% CHANGE
	1991	1991	1991	FEMALE 1991	FEMALE 1990	FEMALE 1989	FEMALE 1990-1991
BENTON/FRANKLIN (Walla Walla, Columbia, Adams, Klickitat, Morrow, OR)	801	141	942	15.0	12.1	18.5	2.9
CHELAN (Douglas, Grant, Okanogan)	403	69	472	14.6	17.7	15.3	-3.0
CLALLAM (San Juan, Mason, Lower Elwha Tribe)	174	36	210	17.1	19.7	22.0	-2.5
CLARK (Skamania, Klickitat)	899	253	1,152	22.0	19.3	15.1	2.7
COWLITZ	412	84	496	16.9	14.7	23.1	2.3
GRANT (Adams, Kittitas)	268	44	312	14.1	13.0	12.0	1.1
GRAYS HARBOR (Pacific, Wahkiakum, Clallam)	365	54	419	12.9	19.6	15.7	-6.7
KING	2,658	471	3,129	15.1	17.5	14.4	-2.4
KITSAP (Jefferson)	551	137	688	19.9	14.6	13.9	5.3
LEWIS	267	68	335	20.3	20.5	18.4	-0.2
OKANOGAN (Ferry, Stevens)	324	63	387	16.3	15.6		0.7
PIERCE	2,076	465	2,541	18.3	18.6	19.8	-0.3
SKAGIT (Island, San Juan)	438	64	502	12.7	13.5	18.9	-0.7
SNOHOMISH (Island)	1,467	375	1,842	20.4	17.3	16.5	3.1
SPOKANE* (Asotin, Garfield, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln, Pend Oreille)	1,798	380	2,178	17.4	17.6	17.0	-0.1
THURSTON (Mason, Clark, Cowlitz)	928	275	1,203	22.9	12.6	18.1	10.2
WHATCOM	438	92	530	17.4	13.6	15.7	3.8
YAKIMA (Kittitas, Klickitat)	840	197	1,037	19.0	17.4	21.0	1.6
TOTAL	15,107	3,268	18,375	17.8	16.9	16.9	0.9

* Data not submitted for period July 1 through December 31, 1989. Data have been annualized.

Juvenile Population in the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR) Facilities

The population in DJR facilities has fluctuated since 1986.

After showing a decline in 1988, the average daily population of all state facilities rose in 1989. For the first nine months of 1992 the average daily population of all state facilities was 968. In 1991 the figure was 906, in 1990 the figure was 827, and in 1989 the figure was 755. These figures show a steady increase in the number of juveniles held in state facilities over the last three years.

For the first nine months of 1992, the average daily population of juveniles in DJR institutions was 684. This figure represents a slight increase from the 1991 figure of 679, and nearly a 20 percent increase over the 1989 figure. In 1991, 130 juveniles per 100,000 (age 10-17) were held in DJR institutions, compared to 111 per 100,000 in 1989 and in 1988, and 113 per 100,000 in 1987. This represents a 15 percent increase in institution incarceration rates in four years.

The average daily population for community placement for the first nine months of 1992 was 285. For 1991 the figure was 227 and in 1990 and in 1989 they were 207 and 197 respectively. These figures show a 40 percent increase in the community placement population from 1989 to the first nine months of 1992.

The average daily active parole caseload for the first nine months of 1992 was 635. For 1991, the figure was 454, in 1990 the figure was 394, and in 1989 the figure was 365.

Race and Ethnic Distribution

A one day survey of DJR population showed that the number of Non-Hispanic White juveniles held in DJR facilities decreased by 10 percent between 1989 and 1992, while the number of Black and Hispanic and Native American juveniles increased three percent, four percent and one percent respectively.

The racial/ethnic distribution within DJR for June 30, 1992 showed that 58 percent were Non-Hispanic White, 22 percent were Black, six percent were Native American, nine percent were Hispanic, and three percent were Asian.

The demographic characteristics of the DJR population for the first nine months of 1992 showed that 42 percent were non-white; seven percent were female; 35 percent were serious offenders; 17 percent were serious offenders under the age of 15; and 16 percent were sex offenders.

Gender

Females accounted for a smaller proportion (7 percent) of the total DJR population for the first nine months of 1992. This figure represents a one percent increase over the 1991 figure.

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS**

GRAPH 13

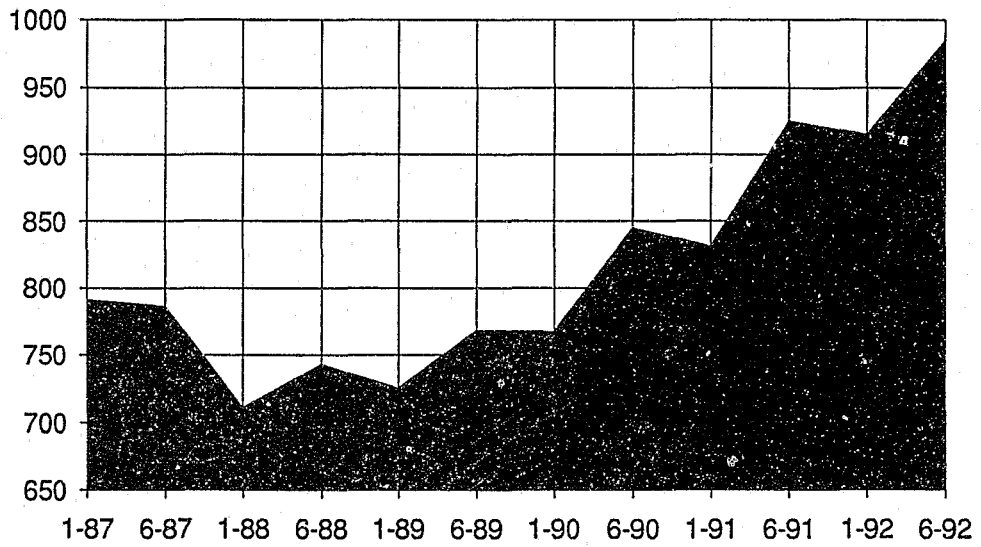


TABLE 70**DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION
ALL RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	791	711	725	767	831	915
February	803	736	735	775	849	920
March	796	771	751	813	882	947
April	806	775	756	830	902	949
May	792	755	743	842	918	970
June	786	743	768	845	925	984
July	776	744	765	839	915	1,006
August	760	736	772	857	918	1,024
September	767	727	761	844	923	1,000
October	762	729	757	835	930	
November	759	727	760	839	942	
December	749	717	762	836	937	
Average Per Month	779	739	755	827	906	968

These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data Analysis, DSHS, and prepared by DJR.. Persons who are on temporary assignment of 14 days or less are included in the figures from February 1987 forward. DJR policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on diagnostic status. These youth are not considered on residential status with DJR.

TABLE 71**DJR INSTITUTIONAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	558	523	537	572	617	649
February	569	526	546	579	636	648
March	561	553	538	613	663	668
April	553	563	550	628	676	667
May	553	552	553	635	688	693
June	550	547	541	637	695	705
July	549	555	562	623	683	707
August	534	542	567	641	686	722
September	538	533	567	634	690	693
October	530	544	570	632	702	
November	529	541	563	626	715	
December	534	533	566	620	693	
Average Per Month	547	543	555	620	679	684

These data include Maple Lane School, Green Hill School, Echo Glen Children's Center, Mission Creek Youth Camp, Naselle Youth Camp. Data include juveniles in residence, on authorized, unauthorized leave, and temporary assignment for 14 days or less. A new 48 bed unit was opened at Green Hill on 7/1/91.

TABLE 72**TOTAL DJR COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	233	188	188	195	214	267
February	234	210	189	196	213	272
March	235	218	198	200	219	279
April	253	212	202	201	225	282
May	239	203	203	207	225	277
June	236	196	201	208	230	279
July	201	189	203	216	232	299
August	196	192	205	216	232	302
September	198	190	194	210	233	307
October	204	185	187	203	228	
November	205	186	197	213	227	
December	198	184	196	216	244	
Average Per Month	219	196	197	207	227	285

Includes state group homes, community residential placements,
commitment alternative programs beds and community diagnostic centers.
DJR policy as of December 1, 1987 no longer counted youth on
diagnostic status.

TABLE 73

DJR PAROLE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

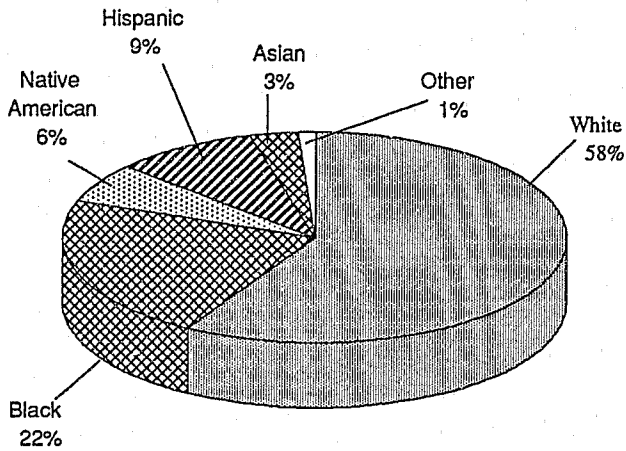
MONTH	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	483	423	387	390	425	553
February	467	414	369	392	413	563
March	477	391	377	369	421	559
April	465	402	371	366	413	561
May	466	422	362	355	425	539
June	471	429	348	371	454	548
July	428	433	359	410	460	572
August	412	433	365	401	459	582
September	417	432	374	417	468	604
October	427	416	356	418	484	635
November	420	379	350	413	500	
December	416	388	365	431	528	
AVERAGE PER MONTH	446	414	365	394	454	635

Data excludes JPS caseloads.

These data were provided by the Office of Research and Data
Analysis and prepared by DJR..

**DJR POPULATION
BY ETHNIC GROUP**

GRAPH 14



**DJR POPULATION
BY GENDER**

GRAPH 15

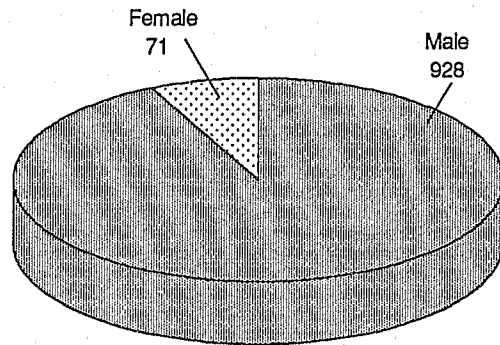


TABLE 74

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY/GENDER
JUNE 30 1992

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	545	37	582	58
Black	204	18	222	22
Native American	49	7	56	6
Hispanic	88	6	94	9
Asian	30	1	31	3
Other	12	2	14	1
TOTAL	928	71	999	100

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1991

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	511	30	541	58
Black	209	20	229	25
Native American	42	5	47	5
Hispanic	66	2	68	7
Asian	24	1	25	3
Other	19	0	19	2
TOTAL	871	58	929	100

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY / GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1990

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	511	25	536	63
Black	163	16	179	21
Native American	38	7	45	5
Hispanic	61	2	63	7
Asian	13	0	13	2
Other	14	0	14	2
TOTAL	800	50	850	100

TABLE 74 (CON'T)

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1989

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	489	27	516	68
Black	135	12	147	19
Native American	34	4	38	5
Hispanic	39	1	40	5
Asian	8	0	8	1
Other	11	0	11	0
TOTAL	716	44	760	100

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY /GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1988

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	510	25	535	70
Black	140	6	146	19
Native American	23	1	24	3
Hispanic	35	1	36	5
Asian	5	0	5	1
Other	14	0	14	2
TOTAL	727	33	760	100

DJR POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY / GENDER
ON JUNE 30 1987

ETHNIC GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
White	549	33	582	74
Black	104	4	108	14
Native American	33	1	34	4
Hispanic	33	2	35	5
Asian	11	0	11	1
Other	13	1	14	2
TOTAL	743	41	784	100

These data were furnished by the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation and include residential population. Previous data included youth on authorized leave, unauthorized leave, and temporary assignment beyond 14 days.

TABLE 75

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1989

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	30.6	6.1	26.4	12.2	14.1
February	30.9	6.1	26.6	12.3	13.7
March	31.1	5.5	27.1	12.4	15.1
April	30.9	5.9	27.6	11.7	15.5
May	31.0	6.0	28.0	13.0	16.0
June	32.1	5.8	28.4	12.5	15.6
July	32.0	6.0	28.0	12.0	16.0
August	32.4	5.3	29.0	11.1	16.1
September	32.3	5.4	28.4	12.3	16.5
October	33.1	6.2	29.3	12.3	16.7
November	33.3	5.9	28.3	13.9	16.1
December	33.4	6.1	27.6	14.9	16.9

1990

MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	34.0	5.9	27.6	15.5	17.8
February	34.6	6.5	27.5	17.2	17.7
March	35.5	6.3	27.3	16.8	17.9
April	36.0	5.7	28.8	17.6	18.3
May	36.4	5.9	29.9	17.6	18.5
June	37.4	5.6	30.3	16.0	17.5
July	37.1	5.1	37.1	16.3	17.9
August	38.2	4.1	31.9	16.9	17.9
September	39.0	4.2	32.3	17.9	18.6
October	39.5	4.8	31.3	17.8	18.2
November	40.0	5.4	31.3	17.5	17.9
December	39.6	5.3	28.9	17.7	17.7

TABLE 75 (CON'T)

DIVISION OF JUVENILE REHABILITATION CLIENT POPULATION

1991					
MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	40.5	5.2	29.5	16.6	17.3
February	41.2	5.7	29.8	16.2	17.6
March	40.6	5.9	30.2	16.5	16.8
April	41.1	6.3	31.2	17.3	16.5
May	41.7	6.1	31.6	16.8	16.6
June	41.8	6.2	32.2	16.8	16.8
July	41.3	6.5	32.2	17.6	16.2
August	41.5	6.2	32.7	17.3	16.2
September	40.9	5.9	33.5	17.5	16.4
October	40.7	6.4	32.3	18.2	16.4
November	41.4	6.1	32.9	18.5	15.6
December	41.8	6.4	33.8	18.4	15.3
1992					
MONTH	PERCENT NON-WHITE	PERCENT FEMALE	PERCENT SERIOUS OFFENDERS	PERCENT RESTRICTED OFFENDERS	PERCENT SEX OFFENDERS
January	42.1	5.8	32.9	17.6	16.1
February	41.2	6.9	34.0	17.2	15.9
March	42.8	7.2	34.1	17.0	15.5
April	42.2	7.0	34.2	16.6	15.6
May	43.2	7.4	34.4	17.0	16.1
June	42.3	7.4	35.7	17.0	16.1
July	41.8	7.0	35.8	16.7	17.6
August	41.8	7.2	36.4	17.3	17.9
September	42.4	7.2	36.7	16.9	17.2
October					
November					
December					

Consolidated Juvenile Services

Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS), a program administered by the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR), allocates money to 39 participating counties on the basis of their at-risk population. The at-risk population is based upon county population forecasts for 10 to 17 year olds.

Before the state's Juvenile Justice Act of 1977 took effect, the probation subsidy program was designed to assist counties in decreasing their commitments to state institutions by strengthening and improving the supervision of juveniles placed on probation. Since the presumptive sentencing component of the 1977 Juvenile Justice Act limited the counties' ability to control commitments to DJR thus negating the subsidy funding formula, the probation subsidy program was ended. Consolidated Juvenile Services was instituted to provide funds to enhance local juvenile justice programming.

The CJS at-risk allocation for the 1991-93 biennium is \$12,320,000. An additional \$1,306,711 is provided in parole and diagnostic services. Community commitment programs continue to be funded above the at-risk allocations and total \$4,922,084 for the 1991-93 biennium. Alternative community programs for juvenile sex offenders (SSODA) and juvenile offenders (Option B) are also funded and total \$7,930,000. Drug and alcohol programs in detention (Structured Residential) are funded at 1.5 million.

Each biennium DJR develops service priorities for use by the counties in the preparation of their CJS plans. The priorities for the 1991-93 biennium are listed below, in preferential order, and represent the continuing evolution of CJS toward meeting legislative intent by providing efficient and effective services to juvenile offenders in the community and reducing reliance on state correctional institutions.

1991-93 At-Risk CJS Priorities

1. The provision of intensive supervision services designed to reduce the likelihood of future offense behavior. Priority is given to caseloads of middle offenders and parolees whose continued offending could result in commitment. Based on research and literature it is recommended that caseloads be in the 20-30 range and that each case receive at least four personal contacts per month.
2. The provision of specific intervention services, e.g., drug/alcohol, sex offender, skills training, education/employment, family/placement, individual/group counseling, etc., designed to positively impact the identified risk factors of those youth on the intensive supervision caseloads.
3. The provision of specific intervention services to other adjudicated offenders.

**1991-93
At-Risk
CJS Priorities**

4. The provision of services (e.g., community service) intended to increase the likelihood of successful completion of court ordered conditions.
5. The provision of early intervention (e.g., diversion) designed to reduce penetration into the Juvenile Justice System.
6. The provision of delinquency prevention services.

Each county's at-risk proportion and share of the CJS funding for the 1991-93 biennium and the types of services that are provided by CJS funds are shown in the following pages.

TABLE 76
1991 - 1993 ALLOCATIONS BY COUNTY

County	At-Risk	CAP	SSODA	Option B	Parole	Diagnostic	Structured Residential	Total
Adams	45,000	0	12,300	14,624	8,240	0	4,800	84,964
Chelan	119,300	0	32,928	44,786	28,840	141,500	14,700	382,054
Douglas	68,001	0	18,816	25,592	12,360	0	8,400	133,169
Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille	131,230	0	35,952	48,899	28,840	0	16,050	260,971
Grant	147,932	127,140	40,656	55,297	41,200	0	18,150	430,375
Lincoln	45,000	0	12,300	10,220	4,120	0	2,700	74,340
Okanogan	83,510	381,420	22,848	31,076	24,720	0	10,200	553,774
Spokane	932,926	889,980	256,368	348,691	0	0	114,450	2,542,415
Whitman	106,177	0	29,232	39,759	8,240	0	13,050	196,458
Subtotal	1,679,076	1,398,540	461,400	618,944	156,560	141,500	202,500	4,658,520
Asotin, Garfield	60,000	0	14,112	19,194	4,120	0	6,300	103,726
Benton/ Franklin	374,602	594,272	102,816	139,842	82,400	152,000	45,900	1,491,832
Kittitas	68,001	0	18,480	25,135	0	0	8,250	119,866
Walla Walla, Columbia	134,809	0	37,296	50,727	28,840	0	16,650	268,322
Yakima	523,727	0	144,144	196,053	0	0	64,350	928,274
Subtotal	1,161,139	594,272	316,848	430,951	115,360	152,000	141,450	2,912,020
Island	153,897	0	42,336	50,229	8,240	0	18,900	273,602
San Juan	45,000	0	12,300	10,220	4,120	0	2,250	73,890
Skagit	181,336	0	49,728	67,636	0	0	22,200	320,900
Snohomish	1,202,544	0	330,624	449,688	0	0	147,600	2,130,456
Whatcom	320,917	127,140	88,368	120,191	37,080	50,590	39,450	783,736
Subtotal	1,903,694	127,140	523,356	697,964	49,440	50,590	230,400	3,582,584
King	3,545,596	895,032	952,884	1,325,757	0	313,000	435,150	7,467,419
Kitsap	468,849	0	129,024	175,488	0	0	57,600	830,961
Pierce	1,524,654	953,550	419,328	570,336	0	0	187,200	3,655,068
Subtotal	1,993,503	953,550	548,352	745,824	0	0	244,800	4,486,029
Clallam	134,809	127,140	36,960	50,270	16,480	12,500	16,500	394,659
Clark	629,904	0	173,040	235,355	0	40,000	77,250	1,155,549
Cowlitz	226,670	0	62,496	85,002	0	92,000	27,900	494,068
Grays Harbor	165,827	317,850	45,360	61,695	32,960	79,000	20,250	722,942
Jefferson	45,000	0	12,300	15,995	16,480	7,000	5,250	102,025
Klickitat	45,000	0	12,432	16,909	0	0	5,550	79,891
Lewis	156,283	0	43,008	58,496	0	0	19,200	276,987
Mason	96,633	0	26,544	36,103	28,840	0	11,850	199,970
Pacific, Wahkiakum	60,000	0	13,776	18,737	0	0	6,150	98,663
Skamania	45,000	0	12,300	10,220	0	3,000	2,700	73,220
Thurston	431,866	508,560	118,944	161,778	0	0	53,100	1,274,248
Subtotal	2,036,992	953,550	557,160	750,560	94,760	233,500	245,700	4,872,222
Total	12,320,000	4,922,084	3,360,000	4,570,000	416,120	890,590	1,500,000	27,978,794

1992
Juvenile Justice Report

Compliance with the Federal Act

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires participating states to provide for an adequate system of monitoring the following facilities:

- ◆ *adult jails*
- ◆ *juvenile detention facilities*
- ◆ *juvenile correctional facilities*
- ◆ *non-secure facilities, such as mental health or drug/alcohol programs*

The state must assure that juveniles are not jailed with adults; that juveniles are separated by sight and sound from adults when juveniles are held in adult jails; and that juveniles who have not committed criminal offenses (such as dependent or neglected children, runaways, or status offenders) are not placed in secure confinement.

Adult Jails

Legislation authored by the GJJAC was passed into law in 1985. The law prohibits the jailing of juveniles, unless the juvenile has been remanded to adult court. A juvenile may be held in jail up to six hours, pending release or transportation to a juvenile detention facility. If a county does not have a juvenile detention facility some juveniles may be held in jail for a first court appearance in certain, narrowly-defined circumstances. Fourteen of the state's 39 counties have been approved by OJJDP as qualifying for this exception.

Data are collected through a self-reporting process. Verification is conducted by on-site inspection, at least annually.

The Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee's (GJJAC) annual survey, supplemented by on-site inspection of 28 of the state's 66 jails, showed that 14 juveniles were held in adult jails in violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Juvenile Detention Facilities

Each year the GJJAC, through their staff, works with the Juvenile Court Administrators of the 18 detention facilities to collect data on juveniles detained. The state's juvenile justice code prohibits the detention of status offenders.

Data are collected by a self-report and through JUVIS (the juvenile management information system, managed by the Administrator for the Courts). Verification is conducted by on-site inspection by members of the GJJAC and staff.

*Juvenile
Correctional
Facilities*

The state's juvenile justice code prohibits the secure confinement of status offenders in the state's juvenile correctional facilities.

A four-level screening and review system is in place to ensure that only youth committed to custody after having been convicted of a delinquent act are admitted to a juvenile correctional facility. Standard sentencing guidelines limit commitments to serious and/or repeat offenders.

Non-Secure Facilities

Group Care Facilities

The Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), has the responsibility to monitor these facilities. Extensive detailed data are submitted to the Division, which is also responsible for verification procedures.

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities

The Bureau of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (BASA), Department of Social and Health Services has the responsibility to monitor these facilities. Data on residential treatment are collected and analyzed by the Bureau. Verification is a part of inspection and license renewal activities.

Mental Health Care Facilities

The Division of Mental Health (DMH), Department of Social and Health Services has the responsibility to monitor these facilities. Data collected through the Management Information System is verified by spot audits conducted by the Mental Health Division.

Mental Hospitals and Special Care Units

The Division of Mental Health (DMH) has the responsibility to monitor these facilities. Admissions information is fed into an automatic data processing system and is reviewed by Mental Health Division staff.

Community and General Hospitals

The Division of Mental Health (DMH) has the responsibility to monitor these facilities.

Involuntary detention or commitment data are gathered through utilization reports and claims for reimbursement. Verification occurs through program audits conducted by the Mental Health Division. Frequent fiscal audits provide an additional check on reported data.

The preparation of this report was aided by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC), through a federal grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; U.S. Department of Justice, authorized under the Juvenile Justice Runaway Youth and Missing Children's Act Amendments 1992.